Inheritance

Class Hierarchies



SoftUni TeamTechnical Trainers







Software University

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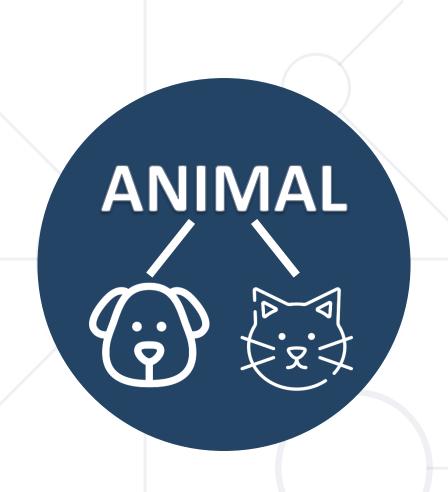
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Have a Question?



sli.do

#csharp-advanced



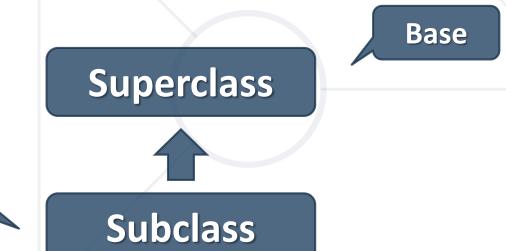
Inheritance

Extending Classes

Inheritance



- Superclass Parent class, Base Class
 - The class giving its members to its child class
- Subclass Child class, Derived class
 - The class taking members from its base class



Derived

Inheritance – Example





Person

+Name: string

+Address: string

Derived class

1

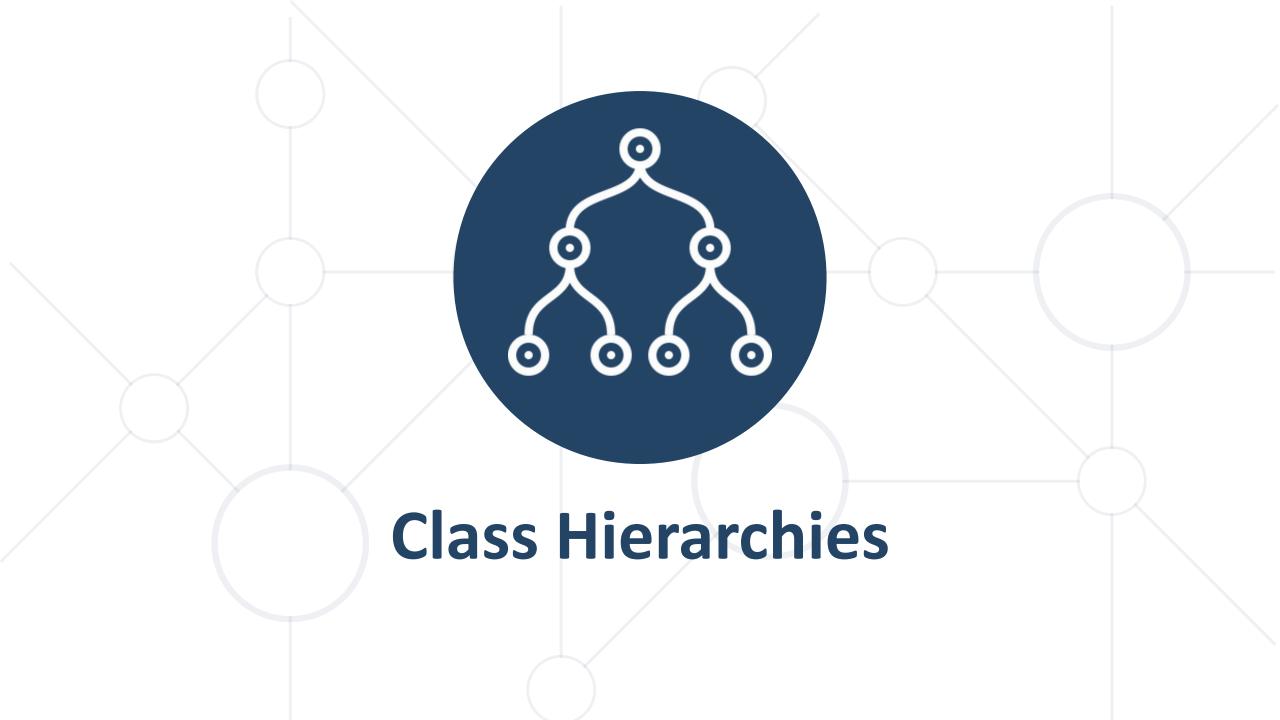
Derived class

Employee

+Company: string

Student

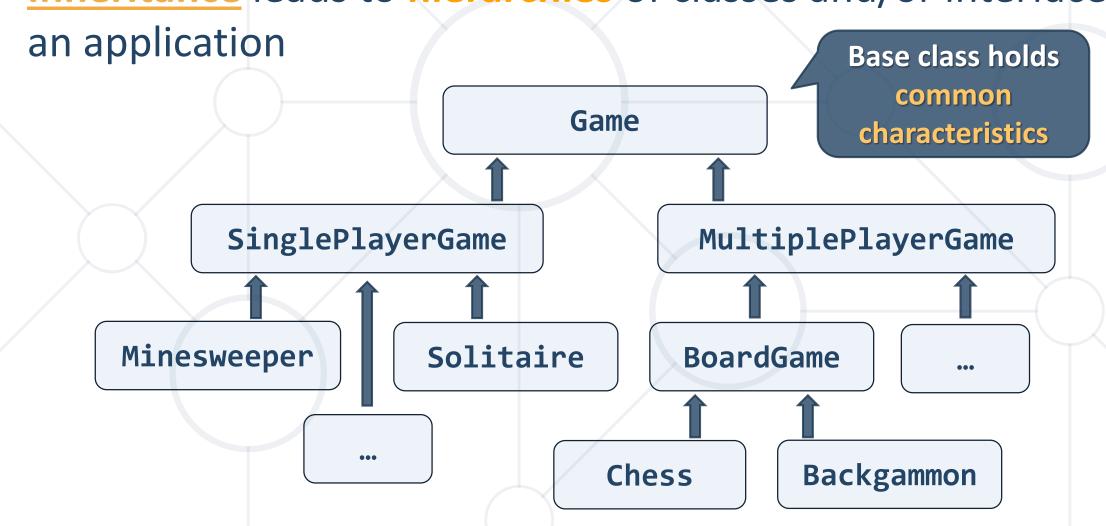
+School: string



Class Hierarchies



Inheritance leads to hierarchies of classes and/or interfaces in



Inheritance in C#



In C# inheritance is defined by the : operator

```
class Person { ... }
class Student : Person { ... }
class Employee : Person { ... }
```

Person

Student

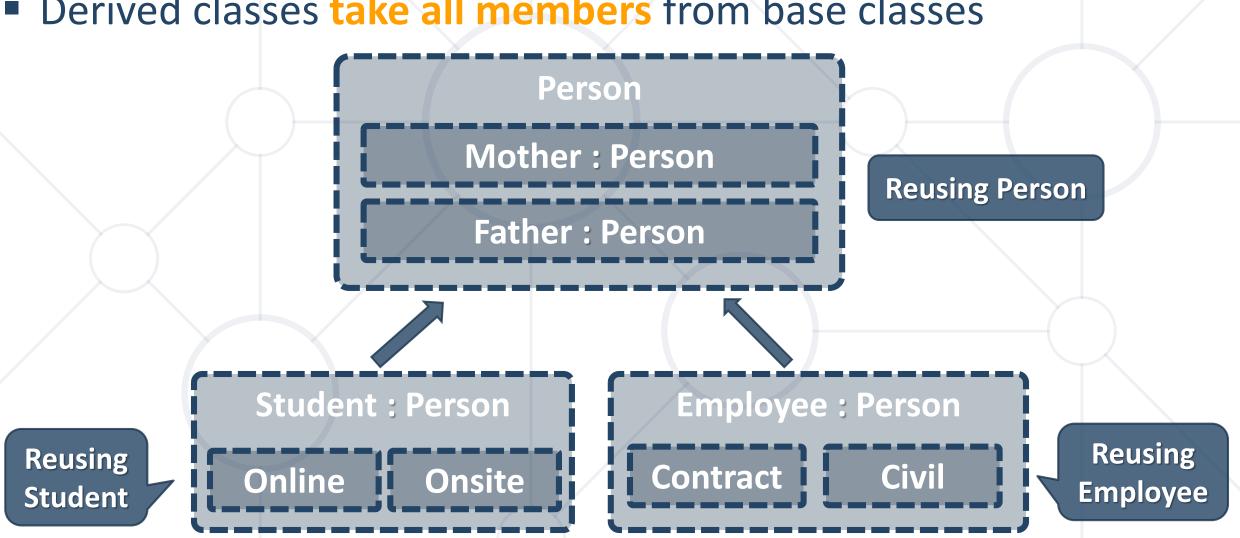
Employee

Student : Person

Inheritance - Derived Class



Derived classes take all members from base classes



Using Inherited Members



You can access inherited members as usual

```
class Person { public void Sleep() { ... } }
class Student : Person { ... }
class Employee : Person { ... }
```

```
Student student = new Student();
student.Sleep();
Employee employee = new Employee();
employee.Sleep();
```

Reusing Constructors



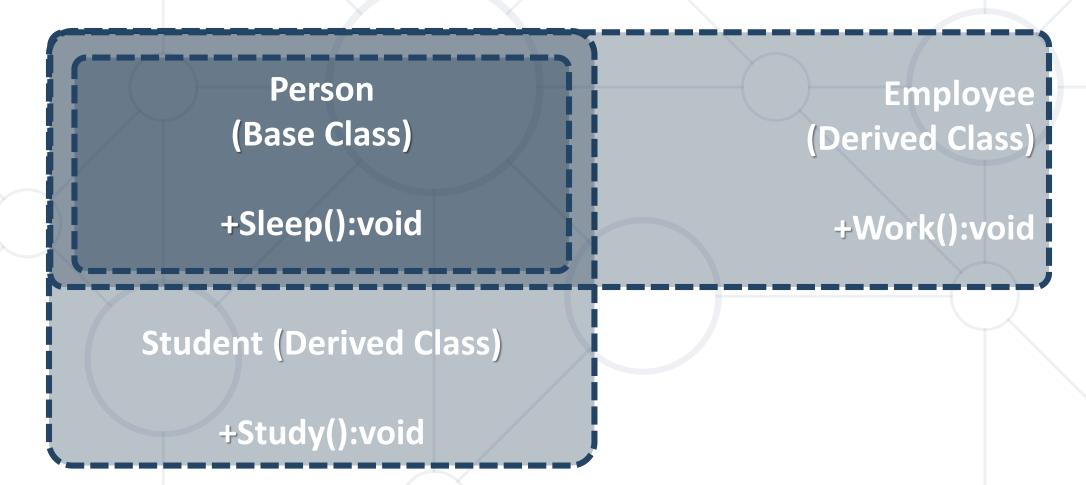
- Constructors are not inherited
- They can be reused by the child classes

```
class Student : Person {
  private School school;
   public Student(string name, School school)
    :base(name) {this.school = school;}
}
```

Thinking about Inheritance - Extends



Derived class instance contains instance of its base class

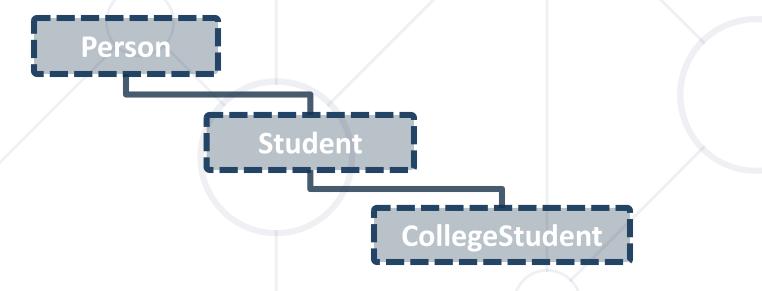


Transitive Relation



Inheritance has a transitive relation

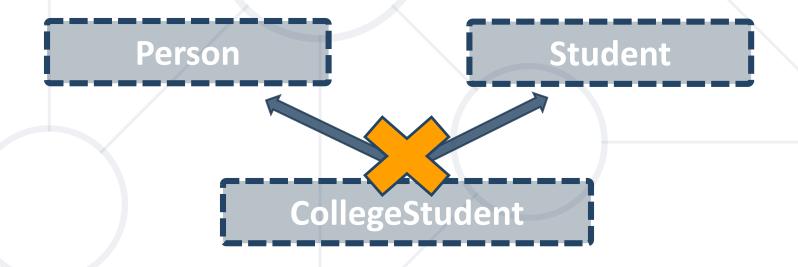
```
class Person { ... }
class Student : Person { ... }
class CollegeStudent : Student { ... }
```



Multiple Inheritance



- In C# there is no multiple inheritance
- Only multiple interfaces can be implemented





Accessing Base Class Members

Access to Base Class Members

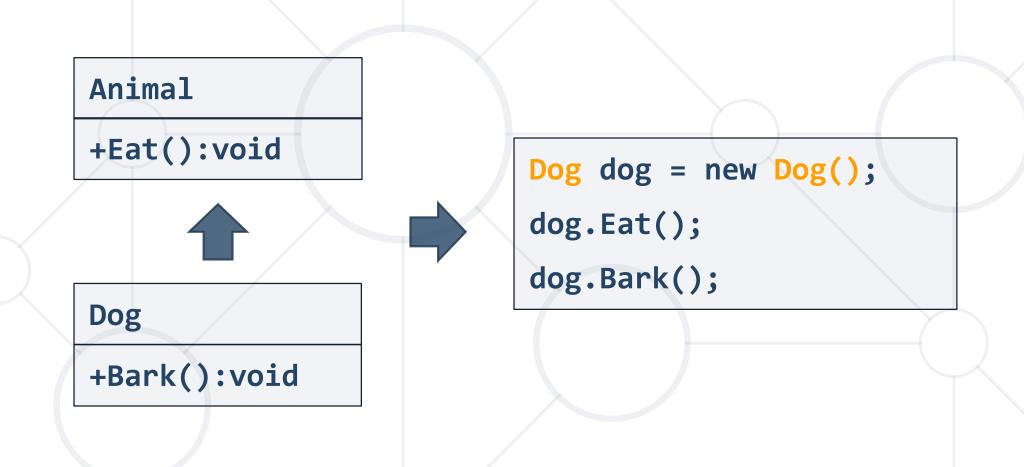


Use the base keyword

```
class Person { ... }
class Employee : Person
  public void Dismiss(string reasons)
    Console.Writeline($"{base.name} got fired because of {reasons}");
```

Problem: Single Inheritance





Problem: Transitive Inheritance

+Weep():void

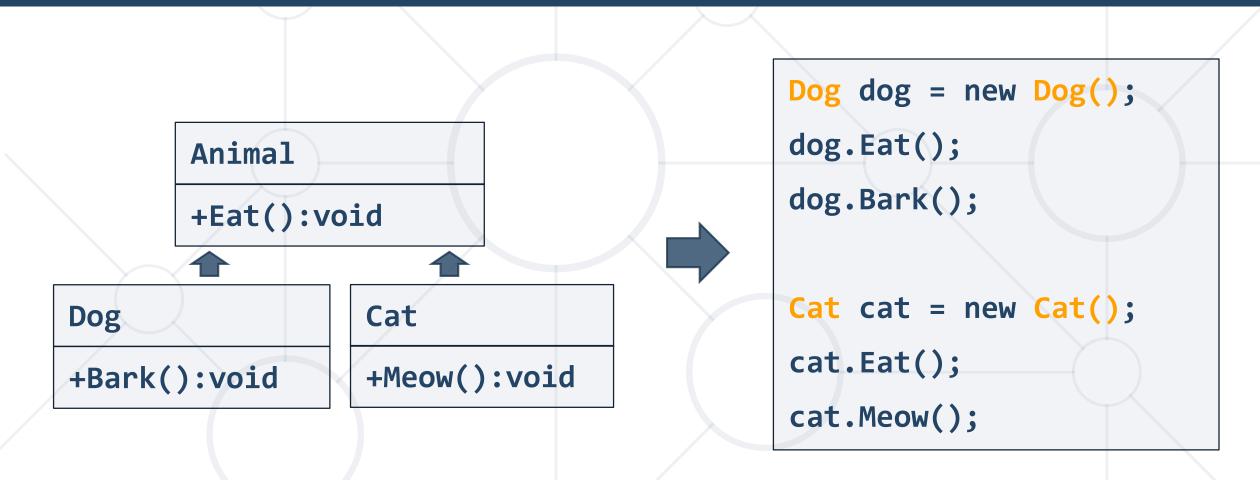


```
Animal
+Eat():void
                          Puppy puppy = new Puppy();
                          puppy.Eat();
Dog
                          puppy.Bark();
+Bark():void
                          puppy.Weep();
Puppy
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/1499#1

Problem: Hierarchical Inheritance







Reusing Classes

Reusing Code at Class Level

Inheritance and Access Modifiers



- Derived classes can access all public and protected members
- Internal members are accessed in the same assembly
- Private fields are inherited, but not visible in subclasses

```
class Person {
  private string id;
  string name;
  protected string address;
  public void Sleep(); }
```

Shadowing Variables



Derived classes can hide superclass variables

```
class Person { protected int weight; }
class Patient : Person
  protected float weight;
                            Hides int weight
  public void Method()
    double weight = 0.5d;
           Hides float weight
```

Shadowing Variables - Access



Use base and this to specify member access

```
class Patient : Person
                                                Local variable
                  protected float weight;
                  public void Method()
                    double weight = 0.5d;
                    this.weight = 0.6f;
                                               Instance member
Base class member
                    base.weight = 1;
```

Virtual Methods



Virtual - defines a method that can be overriden

```
public class Animal
  public virtual void Eat() { ... }
public class Dog : Animal
  public override void Eat() {}
```

Sealed Modifier



- The <u>sealed</u> modifier prevents other classes from inheriting from it
- You can use the sealed modifier on a method or a property in a base class:
- It enables you to allow classes to derive from your class
- Prevents the overriding of specific virtual methods and properties



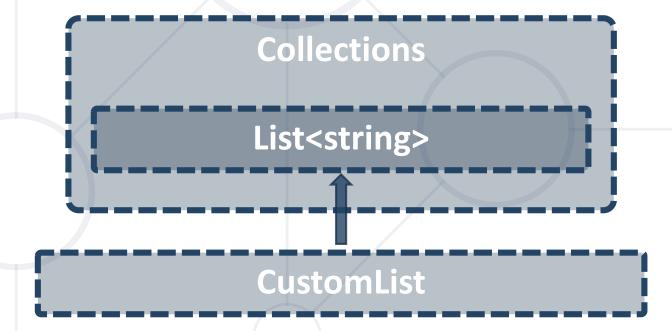
Types of Class Reuse

Extension (Inheritance) and Composition

Extension (Inheritance) (IS-A relation)



- Duplicate code is error prone
- Reuse classes through extension
- Sometimes the only way

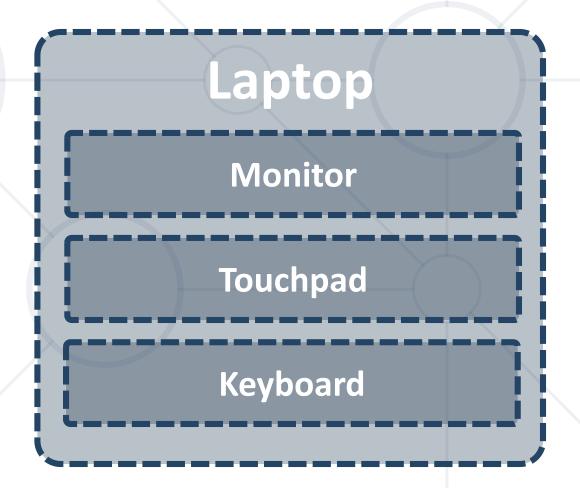


Composition (HAS-A relation)



Using classes to define classes

```
class Laptop {
   Monitor monitor;
   Touchpad touchpad;
   Keyboard keyboard;
   "
        Reusing classes
```



Problem: Random List



- Create a list that has
 - All functionality of a List<string>
 - Method that returns and removes a random element



+RandomElement():string

Solution: Random List



```
public class RandomList : List<string> {
  private Random rnd; // TODO: Add constructor
  public string RemoveRandomElement() {
    int index = rnd.Next(0, this.Count);
    string str = this[index];
    this.RemoveAt(index);
    return str;
```

Problem: Stack of Strings

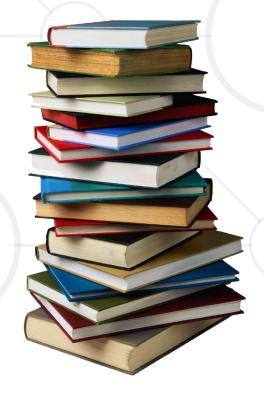


 Create a simple StackOfStrings class which inherits the Stack<string>

StackOfStrings

+IsEmpty(): Boolean

+AddRange(): void



Solution: Stack of Strings



```
public class StackOfStrings : Stack<string> {
  public bool IsEmpty() {
    return this.Count == 0;
  public void AddRange(IEnumerable<string> collection) {
    foreach (var element in collection)
      this.Push(element);
```

Summary



- Inheritance is a powerful tool for code reuse
- Subclass inherits members from
 Superclass and can override methods
- Look for classes with the same role
- Look for IS-A and IS-A-SUBSTITUTE
- Consider Composition and Delegation





Questions?

















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