

# Inheritance

## Casting



# Casting

- **Upcasting** (or **implicit casting**)
  - References an object as its superclass
  - Only able to access methods in direct or indirect superclasses
- **Downcasting** (or **explicit casting**)
  - References an object as its subclass
  - Allows access to methods in the subclass



# Casting

- Does not change the **type** of object, only changes the **reference** to an object
- With **overridden** methods, will call the method associated with the object type (not the reference)
- Can use casting to create **generalized** methods that work on multiple subclasses



# Casting Syntax

```
java.lang.Object  
    java.lang.Number  
        java.lang.Double
```



## All Implemented Interfaces:

Serializable, Comparable<Double>

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```
public final class Double  
    extends Number  
    implements Comparable<Double>
```

The `Double` class wraps a value of the primitive type `double` in an object. An object of type `Double` contains a single field whose type is `double`.

In addition, this class provides several methods for converting a `double` to a `String` and a `String` to a `double`, as well as other constants and methods useful when dealing with a `double`.

## Since:

JDK1.0

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Double.html>



# Casting Syntax

1 // Upcasting Examples

2 Number n = new Double(3.14);

3 Object o = n;

4

5 // Downcasting Example

6 Double d = (Double) n;



# Explicit Casting

```
1 // Throws a ClassCastException
2 Object a = new String("3.14");
3 Double b = (Double) a;
```

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/ClassCastException.html>





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CHANGE THE WORLD FROM HERE