

## Scala Inheritance

Inheritance is an object oriented concept which is used to reusability of code. You can achieve inheritance by using extends keyword. To achieve inheritance a class must extend to other class. A class which is extended called super or parent class. a class which extends class is called derived or base class.

Syntax

```
class SubClassName extends SuperClassName(){  
  
  /* Write your code  
  
  * methods and fields etc.  
  
  */  
  
}
```

Understand the Simple Example of Inheritance

Scala Inheritance 1

Scala Single Inheritance Example

```
class Employee{  
  
    var salary:Float = 10000  
  
}  
  
class Programmer extends Employee{  
  
    var bonus:Int = 5000  
  
    println("Salary = "+salary)  
  
    println("Bonus = "+bonus)  
  
}  
  
object MainObject{  
  
    def main(args:Array[String]){  
  
        new Programmer()
```

```
}  
}
```

Output:

Salary = 10000.0

Bonus = 5000

## Types of Inheritance in Scala

Scala supports various types of inheritance including single, multilevel, multiple, and hybrid. You can use single, multilevel and hierarchal in your class. Multiple and hybrid can only be achieved by using traits. Here, we are representing all types of inheritance by using pictorial form.

Scala Inheritance 2

Scala Multilevel Inheritance Example

```
class A{  
    var salary1 = 10000  
}  
  
class B extends A{  
    var salary2 = 20000  
}  
  
class C extends B{  
    def show(){  
        println("salary1 = "+salary1)  
        println("salary2 = "+salary2)  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
object MainObject{  
  def main(args:Array[String]){  
    var c = new C()  
    c.show()  
  
  }  
}
```

Output:

salary1 = 10000

salary2 = 20000