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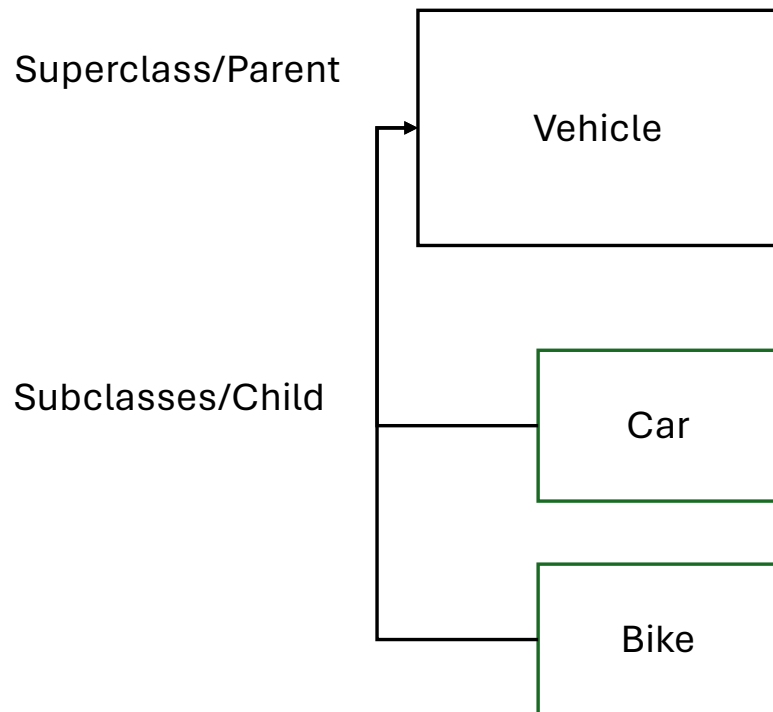
Java 11: Inheritance

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# Agenda

- Inheritances
- Super()
- Exercises
- Abstract classes and Methods
- Exercise

# Inheritance I



```
class Vehicle {  
    protected String brand = "Ford";           // Vehicle attribute  
    public void honk() {                         // Vehicle method  
        System.out.println("Tuut, tuut!");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    private String modelName = "Mustang";       // Car attribute  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Create a myCar object  
        Car myCar = new Car();  
  
        // Call the honk() method (from the Vehicle class) on the myCar object  
        myCar.honk();  
    }  
}
```

# Inheritance II

- You can also overwrite inherited methods

```
class Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The animal makes a sound");
    }
}

class Pig extends Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
    }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The dog says: bow wow");
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Animal myAnimal = new Animal(); // Create a Animal object
        Animal myPig = new Pig(); // Create a Pig object
        Animal myDog = new Dog(); // Create a Dog object
        myAnimal.animalSound();
        myPig.animalSound();
        myDog.animalSound();
    }
}
```

# Super-keyword

- Keyword “super” is used to access parental-class methods
- Keyword “super()” accesses the parental-class constructor
- If parent has a constructor without importing parameter it is set automatically in childrens constructor

```
public class Vehicle {  
    private final int numberEngine = 1;  
    private int numberWheels;  
  
    public void honk(){  
        System.out.println(x:"tut tuuut!");  
    }  
  
    public Vehicle(){  
        setNumberWheels(numberWheels:0);  
    }  
  
    public Vehicle(int numberWheels){  
        setNumberWheels(numberWheels);  
    }  
}
```

```
1 package Inheritance;  
2  
3 public class Motorbike extends Vehicle{  
4  
5     public Motorbike(){  
6         super(numberWheels:2);  
7     }  
8  
9     public void honk(){  
10        super.honk();  
11        System.out.println(x:"Miiib miiib");  
12    }  
}
```

```
1 package Inheritance;  
2  
3 public class InheritanceMain {  
4  
5     Run | Debug  
6     public static void main(String[] args) {  
7         Motorbike dukati = new Motorbike();  
8         System.out.println(dukati.getNumberEngine());  
9         System.out.println(dukati.getNumberWheels());  
10        dukati.honk();  
11    }  
12 }
```

# Exercise “add the car to the vehicle class”

- Copy the Vehicle.java and create a InheritanceMain.java with a corresponding static main method
- Create Car.java
  - Make Car.java a child of Vehicle.java
- In the InheritanceMain.java create a car-object and call all relevant methods available
- Next create in Car.java an empty constructor
  - Discuss with or without “super()”;
  - Add super() and importing parameters if needed
- Last but not least play around with the honk-method in the Car.java
- Now discuss with Sascha the advantages of parental and child-classes
- Do you see a problem here? Think about creating an object of the ...java

# Abstract

- You can only declare abstract methods in an abstract class
- You can't create an object of an Abstract class, so these classes are used to slim down their child-classes
- Next to classes you can also define abstract-methods
  - They have no content
  - All children need them but they have different content
  - Child without parental abstract class definition shows an error

Inheritance > J Vehicle.java > ...

```
3 public abstract class Vehicle {  
29 }  
30  
31 // Define an abstract method  
32 public abstract void startEngine();  
33 }  
34
```



```
1 package Inheritance;  
2  
3 public class Motorbike extends Vehicle{  
4  
5     public Motorbike(){  
6         super(numberWheels:2);  
7     }  
8  
9     public void honk(){  
10        super.honk();  
11        System.out.println(x:"Miiib miiib");  
12    }  
13  
14    public void startEngine(){  
15        System.out.println(x:"Start with kickstarter");  
16    }  
17 }
```

# Exercise

- Change your Vehicle.java into an abstract class
- Add the abstract void method “startEngine()”
- Adapt the cars.java accordingly