

# Relationship

between classes



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

THE GRACIOUS, THE MERCIFUL.



# **GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM**

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# LECTURE: 6

## Relationship Between Classes



# Types of Relationship Between classes

```
graph TD; Root[Types of Relationship Between classes] --> Inheritance[Inheritance]; Root --> Association[Association]; Inheritance --> ISA[IS-A]; Association --> HASA[HAS-A]; HASA --> Aggregation[Aggregation]; HASA --> Composition[Composition]; Aggregation --> WeakBonding["(Weak Bonding)"]; Composition --> StrongBonding["(Strong Bonding)"];
```

Inheritance

**IS-A**

Association

**HAS-A**

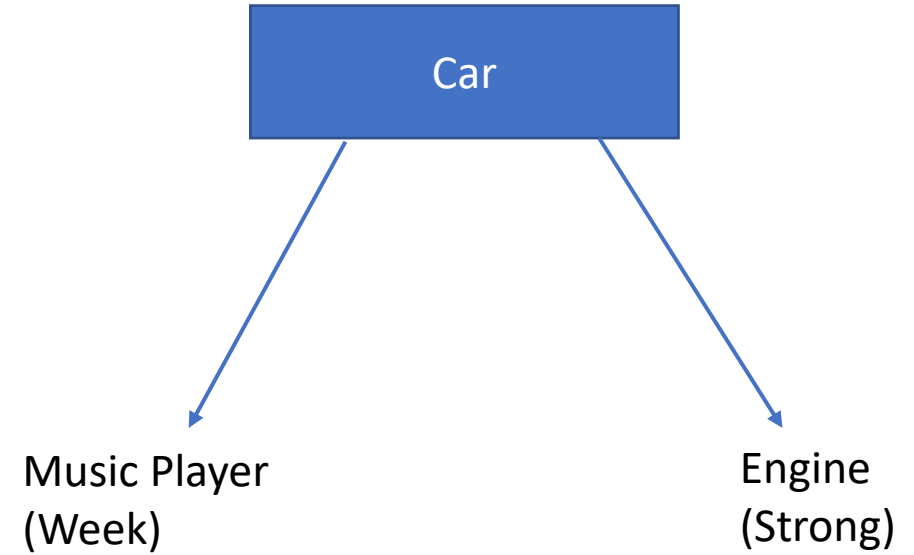
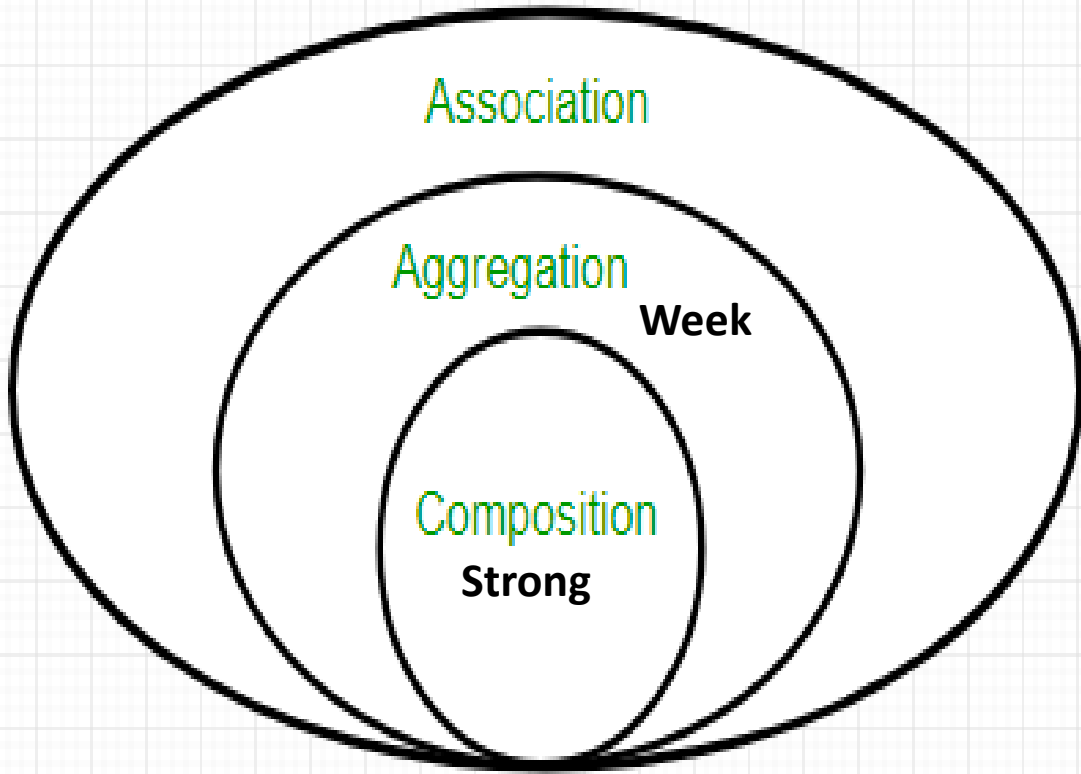
Aggregation

**(Weak Bonding)**

Composition

**(Strong Bonding)**

# Relationship Bonding

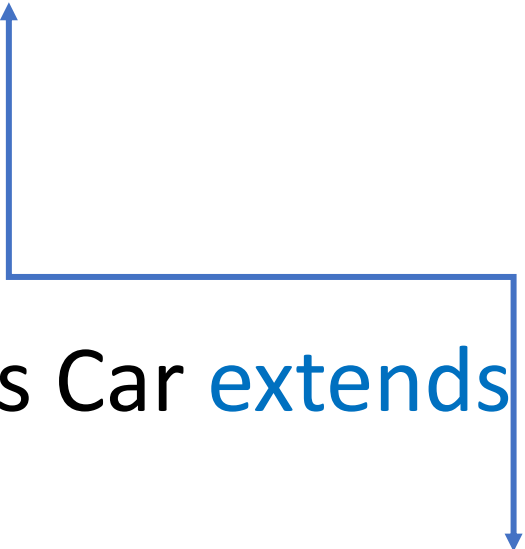


# Advantages of relationship between classes

- Code reusability
- Cost cutting
- Reduce redundancy

# Inheritance IS-A

```
class Vehicle {  
  }  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
  }
```



Car **IS-A** Vehicle

Inheritance IS-A is a **tightly coupled** relationship.

if we change the parent properties, it will also change the child properties.



## Association HAS-A

```
class Engine {  
  
}
```

```
class Car {  
    Engine ob = new Engine();  
}
```

Car **HAS-A** Engine

Association HAS-A  
Is **not tightly**  
coupled  
relationship.

Programmer prefer  
to use it in a big  
Projects

# Relationship Between Classes

## Inheritance **IS-A**

- IS-A Relationship
- Extends
- Tightly coupled

## Association **HAS-A**

- HAS-A Relationship
- Ref var, new
- Not Tightly coupled
- Aggregation (Weak)
- Composition(Strong)

# Understanding bonding relationship

