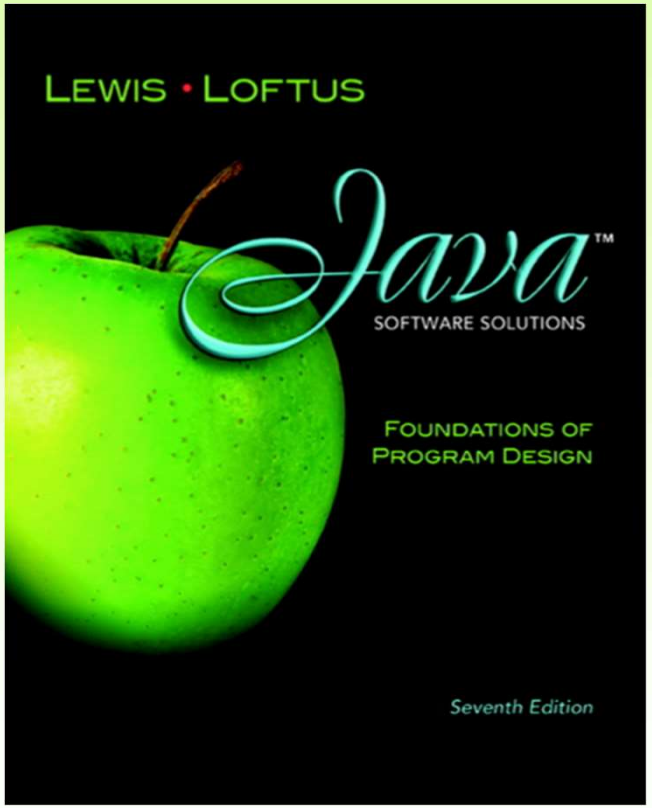
Chapter 9
Inheritance



Java Software Solutions
Foundations of Program Design
Seventh Edition

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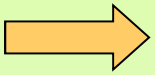
Inheritance

- Inheritance is a fundamental object-oriented design technique used to create and organize reusable classes
- Chapter 9 focuses on:
  - deriving new classes from existing classes
  - the `protected` modifier
  - creating class hierarchies
  - abstract classes
  - indirect visibility of inherited members
  - designing for inheritance
  - the GUI component class hierarchy
  - extending listener adapter classes
  - the `Timer` class

Outline



Creating Subclasses

Overriding Methods

Class Hierarchies

Visibility

Designing for Inheritance

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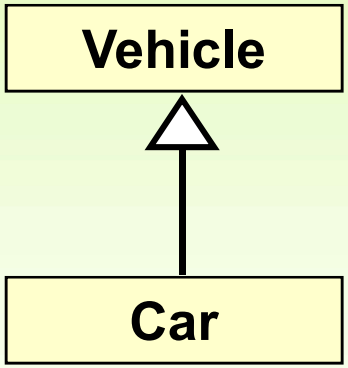
Inheritance

- *Inheritance* allows a software developer to derive a new class from an existing one
- The existing class is called the *parent class,* or *superclass*, or *base class*
- The derived class is called the *child class* or *subclass*
- As the name implies, the child inherits characteristics of the parent
- That is, the child class inherits the methods and data defined by the parent class

Inheritance

- Inheritance relationships are shown in a UML class diagram using a solid arrow with an unfilled triangular arrowhead pointing to the parent class



- Proper inheritance creates an *is-a* relationship, meaning the child *is a* more specific version of the parent

Inheritance

- A programmer can tailor a derived class as needed by adding new variables or methods, or by modifying the inherited ones
- One benefit of inheritance is *software reuse*
- By using existing software components to create new ones, we capitalize on all the effort that went into the design, implementation, and testing of the existing software

Deriving Subclasses

- In Java, we use the reserved word `extends` to establish an inheritance relationship

```
public class Car extends Vehicle
{
   // class contents
}
```

- See `Words.java`
- See `Book.java`
- See `Dictionary.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  Words.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates the use of an inherited method.
//********************************************************************

public class Words
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a derived class and invokes its inherited and
   //  local methods.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Dictionary webster = new Dictionary();

      System.out.println ("Number of pages: " + webster.getPages());

      System.out.println ("Number of definitions: " +
                          webster.getDefinitions());

      System.out.println ("Definitions per page: " +
                          webster.computeRatio());
   }
}
```

```
//*****************                                    *****************
//  Words.java
//
//  Demonstrates
//*****************                                    *****************

public class Words
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a derived class and invokes its inherited and
   //  local methods.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Dictionary webster = new Dictionary();

      System.out.println ("Number of pages: " + webster.getPages());

      System.out.println ("Number of definitions: " +
                          webster.getDefinitions());

      System.out.println ("Definitions per page: " +
                          webster.computeRatio());
   }
}
```

Output

```
Number of pages: 1500
Number of definitions: 52500
Definitions per page: 35.0
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Book.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a book. Used as the parent of a derived class to
//  demonstrate inheritance.
//********************************************************************

public class Book
{
   protected int pages = 1500;

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Pages mutator.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void setPages (int numPages)
   {
      pages = numPages;
   }

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Pages accessor.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public int getPages ()
   {
      return pages;
   }
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Dictionary.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a dictionary, which is a book. Used to demonstrate
//  inheritance.
//********************************************************************

public class Dictionary extends Book
{
   private int definitions = 52500;

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Prints a message using both local and inherited values.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public double computeRatio ()
   {
      return (double) definitions/pages;
   }
```

continue

continue

```
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Definitions mutator.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void setDefinitions (int numDefinitions)
   {
      definitions = numDefinitions;
   }

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Definitions accessor.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public int getDefinitions ()
   {
      return definitions;
   }
}
```

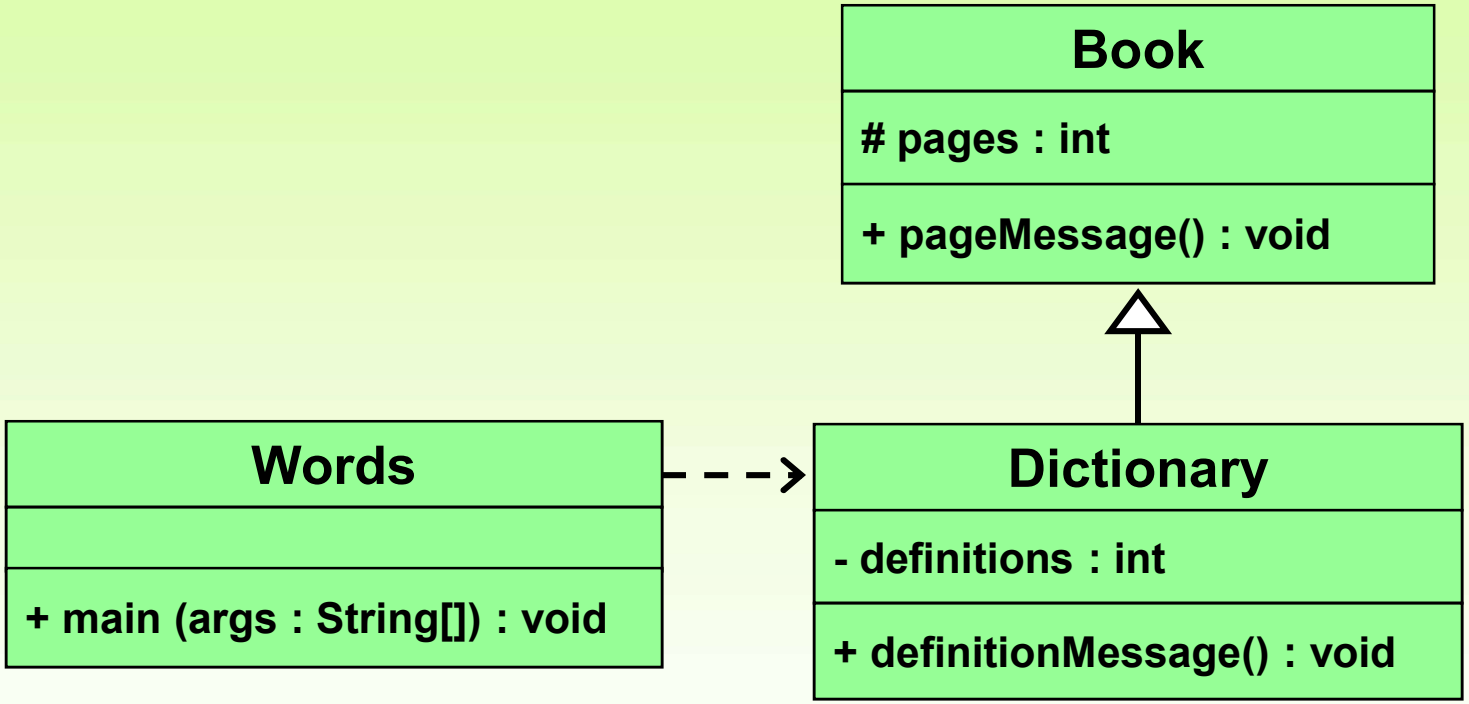
The protected Modifier

- Visibility modifiers affect the way that class members can be used in a child class
- Variables and methods declared with private visibility cannot be referenced in a child class
- They can be referenced in the child class if they are declared with public visibility -- but public variables violate the principle of encapsulation
- There is a third visibility modifier that helps in inheritance situations: `protected`

The protected Modifier

- The `protected` modifier allows a child class to reference a variable or method in the child class
- It provides more encapsulation than public visibility, but is not as tightly encapsulated as private visibility
- A protected variable is also visible to any class in the same package as the parent class
- See Appendix E for details of all Java modifiers
- Protected variables and methods can be shown with a `#` symbol preceding them in UML diagrams

Class Diagram for Words



The super Reference

- Constructors are not inherited, even though they have public visibility
- Yet we often want to use the parent's constructor to set up the "parent's part" of the object
- The `super` reference can be used to refer to the parent class, and often is used to invoke the parent's constructor
- A child’s constructor is responsible for calling the parent’s constructor

The super Reference

- The first line of a child's constructor should use the `super` reference to call the parent's constructor
- The `super` reference can also be used to reference other variables and methods defined in the parent's class
- See `Words2.java`
- See `Book2.java`
- See `Dictionary2.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  Words2.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates the use of the super reference.
//********************************************************************

public class Words2
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a derived class and invokes its inherited and
   //  local methods.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Dictionary2 webster = new Dictionary2 (1500, 52500);

      System.out.println ("Number of pages: " + webster.getPages());

      System.out.println ("Number of definitions: " +
                          webster.getDefinitions());

      System.out.println ("Definitions per page: " +
                          webster.computeRatio());
   }
}
```

```
//*****************                                    *****************
//  Words2.java
//
//  Demonstrates t
//*****************                                    *****************

public class Words2
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a derived class and invokes its inherited and
   //  local methods.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Dictionary2 webster = new Dictionary2 (1500, 52500);

      System.out.println ("Number of pages: " + webster.getPages());

      System.out.println ("Number of definitions: " +
                          webster.getDefinitions());

      System.out.println ("Definitions per page: " +
                          webster.computeRatio());
   }
}
```

Output

```
Number of pages: 1500
Number of definitions: 52500
Definitions per page: 35.0
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Book2.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a book. Used as the parent of a derived class to
//  demonstrate inheritance and the use of the super reference.
//********************************************************************

public class Book2
{
   protected int pages;

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Constructor: Sets up the book with the specified number of
   //  pages.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public Book2 (int numPages)
   {
      pages = numPages;
   }
```

continue

continue

```
    //-----------------------------------------------------------------
    //  Pages mutator.
    //-----------------------------------------------------------------
    public void setPages (int numPages)
    {
       pages = numPages;
    }

    //-----------------------------------------------------------------
    //  Pages accessor.
    //-----------------------------------------------------------------
    public int getPages ()
    {
       return pages;
    }
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Dictionary2.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a dictionary, which is a book. Used to demonstrate
//  the use of the super reference.
//********************************************************************

public class Dictionary2 extends Book2
{
   private int definitions;

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Constructor: Sets up the dictionary with the specified number
   //  of pages and definitions.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public Dictionary2 (int numPages, int numDefinitions)
   {
      super(numPages);

      definitions = numDefinitions;
   }
```

continue

continue

```
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Prints a message using both local and inherited values.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public double computeRatio ()
   {
      return (double) definitions/pages;
   }

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Definitions mutator.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void setDefinitions (int numDefinitions)
   {
      definitions = numDefinitions;
   }

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Definitions accessor.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public int getDefinitions ()
   {
      return definitions;
   }
}
```

Multiple Inheritance

- Java supports *single inheritance*, meaning that a derived class can have only one parent class
- *Multiple inheritance* allows a class to be derived from two or more classes, inheriting the members of all parents
- Collisions, such as the same variable name in two parents, have to be resolved
- Multiple inheritance is generally not needed, and Java does not support it

Outline

Creating Subclasses

Overriding Methods

Class Hierarchies

Visibility

Designing for Inheritance

Inheritance and GUIs

The `Timer` Class

Overriding Methods

- A child class can *override* the definition of an inherited method in favor of its own
- The new method must have the same signature as the parent's method, but can have a different body
- The type of the object executing the method determines which version of the method is invoked
- See `Messages.java`
- See `Thought.java`
- See `Advice.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  Messages.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates the use of an overridden method.
//********************************************************************

public class Messages
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Creates two objects and invokes the message method in each.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Thought parked = new Thought();
      Advice dates = new Advice();

      parked.message();

      dates.message();  // overridden
   }
}
```

Output

```
I feel like I'm diagonally parked in a parallel universe.

Warning: Dates in calendar are closer than they appear.

I feel like I'm diagonally parked in a parallel universe.
```

```
//-----------------------------------------------------------------
//  Creates two objects and invokes the message method in each.
//-----------------------------------------------------------------
public static void main (String[] args)
{
   Thought parked = new Thought();
   Advice dates = new Advice();

   parked.message();

   dates.message();  // overridden
}
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Thought.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a stray thought. Used as the parent of a derived
//  class to demonstrate the use of an overridden method.
//********************************************************************

public class Thought
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Prints a message.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void message()
   {
      System.out.println ("I feel like I'm diagonally parked in a " +
                          "parallel universe.");

      System.out.println();
   }
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Advice.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents some thoughtful advice. Used to demonstrate the use
//  of an overridden method.
//********************************************************************

public class Advice extends Thought
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Prints a message. This method overrides the parent's version.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void message()
   {
      System.out.println ("Warning: Dates in calendar are closer " +
                          "than they appear.");

      System.out.println();

      super.message();  // explicitly invokes the parent's version
   }
}
```

Overriding

- A method in the parent class can be invoked explicitly using the `super` reference
- If a method is declared with the `final` modifier, it cannot be overridden
- The concept of overriding can be applied to data and is called *shadowing variables*
- Shadowing variables should be avoided because it tends to cause unnecessarily confusing code

Overloading vs. Overriding

- Overloading deals with multiple methods with the same name in the same class, but with different signatures
- Overriding deals with two methods, one in a parent class and one in a child class, that have the same signature
- Overloading lets you define a similar operation in different ways for different parameters
- Overriding lets you define a similar operation in different ways for different object types

Quick Check

True or False?

A child class may define a method with the same name as a method in the parent.

A child class can override the constructor of the parent class.

A child class cannot override a `final` method of the parent class.

It is considered poor design when a child class overrides a method from the parent.

A child class may define a variable with the same name as a variable in the parent.

Quick Check

True or False?

A child class may define a method with the same name as a method in the parent.	True
A child class can override the constructor of the parent class.	False
A child class cannot override a `final` method of the parent class.	True
It is considered poor design when a child class overrides a method from the parent.	False
A child class may define a variable with the same name as a variable in the parent.	True, but shouldn't

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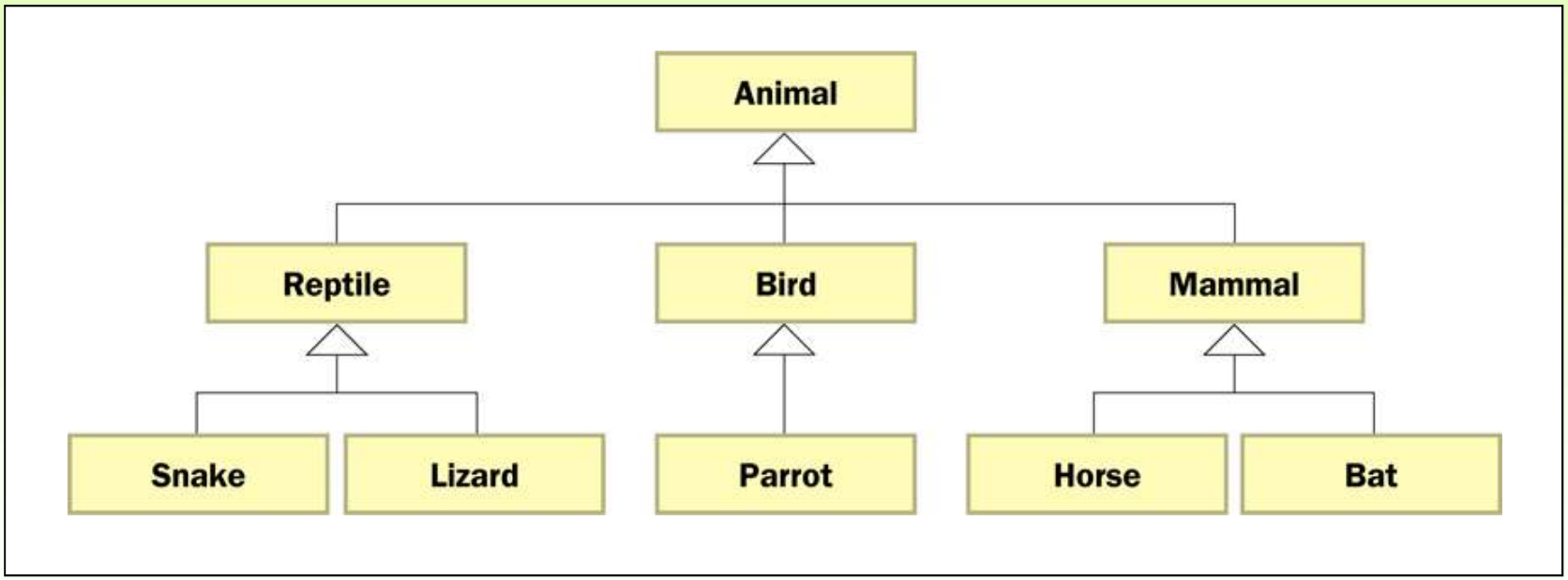
Class Hierarchies

- A child class of one parent can be the parent of another child, forming a *class hierarchy*



Class Hierarchies

- Two children of the same parent are called *siblings*
- Common features should be put as high in the hierarchy as is reasonable
- An inherited member is passed continually down the line
- Therefore, a child class inherits from all its ancestor classes
- There is no single class hierarchy that is appropriate for all situations

The Object Class

- A class called `Object` is defined in the `java.lang` package of the Java standard class library
- All classes are derived from the `Object` class
- If a class is not explicitly defined to be the child of an existing class, it is assumed to be the child of the `Object` class
- Therefore, the `Object` class is the ultimate root of all class hierarchies

The Object Class

- The `Object` class contains a few useful methods, which are inherited by all classes
- For example, the `toString` method is defined in the `Object` class
- Every time we define the `toString` method, we are actually overriding an inherited definition
- The `toString` method in the `Object` class is defined to return a string that contains the name of the object's class along with a hash code

The Object Class

- The `equals` method of the `Object` class returns true if two references are aliases
- We can override `equals` in any class to define equality in some more appropriate way
- As we've seen, the `String` class defines the `equals` method to return true if two `String` objects contain the same characters
- The designers of the `String` class have overridden the `equals` method inherited from `Object` in favor of a more useful version

Abstract Classes

- An *abstract class* is a placeholder in a class hierarchy that represents a generic concept
- An abstract class cannot be instantiated
- We use the modifier `abstract` on the class header to declare a class as abstract:

```
public abstract class Product
{
   // class contents
}
```

Abstract Classes

- An abstract class often contains abstract methods with no definitions (like an interface)
- Unlike an interface, the `abstract` modifier must be applied to each abstract method
- Also, an abstract class typically contains non-abstract methods with full definitions
- A class declared as abstract does not have to contain abstract methods -- simply declaring it as abstract makes it so

Abstract Classes

- The child of an abstract class must override the abstract methods of the parent, or it too will be considered abstract
- An abstract method cannot be defined as `final` or `static`
- The use of abstract classes is an important element of software design – it allows us to establish common elements in a hierarchy that are too general to instantiate

Interface Hierarchies

- Inheritance can be applied to interfaces
- That is, one interface can be derived from another interface
- The child interface inherits all abstract methods of the parent
- A class implementing the child interface must define all methods from both interfaces
- Class hierarchies and interface hierarchies are distinct (they do not overlap)

Quick Check

What are some methods defined by the `Object` class?

What is an abstract class?

Quick Check

What are some methods defined by the `Object` class?

```
String toString()
boolean equals(Object obj)
Object clone()
```

What is an abstract class?

An abstract class is a placeholder in the class hierarchy, defining a general concept and gathering elements common to all derived classes. An abstract class cannot be instantiated.

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Visibility Revisited

- It's important to understand one subtle issue related to inheritance and visibility
- All variables and methods of a parent class, even private members, are inherited by its children
- As we've mentioned, private members cannot be referenced by name in the child class
- However, private members inherited by child classes exist and can be referenced indirectly

Visibility Revisited

- Because the parent can refer to the private member, the child can reference it indirectly using its parent's methods
- The `super` reference can be used to refer to the parent class, even if no object of the parent exists
- See `FoodAnalyzer.java`
- See `FoodItem.java`
- See `Pizza.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  FoodAnalyzer.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates indirect access to inherited private members.
//********************************************************************

public class FoodAnalyzer
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a Pizza object and prints its calories per
   //  serving.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Pizza special = new Pizza (275);

      System.out.println ("Calories per serving: " +
                          special.caloriesPerServing());
   }
}
```

```
//*****************                                    *********************
//  FoodAnalyzer.
//
//  Demonstrates                                       vate members.
//*******************************************************************

public class FoodAnalyzer
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Instantiates a Pizza object and prints its calories per
   //  serving.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      Pizza special = new Pizza (275);

      System.out.println ("Calories per serving: " +
                          special.caloriesPerServing());
   }
}
```

Output

```
Calories per serving: 309
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  FoodItem.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents an item of food. Used as the parent of a derived class
//  to demonstrate indirect referencing.
//********************************************************************

public class FoodItem
{
   final private int CALORIES_PER_GRAM = 9;
   private int fatGrams;
   protected int servings;

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Sets up this food item with the specified number of fat grams
   //  and number of servings.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public FoodItem (int numFatGrams, int numServings)
   {
      fatGrams = numFatGrams;
      servings = numServings;
   }
```

continue

continue

```
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Computes and returns the number of calories in this food item
   //  due to fat.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   private int calories()
   {
      return fatGrams * CALORIES_PER_GRAM;
   }

   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Computes and returns the number of fat calories per serving.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public int caloriesPerServing()
   {
      return (calories() / servings);
   }
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  Pizza.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents a pizza, which is a food item. Used to demonstrate
//  indirect referencing through inheritance.
//********************************************************************

public class Pizza extends FoodItem
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Sets up a pizza with the specified amount of fat (assumes
   //  eight servings).
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public Pizza (int fatGrams)
   {
      super (fatGrams, 8);
   }
}
```

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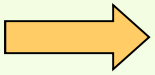

Designing for Inheritance

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Designing for Inheritance

- As we've discussed, taking the time to create a good software design reaps long-term benefits
- Inheritance issues are an important part of an object-oriented design
- Properly designed inheritance relationships can contribute greatly to the elegance, maintainability, and reuse of the software
- Let's summarize some of the issues regarding inheritance that relate to a good software design

Inheritance Design Issues

- Every derivation should be an is-a relationship
- Think about the potential future of a class hierarchy, and design classes to be reusable and flexible
- Find common characteristics of classes and push them as high in the class hierarchy as appropriate
- Override methods as appropriate to tailor or change the functionality of a child
- Add new variables to children, but don't redefine (shadow) inherited variables

Inheritance Design Issues

- Allow each class to manage its own data; use the `super` reference to invoke the parent's constructor to set up its data
- Override general methods such as `toString` and `equals` with appropriate definitions
- Use abstract classes to represent general concepts that derived classes have in common
- Use visibility modifiers carefully to provide needed access without violating encapsulation

Restricting Inheritance

- If the `final` modifier is applied to a method, that method cannot be overridden in any derived classes
- If the `final` modifier is applied to an entire class, then that class cannot be used to derive any children at all
- Therefore, an abstract class cannot be declared as final

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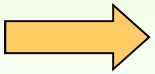


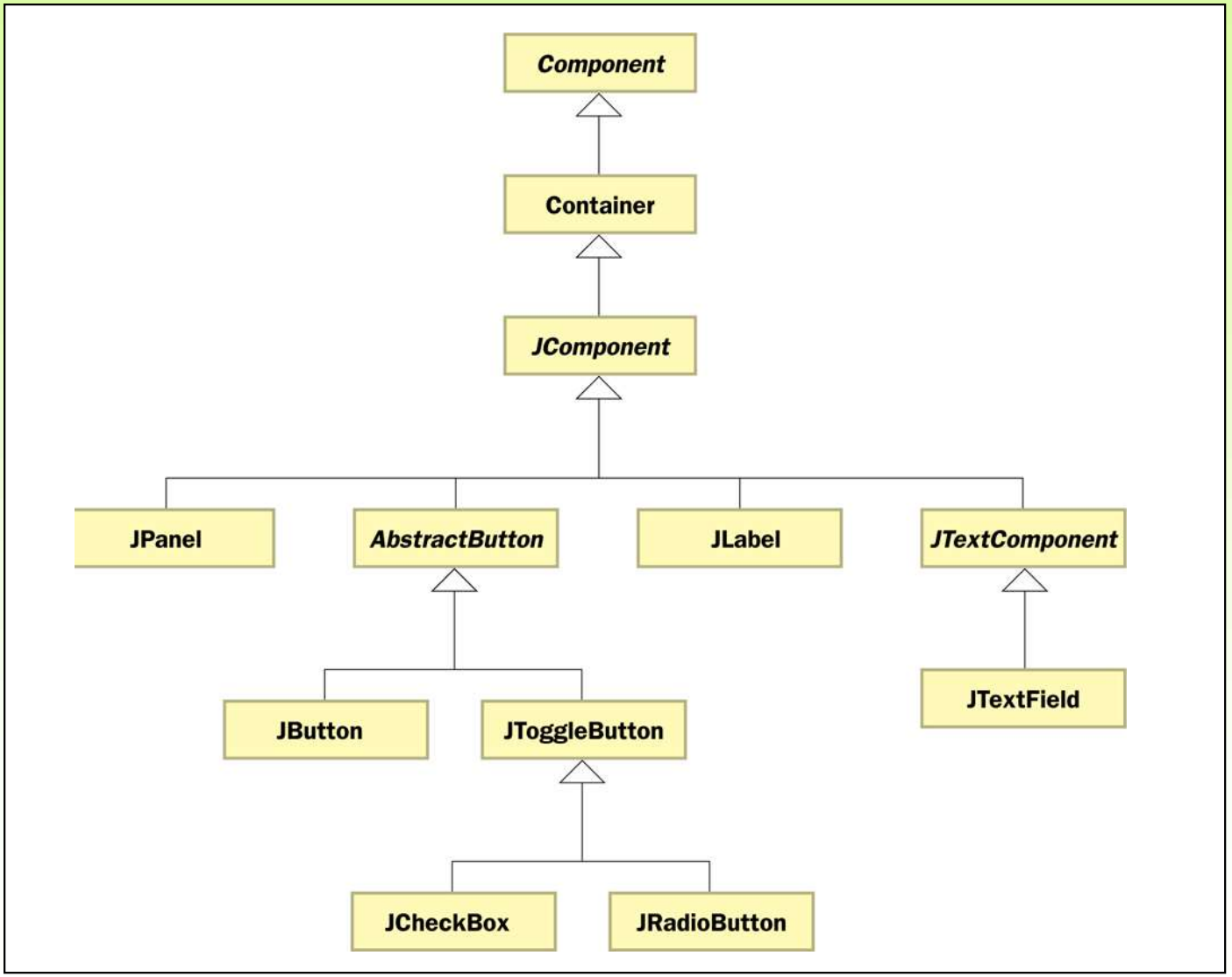
Inheritance and GUIs

The `Timer` Class

The Component Class Hierarchy

- The Java classes that define GUI components are part of a class hierarchy
- Swing GUI components typically are derived from the `JComponent` class which is derived from the `Container` class which is derived from the `Component` class
- Many Swing components can serve as (limited) containers, because they are derived from the `Container` class
- For example, a `JLabel` object can contain an `ImageIcon`

Partial Component Class Hierarchy



The Component Class Hierarchy

- An applet is another good example of inheritance
- Recall that when we define an applet, we extend the `JApplet` class
- The `JApplet` class already handles all the details about applet creation and execution, including:
  - interaction with a Web browser
  - accepting applet parameters through HTML
  - enforcing security restrictions

The Component Class Hierarchy

- Our applet classes only have to deal with issues that specifically relate to what our particular applet will do
- When we define `paintComponent` method of an applet, we are actually overriding a method defined originally in the `JComponent` class and inherited by the `JApplet` class

Event Adapter Classes

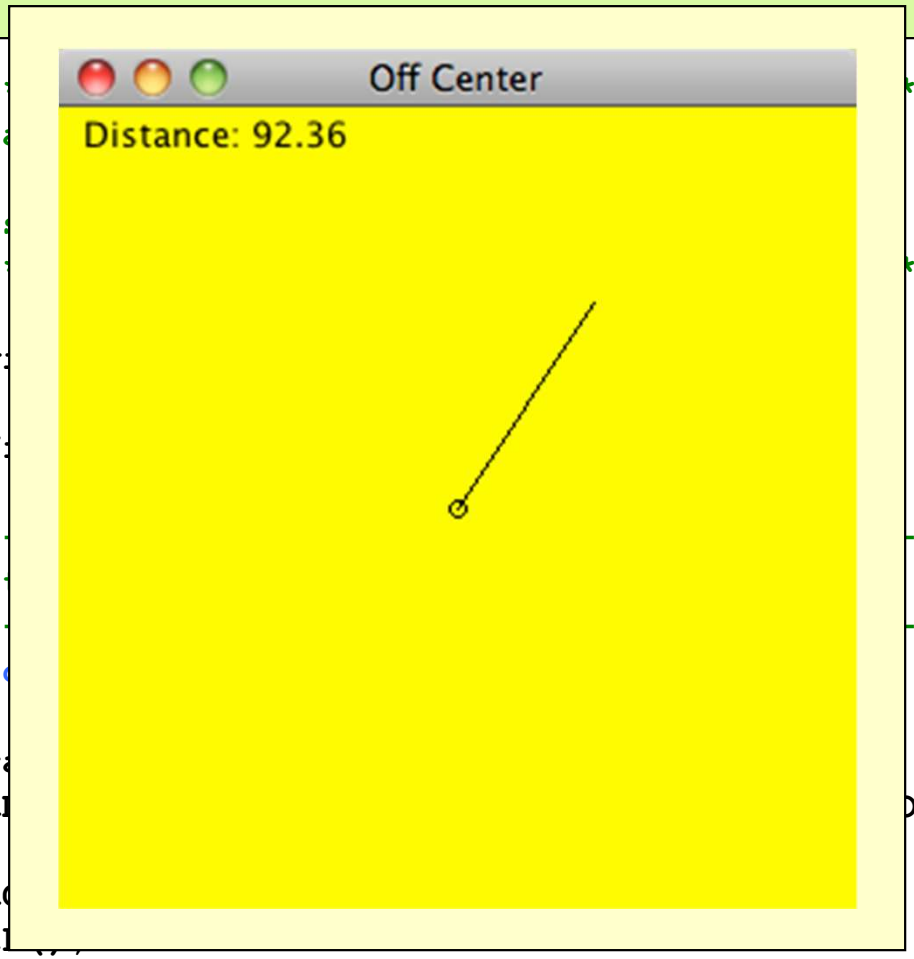
- Inheritance also gives us a alternate technique for creating listener classes
- We've seen that listener classes can be created by implementing a particular interface, such as `MouseListener`
- We can also create a listener class by extending an *event adapter class*
- If a listener interface has more than one method, it has a corresponding adapter class, such as the `MouseAdapter` class

Event Adapter Classes

- Each adapter class implements the corresponding listener, providing empty method definitions
- When you derive a listener class from an adapter class, you only need to override the event methods that pertain to the program
- Empty definitions for unused event methods are automatically provided via inheritance
- See `OffCenter.java`
- See `OffCenterPanel.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  OffCenter.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates the use of an event adapter class.
//********************************************************************

import javax.swing.*;

public class OffCenter
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Creates the main frame of the program.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      JFrame frame = new JFrame ("Off Center");
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

      frame.getContentPane().add(new OffCenterPanel());
      frame.pack();
      frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```

```
//*************
//  OffCenter.ja
//
//  Demonstrates
//*************

import javax.sw

public class Of
{
   //----------
   //  Creates
   //----------
   public stati
   {
      JFrame fra
      frame.setl

      frame.getC
      frame.pack
      frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```



```
//********************************************************************
//  OffCenterPanel.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents the primary drawing panel for the OffCenter program.
//********************************************************************

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.text.DecimalFormat;
import javax.swing.*;

public class OffCenterPanel extends JPanel
{
   private final int WIDTH=300, HEIGHT=300;

   private DecimalFormat fmt;
   private Point current;
   private int centerX, centerY;
   private double length;
```

continue

continue

```
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Constructor: Sets up the panel and necessary data.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public OffCenterPanel()
   {
      addMouseListener (new OffCenterListener());

      centerX = WIDTH / 2;
      centerY = HEIGHT / 2;

      fmt = new DecimalFormat ("0.##");

      setPreferredSize (new Dimension(WIDTH, HEIGHT));
      setBackground (Color.yellow);
   }
```

continue

continue

```
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Draws a line from the mouse pointer to the center point of
   //  the applet and displays the distance.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public void paintComponent (Graphics page)
   {
      super.paintComponent (page);

      page.setColor (Color.black);
      page.drawOval (centerX-3, centerY-3, 6, 6);

      if (current != null)
      {
         page.drawLine (current.x, current.y, centerX, centerY);
         page.drawString ("Distance: " + fmt.format(length), 10, 15);
      }
   }
```

continue

continue

```
   //*****************************************************************
   //  Represents the listener for mouse events. Demonstrates the
   //  ability to extend an adaptor class.
   //*****************************************************************
   private class OffCenterListener extends MouseAdapter
   {
      //--------------------------------------------------------------
      //  Computes the distance from the mouse pointer to the center
      //  point of the applet.
      //--------------------------------------------------------------
      public void mouseClicked (MouseEvent event)
      {
         current = event.getPoint();
         length = Math.sqrt(Math.pow((current.x-centerX), 2) +
                            Math.pow((current.y-centerY), 2));
         repaint();
      }
   }
}
```

Outline

Creating Subclasses

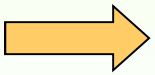
Overriding Methods

Class Hierarchies

Visibility

Designing for Inheritance

Inheritance and GUIs



The `Timer` Class

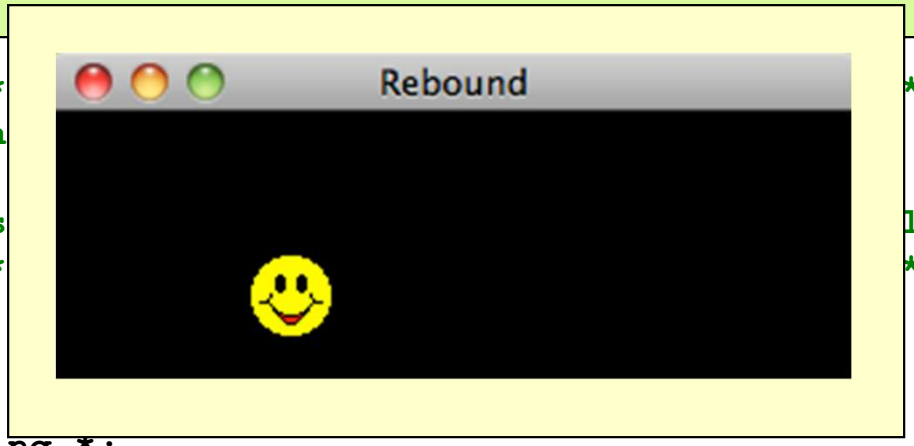
The Timer Class

- The `Timer` class of the `javax.swing` package is a GUI component, but it has no visual representation
- A `Timer` object generates an action event at specified intervals
- Timers can be used to manage any events that are based on a timed interval, such as an animation
- To create the illusion of movement, we use a timer to change the scene after an appropriate delay

The Timer Class

- The `start` and `stop` methods of the `Timer` class start and stop the timer
- The delay can be set using the `Timer` constructor or using the `setDelay` method
- See `Rebound.java`
- See `ReboundPanel.java`

```
//********************************************************************
//  Rebound.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Demonstrates an animation and the use of the Timer class.
//********************************************************************

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class Rebound
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Displays the main frame of the program.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      JFrame frame = new JFrame ("Rebound");
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

      frame.getContentPane().add(new ReboundPanel());
      frame.pack();
      frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```




```
//**************                                          **************
//  Rebound.java
//
//  Demonstrates                                          lass.
//**************                                          **************

import java.awt.
import java.awt.
import javax.swing.*;

public class Rebound
{
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   //  Displays the main frame of the program.
   //-----------------------------------------------------------------
   public static void main (String[] args)
   {
      JFrame frame = new JFrame ("Rebound");
      frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

      frame.getContentPane().add(new ReboundPanel());
      frame.pack();
      frame.setVisible(true);
   }
}
```

```
//********************************************************************
//  ReboundPanel.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents the primary panel for the Rebound program.
//********************************************************************

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class ReboundPanel extends JPanel
{
   private final int WIDTH = 300, HEIGHT = 100;
   private final int DELAY = 20, IMAGE_SIZE = 35;

   private ImageIcon image;
   private Timer timer;
   private int x, y, moveX, moveY;
```

continue

```
//********************************************************************
//  ReboundPanel.java       Author: Lewis/Loftus
//
//  Represents the primary panel for the Rebound program.
//********************************************************************

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;

public class ReboundPanel extends JPanel
{
   private final int WIDTH = 300, HEIGHT = 100;
   private final int DELAY = 20, IMAGE_SIZE = 35;

   private ImageIcon image;
   private Timer timer;
   private int x, y, moveX, moveY;
```

continue

continue

```
//-----------------------------------------------------------------
//  Sets up the panel, including the timer for the animation.
//-----------------------------------------------------------------
public ReboundPanel()
{
   timer = new Timer(DELAY, new ReboundListener());
   image = new ImageIcon ("happyFace.gif");

   x = 0;
   y = 40;
   moveX = moveY = 3;

   setPreferredSize (new Dimension(WIDTH, HEIGHT));
   setBackground (Color.black);
   timer.start();
}

//-----------------------------------------------------------------
//  Draws the image in the current location.
//-----------------------------------------------------------------
public void paintComponent (Graphics page)
{
   super.paintComponent (page);
   image.paintIcon (this, page, x, y);
}
```

continue

continue

```
   //*****************************************************************
   //  Represents the action listener for the timer.
   //*****************************************************************
   private class ReboundListener implements ActionListener
   {
      //--------------------------------------------------------------
      //  Updates the position of the image and possibly the direction
      //  of movement whenever the timer fires an action event.
      //--------------------------------------------------------------
      public void actionPerformed (ActionEvent event)
      {
         x += moveX;
         y += moveY;

         if (x <= 0 || x >= WIDTH-IMAGE_SIZE)
            moveX = moveX * -1;

         if (y <= 0 || y >= HEIGHT-IMAGE_SIZE)
            moveY = moveY * -1;

         repaint();
      }
   }
}
```

Summary

- Chapter 9 focused on:
  - deriving new classes from existing classes
  - the `protected` modifier
  - creating class hierarchies
  - abstract classes
  - indirect visibility of inherited members
  - designing for inheritance
  - the GUI component class hierarchy
  - extending listener adapter classes
  - the `Timer` class