

# Inheritance

(OOP Core Concept 2 - Inheritance)

# Learning objectives

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- ▶ Inheritance
- ▶ The extends keyword
- ▶ Overriding methods
- ▶ Inheritance and constructors
- ▶ Inheritance and encapsulation

# Inheritance

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- ▶ Inheritance is an important part of OOP
- ▶ Inheritance supports the concept of reusability
- ▶ One class can inherit variables and methods from another class
- ▶ Inheritance builds on a is-a relationship between subclass and superclass

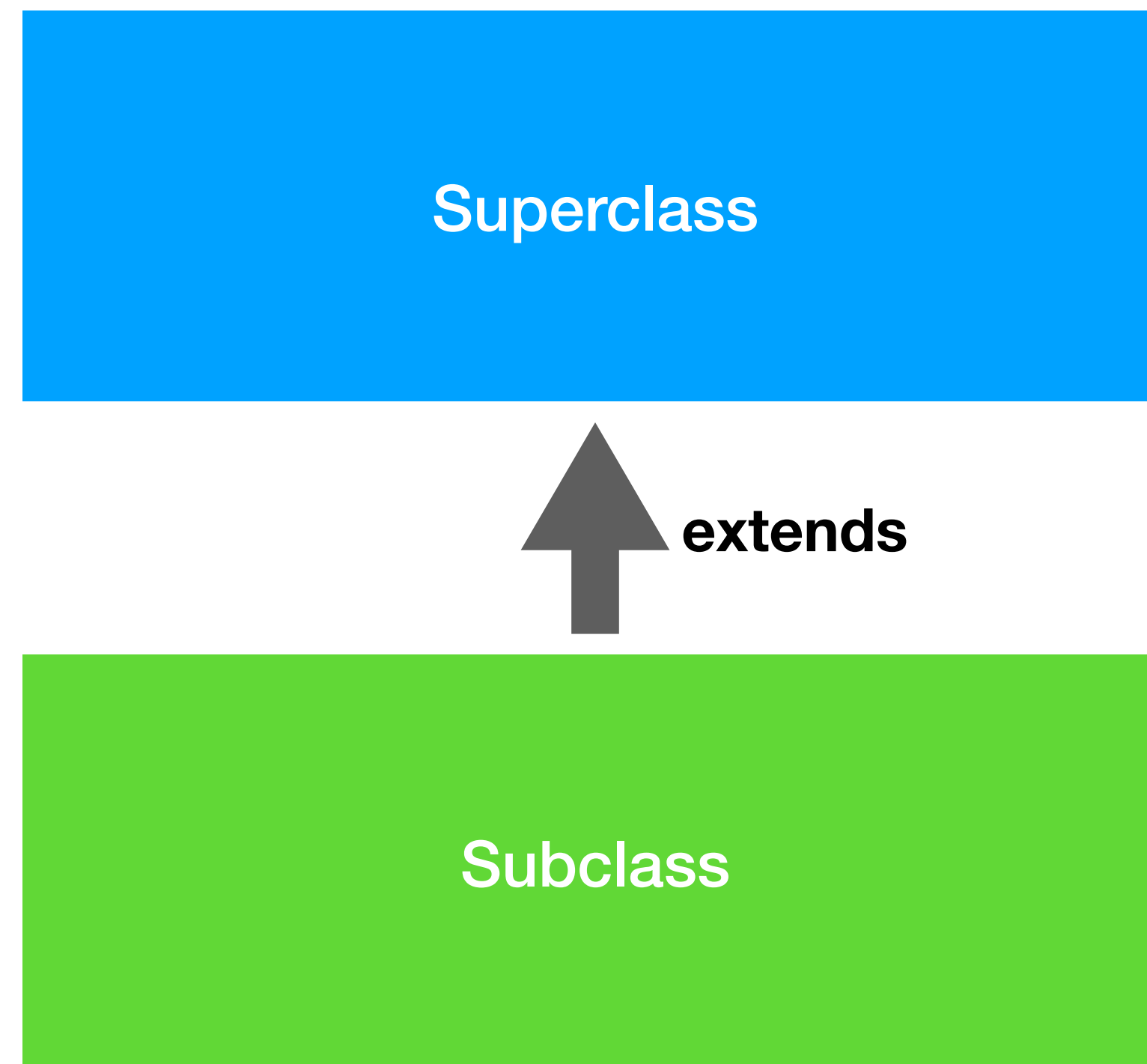
# Superclass and subclass

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- ▶ A Superclass contains general functionality that is inherited by a subclass
- ▶ A Subclass extends the functionality of the Superclass
- ▶ Private variables and methods in the Superclass is not inherited by the Subclass
- ▶ The Subclass can override methods it inherit from the Superclass

# Superclass and subclass

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# Code example

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```
public class Animal {  
    void eat() {  
    }  
}
```



```
public class Dog extends Animal {  
    void wagTail() {  
    }  
}
```

# Demo 1 - Inheritance

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- ▶ Using the extends keyword
- ▶ Superclass and Subclass

# Overriding methods

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- ▶ Overriding methods means that the subclass has the same method as the superclass (same name and same input arguments)
- ▶ Then the method in the subclass replaces the method from the superclass that would otherwise have been inherited in the subclass
- ▶ The most specific method "wins", and the further down the inheritance hierarchy the more specific it gets



# Overriding methods

```
public class Animal {  
    void eat() {  
        System.out.println("animal eats");  
    }  
}
```



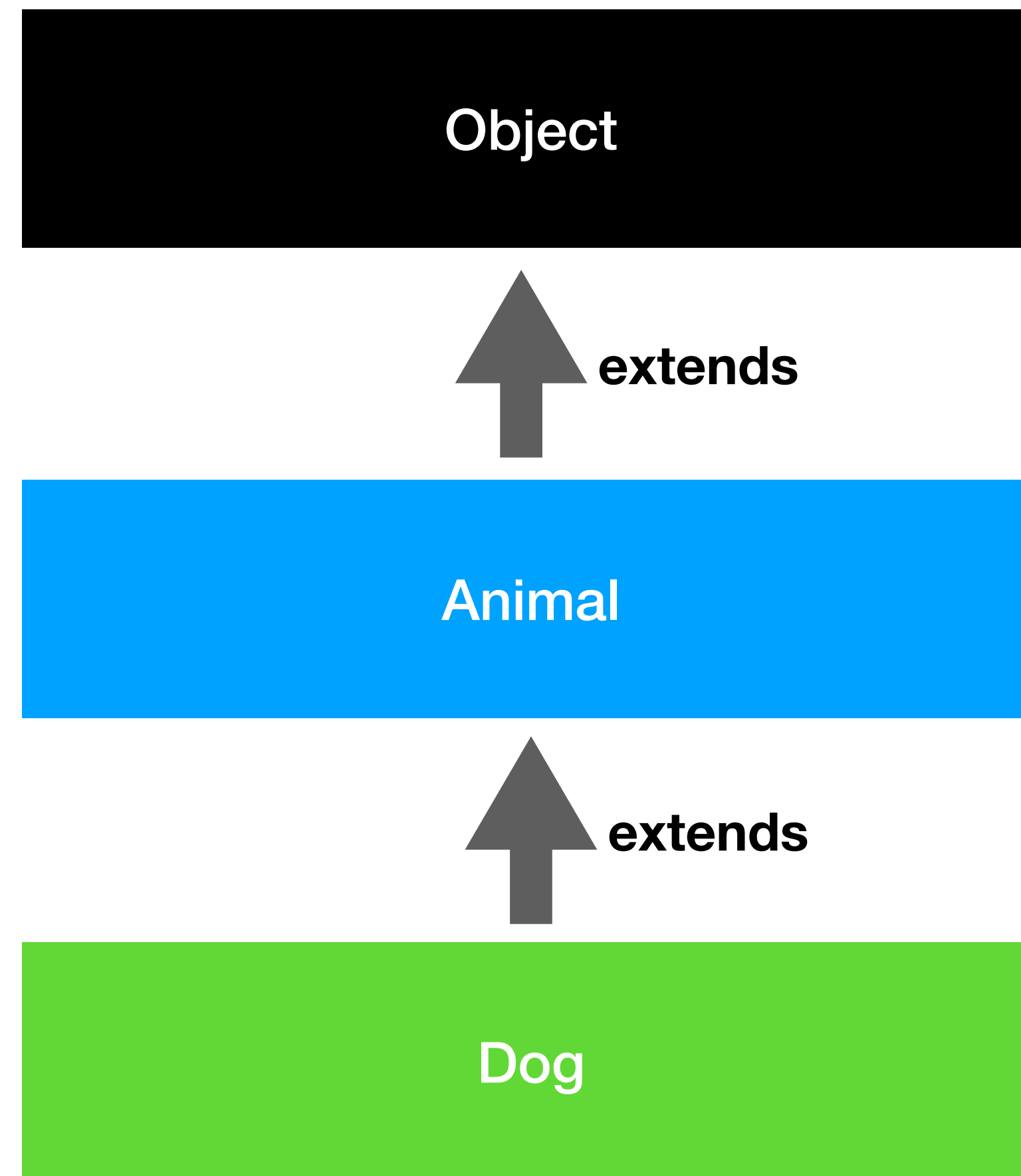
```
public class Dog extends Animal {  
    @Override  
    void eat() {  
        System.out.println("dog eats");  
    }  
}
```

# Demo 2 - Overriding methods

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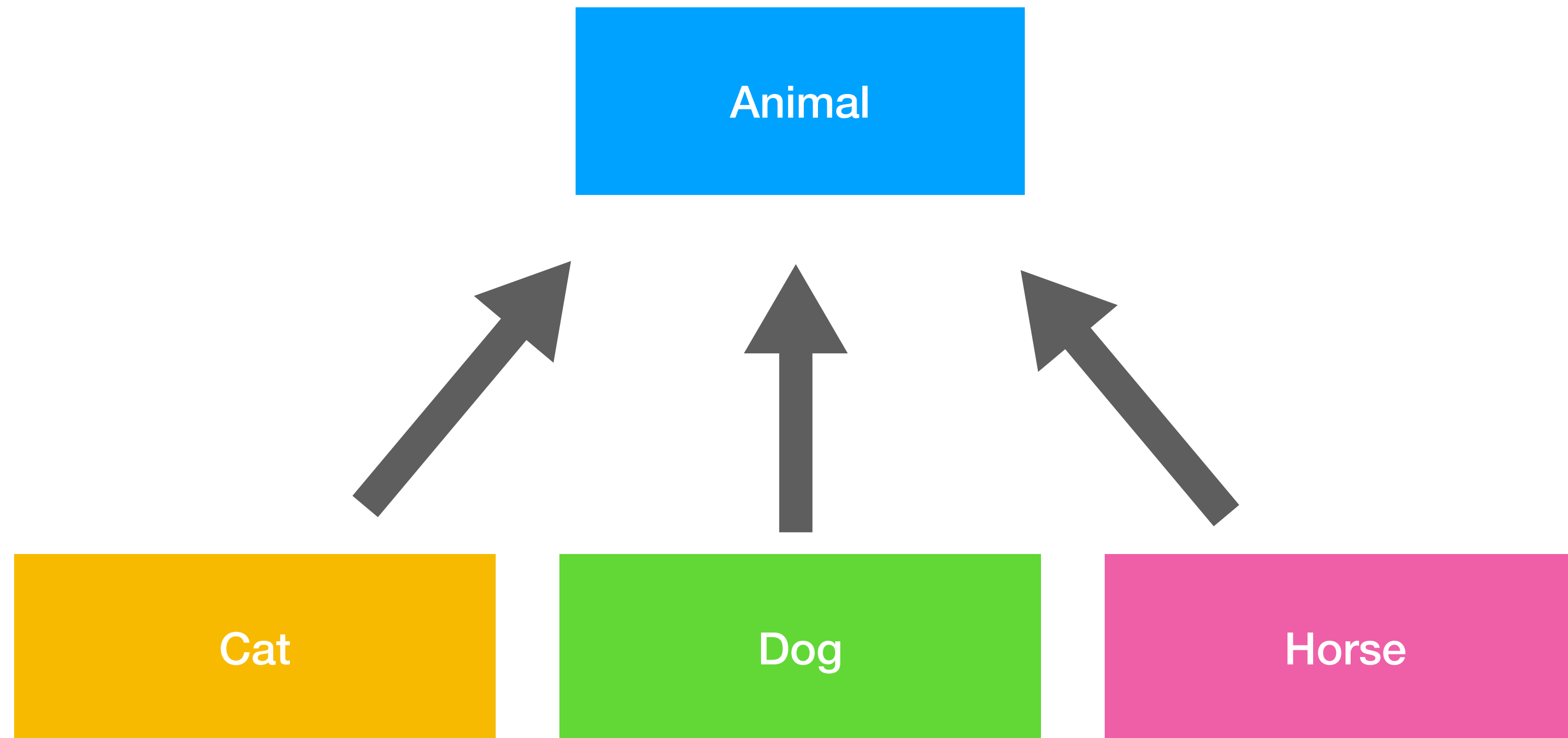
- ▶ Overriding methods

# Object - Superclass of all classes



# Object hierarchy

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# Demo 3 - Inheritance hierarchy

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- ▶ Inheritance in many levels
- ▶ The Subclass points to its Superclass

# Exercise 1 - Inheritance

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- ▶ Reuse the solution from the previous exercise with the Book class
- ▶ You are selling Books, but also Movies and Video Games
- ▶ They are all Products and they all have a product id
- ▶ You can reuse the Book class, but also create classes for Movie and VideoGame
- ▶ Use inheritance and create a Product class with a productId, and let the Book, Movie and VideoGame inherit from Product

# Inheritance and constructors

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- ▶ Constructors in superclasses and subclasses must match in certain ways
- ▶ For example if the subclass has an empty constructor and the superclass has an empty constructor there is no problem
- ▶ But if the superclass does not have an empty constructor, then the subclass needs to call one of the constructors in the superclass from the empty constructor in the subclass

# The super keyword

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- ▶ The super keyword can be used to refer to the closest superclass
- ▶ It is similar to the this keyword, but always refer to the superclass of the object instead of the the object itself
- ▶ The super keyword can be used to call a constructor in the superclass from a constructor in the subclass
- ▶ If the super keyword is used in a constructor it must do so in the first line in the constructor



# Demo 4 - Inheritance and constructors

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- ▶ Constructors with different input arguments in superclass and subclass
- ▶ The super keyword

# Inheritance and encapsulation

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- ▶ Private variables and methods are not inherited from the superclass
- ▶ To provide an access modifier that means private for all external code except subclasses, use the protected access modifier

# Access modifiers

Access modifier	Within Class	Within Package	Outside Package and in Subclass	Outside Package
Private	Y	N	N	N
Default	Y	Y	N	N
Protected	Y	Y	Y	N
Public	Y	Y	Y	Y

# Demo 5 - Inheritance and encapsulation

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- ▶ Private variables in the superclass is not inherited
- ▶ The protected access modifier

# Exercise 2 - Inheritance

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- ▶ You start selling ChildrensBooks, and they are exactly like normal Books but they also have a String variable called recommendedAgeInfo with information about the recommended age of readers
- ▶ Create a class for ChildrensBook and use inheritance to avoid repeating all the functionality in the ChildrensBook class

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- ▶ The extends keyword
- ▶ Overriding methods
- ▶ Inheritance and constructors
- ▶ Inheritance and encapsulation