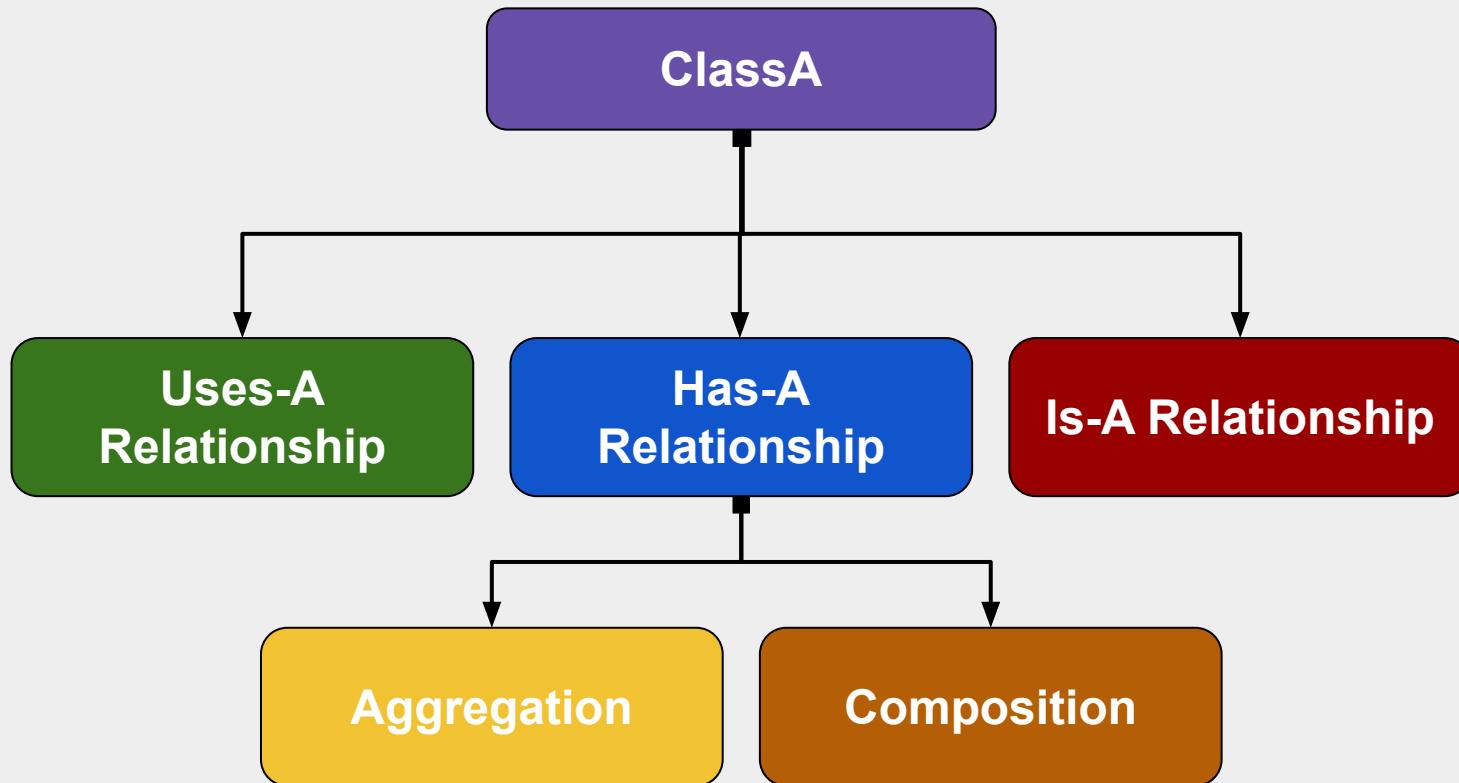


# Relationships

# Relationships between Classes



## Relationships between Classes

Class relationships in Java define the special relationships among different kinds of classes. There is a different kind of relationship among classes Shape, Circle, Rectangle, and Square. A Circle is a type of Shape. A Rectangle is a type of Shape. When we design a major application or program, we need to explore the relationships among classes.

- Dependence (“Uses-A”)
- Association (“Has-A”)
- Inheritance (“Is-A”)

# Relationships between Classes

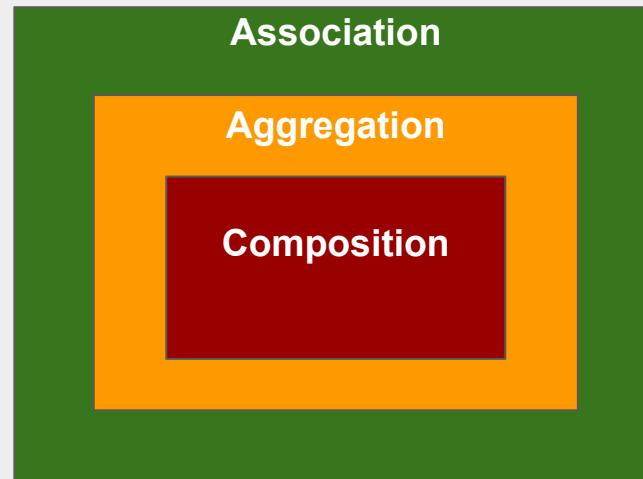
```
class A{  
    // class body  
}  
  
class B{  
    // Uses-A Relationship  
    void do(){  
        A a = new A();  
        // method body  
    }  
}
```

```
class A{  
    // class body  
}  
  
class B{  
    // Has-A Relationship  
    A a = new A();  
    void do(){  
        // method body  
    }  
}
```

```
class A{  
    // class body  
}  
  
Is-A Relationship  
  
class B extends A{  
    void do(){  
        // method body  
    }  
}
```

# Association, Aggregation vs Composition

The similarity among Association, aggregation, and composition are that they are core concepts of OOPs and represent Has-A relationship between two classes.



# Difference between Association, Aggregation, and Composition

| Association  | Aggregation  | Composition  |
|--|--|--|
| Association established the relation between two classes that is independent of each other.      | 1. Aggregation defines a special form of unidirectional association between two classes. | Composition represents a special and more restrictive form of aggregation where an object cannot exist on its own. |
| In association, there is no owner relationship.  | In aggregation, one of the objects is the owner of the Has-A relationship.               | In composition, both the entities are associated with each other and cannot exist on their own.                    |
| Association defines the relationships as one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, and many-to-many. | It defines only a unidirectional relationship.   | It represents an exclusive whole-part relationship.  |

## Interview Questions