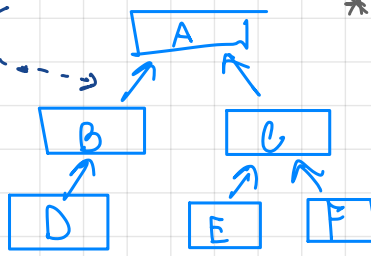


4 Pillars of Object Orientation

- Inheritance (การสืบทอด)
- Abstraction (การหาค่าทั่วไป)
- Encapsulation (การห่อหุ้ม, การซ่อน)
- Polymorphism (การแปลงสภาพ)

Reuse → Ingrained into OO
* Inheritance

B is inherit from A
(B will own)



* Can't access private properties from superclass

User of Language

(just know what the lang can do)

- Feature available?
- How gonna use them?
- * Don't need to know behind scene

Designer of Language

- Requirement
- SRS (Software requirement specification)
- Design Document
- Implementation model
- Code
- Software

Use Case
↑ higher
↓ lower (level)

abstraction

OO ← as part of pillars Abstraction

→ Can use abstraction to help manage complexity

One of the form is to use the modelling languages. Modelling is also the technique that make use of Abstraction and so with modelling technique we introduce the modeling program, the modelling language like UML.

first in first out relationship
(kind of relationship)

List

last in first out

Stack

* stack is not a kind of the list

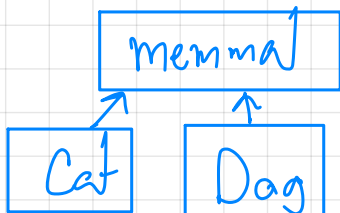
Observing this when working with inheritances will allow you to avoid many potential problems

also allow to observe the list substitution principle (LSP: Gal10) design principle

→ "Type"

primitive } Super class → Super type
Object } Super class → Super type

Where we have a variable of subtype we can assign a value of subtype to it.



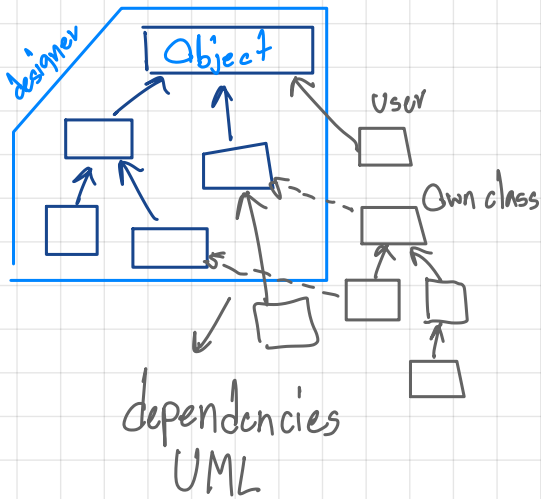
Follow substitution principle

Mammal m:

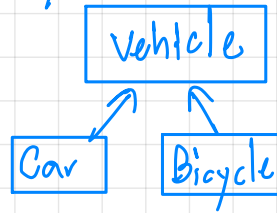
m = new Cat class;
m = new Dog class;

Java class inheritance

In Java has one root, known root C++ (named Object)



"Subtype" vs "Super-type"



```
Car c;  
C = new Bicycle;
```

Its have 2 states

- time of the compiler will have type of the **Car**.
- time of its running will have type of a **Bicycle**.

Compiler always check the type based on the static type

Compile time

Static type : **Car**

Dynamic type : **Bicycle**

(run time)

because static type of **C** is **Car** and dynamic type of **C** is **Bicycle**.

The inheritance hierarchy

