

# Software Development (cs2500)

## Lecture 23: Creating Classes from Other Classes

M. R. C. van Dongen

November 15, 2013

- Today we shall study *inheritance*.
  - With inheritance you can share common code.
  - The common code is written in a common superclass.
  - The common superclass implements common behaviour.
  - Subclasses inherit common behaviour from their superclass.
- We shall carry out two case studies.

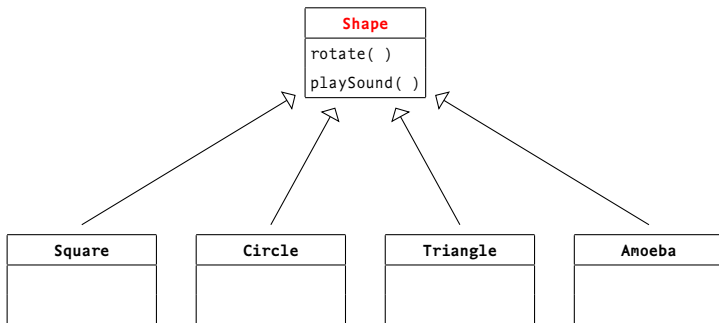
# Chair Wars Revisited

- Remember Larry and Brad?
- Brad's final solution had five classes:
  - One Shape *superclass* for default, common shape behaviour.
  - A dedicated class for each actual shape.
  - Each dedicated class was a *subclass* of the Shape class.
  - All, except for Amoeba, inherited all behaviour from Shape.
  - Amoeba *overrode* behaviour for playSound, and rotate.
  - This let Amoeba objects do things differently.
- Larry thought Brad's final class had lots of duplicated code:
  - "Your classes have same code for playSound and rotate."
  - "This makes it impossible to maintain your code."
  - "For each change, you need to edit 4 classes."
    - Editing  $n$  class files is  $n$  times more work than editing 1 file.
    - Each edit increases the probability of errors: more errors.
- But then Brad explained his design.



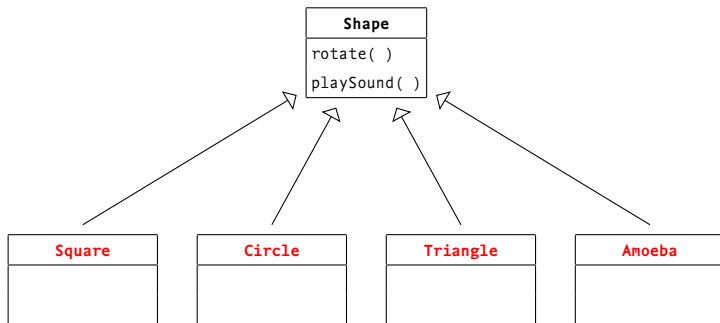
# Brad's Final Design

## Superclass



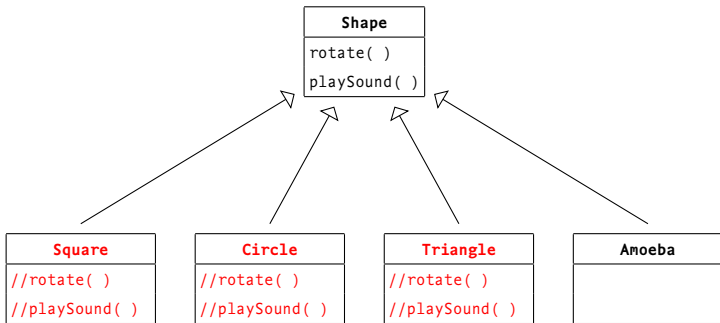
# Brad's Final Design

## Subclasses



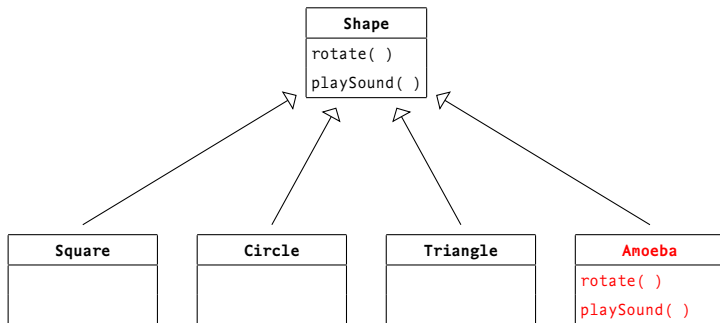
# Brad's Final Design

## Inherit



# Brad's Final Design

## Overrides





- There are two main advantages of *inheritance*:
  - Increases ability to reuse implementation effort.
  - Separates class-specific from general code.
- Code is structured in classes so as to maximise reuse.
- *Common* code is put in a common, *more abstract* class.
- The common, more abstract class is called the *superclass*.
- The code in the superclass is shared by *subclasses*.
- The subclasses are more *specific*:
  - Subclass provides same functionality as its superclass.
  - So if the superclass has a method then so does the subclass.
  - Here, the subclass *inherits* the method from its superclass.
  - However, the subclass functionality may be more *specific*.
    - E.g., the subclass may implement a method in a *different* way.
    - Here, the subclass *overrides* the method of its superclass.
  - Subclasses may also have more specific, *additional* behaviour.
- A subclass is said to *extend* its superclass.



# Example Continued

## The Common, More General Code

- We put the *more general* code in the Doctor class.
- This is the code that *any* Doctor should have:
  - Surgeons and GPs in particular.

### Java

```
public class Doctor {  
    public boolean worksAtHospital;  
  
    public void treatPatient( ) {  
        // Default patient treatment.  
    }  
  
}
```

# Example Continued

The Common, More General Code: **Did we Forget Anything?**

- We put the *more general* code in the Doctor class.
- This is the code that *any* Doctor should have:
  - Surgeons and GPs in particular.

## Java

```
public class Doctor {  
    public boolean worksAtHospital;  
  
    public void treatPatient( ) {  
        // Default patient treatment.  
    }  
  
}
```

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The Common, More General Code: Think of Something Any Doctor Does

- We put the *more general* code in the Doctor class.
- This is the code that *any* Doctor should have:
  - Surgeons and GPs in particular.

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## The Class Diagram

## Fota Challenge

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```
public class Doctor {
    public boolean worksAtHospital;

    public void treatPatient( ) {
        // Default patient treatment.
    }
}
```

# Example Continued

The Common, More General Code: **Right!**

- We put the *more general* code in the Doctor class.
- This is the code that *any* Doctor should have:
  - Surgeons and GPs in particular.

## Java

```
public class Doctor {  
    public boolean worksAtHospital;  
  
    public void treatPatient( ) {  
        // Default patient treatment.  
    }  
  
    public void chargePatient( ) {  
        // Let's face it, they all do.  
    }  
}
```

# Example Continued

## The More Specific Code: The Surgeon Class

### Java

```
public class Surgeon extends Doctor {  
    public Surgeon( ) {  
        worksAtHospital = true;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void treatPatient( ) {  
        // Specific patient treatment.  
    }  
  
    public void makeIncision( ) {  
        // Additional behaviour.  
    }  
}
```

# Example Continued

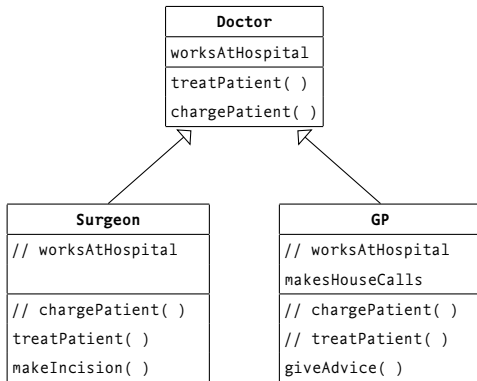
## The More Specific Code: The GP Class

### Java

```
public class GP extends Doctor {  
    public boolean makesHouseCalls;  
  
    public GP( boolean makesHouseCalls ) {  
        worksAtHospital = false;  
        this.makesHouseCalls = makesHouseCalls;  
    }  
  
    public void giveAdvice( ) {  
        // Additional behaviour.  
    }  
}
```

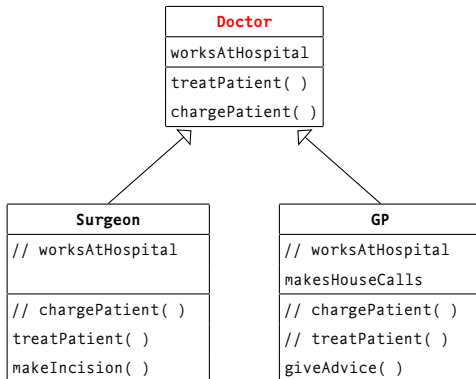


# The Class Diagram



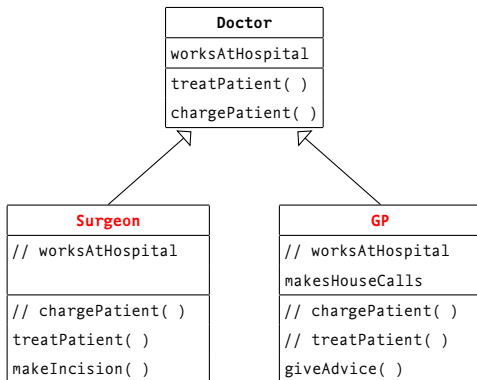
# The Class Diagram

## Superclass



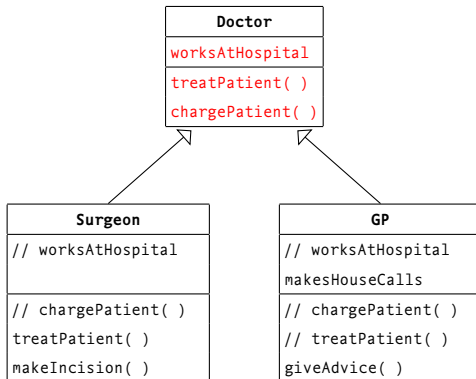
# The Class Diagram

## Subclasses



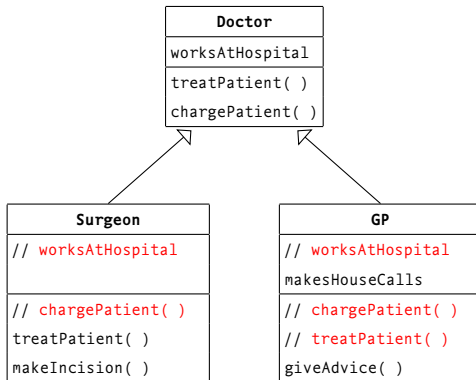
# The Class Diagram

## Common Methods and Attributes



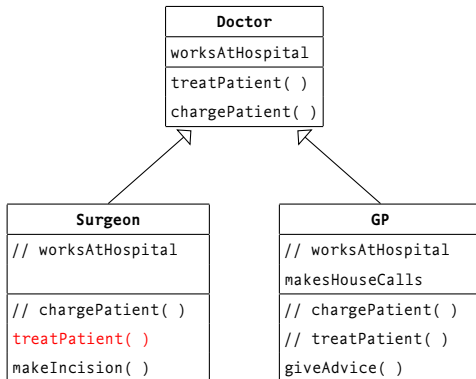
# The Class Diagram

## Inherit



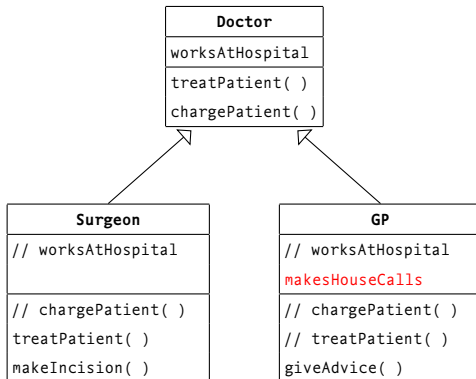
# The Class Diagram

## Overrides



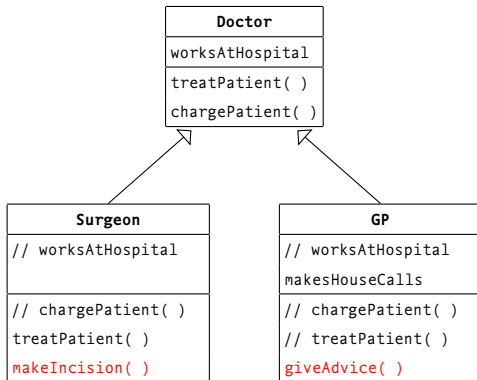
# The Class Diagram

## Specific Attribute



# The Class Diagram

## Specific Methods





# The Fota Challenge

A Play in Four Acts

**Act I:** The Challenge.

**Act II:** Larry Presents his Solution.

**Act III:** Brad Presents his Solution.

**Act IV:** Collecting the prize.

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# Act I: The Challenge



Larry and Brad.

# Act I: The Challenge



Fota rang.

# Act I: The Challenge



They want a killer app.

# Act I: The Challenge



I want you to work on it.

- Fota Wildlife Park has lots of animals:
  - A lion;
  - A cat;
  - A wolf;
  - A tiger;
  - A dog; and
  - They're expecting a hippo.
- Each animal:
  - Has a picture String;
  - Has a certain kind of food: grass or meat;
  - Has an integer hunger level;
  - Eats;
  - Makes noise; and
  - Has a roaming behaviour.

# Act I: The Challenge



Oh yeah.

# Act I: The Challenge



The winner get's a prize.



# Act I: The Challenge



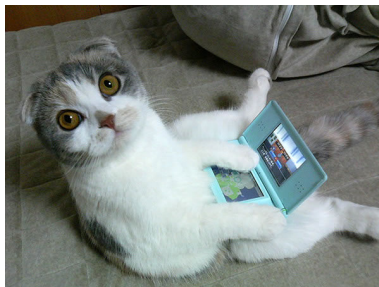
Fish and chips at Lennoxes.

# Introducing the Contestants: Meet Larry



- Larry has been taking Java lessons with Amy.
- He has just started learning about inheritance.
- He knows inheritance is the key to solving this problem.
- He just knows he will beat Brad.

# Introducing the Contestants: Meet Brad



- Brad is just delighted with this application.
- This is a textbook example of an inheritance application.
- He knows this can't be too difficult.

# Meanwhile in Larry's Cubicle



- Larry quickly identifies the objects: the animals.
- Following Brad's example, he creates an `Animal` class.
- He puts all the common methods and attributes in this class.

# Meanwhile in Larry's Cubicle



- ❑ Larry quickly identifies the objects: the animals.
- ❑ Following Brad's example, he creates an `Animal` class.
- ❑ He puts all the common methods and attributes in this class.

## Java

```
public class Animal {  
    public String  picture;  
    public boolean eatsGrass;  
    public int     hunger;  
  
    <more>  
}
```



# Meanwhile in Larry's Cubicle

## Java

```
public Animal( String picture,
               boolean eatsGrass,
               int hunger ) {
    this.picture    = picture;
    this.eatsGrass  = eatsGrass;
    this.hunger     = hunger;
}

public void eat( ) {           // Default eating behaviour.
    System.out.println( "Eating " + hunger + " portions of " + food( ) + "." );
}

private String food( ) {
    return (eatsGrass ? "grass" : "meat");
}

public void makeNoise( ) { } // Should be overridden.
public void roam( ) { }     // Should be overridden.
public String toString( ) {
    <omitted>
}
```

# Meanwhile in Larry's Cubicle

## Java

```
public class Hippo extends Animal {
    private static final int HIPPO_HUNGER_LEVEL = 10;
    private static final String HIPPO_PICTURE = "hippo.jpg";

    public Hippo( ) {
        picture = HIPPO_PICTURE;
        eatsGrass = true;
        hunger = HIPPO_HUNGER_LEVEL;
    }

    public void roam( ) {
        System.out.println( "I'm Lazy: not roaming." );
    }

    public void makenoise( ) {
        System.out.println( "Grunt." );
    }
}
```

# Meanwhile in Larry's Cubicle

## Java

```
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Main {
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        ArrayList<Animal> animals = new ArrayList<Animal>( );

        animals.add( new Dog( ) );
        animals.add( new Cat( ) );
        animals.add( new Hippo( ) );
        for (Animal animal : animals) {
            System.out.println( "next: " + animal );
            animal.roam( );
            animal.eat( );
            animal.makeNoise( );
        }
    }
}
```



# Larry Presents His Solution

## Unix Session

\$

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# Larry Presents His Solution

## Unix Session

```
$ java Main
```

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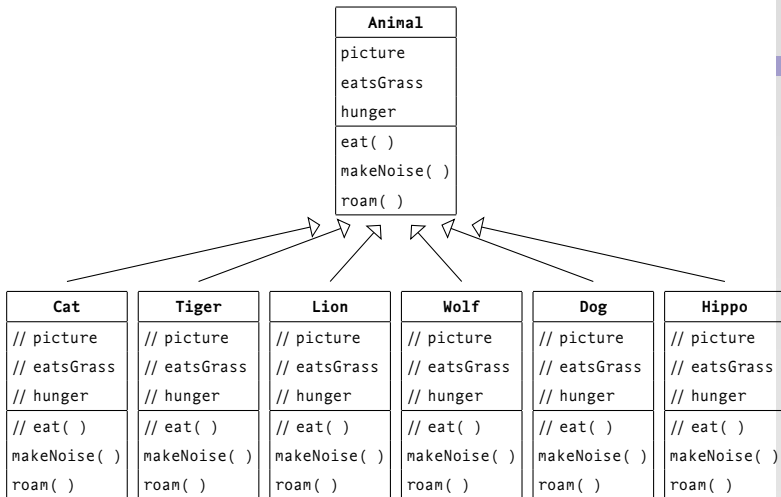
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# Larry Presents His Solution

## Unix Session

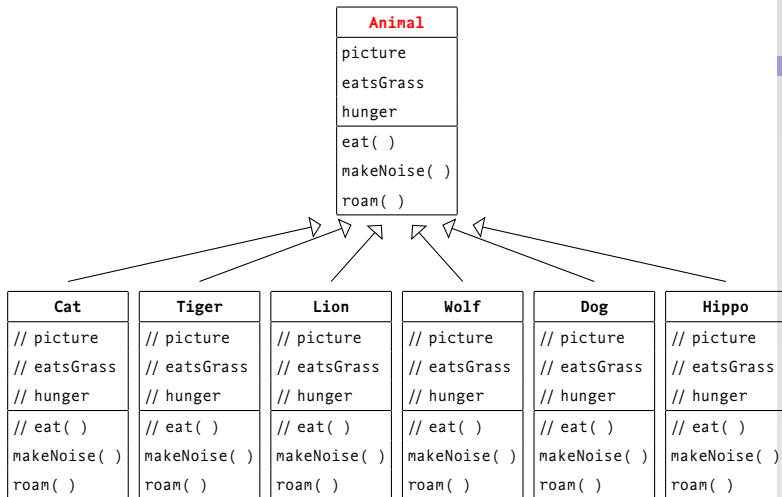
```
$ java Main
next: Animal[ picture = dog.jpg, eatsGrass = meat, hunger = 4 ]
Roaming in my pack.
Eating 4 portions of meat.
Arf. Arf.
next: Animal[ picture = cat.jpg, eatsGrass = meat, hunger = 1 ]
Roaming alone.
Eating 1 portions of meat.
Mew. Mew.
next: Animal[ picture = hippo.jpg, eatsGrass = grass, hunger = 10 ]
I'm Lazy: not roaming.
Eating 10 portions of grass.
```

# Larry's Class Diagram



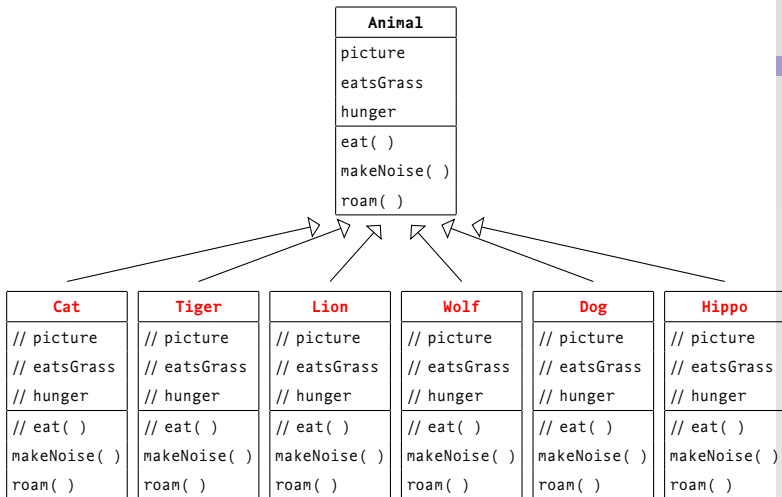
# Larry's Class Diagram

## Superclass



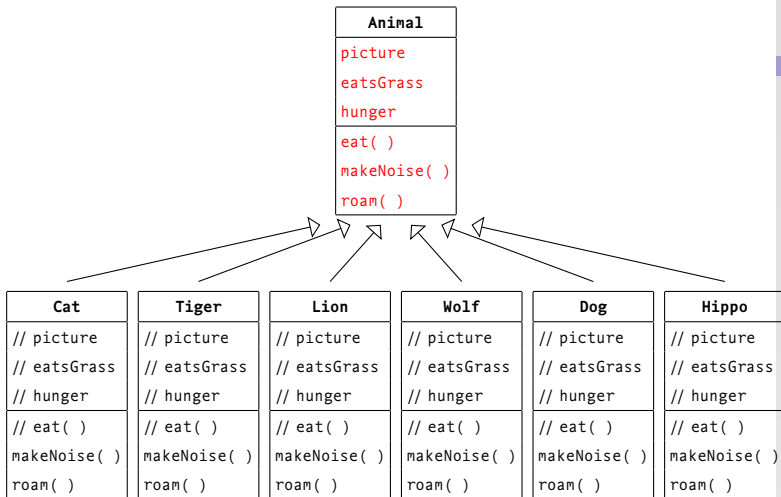
# Larry's Class Diagram

## Subclasses



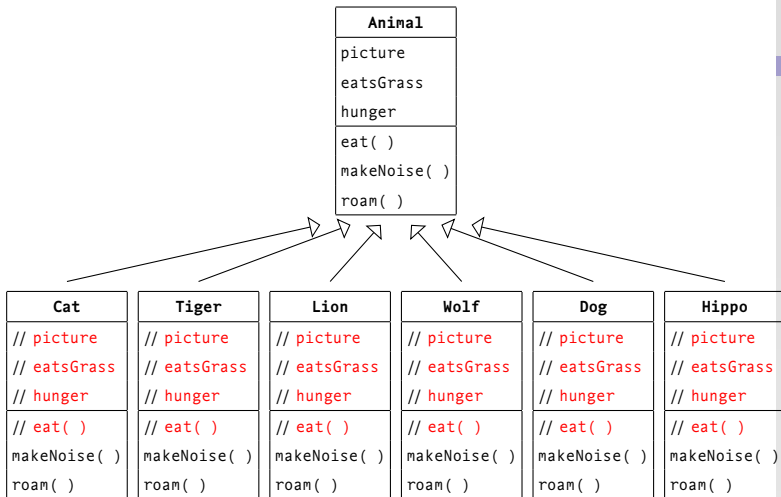
# Larry's Class Diagram

## Common Methods and Attributes



# Larry's Class Diagram

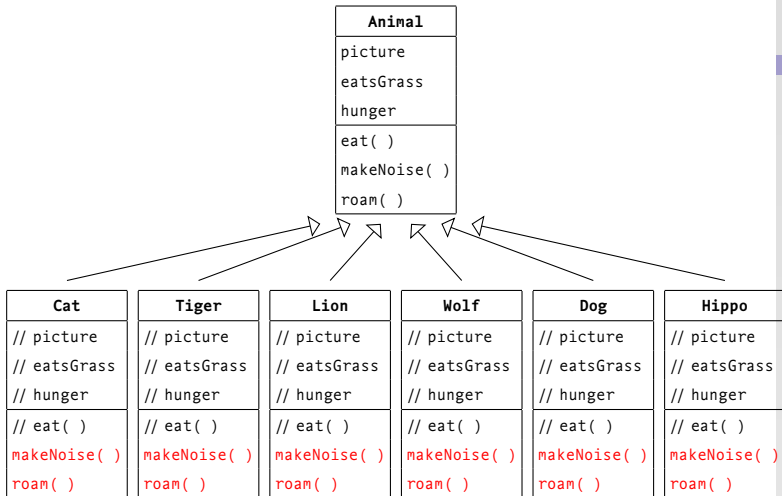
## Inherit





# Larry's Class Diagram

Override



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# Did Larry Win?



Larry:

# Did Larry Win?



You feckin' eedjit.

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# Did Larry Win?



Your hippo is silent.

## Unix Session

```
next: Animal[ picture = hippo.jpg, eatsGrass = grass, hunger = 10 ]  
I'm Lazy: not roaming.  
Eating 10 portions of grass.
```

# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
- ❑ He had overridden the Hippo's noise method.

## Java

```
public void makenoise( ) {  
    System.out.println( "Grunt." );  
}
```

# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
- ❑ He had overridden the Hippo's noise method.
- ❑ But Amy discovered the error.

## Java

```
public void makenoise( ) {  
    System.out.println( "Grunt." );  
}
```

# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
- ❑ He had overridden the Hippo's noise method.
- ❑ But Amy discovered the error.
- ❑ There was a typo in his Hippo class.

## Java

```
public void makenoise( ) {  
    System.out.println( "Grunt." );  
}
```

# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
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public void makenoise( ) {  
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}
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# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
- ❑ He had overridden the Hippo's noise method.
- ❑ But Amy discovered the error.
- ❑ There was a typo in his Hippo class.

## Java

```
public void makeNoise( ) {  
    System.out.println( "Grunt." );  
}
```

# Larry Doesn't Get It



- ❑ Larry couldn't understand it.
- ❑ He had overridden the Hippo's noise method.
- ❑ But Amy discovered the error.
- ❑ There was a typo in his Hippo class.

## Java

```
@Override // Makes sure we override the right method
public void makeNoise( ) {
    System.out.println( "Grunt." );
}
```

## Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- Brad had read about Lennoxes in the *Lonely Planet*.
- Eating there is supposed to be a lifetime experience.
- He is very keen on winning this prize.
- Brad's design is completely different from Larry's.

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- Brad had read about Lennoxes in the *Lonely Planet*.
- Eating there is supposed to be a lifetime experience.
- He is very keen on winning this prize.
- Brad's design is completely different from Larry's.
- He notices there are really three kinds of animals:

**Canines** animals with dog-like behaviour;

**Felines** animals with cat-like behaviour; and

**Others** animals with other behaviour.

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- Brad had read about Lennoxes in the *Lonely Planet*.
- Eating there is supposed to be a lifetime experience.
- He is very keen on winning this prize.
- Brad's design is completely different from Larry's.
- He notices there are really three kinds of animals:
  - Canines animals with dog-like behaviour;
  - Felines animals with cat-like behaviour; and
  - Others animals with other behaviour.
- He decides to build this into his class design.

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: **Canine** and Feline.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." ); }  
}
```

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: **Canine** and Feline.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.
- ❑ **All Canines eat meat.**

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." ); }  
}
```

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: **Canine** and Feline.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.
- ❑ All Canines eat meat.
- ❑ **All Canines roam in packs.**

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." ); }  
}
```



# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: **Canine** and Feline.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.
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- ❑ All Canines roam in packs.

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." ); }  
}
```

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: Canine and **Feline**.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.

## Java

```
public class Feline extends Animal {  
    public Feline( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming alone." ); }  
}
```



# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: Canine and **Feline**.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.
- ❑ **All Felines eat meat.**

## Java

```
public class Feline extends Animal {  
    public Feline( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming alone." ); }  
}
```



# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- ❑ Brad creates two additional classes: Canine and **Feline**.
- ❑ Both **extend** the Animal class.
- ❑ All Felines eat meat.
- ❑ **All Felines roam alone.**

## Java

```
public class Feline extends Animal {  
    public Feline( )    { eatsGrass = false; }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "Roaming alone." ); }  
}
```



# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



- Brad's design is really clever.
- His design *factors out all common Canine behaviour*.
- This simplifies the Canine subclasses.
  - All Canines inherit the roaming behaviour.
  - By default, `eatsGrass` is false for all Canines.

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



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## Java

```
public class Dog extends Canine {
    private static final int DOG_HUNGER_LEVEL = 4;
    private static final String DOG_PICTURE = "dog.jpg";
    public Dog( ) {
        picture = DOG_PICTURE;
        // eatsGrass is false by default.
        hunger = DOG_HUNGER_LEVEL;
    }
    // Inherits eating behaviour from Animal class.
    // Inherits roaming behaviour from Canine class.
    @Override
    public void makeNoise( ) { System.out.println( "Arf. Arf." ); }
}
```



# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



## Java

```
public class Cat extends Feline {
    private static final int CAT_HUNGER_LEVEL = 1;
    private static final String CAT_PICTURE = "cat.jpg";
    public Cat( ) {
        picture = CAT_PICTURE;
        // eatsGrass is false by default.
        hunger = CAT_HUNGER_LEVEL;
    }
    // Inherits eating behaviour from Animal class.
    // Inherits roaming behaviour from Feline class.
    @Override
    public void makeNoise( ) { System.out.println( "Mew. Mew." ); }
}
```

# Meanwhile at Brad's Laptop



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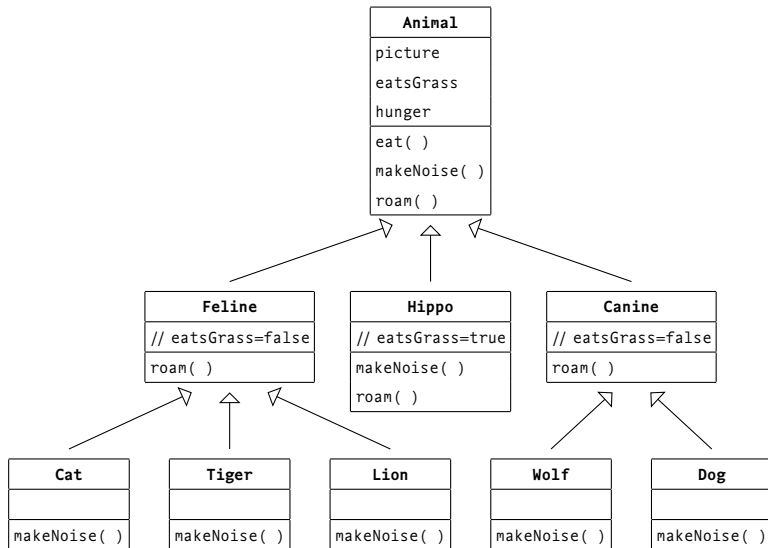
## Java

```
public class Hippo extends Animal {  
    // <constants omitted>  
    public Hippo( ) {  
        picture = HIPPO_PICTURE;  
        eatsGrass = true;  
        hunger = HIPPO_HUNGER_LEVEL;  
    }  
    // Inherits eating behaviour from Animal class.  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) { System.out.println( "I'm lazy: not roaming." ); }  
    @Override  
    public void makeNoise( ) { System.out.println( "Grunt." ); }  
}
```





# Brad's Class Diagram



# Collecting the Prize



Brad, you're a geenjis.

# Collecting the Prize



Off to Lennoxes.

# Collecting the Prize



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# Collecting the Prize: Cats love Fish

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# How Brad Implemented the Canine Class

Poor Style

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( ) {  
        eatsGrass = false;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) {  
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );  
    }  
}
```

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# How Brad Implemented the Canine Class

## Poor Style

### Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {
    public Canine( ) {
        eatsGrass = false;
    }

    @Override
    public void roam( ) {
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );
    }
}
```

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# How Brad Implemented the Canine Class

## Superclass Implementation Violates Encapsulation

### Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( ) {  
        eatsGrass = false;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) {  
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );  
    }  
}
```

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# How Brad Implemented the Canine Class

Superclass Attributes are Mutable and Cannot be Private

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    public Canine( ) {  
        eatsGrass = false;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) {  
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );  
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```

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# Calling the Superclass Constructor

Should be First Call in Constructor

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {  
    private static final boolean EATS_GRASS = false;  
  
    public Canine( final String picture, final int hungerLevel ) {  
        super( picture, EATS_GRASS, hungerLevel );  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void roam( ) {  
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );  
    }  
}
```

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# Calling the Superclass Constructor

## Superclass Implementation Respects Encapsulation

### Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {
    private static final boolean EATS_GRASS = false;

    public Canine( final String picture, final int hungerLevel ) {
        super( picture, EATS_GRASS, hungerLevel );
    }

    @Override
    public void roam( ) {
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );
    }
}
```

# Calling the Superclass Constructor

Superclass Attributes are *Private* and *Immutable*

## Java

```
public class Canine extends Animal {
    private static final boolean EATS_GRASS = false;

    public Canine( final String picture, final int hungerLevel ) {
        super( picture, EATS_GRASS, hungerLevel );
    }

    @Override
    public void roam( ) {
        System.out.println( "Roaming in my pack." );
    }
}
```

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For Monday:

- Read the presentation.

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