

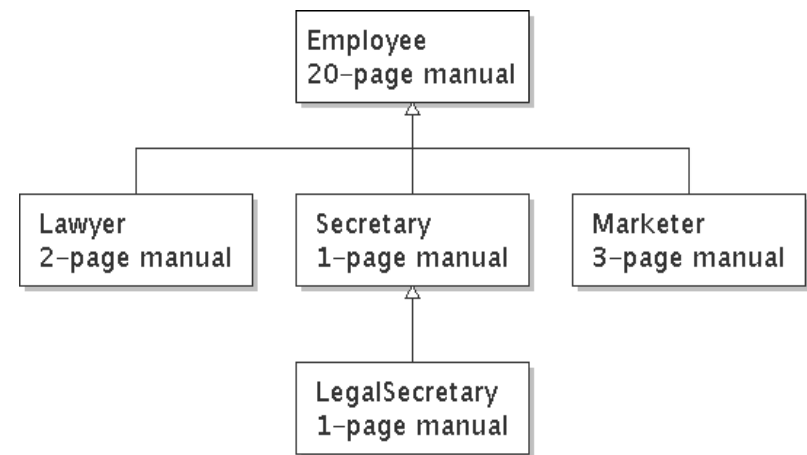
Inheritance and Interfaces

Summary of Java classes

- A class is used for any of the following in a large program:
 - a *program* : Has a main and perhaps other static methods.
 - example: `GuessingGame`, `Birthday`, `MadLibs`, `CritterMain`
 - does not usually declare any static fields (except `final`)
 - an *object class* : Defines a new type of objects.
 - example: `Point`, `BankAccount`, `Date`, `Critter`, `FratGuy`
 - declares object fields, constructor(s), and methods
 - might declare static fields or methods, but these are less of a focus
 - should be encapsulated (all fields and static fields `private`)
 - a *module* : Utility code implemented as static methods.
 - example: `Math`

Law firm employee analogy

- common rules: hours, vacation, benefits, regulations ...
 - all employees attend a common orientation to learn general company rules
 - each employee receives a 20-page manual of common rules
- each subdivision also has specific rules:
 - employee receives a smaller (1-3 page) manual of these rules
 - smaller manual adds some new rules and also changes some rules from the large manual

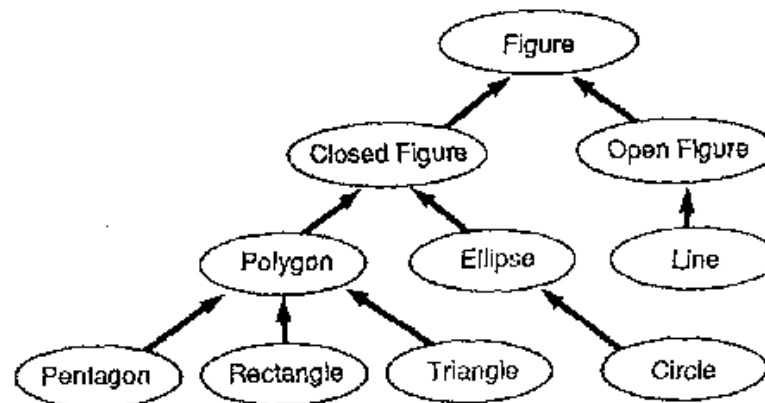


Separating behavior

- Why not just have a 22 page Lawyer manual, a 21-page Secretary manual, a 23-page Marketer manual, etc.?
- Some advantages of the separate manuals:
 - maintenance: Only one update if a common rule changes.
 - locality: Quick discovery of all rules specific to lawyers.
- Some key ideas from this example:
 - General rules are useful (the 20-page manual).
 - Specific rules that may override general ones are also useful.

Is-a relationships, hierarchies

- **is-a relationship:** A hierarchical connection where one category can be treated as a specialized version of another.
 - every marketer *is an* employee
 - every legal secretary *is a* secretary
- **inheritance hierarchy:** A set of classes connected by is-a relationships that can share common code.



Employee regulations

- Consider the following employee regulations:
 - Employees work 40 hours / week.
 - Employees make \$40,000 per year, except legal secretaries who make \$5,000 extra per year (\$45,000 total), and marketers who make \$10,000 extra per year (\$50,000 total).
 - Employees have 2 weeks of paid vacation leave per year, except lawyers who get an extra week (a total of 3).
 - Employees should use a yellow form to apply for leave, except for lawyers who use a pink form.
- Each type of employee has some unique behavior:
 - Lawyers know how to sue.
 - Marketers know how to advertise.
 - Secretaries know how to take dictation.
 - Legal secretaries know how to prepare legal documents.

An Employee class

// A class to represent employees in general (20-page manual).

```
public class Employee {  
    public int getHours() {  
        return 40;           // works 40 hours / week  
    }  
  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 40000.0;      // $40,000.00 / year  
    }  
  
    public int getVacationDays() {  
        return 10;           // 2 weeks' paid vacation  
    }  
  
    public String getVacationForm() {  
        return "yellow";     // use the yellow form  
    }  
}
```

- Exercise: Implement class `Secretary`, based on the previous employee regulations. (Secretaries can take dictation.)

Redundant Secretary class

```
// A redundant class to represent secretaries.
public class Secretary {
    public int getHours() {
        return 40;                // works 40 hours / week
    }

    public double getSalary() {
        return 40000.0;           // $40,000.00 / year
    }

    public int getVacationDays() {
        return 10;                // 2 weeks' paid vacation
    }

    public String getVacationForm() {
        return "yellow";          // use the yellow form
    }

    public void takeDictation(String text) {
        System.out.println("Taking dictation of text: " + text);
    }
}
```


Desire for code-sharing

- `takeDictation` is the only unique behavior in `Secretary`.
- We'd like to be able to say:

// A class to represent secretaries.

```
public class Secretary {
```

copy all the contents from the `Employee` class;

```
    public void takeDictation(String text) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Taking dictation of text: " + text);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Inheritance

- **inheritance**: A way to form new classes based on existing classes, taking on their attributes/behavior.
 - a way to group related classes
 - a way to share code between two or more classes
- One class can *extend* another, absorbing its data/behavior.
 - **superclass**: The parent class that is being extended.
 - **subclass**: The child class that extends the superclass and inherits its behavior.
 - Subclass gets a copy of every field and method from superclass

Inheritance syntax

```
public class name extends superclass {
```

– Example:

```
public class Secretary extends Employee {  
    ...  
}
```

- By extending `Employee`, each `Secretary` object now:
 - receives a `getHours`, `getSalary`, `getVacationDays`, and `getVacationForm` method automatically
 - can be treated as an `Employee` by client code (seen later)

Improved Secretary code

// A class to represent secretaries.

```
public class Secretary extends Employee {  
    public void takeDictation(String text) {  
        System.out.println("Taking dictation of text: " + text);  
    }  
}
```

- Now we only write the parts unique to each type.
 - Secretary **inherits** `getHours`, `getSalary`, `getVacationDays`, **and** `getVacationForm` methods from `Employee`.
 - Secretary **adds the** `takeDictation` method.

Implementing Lawyer

- Consider the following lawyer regulations:
 - Lawyers get an extra week of paid vacation (a total of 3).
 - Lawyers use a pink form when applying for vacation leave.
 - Lawyers have some unique behavior: they know how to sue.
- Problem: We want lawyers to inherit *most* behavior from employee, but we want to replace parts with new behavior.

Overriding methods

- **override:** To write a new version of a method in a subclass that replaces the superclass's version.
 - No special syntax required to override a superclass method. Just write a new version of it in the subclass.

```
public class Lawyer extends Employee {  
    // overrides getVacationForm method in Employee class  
    public String getVacationForm() {  
        return "pink";  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- Exercise: Complete the `Lawyer` class.
 - (3 weeks vacation, pink vacation form, can sue)

Lawyer class

```
// A class to represent lawyers.
public class Lawyer extends Employee {
    // overrides getVacationForm from Employee class
    public String getVacationForm() {
        return "pink";
    }

    // overrides getVacationDays from Employee class
    public int getVacationDays() {
        return 15;           // 3 weeks vacation
    }

    public void sue() {
        System.out.println("I'll see you in court!");
    }
}
```

- Exercise: Complete the `Marketer` class. Marketers make \$10,000 extra (\$50,000 total) and know how to advertise.

Marketer class

// A class to represent marketers.

```
public class Marketer extends Employee {  
    public void advertise() {  
        System.out.println("Act now while supplies last!");  
    }  
  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 50000.0;           // $50,000.00 / year  
    }  
}
```


Levels of inheritance

- Multiple levels of inheritance in a hierarchy are allowed.
 - Example: A legal secretary is the same as a regular secretary but makes more money (\$45,000) and can file legal briefs.

```
public class LegalSecretary extends Secretary {  
    ...  
}
```

- Exercise: Complete the `LegalSecretary` class.

LegalSecretary class

// A class to represent legal secretaries.

```
public class LegalSecretary extends Secretary {  
    public void fileLegalBriefs() {  
        System.out.println("I could file all day!");  
    }  
  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 45000.0;           // $45,000.00 / year  
    }  
}
```

Interacting with the superclass

Changes to common behavior

- Let's return to our previous company/employee example.
- Imagine a company-wide change affecting all employees.

Example: Everyone is given a \$10,000 raise due to inflation.

- The base employee salary is now \$50,000.
 - Legal secretaries now make \$55,000.
 - Marketers now make \$60,000.
- We must modify our code to reflect this policy change.

Modifying the superclass

```
// A class to represent employees (20-page manual).
public class Employee {
    public int getHours() {
        return 40;                // works 40 hours / week
    }

    public double getSalary() {
        return 50000.0;           // $50,000.00 / year
    }

    ...
}
```

– Are we finished?

- The `Employee` subclasses are still incorrect.
 - They have overridden `getSalary` to return other values.

An unsatisfactory solution

```
public class LegalSecretary extends Secretary {  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 55000.0;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

```
public class Marketer extends Employee {  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 60000.0;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- Problem: The subclasses' salaries are based on the Employee salary, but the `getSalary` code does not reflect this.

Calling overridden methods

- Subclasses can call overridden methods with `super`

`super.method (parameters)`

– Example:

```
public class LegalSecretary extends Secretary {  
    public double getSalary() {  
        double baseSalary = super.getSalary();  
        return baseSalary + 5000.0;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- ## – Exercise: Modify `Lawyer` and `Marketer` to use `super`.

Improved subclasses

```
public class Lawyer extends Employee {
    public String getVacationForm() {
        return "pink";
    }

    public int getVacationDays() {
        return super.getVacationDays() + 5;
    }

    public void sue() {
        System.out.println("I'll see you in court!");
    }
}

public class Marketer extends Employee {
    public void advertise() {
        System.out.println("Act now while supplies last!");
    }

    public double getSalary() {
        return super.getSalary() + 10000.0;
    }
}
```


Inheritance and constructors

- Imagine that we want to give employees more vacation days the longer they've been with the company.
 - For each year worked, we'll award 2 additional vacation days.
 - When an Employee object is constructed, we'll pass in the number of years the person has been with the company.
 - This will require us to modify our `Employee` class and add some new state and behavior.
 - Exercise: Make necessary modifications to the `Employee` class.

Modified Employee class

```
public class Employee {  
    private int years;  
  
    public Employee(int initialYears) {  
        years = initialYears;  
    }  
  
    public int getHours() {  
        return 40;  
    }  
  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return 50000.0;  
    }  
  
    public int getVacationDays() {  
        return 10 + 2 * years;  
    }  
  
    public String getVacationForm() {  
        return "yellow";  
    }  
}
```

Problem with constructors

- Now that we've added the constructor to the `Employee` class, our subclasses do not compile. The error:

```
Lawyer.java:2: cannot find symbol
symbol   : constructor Employee()
location: class Employee
public class Lawyer extends Employee {
      ^
```

- The short explanation: Once we write a constructor (that requires parameters) in the superclass, we must now write constructors for our employee subclasses as well.
- The long explanation: (next slide)

The detailed explanation

- Constructors are not inherited.
 - Subclasses don't inherit the `Employee(int)` constructor.
 - Subclasses receive a default constructor that contains:

```
public Lawyer() {  
    super();           // calls Employee() constructor  
}
```

- But our `Employee(int)` replaces the default `Employee()`.
 - The subclasses' default constructors are now trying to call a non-existent default `Employee` constructor.

Calling superclass constructor

`super (parameters) ;`

- Example:

```
public class Lawyer extends Employee {  
    public Lawyer(int years) {  
        super(years);    // calls Employee constructor  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- The `super` call must be the first statement in the constructor.
- Exercise: Make a similar modification to the `Marketer` class.

Modified Marketer class

// A class to represent marketers.

```
public class Marketer extends Employee {  
    public Marketer(int years) {  
        super(years);  
    }  
  
    public void advertise() {  
        System.out.println("Act now while supplies last!");  
    }  
  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return super.getSalary() + 10000.0;  
    }  
}
```

- Exercise: Modify the `Secretary` subclass.
 - Secretaries' years of employment are not tracked.
 - They do not earn extra vacation for years worked.

Modified Secretary class

// A class to represent secretaries.

```
public class Secretary extends Employee {  
    public Secretary() {  
        super(0);  
    }  
  
    public void takeDictation(String text) {  
        System.out.println("Taking dictation of text: " + text);  
    }  
}
```

- Since `Secretary` doesn't require any parameters to its constructor, `LegalSecretary` compiles without a constructor.
 - Its default constructor calls the `Secretary()` constructor.

Inheritance and fields

- Try to give lawyers \$5000 for each year at the company:

```
public class Lawyer extends Employee {  
    ...  
    public double getSalary() {  
        return super.getSalary() + 5000 * years;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- Does not work; the error is the following:

```
Lawyer.java:7: years has private access in Employee  
    return super.getSalary() + 5000 * years;  
                                   ^
```

- Private fields cannot be directly accessed from subclasses.
 - One reason: So that subclassing can't break encapsulation.
 - How can we get around this limitation?

Improved Employee code

Add an accessor for any field needed by the subclass.

```
public class Employee {
    private int years;

    public Employee(int initialYears) {
        years = initialYears;
    }

    public int getYears() {
        return years;
    }
    ...
}

public class Lawyer extends Employee {
    public Lawyer(int years) {
        super(years);
    }

    public double getSalary() {
        return super.getSalary() + 5000 * getYears();
    }
    ...
}
```

Revisiting Secretary

- The `Secretary` class currently has a poor solution.
 - We set all Secretaries to 0 years because they do not get a vacation bonus for their service.
 - If we call `getYears` on a `Secretary` object, we'll always get 0.
 - This isn't a good solution; what if we wanted to give some other reward to *all* employees based on years of service?
- Redesign our `Employee` class to allow for a better solution.

Improved Employee code

- Let's separate the standard 10 vacation days from those that are awarded based on seniority.

```
public class Employee {  
    private int years;  
  
    public Employee(int initialYears) {  
        years = initialYears;  
    }  
  
    public int getVacationDays() {  
        return 10 + getSeniorityBonus();  
    }  
  
    // vacation days given for each year in the company  
    public int getSeniorityBonus() {  
        return 2 * years;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- How does this help us improve the Secretary?

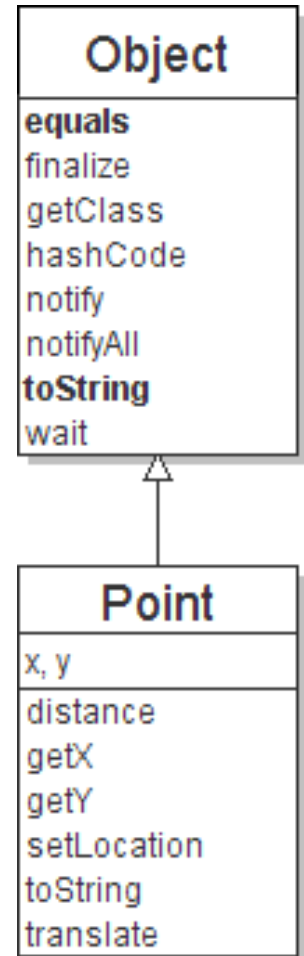
Improved Secretary code

- Secretary can selectively override `getSeniorityBonus`; when `getVacationDays` runs, it will use the new version.
 - Choosing a method at runtime is called *dynamic binding*.

```
public class Secretary extends Employee {  
    public Secretary(int years) {  
        super(years);  
    }  
  
    // Secretaries don't get a bonus for their years of service.  
    public int getSeniorityBonus() {  
        return 0;  
    }  
  
    public void takeDictation(String text) {  
        System.out.println("Taking dictation of text: " + text);  
    }  
}
```

Class Object

- All types of objects have a superclass named `Object`.
 - Every class implicitly extends `Object`
- The `Object` class defines several methods:
 - `public String toString()`
Returns a text representation of the object,
often so that it can be printed.
 - `public boolean equals(Object other)`
Compare the object to any other for equality.
Returns `true` if the objects have equal state.



Object variables

- You can store any object in a variable of type `Object`.

```
Object o1 = new Point(5, -3);  
Object o2 = "hello there";  
Object o3 = new Scanner(System.in);
```

- An `Object` variable only knows how to do general things.

```
String s = o1.toString();           // ok  
int len = o2.length();              // error  
String line = o3.nextLine();        // error
```

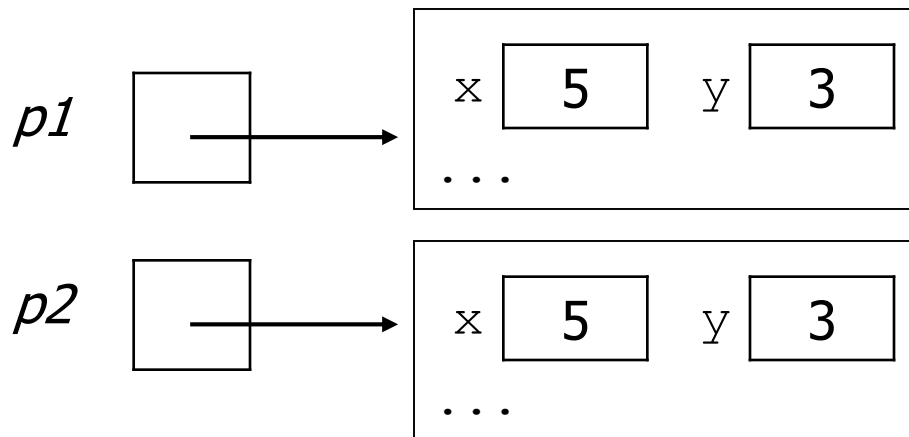
- You can write methods that accept an `Object` parameter.

```
public void checkForNull(Object o) {  
    if (o == null) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
    }  
}
```

Recall: comparing objects

- The `==` operator does not work well with objects.
 - `==` compares references to objects, not their state.
 - It only produces `true` when you compare an object to itself.

```
Point p1 = new Point(5, 3);  
Point p2 = new Point(5, 3);  
if (p1 == p2) {    // false  
    System.out.println("equal");  
}
```



The equals method

- The `equals` method compares the state of objects.

```
if (str1.equals(str2)) {  
    System.out.println("the strings are equal");  
}
```

- But if you write a class, its `equals` method behaves like `==`

```
if (p1.equals(p2)) {    // false :-(  
    System.out.println("equal");  
}
```

- This is the behavior we inherit from class `Object`.
- Java doesn't understand how to compare `Points` by default.

Flawed equals method

- We can change this behavior by writing an `equals` method.
 - Ours will *override* the default behavior from class `Object`.
 - The method should compare the state of the two objects and return `true` if they have the same x/y position.
- A flawed implementation:

```
public boolean equals(Point other) {  
    if (x == other.x && y == other.y) {  
        return true;  
    } else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

Flaws in our method

- The body can be shortened to the following:

```
// boolean zen  
return x == other.x && y == other.y;
```

- It should be legal to compare a `Point` to any object (not just other `Points`):

```
// this should be allowed  
Point p = new Point(7, 2);  
if (p.equals("hello")) { // false  
    ...
```

- `equals` should always return `false` if a non-`Point` is passed.

equals and Object

```
public boolean equals(Object name) {  
    statement(s) that return a boolean value ;  
}
```

- The parameter to `equals` must be of type `Object`.
- `Object` is a general type that can match any object.
- Having an `Object` parameter means *any* object can be passed.
 - If we don't know what type it is, how can we compare it?

Another flawed version

- Another flawed `equals` implementation:

```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    return x == o.x && y == o.y;  
}
```

- It does not compile:

```
Point.java:36: cannot find symbol  
symbol   : variable x  
location: class java.lang.Object  
return x == o.x && y == o.y;  
           ^
```

- The compiler is saying,
"o could be any object. Not every object has an `x` field."

Type-casting objects

- Solution: *Type-cast* the object parameter to a `Point`.

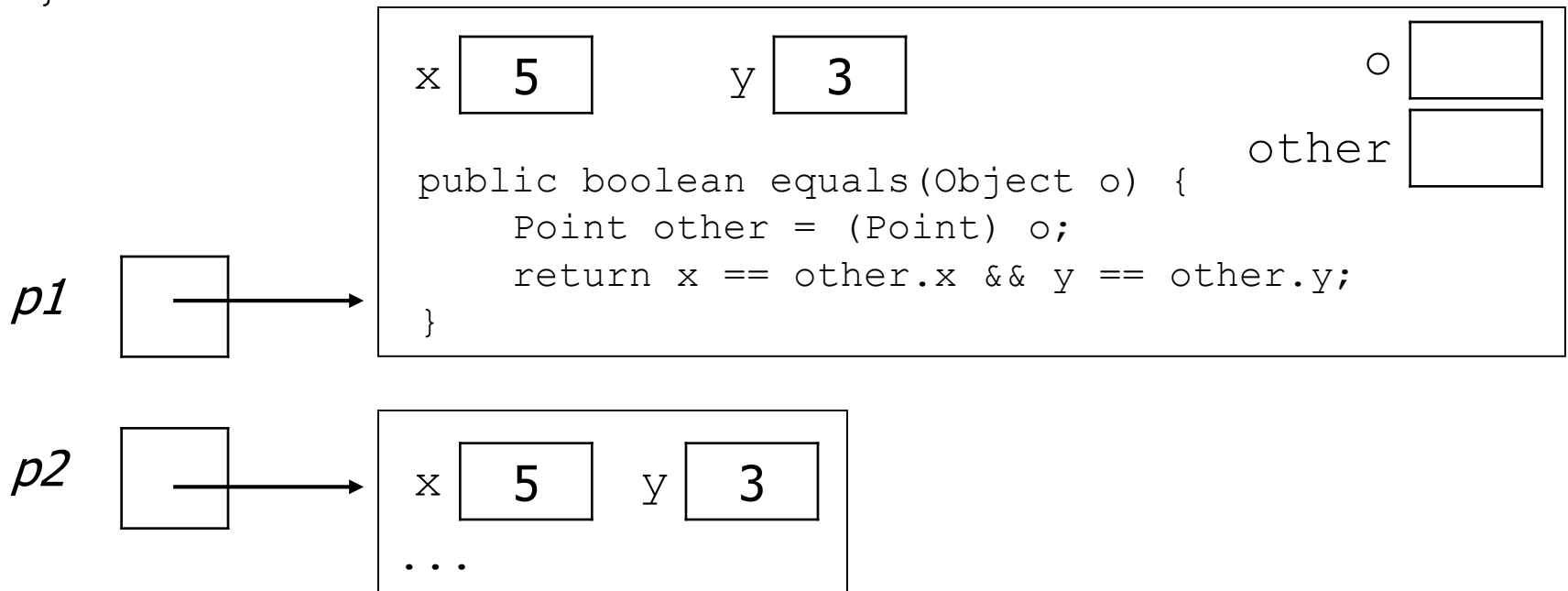
```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    Point other = (Point) o;  
    return x == other.x && y == other.y;  
}
```

- Casting objects is different than casting primitives.
 - Really casting an `Object` reference into a `Point` reference.
 - Doesn't actually change the object that was passed.
 - Tells the compiler to *assume* that `o` refers to a `Point` object.

Casting objects diagram

- Client code:

```
Point p1 = new Point(5, 3);  
Point p2 = new Point(5, 3);  
if (p1.equals(p2)) {  
    System.out.println("equal");  
}
```



Comparing different types

```
Point p = new Point(7, 2);  
if (p.equals("hello")) {    // should be false  
    ...  
}
```

- Currently our method crashes on the above code:

```
Exception in thread "main"  
java.lang.ClassCastException: java.lang.String  
    at Point.equals(Point.java:25)  
    at PointMain.main(PointMain.java:25)
```

- The culprit is the line with the type-cast:

```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    Point other = (Point) o;
```

The instanceof keyword

```
if (variable instanceof type) {  
    statement(s);  
}
```

- Asks if a variable refers to an object of a given type.
 - Used as a boolean test.

```
String s = "hello";  
Point p = new Point();
```

expression	result
s instanceof Point	false
s instanceof String	true
p instanceof Point	true
p instanceof String	false
p instanceof Object	true
s instanceof Object	true
null instanceof String	false
null instanceof Object	false

Final equals method

```
// Returns whether o refers to a Point object with
// the same (x, y) coordinates as this Point.
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (o instanceof Point) {
        // o is a Point; cast and compare it
        Point other = (Point) o;
        return x == other.x && y == other.y;
    } else {
        // o is not a Point; cannot be equal
        return false;
    }
}
```

Polymorphism

Polymorphism

- **polymorphism:** Ability for the same code to be used with different types of objects and behave differently with each.
 - `System.out.println` can print any type of object.
 - Each one displays in its own way on the console.
 - `CritterMain` can interact with any type of critter.
 - Each one moves, fights, etc. in its own way.

Coding with polymorphism

- A variable of type T can hold an object of any subclass of T .

```
Employee ed = new Lawyer();
```

– You can call any methods from the `Employee` class on `ed`.

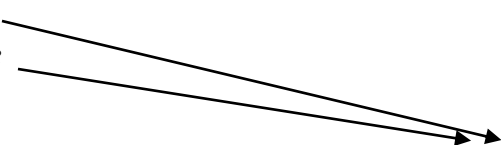
- When a method is called on `ed`, it behaves as a `Lawyer`.

```
System.out.println(ed.getSalary());           // 50000.0  
System.out.println(ed.getVacationForm());     // pink
```

Polymorphism and parameters

- You can pass any subtype of a parameter's type.

```
public class EmployeeMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Lawyer lisa = new Lawyer();  
        Secretary steve = new Secretary();  
        printInfo(lisa);  
        printInfo(steve);  
    }  
  
    public static void printInfo(Employee empl) {  
        System.out.println("salary: " + empl.getSalary());  
        System.out.println("v.days: " + empl.getVacationDays());  
        System.out.println("v.form: " + empl.getVacationForm());  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```



OUTPUT:

salary: 50000.0	salary: 50000.0
v.days: 15	v.days: 10
v.form: pink	v.form: yellow

Polymorphism and arrays

- Arrays of superclass types can store any subtype as elements.

```
public class EmployeeMain2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee[] e = { new Lawyer(),    new Secretary(),  
                        new Marketer(),  new LegalSecretary() };  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < e.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println("salary: " + e[i].getSalary());  
            System.out.println("v.days: " + e[i].getVacationDays());  
            System.out.println();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
salary: 50000.0  
v.days: 15  
  
salary: 50000.0  
v.days: 10  
  
salary: 60000.0  
v.days: 10  
  
salary: 55000.0  
v.days: 10
```

A polymorphism problem

- Suppose that the following four classes have been declared:

```
public class Foo {  
    public void method1() {  
        System.out.println("foo 1");  
    }  
  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.println("foo 2");  
    }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return "foo";  
    }  
}  
  
public class Bar extends Foo {  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.println("bar 2");  
    }  
}
```

A polymorphism problem

```
public class Baz extends Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("baz 1");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "baz";
    }
}

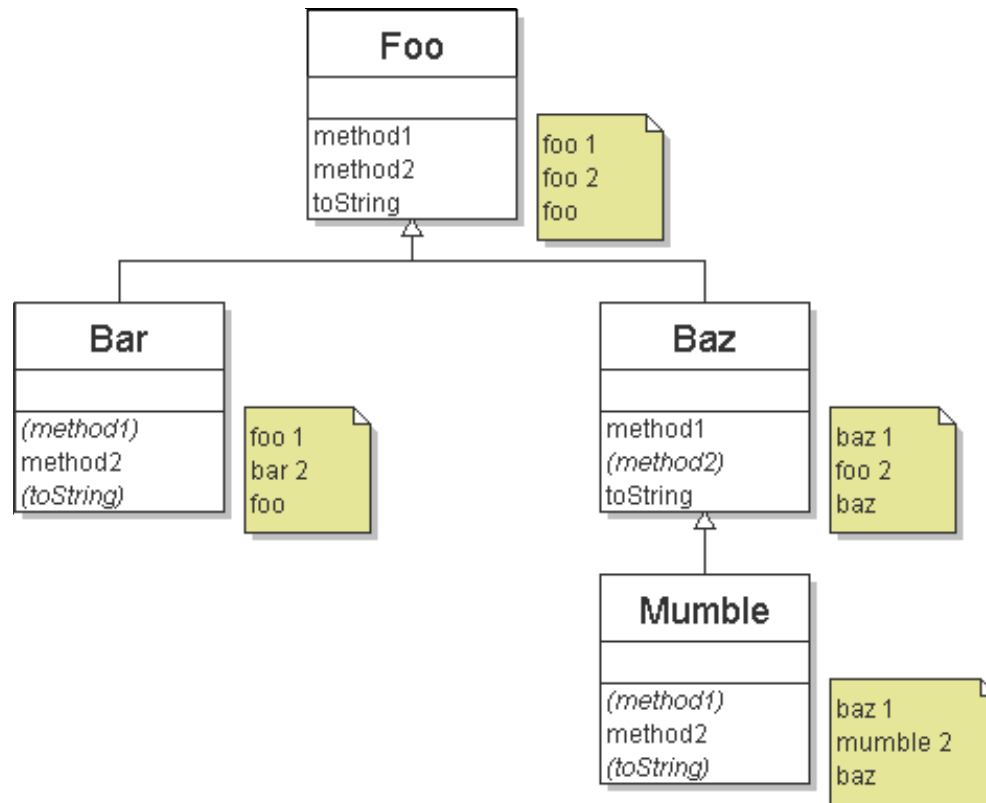
public class Mumble extends Baz {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("mumble 2");
    }
}
```

- What would be the output of the following client code?

```
Foo[] pity = {new Baz(), new Bar(), new Mumble(), new Foo()};
for (int i = 0; i < pity.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(pity[i]);
    pity[i].method1();
    pity[i].method2();
    System.out.println();
}
```


Diagramming the classes

- Add classes from top (superclass) to bottom (subclass).
- Include all inherited methods.



Finding output with tables

method	Foo	Bar	Baz	Mumble
method1	foo 1	<i>foo 1</i>	baz 1	<i>baz 1</i>
method2	foo 2	bar 2	<i>foo 2</i>	mumble 2
toString	foo	<i>foo</i>	baz	<i>baz</i>

Polymorphism answer

```
Foo[] pity = {new Baz(), new Bar(), new Mumble(), new Foo()};  
for (int i = 0; i < pity.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(pity[i]);  
    pity[i].method1();  
    pity[i].method2();  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

- **Output:**

```
baz  
baz 1  
foo 2  
  
foo  
foo 1  
bar 2  
  
baz  
baz 1  
mumble 2  
  
foo  
foo 1  
foo 2
```

Another problem

- The order of the classes is jumbled up.
- The methods sometimes call other methods (tricky!).

```
public class Lamb extends Ham {  
    public void b() {  
        System.out.print("Lamb b    ");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Ham {  
    public void a() {  
        System.out.print("Ham a    ");  
        b();  
    }  
    public void b() {  
        System.out.print("Ham b    ");  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return "Ham";  
    }  
}
```

Another problem 2

```
public class Spam extends Yam {
    public void b() {
        System.out.print("Spam b    ");
    }
}

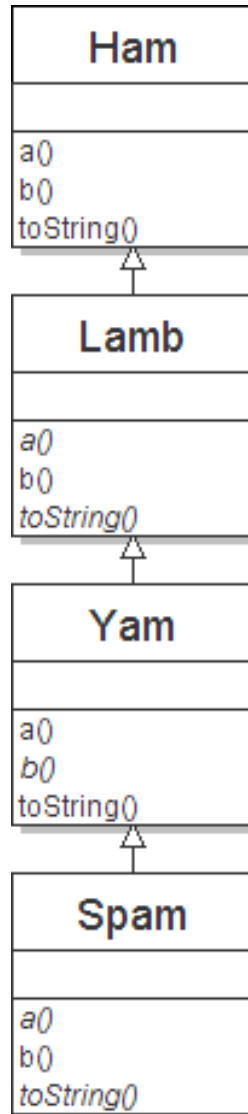
public class Yam extends Lamb {
    public void a() {
        System.out.print("Yam a    ");
        super.a();
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "Yam";
    }
}
```

- What would be the output of the following client code?

```
Ham[] food = {new Lamb(), new Ham(), new Spam(), new Yam()};
for (int i = 0; i < food.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(food[i]);
    food[i].a();
    System.out.println();           // to end the line of output
    food[i].b();
    System.out.println();           // to end the line of output
    System.out.println();
}
```

Class diagram



Polymorphism at work

- Lamb inherits Ham's a. a calls b. But Lamb overrides b...

```
public class Ham {
    public void a() {
        System.out.print("Ham a    ");
        b();
    }
    public void b() {
        System.out.print("Ham b    ");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Ham";
    }
}

public class Lamb extends Ham {
    public void b() {
        System.out.print("Lamb b    ");
    }
}
```

- Lamb's output from a:

Ham a **Lamb b**

The table

method	Ham	Lamb	Yam	Spam
a	Ham a b()	<i>Ham a</i> <i>b()</i>	Yam a Ham a b()	<i>Yam a</i> <i>Ham a</i> <i>b()</i>
b	Ham b	Lamb b	Lamb b	Spam b
toString	Ham	<i>Ham</i>	Yam	<i>Yam</i>

The answer

```
Ham[] food = {new Lamb(), new Ham(), new Spam(), new Yam()};  
for (int i = 0; i < food.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(food[i]);  
    food[i].a();  
    food[i].b();  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

- **Output:**

```
Ham  
Ham a      Lamb b  
Lamb b  
  
Ham  
Ham a      Ham b  
Ham b  
  
Yam  
Yam a      Ham a      Spam b  
Spam b  
  
Yam  
Yam a      Ham a      Lamb b  
Lamb b
```

Casting references

- A variable can only call that type's methods, not a subtype's.

```
Employee ed = new Lawyer();  
int hours = ed.getHours(); // ok; it's in Employee  
ed.sue();                  // compiler error
```

- The compiler's reasoning is, variable `ed` could store any kind of employee, and not all kinds know how to `sue`.

- To use `Lawyer` methods on `ed`, we can type-cast it.

```
Lawyer theRealEd = (Lawyer) ed;  
theRealEd.sue(); // ok  
  
( (Lawyer) ed ).sue(); // shorter version
```

More about casting

- The code crashes if you cast an object too far down the tree.

```
Employee eric = new Secretary();  
((Secretary) eric).takeDictation("hi");           // ok  
((LegalSecretary) eric).fileLegalBriefs();       // exception  
// (Secretary object doesn't know how to file briefs)
```

- You can cast only up and down the tree, not sideways.

```
Lawyer linda = new Lawyer();  
((Secretary) linda).takeDictation("hi");         // error
```

- Casting doesn't actually change the object's behavior.
It just gets the code to compile/run.

```
((Employee) linda).getVacationForm()           // pink (Lawyer's)
```

Another exercise

- Assume that the following classes have been declared:

```
public class Snow {  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.println("Snow 2");  
    }  
  
    public void method3() {  
        System.out.println("Snow 3");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Rain extends Snow {  
    public void method1() {  
        System.out.println("Rain 1");  
    }  
  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.println("Rain 2");  
    }  
}
```

Exercise

```
public class Sleet extends Snow {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("Sleet 2");
        super.method2();
        method3();
    }

    public void method3() {
        System.out.println("Sleet 3");
    }
}

public class Fog extends Sleet {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("Fog 1");
    }

    public void method3() {
        System.out.println("Fog 3");
    }
}
```

Exercise

What happens when the following examples are executed?

- Example 1:

```
Snow var1 = new Sleet();  
var1.method2();
```

- Example 2:

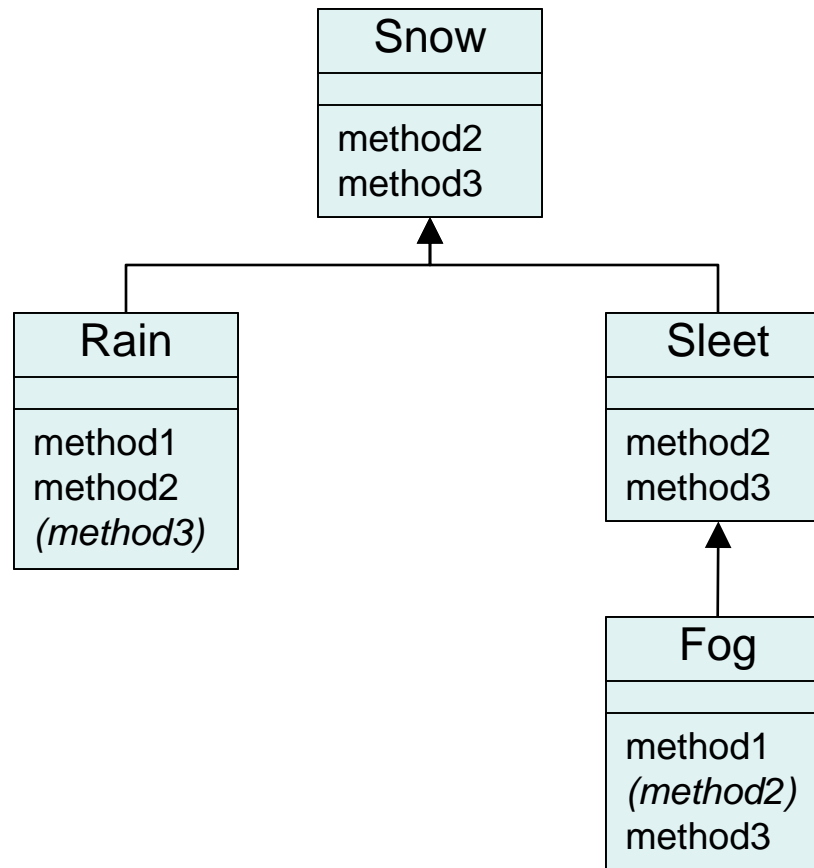
```
Snow var2 = new Rain();  
var2.method1();
```

- Example 3:

```
Snow var3 = new Rain();  
((Sleet) var3).method3();
```

Technique 1: diagram

- Diagram the classes from top (superclass) to bottom.



Technique 2: table

method	Snow	Rain	Sleet	Fog
method1		Rain 1		Fog 1
method2	Snow 2	Rain 2	Sleet 2 Snow 2 method3 ()	<i>Sleet 2</i> <i>Snow 2</i> <i>method3 ()</i>
method3	Snow 3	<i>Snow 3</i>	Sleet 3	Fog 3

Italic - inherited behavior

Bold - dynamic method call

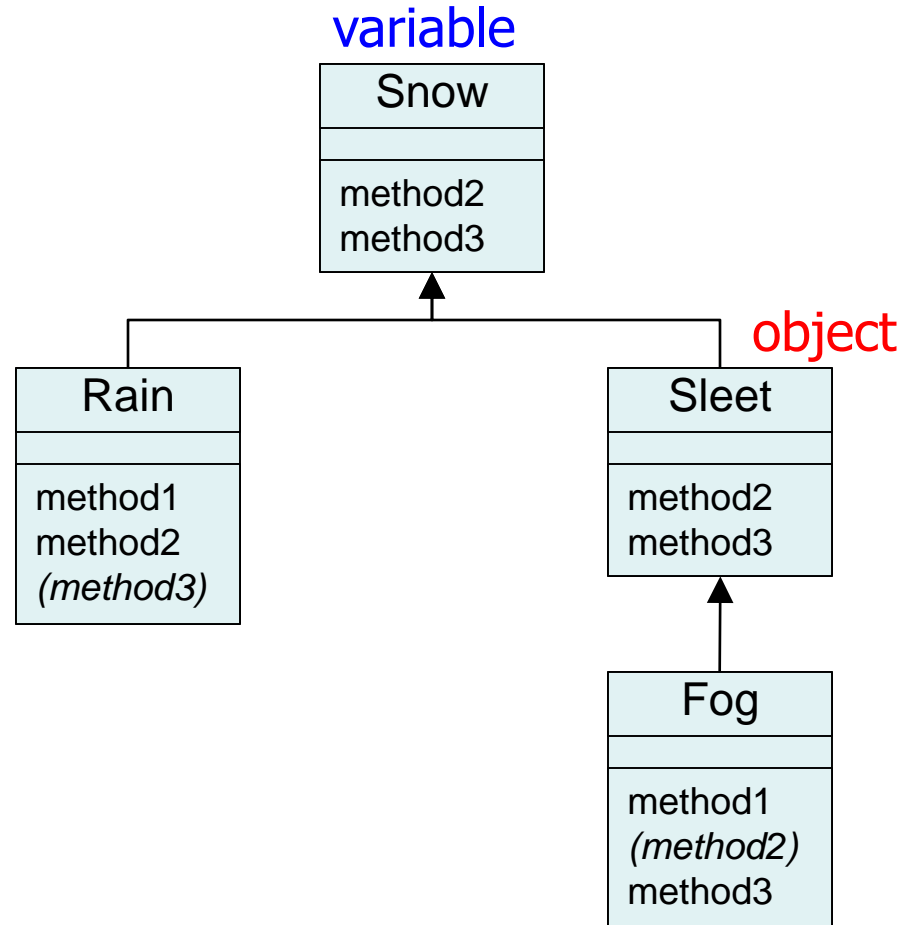
Example 1

- Example:

```
Snow var1 = new Sleet();  
var1.method2();
```

- Output:

```
Sleet 2  
Snow 2  
Sleet 3
```



Example 2

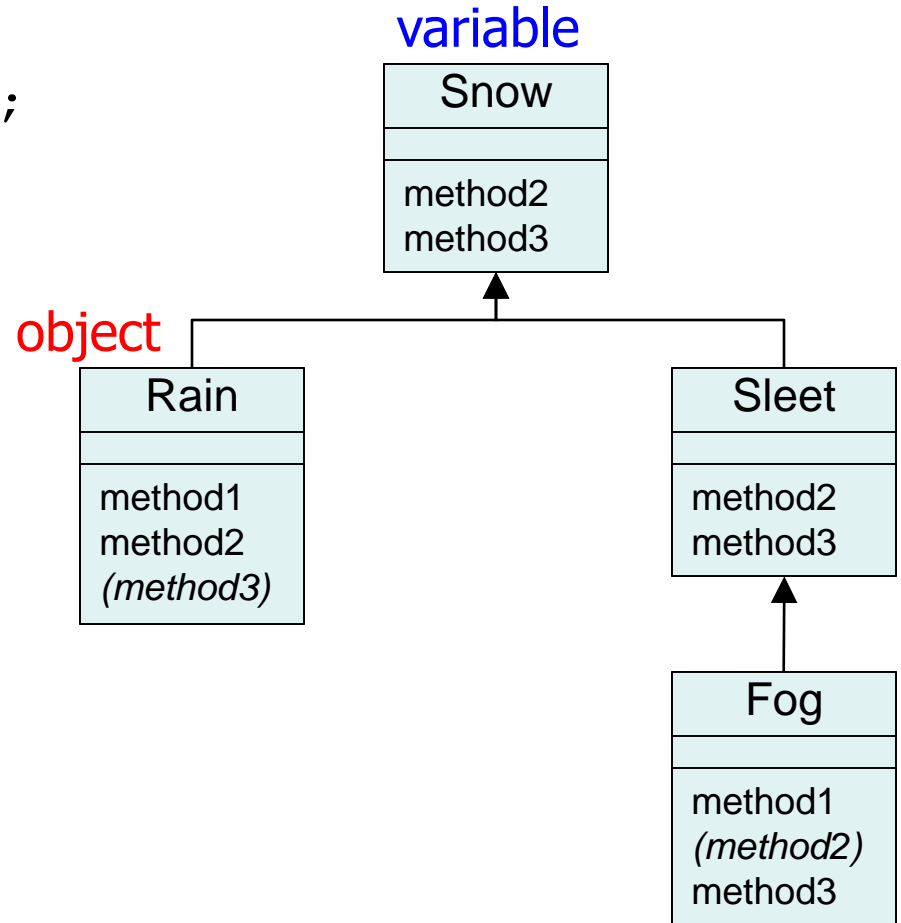
- Example:

```
Snow var2 = new Rain();  
var2.method1();
```

- Output:

None!

There is an error,
because `Snow` does not
have a `method1`.



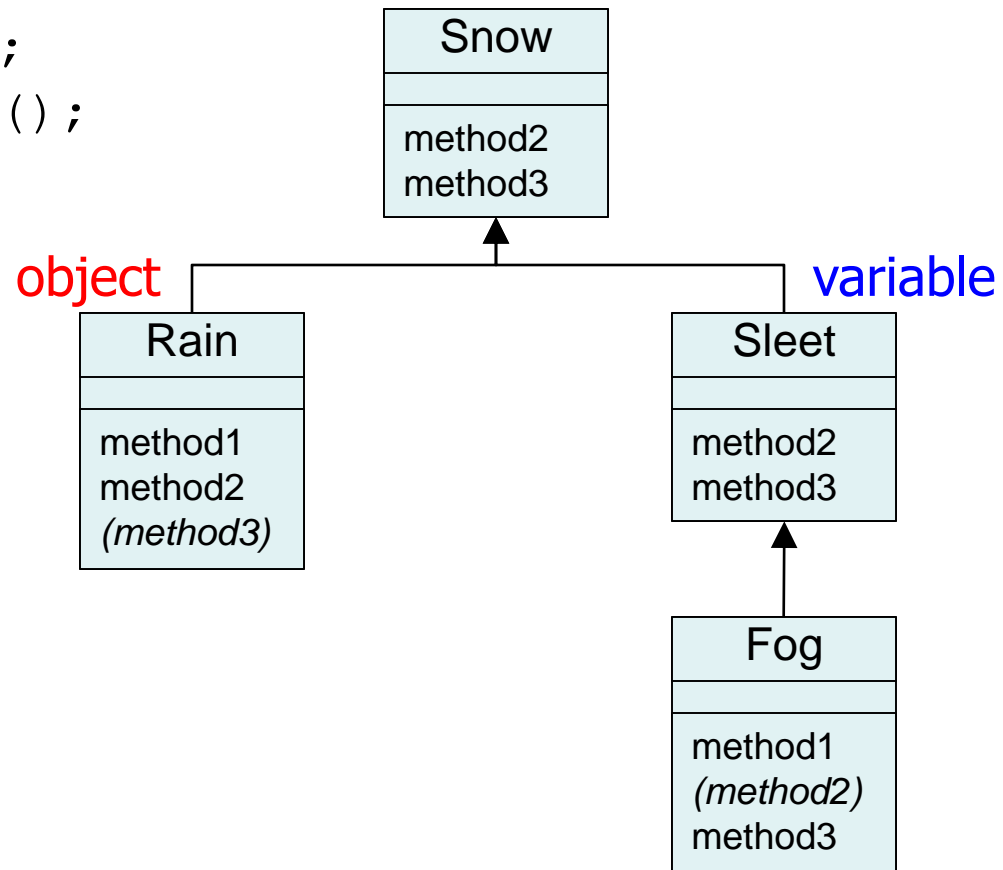
Example 3

- Example:

```
Snow var3 = new Rain();  
((Sleet) var3).method2();
```

- Output:

None!
There is an error
because a `Rain` is
not a `Sleet`.



Interfaces

Relatedness of types

Write a set of `Circle`, `Rectangle`, and `Triangle` classes.

- Certain operations that are common to all shapes.
 - perimeter - distance around the outside of the shape
 - area - amount of 2D space occupied by the shape
- Every shape has them but computes them differently.

Shape area, perimeter

- Rectangle (as defined by width w and height h):

$$\text{area} = w h$$

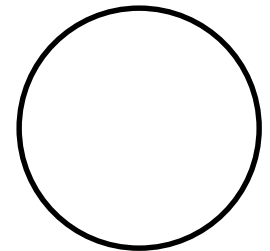
$$\text{perimeter} = 2w + 2h$$



- Circle (as defined by radius r):

$$\text{area} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{perimeter} = 2 \pi r$$

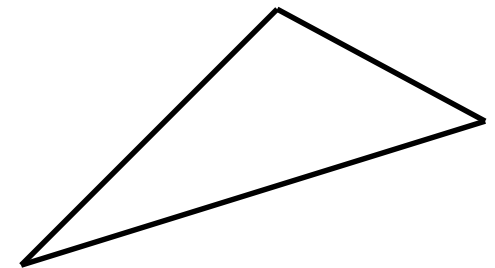


- Triangle (as defined by side lengths a , b , and c)

$$\text{area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\text{where } s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$$

$$\text{perimeter} = a + b + c$$



Common behavior

- Write shape classes with methods `perimeter` and `area`.
- We'd like to be able to write client code that treats different kinds of shape objects in the same way, such as:
 - Write a method that prints any shape's area and perimeter.
 - Create an array of shapes that could hold a mixture of the various shape objects.
 - Write a method that could return a rectangle, a circle, a triangle, or any other shape we've written.
 - Make a `DrawingPanel` display many shapes on screen.

Interfaces

- **interface:** A list of methods that a class can implement.
 - Inheritance gives you an is-a relationship and code-sharing.
 - A `Lawyer` object can be treated as an `Employee`, and `Lawyer` inherits `Employee`'s code.
 - Interfaces give you an is-a relationship *without* code sharing.
 - A `Rectangle` object can be treated as a `Shape`.
 - Analogous to the idea of roles or certifications:
 - "I'm certified as a CPA accountant. That means I know how to compute taxes, perform audits, and do consulting."
 - "I'm certified as a `Shape`. That means I know how to compute my area and perimeter."

Declaring an interface

```
public interface name {  
    public type name(type name, ..., type name);  
    public type name(type name, ..., type name);  
    ...  
}
```

Example:

```
public interface Vehicle {  
    public double speed();  
    public void setDirection(int direction);  
}
```

- **abstract method:** A header without an implementation.
 - The actual body is not specified, to allow/force different classes to implement the behavior in its own way.

Shape interface

```
public interface Shape {  
    public double area();  
    public double perimeter();  
}
```

- This interface describes the features common to all shapes. (Every shape has an area and perimeter.)

Implementing an interface

```
public class name implements interface {  
    ...  
}
```

– Example:

```
public class Bicycle implements Vehicle {  
    ...  
}
```

- A class can declare that it *implements* an interface.
 - This means the class must contain each of the abstract methods in that interface. (Otherwise, it will not compile.)

(What must be true about the `Bicycle` class for it to compile?)

Interface requirements

- If a class claims to be a `Shape` but doesn't implement the `area` and `perimeter` methods, it will not compile.

- Example:

```
public class Banana implements Shape {  
    ...  
}
```

- The compiler error message:

```
Banana.java:1: Banana is not abstract and does  
not override abstract method area() in Shape  
public class Banana implements Shape {  
    ^
```

Complete Circle class

// Represents circles.

```
public class Circle implements Shape {  
    private double radius;
```

// Constructs a new circle with the given radius.

```
public Circle(double radius) {  
    this.radius = radius;  
}
```

// Returns the area of this circle.

```
public double area() {  
    return Math.PI * radius * radius;  
}
```

// Returns the perimeter of this circle.

```
public double perimeter() {  
    return 2.0 * Math.PI * radius;  
}  
}
```

Complete Rectangle class

```
// Represents rectangles.
public class Rectangle implements Shape {
    private double width;
    private double height;

    // Constructs a new rectangle with the given dimensions.
    public Rectangle(double width, double height) {
        this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
    }

    // Returns the area of this rectangle.
    public double area() {
        return width * height;
    }

    // Returns the perimeter of this rectangle.
    public double perimeter() {
        return 2.0 * (width + height);
    }
}
```

Complete Triangle class

// Represents triangles.

```
public class Triangle implements Shape {  
    private double a;  
    private double b;  
    private double c;
```

// Constructs a new Triangle given side lengths.

```
public Triangle(double a, double b, double c) {  
    this.a = a;  
    this.b = b;  
    this.c = c;  
}
```

// Returns this triangle's area using Heron's formula.

```
public double area() {  
    double s = (a + b + c) / 2.0;  
    return Math.sqrt(s * (s - a) * (s - b) * (s - c));  
}
```

// Returns the perimeter of this triangle.

```
public double perimeter() {  
    return a + b + c;  
}  
}
```

Interfaces + polymorphism

- Interfaces don't benefit the class so much as the *client*.
 - Interface's is-a relationship lets the client use polymorphism.

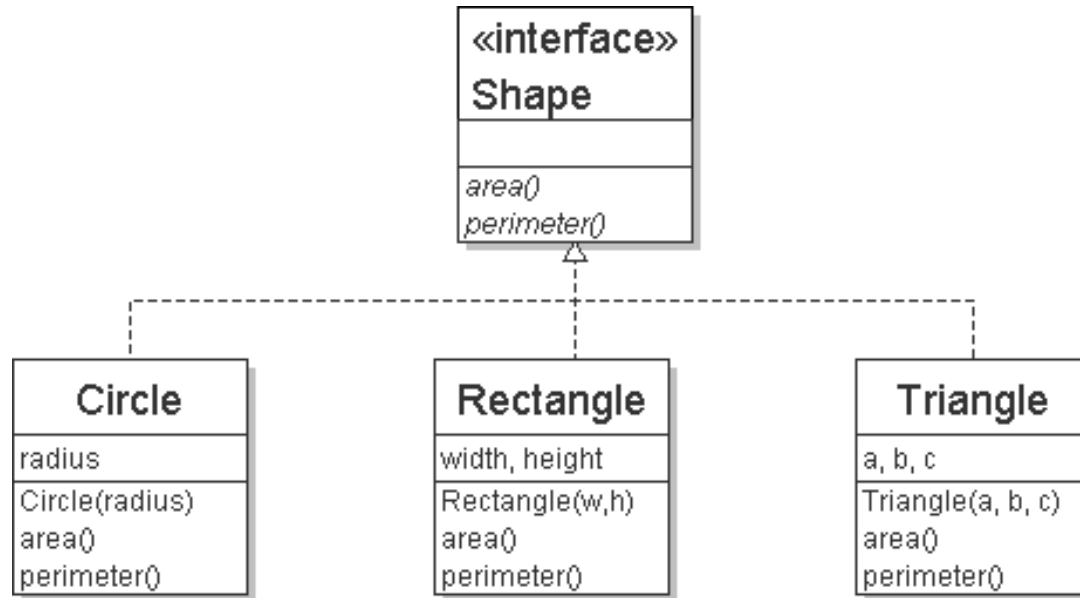
```
public static void printInfo(Shape s) {  
    System.out.println("The shape: " + s);  
    System.out.println("area : " + s.area());  
    System.out.println("perim: " + s.perimeter());  
}
```

- Any object that implements the interface may be passed.

```
Circle circ = new Circle(12.0);  
Rectangle rect = new Rectangle(4, 7);  
Triangle tri = new Triangle(5, 12, 13);  
printInfo(circ);  
printInfo(tri);  
printInfo(rect);
```

```
Shape[] shapes = {tri, circ, rect};
```


Interface diagram



- Arrow goes up from class to interface(s) it implements.
 - There is a supertype-subtype relationship here; e.g., all Circles are Shapes, but not all Shapes are Circles.
 - This kind of picture is also called a *UML class diagram*.