

Object-Oriented Programming (CS F213)

Module III: Inheritance and Polymorphism in Java

CS F213 RL 9.1: Inheritance Basics-I

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CS F213 RL 9.1 : Topics

Inheritance in Java

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Inheritance Basics

- Reusability is achieved by *Inheritance*
- Java classes can be Reused by Extending a class. Extending an existing class is nothing but reusing properties of the existing classes.
- The class whose properties are extended is known as *super or base* or parent class.
- The class which extends the properties of super class is known as sub or derived or child class
- A class can either extends another class or can implement an interface



super-class-name

Java's Support For Inheritance

```
By Extending a Class
> Syntax
class
          class-name extends
Example
   class A
   }// End of class A
    class B extends A
   }// End of class B
```

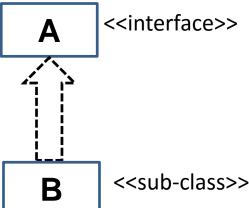
```
A <<super-class>>

B <<sub-class>>
```



Java's Support For Inheritance

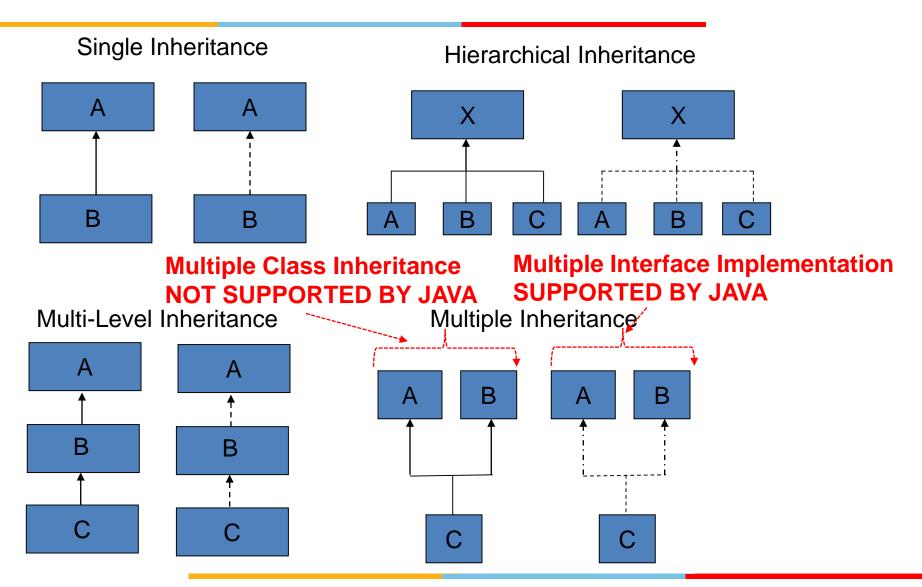
By Implementing an Interface > Syntax implements class interface-name class-name Example interface A }// End of interface A class B implements A



}// End of class B



Forms of Inheritance





Multiple Inheritance in Java

- Java Does Not Support Multiple Inheritance by Extending Multiple Classes
- The Following Code is Wrong

```
class A { } // End of class A class B { } // End of class B { Class C extends A, B } // Allow
```

Wrong Java Does not Allow Multiple Class Extensions



Multiple Inheritance in Java

- Java Supports Multiple Inheritance by Implementing Multiple Interfaces
- The Following Code is Correct

```
interface A {      } // End of interface A
interface B {       } // End of interface B
```

```
class C implements A, B {
}// End of class C
```

Java Allows Multiple Interface Implementations

Thank You