1. What is/are the advantages of having a superclass?

==> The advantages of having a superclass are:

* We can reuse code/s so that there is no need for us to implement them every time we need them. For instance, there are certain members of the superclass that are also needed for other class, we could make those classes, which need that members, subclasses of that superclass.
* We could save time in implementing methods especially when we use a common method to many classes and behaves similarly or quite similar to each other.
* The space used in the memory is saved because we do not create another method of the same usage in every subclass once we call a method that is present in the parent class.
* We could group the objects according to their uses and avoid confusions and connect each of them to the same parent class.

2. What happens if we call a public method from a parent class that we did not override? What is the use of method overriding?

* The method called will behave exactly as what as the method has been implemented in the parent class.
* The use of overriding: When we are inheriting a super class and we want to create a method that is somehow the same in a method that exists in the superclass but we want to make it behave a bit differently from the method in the superclass, that’s when the use of overriding is at advantage.

3. What is the usage of an abstract class? Can we instantiate and abstract class? Why or why not?

* Abstract class happens when we create an abstract method in the superclass and we want to force every subclass to create a certain method that behaves depending on their use in the subclass.
* Abstract classes can’t be instantiated because an abstract class is not complete meaning there exists a part of the class that is not yet implemented and has to be implemented in the subclass. It has been made that way so that programmers could avoid instantiating incomplete classes.

4. What is the purpose of the constructor found in an abstract class?

* This means that an abstract method must be implemented in the subclass. This tells the subclass that a method should be implemented in order for that subclass of an abstract class to work because the parent class demands that a method should be overridden and implemented depending on each subclass. An abstract constructor in the abstract class initializes a field but does build the object. Therefore, the subclass that is not abstract should implement the abstract method.

5. What is the usage of an abstract method? What will happen to a class if we do not implement the abstract method defined from its parent?

* Abstract methods are created so that the subclasses of the parent class should implement a specific method necessary for it to be called a parent class of the subclasses but in each subclass that method is used differently depending on the way it is implemented in the subclass. In every subclass of an abstract parent class, each abstract method has to be implemented.

6. Do you have any questions for the instructor?

* No ☺