



# Java Inheritance

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## Java Inheritance (Subclass and Superclass)

In Java, it is possible to inherit attributes and methods from one class to another. We group the "inheritance concept" into two categories:

- **subclass** (child) - the class that inherits from another class
- **superclass** (parent) - the class being inherited from

To inherit from a class, use the **extends** keyword.

In the example below, the **Car** class (subclass) inherits the attributes and methods from the **Vehicle** class (superclass):

### Example

```
class Vehicle {  
    protected String brand = "Ford";           // Vehicle attribute  
    public void honk() {                         // Vehicle method  
        System.out.println("Tuut, tuut!");  
    }  
}
```

```
private String modelName = "Mustang";    // Car attribute
public static void main(String[] args) {

    // Create a myCar object
    Car myCar = new Car();

    // Call the honk() method (from the Vehicle class) on the myCar object
    myCar.honk();

    // Display the value of the brand attribute (from the Vehicle class) and the
    System.out.println(myCar.brand + " " + myCar.modelName);
}
}
```

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Did you notice the **protected** modifier in Vehicle?

We set the **brand** attribute in **Vehicle** to a **protected** access modifier. If it was set to **private**, the Car class would not be able to access it.

## Why And When To Use "Inheritance"?

- It is useful for code reusability: reuse attributes and methods of an existing class when you create a new class.

**Tip:** Also take a look at the next chapter, Polymorphism, which uses inherited methods to perform different tasks.

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## The final Keyword

If you don't want other classes to inherit from a class, use the **final** keyword:

If you try to access a **final** class, Java will generate an error:

```
final class Vehicle {  
    ...  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    ...  
}
```

The output will be something like this:

```
Main.java:9: error: cannot inherit from final Vehicle  
class Main extends Vehicle {  
                ^  
1 error)
```

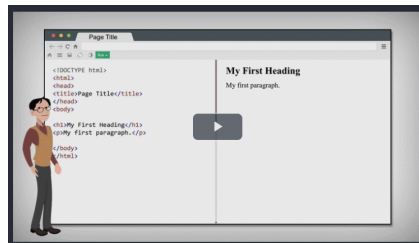
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