



TECHNISCHE
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Welcome.TU.code

OOP: Inheritance

Recap Questions

What are enums? Define an enum for the 4 seasons and a code snippet that prints a different greeting for each season.

Recap Question

Describe the difference between classes and objects.

Which Java keywords are used when defining a class and creating an object?

Recap Question

```
public class Circle {  
    private int diameter = 1;  
    String color = "Red";  
    public int id;  
    private static final double PI = 3.1415926;  
  
    private void access() {  
        // which variables can we access here?  
    }  
  
    private static void access2() {  
        // which variables can we access here?  
    }  
}
```

Recap Question

```
public class Circle {  
    private int diameter = 1;  
    private int a = 2;  
  
    private void access() {  
        int a = 1;  
        final int b = 1;  
        // which variables can we access here?  
        for(int i=0; i<10; i++) {  
            double c = 1.0;  
            // which variables can we access here?  
        }  
        // which variables can we access here?  
    }  
}
```

Recap Question

```
public class Circle {
    private static Circle c3;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Circle c1 = new Circle();
        Circle c2;
        c1.access(); // What happens here?
        c2.access(); // What happens here?
        c3.access(); // What happens here?
    }

    private void access() {
        System.out.println("You accessed the
circle");
    }
}
```

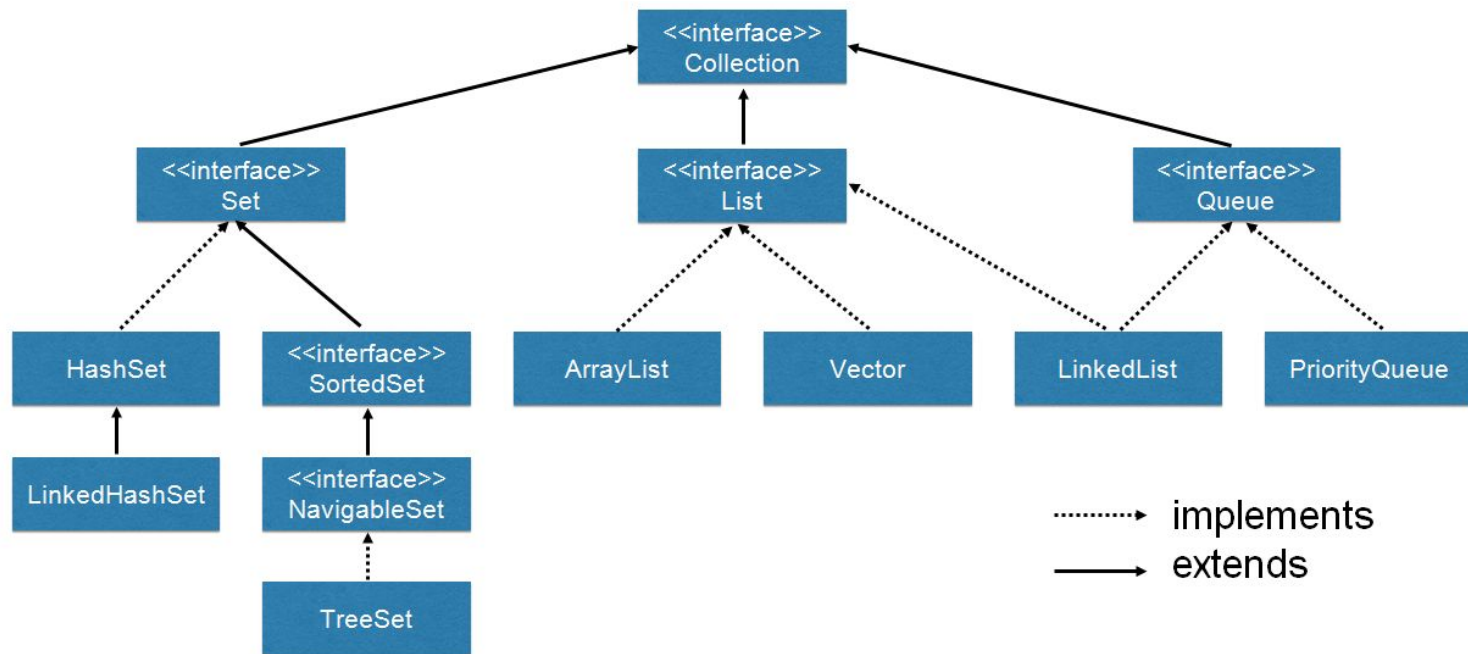
Recap Question

What is the advantage of ArrayLists compared to normal arrays?

Are there any disadvantages?

When would you use an ArrayList?

Our Goal: Collections API



Inheritance

- Reuse code to simplify tasks
- Represent behaviour of real world objects
- Defines a “is-a” relationship
 - e.g. a Car is-a Vehicle, a Human is-a Mammal
- Parent is called superclass, Child is called subclass
- Uses keyword `extends` (or `implements` when using interfaces)
- Java does not support multiple superclasses (but multiple super-interfaces)

Inheritance: Example

```
class Vehicle {  
    public void drive() {  
        System.out.println("Vehicle is driving");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Car extends Vehicle {  
}
```

Method call 1: `new Vehicle().drive();`

Method call 2: `new Car().drive();`

Inheritance: Example

```
class Vehicle {
    public void drive() {
        System.out.println("Vehicle is driving");
    }
}
```

```
class Car extends Vehicle {
    public void drive() {
        System.out.println("Car is driving");
    }
}
```

Method call 1: `new Vehicle().drive();`

Method call 2: `new Car().drive();`

Inheritance

- Abstract from details
 - e.g. a caller does not need to know about the internals
 - a caller does not even need to know the “real” type
- Modifiers define what is inherited
 - private - no visibility in subclass
 - default - visible only if subclass is in the same package
 - protected, public - visible in subclass
- `java.lang.Object` is the top class
 - also implicit superclass if not specified otherwise

Inheritance

- New keyword `super`
 - Used to reference methods and constructors of the superclass
- Constructor chaining with `this()` and `super()`
 - must be the first line in a constructor
- Keyword `this` may become more intuitive
 - `this.method()` vs `super.method()`

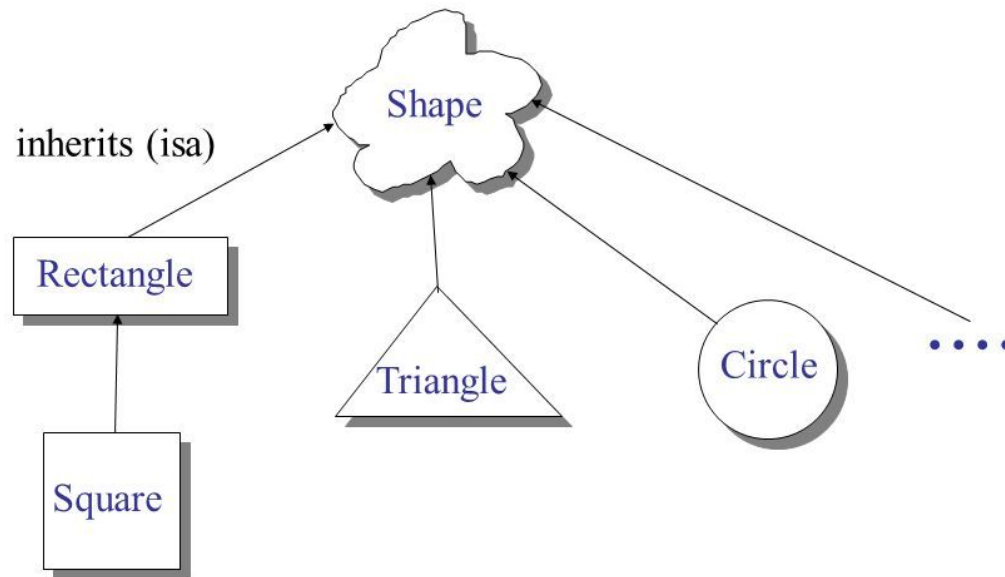
Inheritance: Example

```
class Vehicle {  
    public void drive() {  
        System.out.println("Vehicle is driving");  
    }  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    public void drive() {  
        super.drive();  
        System.out.println("Car is driving");  
    }  
}
```

Method call: `new Car().drive();`

Our class hierarchy

Shape class hierarchy



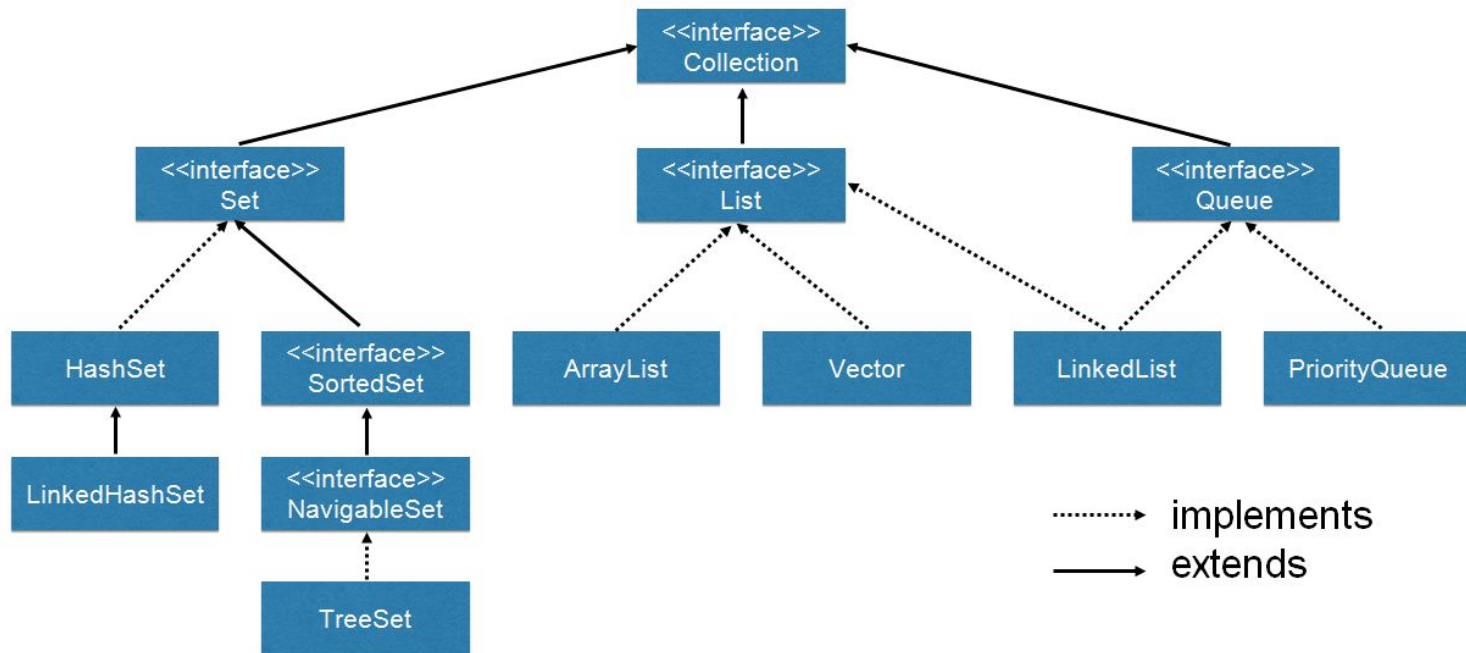
Create class Shape

- Live Example

Inheritance: Keyword abstract

- Can be used for classes and methods
 - `public abstract class Abc {}`
 - `public abstract void method() {}`
- abstract methods require an abstract class
- Only non-abstract classes can be instantiated
- Implementing/overriding abstract methods makes them non-abstract
- abstract classes without abstract methods are possible

Revisiting Collections API



Connect 4

Are there any questions about the homework?