



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Experiment No. 7
Implement a program on single inheritance.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



Aim: To implement the concept of single inheritance.

Objective: Ability to design a base and child class relationship to increase reusability.

Theory:

Single inheritance can be defined as a derived class to inherit the basic methods (data members and variables) and behaviour from a superclass. It's a basic is-a relationship concept exists here. Basically, java only uses a single inheritance as a subclass cannot extend more superclass. Inheritance is the basic properties of object-oriented programming. Inheritance tends to make use of the properties of a class object into another object. Java uses inheritance for the purpose of code-reusability to reduce time by then enhancing reliability and to achieve run time polymorphism. As the codes are reused it makes less development cost and maintenance. Java has different types of inheritance namely single inheritance, multilevel, multiple, hybrid. In this article, we shall go through on basic understanding of single inheritance concept briefly in java with a programming example. Here we shall have a complete implementation in java.

Syntax:

The general syntax for this is given below. The inheritance concepts use the keyword 'extend' to inherit a specific class. Here you will learn how to make use of extending keyword to derive a class. An extend keyword is declared after the class name followed by another class name. Syntax is,

```
class base class
{
    ... methods
}

class derived class name extends base class
{
    methods ... along with this additional feature
}
```

Java uses a keyword 'extends' to make a new class that is derived from the existing class.

The inherited class is termed as a base class or superclass, and the newly created class is



called derived or subclass. The class which gives data members and methods known as the base class and the class which takes the methods is known as child class.

Code:

```
1} class Animal{  
    void eat(){System.out.println("eating...");}  
}  
class Dog extends Animal{  
    void bark(){System.out.println("barking...");}  
}  
class TestInheritance{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Dog d=new Dog();  
        d.bark();  
        d.eat();  
    }  
}}
```

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows 'C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe'. The window content shows the following text:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2283]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\swaru\Desktop\java>javac SingleInheritance.java
C:\Users\swaru\Desktop\java>java SingleInheritance.java
barking...
eating...
C:\Users\swaru\Desktop\java>



Conclusion:

Single inheritance within Java pertains to the principle that a class is capable of inheriting attributes and functionalities exclusively from a single superclass. In simpler terms, in the context of Java's class hierarchy, a class can have just one direct parent. This establishes a fundamental rule in Java, where a class (commonly referred to as a subclass or derived class) can extend and inherit characteristics from only a single class (usually known as a superclass or base class), thereby gaining access to the superclass's fields and methods.