

Aula 06

- 1. Palavras Reservadas
- 2. Herança
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Palavras reservadas usadas

abstract assert*** boolean break byte case catch char class const*

continue for default do double else enum**** final finally float

not used

added in 1.2

added in 1.4

added in 5.0

goto* if implements protected import int interface static long native

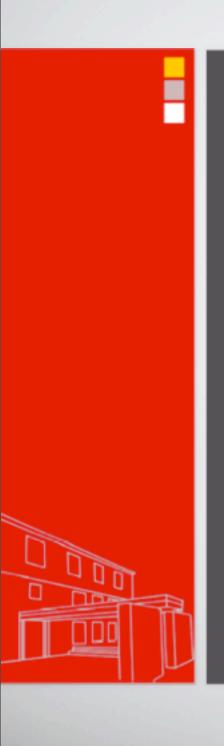
new package private public return short strictfp**

switch synchronized this throw throws transient try void volatile while



```
public class MountainBike{
    private int cadence;
    private int gear;
    private int speed;
    private boolean suspension;
    public MountainBike(int startCadence, int startSpeed,
            int startGear, boolean suspension) {
        gear = startGear;
        cadence = startCadence;
        speed = startSpeed;
        this.suspension = suspension;
    public void setCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
    public void setGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
   // continua no próximo slide
```

```
// continuação do slide anterior
public void applyBrake(int decrement) {
    speed -= decrement;
public void speedUp(int increment) {
    speed += increment;
public boolean hasSuspension() {
    return this.suspension;
```



MountainBike

Attributes

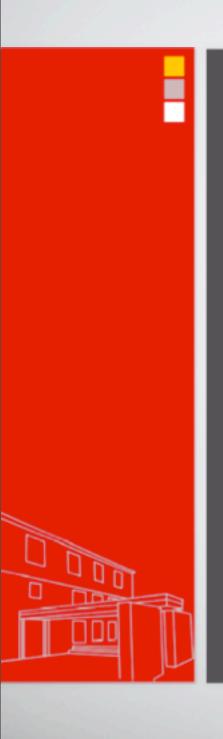
private int cadence private int gear private int speed private boolean suspension

Operations

public MountainBike(int startCadence, int startSpeed, int startGear, boolean suspension)
public void setCadence(int newValue)
public void setGear(int newValue)
public void applyBrake(int decrement)
public void speedUp(int increment)
public boolean hasSuspension()

```
public class RoadBike{
    private int cadence;
    private int gear;
    private int speed;
    private int numberOfBags;
    public RoadBike(int startCadence, int startSpeed,
            int startGear, int numberOfBags) {
        gear = startGear;
        cadence = startCadence;
        speed = startSpeed;
        this.numberOfBags = numberOfBags;
    public void setCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
    public void setGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
   // continua no próximo slide
```

```
// continuação do slide anterior
public void applyBrake(int decrement) {
    speed -= decrement;
public void speedUp(int increment) {
    speed += increment;
public int getNumberOfBags() {
    return this.numberOfBags;
```



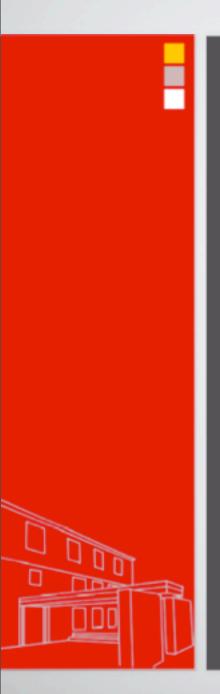
RoadBike 🚞

Attributes

private int cadence private int gear private int speed private int numberOfBags

Operations

public RoadBike(int startCadence, int startSpeed, int startGear, int numberOfBags)
public void setCadence(int newValue)
public void setGear(int newValue)
public void applyBrake(int decrement)
public void speedUp(int increment)
public int getNumberOfBags()



RoadBike

Attributes

private int cadence private int gear private int speed private int numberOfBags

Operations

public RoadBike(int startCadence, int startSpee public void setCadence(int newValue) public void setGear(int newValue) public void applyBrake(int decrement) public void speedUp(int increment) public int getNumberOfBags()

MountainBike

Attributes

private int cadence private int gear private int speed private boolean suspension

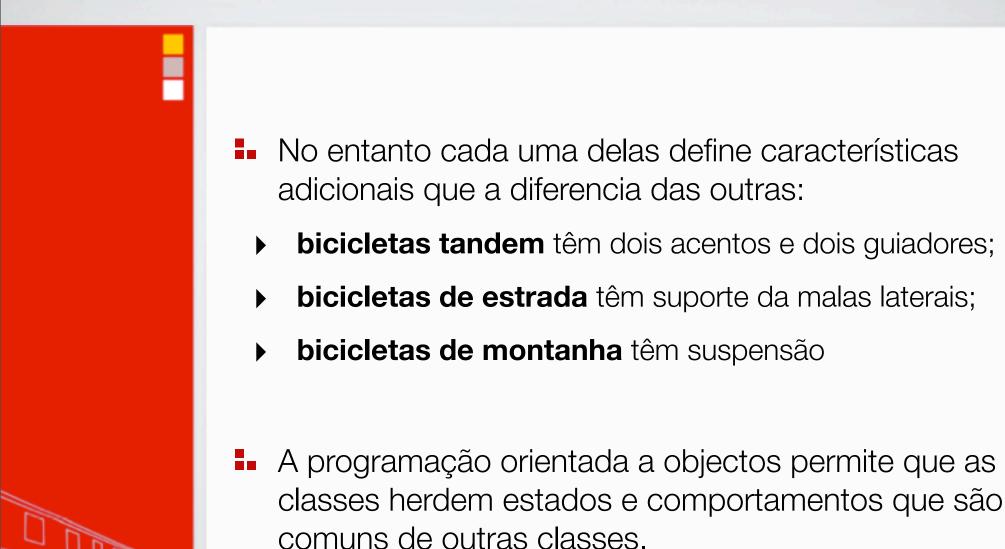
Operations

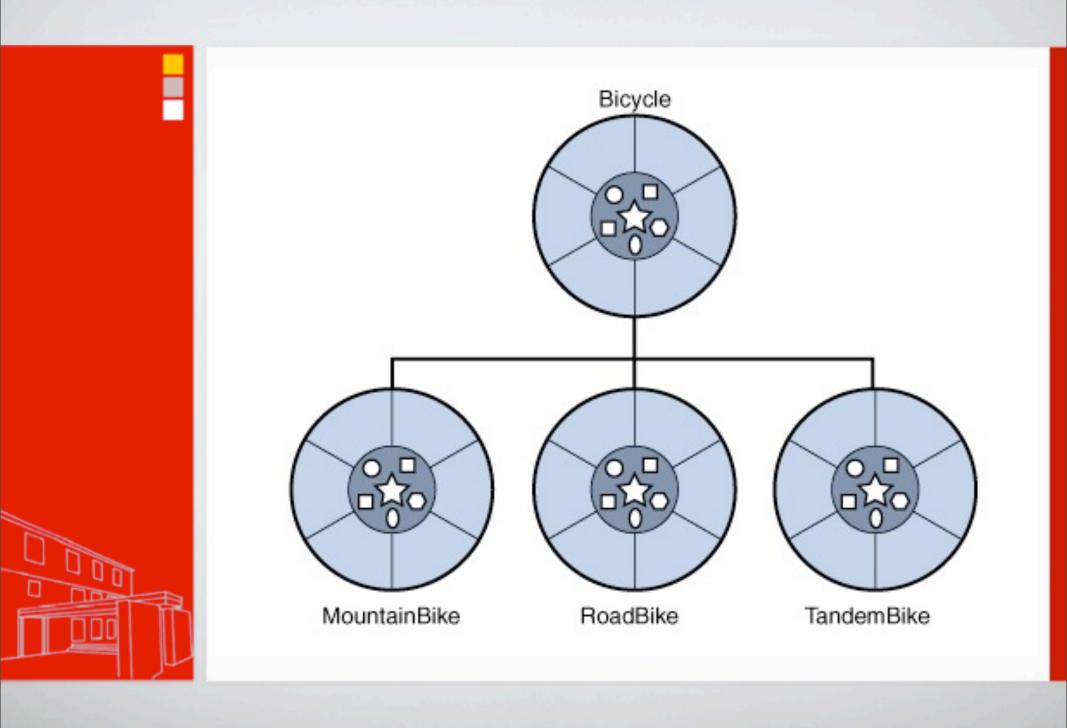
public MountainBike(int startCadence, int since public void setCadence(int newValue) public void setGear(int newValue) public void applyBrake(int decrement) public void speedUp(int increment) public boolean hasSuspension()

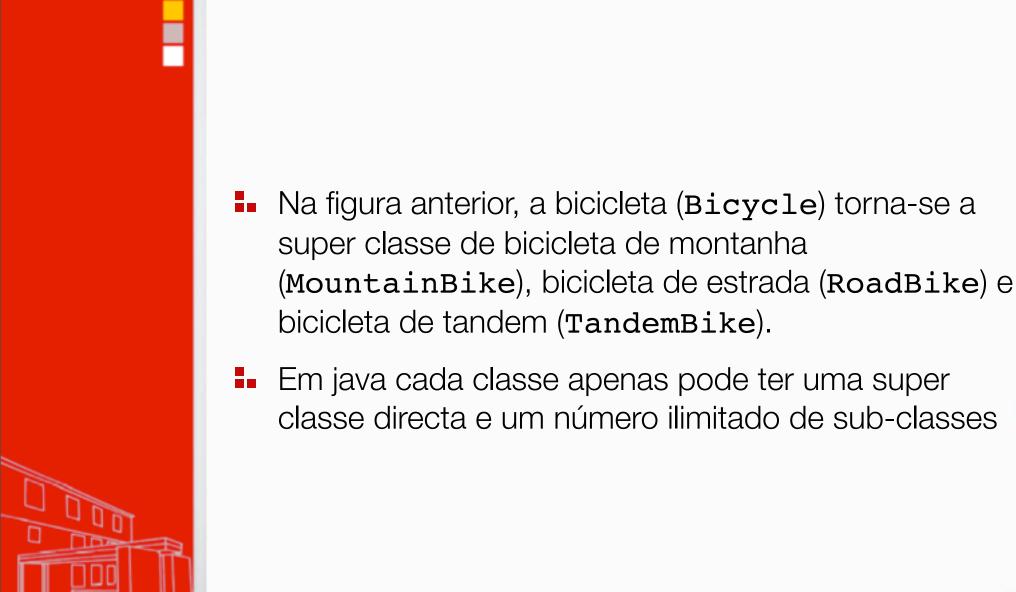


O que é a herança?

- Objectos diferentes têm por vezes bastantes semelhanças uns com os outros.
- Por exemplo, bicicletas de montanha, bicicletas de estrada e bicicletas tandem partilham todas as mesmas características (velocidade actual, velocidade do pedalar, mudança).







- A sintaxe de criação de uma sub-classe é simples.
- Na declaração da classe usar a palavra reservada extends seguida do nome da classe que irá herdar. Para o caso da MountainBike:

```
class MountainBike extends Bicycle {
    /* new fields and methods defining a
        mountain bike would go here*/
}
```

```
public class Bicycle {
   // the Bicycle class has three fields
   private int cadence;
   private int gear;
   private int speed;
   // the Bicycle class has one constructor
   public Bicycle(int startCadence, int startSpeed, int startGear) {
        gear = startGear;
        cadence = startCadence;
        speed = startSpeed;
    // the Bicycle class has four methods
   public void setCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
   public void setGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
   // continua no próximo slide
```

```
// continuação do slide anterior

public void applyBrake(int decrement) {
    speed -= decrement;
}

public void speedUp(int increment) {
    speed += increment;
}
```

Bicycle

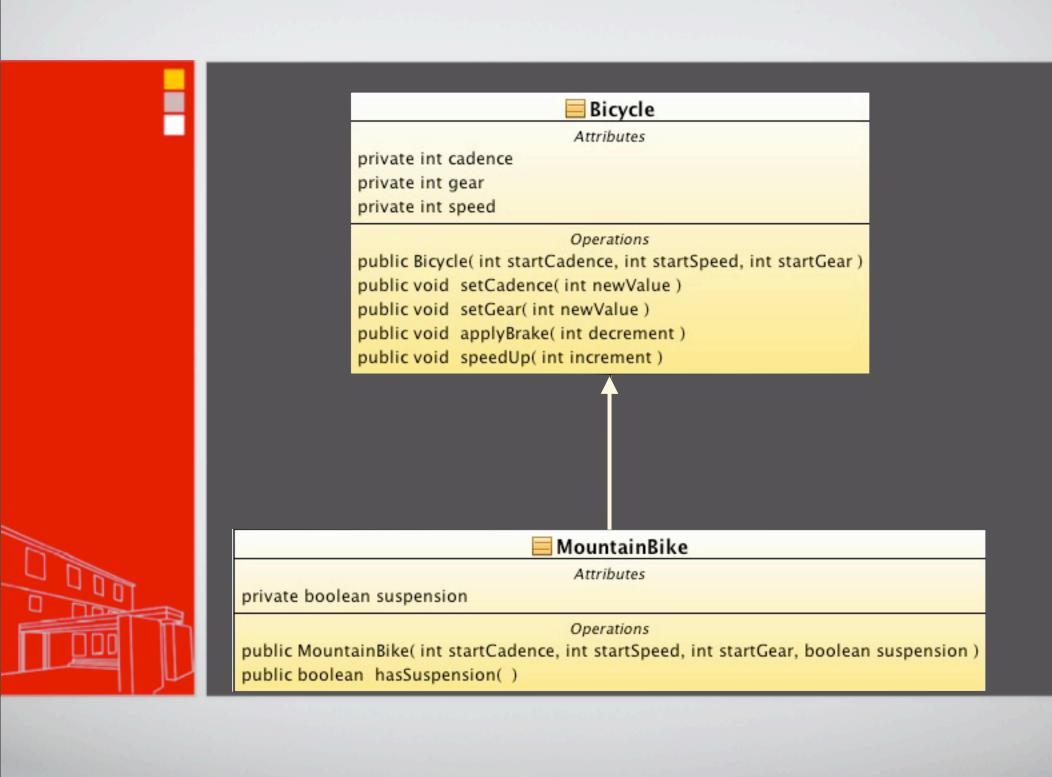
Attributes

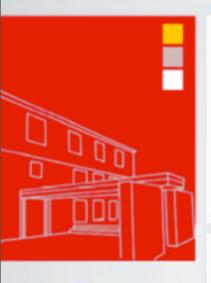
private int cadence private int gear private int speed

Operations

public Bicycle(int startCadence, int startSpeed, int startGear)
public void setCadence(int newValue)
public void setGear(int newValue)
public void applyBrake(int decrement)
public void speedUp(int increment)

```
public class MountainBike extends Bicycle {
   // the MountainBike subclass adds one field
   private boolean suspension;
   // the MountainBike subclass has one constructor
   public MountainBike(boolean suspension, int startCadence,
                              int startSpeed, int startGear) {
        super(startCadence, startSpeed, startGear);
        this.suspension = suspension;
    // the MountainBike subclass adds one method
   public boolean hasSuspension() {
        return this.suspension;
```

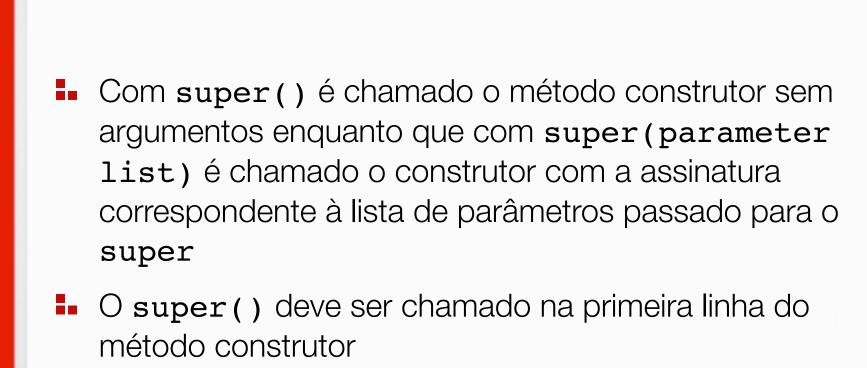




Super

A sintaxe para chamar o método construtor de uma superclasse é a seguinte:

```
super();
--or--
super(parameter list);
```



Para o exemplo da MountainBike o construtor de bicycle é o seguinte:

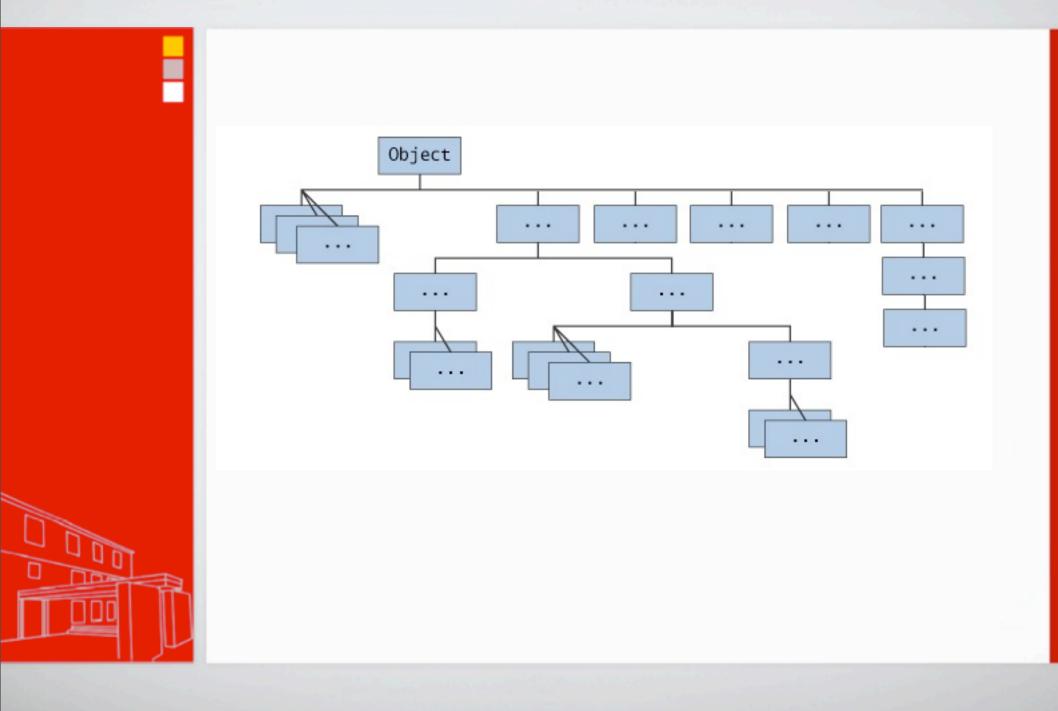
Repare que na primeira linha do construtor de MountainBike é feito o super com a respectiva lista de parâmetros:

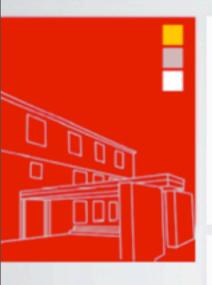


Hierarquia de classes da plataforma java

A classe Object definida no package java.lang, define e implementa comportamentos comuns a todas as classes (incluído as criadas por nós).

Na plataforma java muitas classes derivam directamente de Object enquanto que outras derivam dessas classes... formando a hierarquia de classes.





Casting Objects

Temos visto que o tipo de dados de um objecto é da classe com que foi instanciado. Por exemplo:

```
public MountainBike myBike = new MountainBike();
```

myBike é do tipo MountainBike

- Como MountainBike é um descendente de Bicycle e Object uma MountainBike é sempre do tipo Bicycle e Object.
- O contrário já não é verdade: Bicycle pode não ser MountainBike. O mesmo acontece com o Object.
- Por exemplo:

```
Object obj = new MountainBike();
```

■ objéObject e MountainBike

Podemos fazer o seguinte:

```
MountainBike myBike = obj;
```

Como para o compilador a expressão anterior não é verdadeira temos que lhe dizer explicitamente que o objecto em Object irá ser do tipo MountainBike

```
MountainBike myBike = (MountainBike)obj;
```

```
if (obj instanceof MountainBike) {
   MountainBike myBike = (MountainBike)obj;
}
```

Podemos fazer um teste lógico para determinar se a instância é de um determinado tipo

Palavras reservadas usadas

abstract assert*** boolean break byte case catch char class const*

continue for default do double else enum**** extends final finally float

not used

added in 1.2

added in 1.4

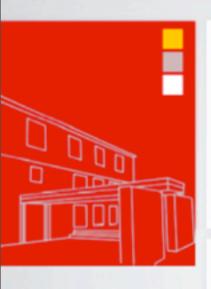
added in 5.0

goto* if implements protected import instanceof int interface static long native

new package private public return short strictfp** super

switch synchronized this throw throws transient try void volatile while





Links Úteis

- http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/concepts/inheritance.html
- http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/subclasses.html