

# Inheritance

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YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #8 out of 8

90 minutes

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Polymorphism

Implementation Inheritance

Quiz

Read and Watch

Chapter #1:

# Polymorphism

## Liskov Substitution Principle



“If for each object  $o_1$  of type  $S$  there is an object  $o_2$  of type  $T$  such that for all programs  $P$  defined in terms of  $T$ , the behavior of  $P$  is unchanged when  $o_1$  is substituted for  $o_2$ , then  $S$  is a subtype of  $T$ ”

— Barbara Liskov, Keynote Address: Data Abstraction and Hierarchy, Addendum to the Proceedings on Object-oriented Programming Systems, Languages and Applications, 1987

## SOLID (the “L” part)

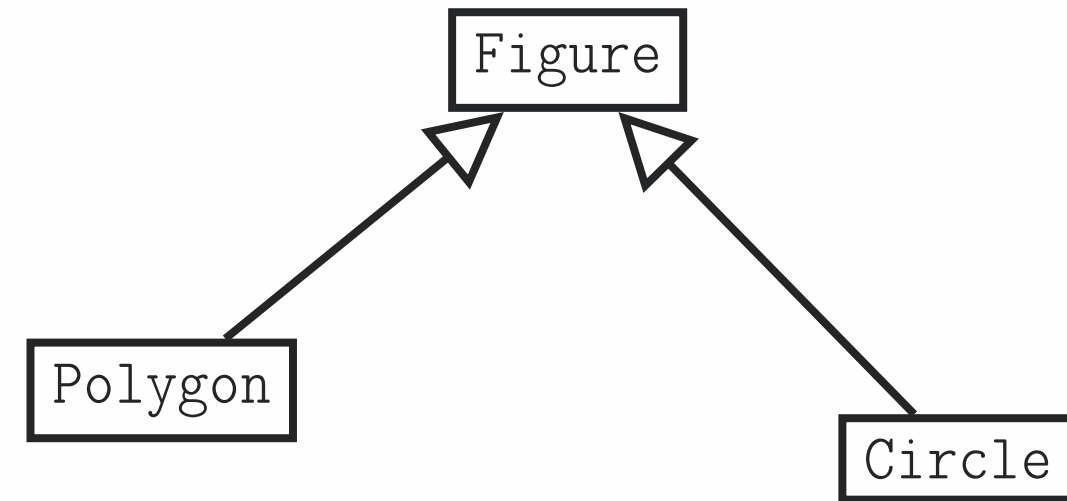


“Functions that use pointers or references to base classes must be able to use objects of derived classes without knowing it”

— Robert C. Martin, Design Principles and Design Patterns discussing, 2000

## Subtyping

```
1 interface Figure
2     float surface();
3
4 interface Circle extends Figure
5     float perimeter();
6
7 interface Polygon extends Figure
8     int sides();
9
10 void paint(Figure f)
11     float s = f.surface();
12     // ...
```



Circle  $\sqsubseteq$  Figure

Circle <: Figure

## Parametric Polymorphism (Generics)

```
1 class StackOfStrings {  
2     push(String str) // ...  
3     String pop() // ...  
4  
5 class StackOfIntegers {  
6     push(Integer num) // ...  
7     Integer pop() // ...  
8  
9 var s1 = new StackOfStrings();  
10 s1.push("Hello, world!");  
11  
12 var s2 = new StackOfIntegers();  
13 s2.push(42);
```

```
1 class <T> Stack<T> {  
2     push(T item) // ...  
3     T pop() // ...  
4 }  
5  
6 var s1 = new Stack<String>();  
7 s1.push("Hello, world!");  
8  
9 var s2 = new Stack<Integer>();  
10 s2.push(42);
```

## Ad Hoc Polymorphism (Method Overloading)

```
1 class Cart {
2     void add(int pid) // ...
3     void addString(String pid) {
4         this.add(Integer.parseInt(pid));
5     }
6 }
7
8 var c = new Cart();
9 c.add(42);
10 c.addString("17");
11 c.addString("Hello, world!");
```

```
1 class Cart {
2     void add(int pid) // ...
3     void add(String pid) {
4         this.add(Integer.parseInt(pid));
5     }
6 }
7
8 var c = new Cart();
9 c.add(42);
10 c.add("17");
11 c.add("Hello, world!");
```



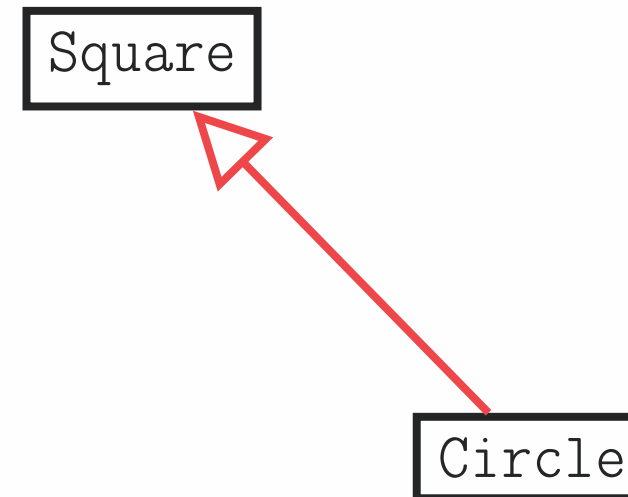
Chapter #2:

## Implementation Inheritance

Inheriting means “receive (money, property, or a title) as an heir at the death of the previous holder.” Who is dead, you ask? An object is dead if it allows other objects to inherit its encapsulated code and data.

## Code reuse

```
1 class Square
2     private float width;
3     float surface()
4         return width * width;
5
6 class Circle extends Square
7     Circle(float radius)
8         super(radius);
9     @Override float surface()
10        return 3.14 * super.surface();
```



Here, the `Circle` is not a `Square`. It merely reuses the code that was negligently left open in the `Square`.

final classes – not welcome to extend

code reuse via composition vs reuse via inheritance

two meanings of the word "inherit", per the dictionary

Chapter #3:

Quiz

I show this code to job interview candidates, asking them to find as many defects in it as they can: [yegor256/quiz](#) (Java).

How many problems you can find in this code?

Chapter #4:

Read and Watch

Why extends is evil by Allen Holub (2003)

Inheritance Is a Procedural Technique for Code Reuse by me (2016)

Inheritance vs. Subtyping (Webinar #24) by me (2017)