
Inheritance

The software crisis

- **software engineering:** The practice of conceptualizing, designing, developing, documenting, and testing large-scale computer programs.
 - Large-scale projects face many issues:
 - getting many programmers to work together
 - getting code finished on time
 - avoiding redundant code
 - finding and fixing bugs
 - maintaining, improving, and reusing existing code
 - targeting code to new machines
 - **code reuse:** The practice of writing program code once and using it in many contexts.
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Example

- You have been tasked with writing a program that handles pay for the employees of a non-profit organization.
 - The organization has several types of employees on staff:
 - Full-time employees
 - Hourly workers
 - Volunteers
 - Executives
-

Example

- Paying an employee:
 - Full-time employees – have a monthly pay
 - Hourly workers – hourly wages + hours worked
 - Volunteers – no pay
 - Executives – receive bonuses
-

Design

- Need class/classes that handle employee pay (should also store employee info such as name, phone #, address).
 - Possible choices:
 - A single Employee class that knows how to handle different types of employees
 - A separate class for each type of employee.
 - What are the advantages/disadvantages of each design?
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Design

- All types of staff members need to have some basic functionality – capture that in a class called `StaffMember`



Design

All types of staff members need to have some basic functionality – capture that in a class called `StaffMember`

```
public class StaffMember {
    private String name;
    private String address;
    private String phone;

    public StaffMember (String eName, String eAddress,
                        String ePhone) {
        name = eName;
        address = eAddress;
        phone = ePhone;
    }
    // not shown: getters and setters
}
```

Code re-use

- We'd like to be able to do the following:

```
// A class to represent a paid employee.  
public class Employee {  
    <copy all the contents from StaffMember class.>  
  
    private double payRate;  
    public double pay() {  
        return payRate;  
    }  
  
}
```

- All this without explicitly copying any code!
-

Inheritance

- **inheritance**: A way to create new classes based on existing classes, taking on their attributes/behavior.
 - a way to group related classes
 - a way to share code between classes
 - A class *extends* another by absorbing its state and behavior.
 - **super-class**: The parent class that is being extended.
 - **sub-class**: The child class that extends the super-class and inherits its behavior.
 - The subclass receives a copy of every field and method from its super-class.
 - The subclass is a more specific type than its super-class (an **is-a** relationship)
-

Inheritance syntax

- Creating a subclass, general syntax:

```
public class <name> extends <superclass name> {
```

- Example:

```
public class Employee extends StaffMember {  
    . . . .  
}
```

- By extending `StaffMember`, each `Employee` object now:
 - has `name`, `address`, `phone` instance variables and `get/setName()`, `get/setAddress()`, `get/setPhone()` methods automatically
 - can be treated as a `StaffMember` by any other code (seen later)
(e.g. an `Employee` could be stored in a variable of type `StaffMember` or stored as an element of an array `StaffMember[]`)

Single Inheritance in Java

- Creating a subclass, general syntax:
 - `public class <name> extends <superclass name>`
 - ***Can only extend a single class in Java!***
- Extends creates an is-A relationship
 - `class <name> is-A <superclass name>`
 - ***This means that anywhere a <superclass variable> is used, a <subclass variable> may be used.***
 - Classes get all the instance variables/methods of their ancestors, ***but cannot necessarily directly access them...***

New access modifier - protected

- public - can be seen/used by everyone
 - **protected** – can be seen/used within class and any subclass.
 - private - can only be seen/used by code in class (not in subclass!)
-

Extends/protected/super

```
public class Employee extends StaffMember {  
    protected String socialSecurityNumber;  
    protected double payRate;  
  
    public Employee (String name, String address,  
        String phone, String socSecNumber, double rate){  
        super (name, address, phone);  
        socialSecurityNumber = socSecNumber;  
        payRate = rate;  
    }  
    public double pay(){  
        return payRate;  
    }  
}
```

StaffMember needs to change a bit

```
public class StaffMember {  
    protected String name;  
    protected String address;  
    protected String phone;  
  
    public StaffMember (String eName, String eAddress, String  
ePhone) {  
        name = eName;  
        address = eAddress;  
        phone = ePhone;  
    }  
}
```

Overriding methods

- **override:** To write a new version of a method in a subclass that replaces the super-class's version.
 - There is no special syntax for overriding.
To override a super-class method, just write a new version of it in the subclass. This will replace the inherited version.

- **Example:**

```
public class Hourly extends Employee {  
    // overrides the pay method in Employee class  
    public double pay () {  
        double payment = payRate * hoursWorked;  
        hoursWorked = 0;  
        return payment;  
    }  
}
```

Calling overridden methods

- The new method often relies on the overridden one. A subclass can call an overridden method with the `super` keyword.
- Calling an overridden method, syntax:

`super.<method name> (<parameter(s)>)`

```
□ public class Executive extends Employee {  
    public double pay() {  
        double payment = super.pay() + bonus;  
        bonus = 0;  
        return payment;  
    }  
}
```

Inheritance and Polymorphism

Constructors

- Constructors are not inherited.

- Default constructor:

```
public Employee() {  
    super();    // calls StaffMember() constructor  
}
```

- Constructor needs to call super-class constructors explicitly:

```
public Employee (String name, String address, String phone,  
                String socSecNumber, double rate) {  
    super (name, address, phone);  
    socialSecurityNumber = socSecNumber;  
    payRate = rate;  
}
```

The `super` call must be the **first statement** in the constructor.

Everything is an Object

- Every class in Java implicitly extends the Java `Object` class.
 - Therefore every Java class inherits all the methods of the class `Object`, such as
 - `equals(Object other)`
 - `toString()`
 - Often we want to override the standard implementation
 - Note the difference between overloading and overriding!
-

The equals method

- You might think that the following is a valid implementation of the `equals` method:

```
public boolean equals(Object other) {  
    if (name == other.name) {  
        return true;  
    } else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

However, it does not compile.

```
StaffMember.java:36: cannot find symbol  
symbol   : variable name  
location: class java.lang.Object
```

- **Why?** Because an `Object` does not have a name instance variable. We have to **cast the Object to a StaffMember**

Type casting

- The object that is passed to `equals` can be cast from `Object` into your class's type.

- Example:

```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    StaffMember other = (StaffMember) o;  
    return name == other.name;  
}
```

- Type-casting with objects behaves differently than casting primitive values.
 - We are really casting a **reference of type `Object`** into a **reference of type `StaffMember`**.
 - We're promising the compiler that `o` refers to a `StaffMember` object, and thus has an instance variable `name`.

Binding: which method is called?

- Assume that the following four classes have been declared:

```
public class Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("foo 1");
    }

    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("foo 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "foo";
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("bar 2");
    }
}
```

Example

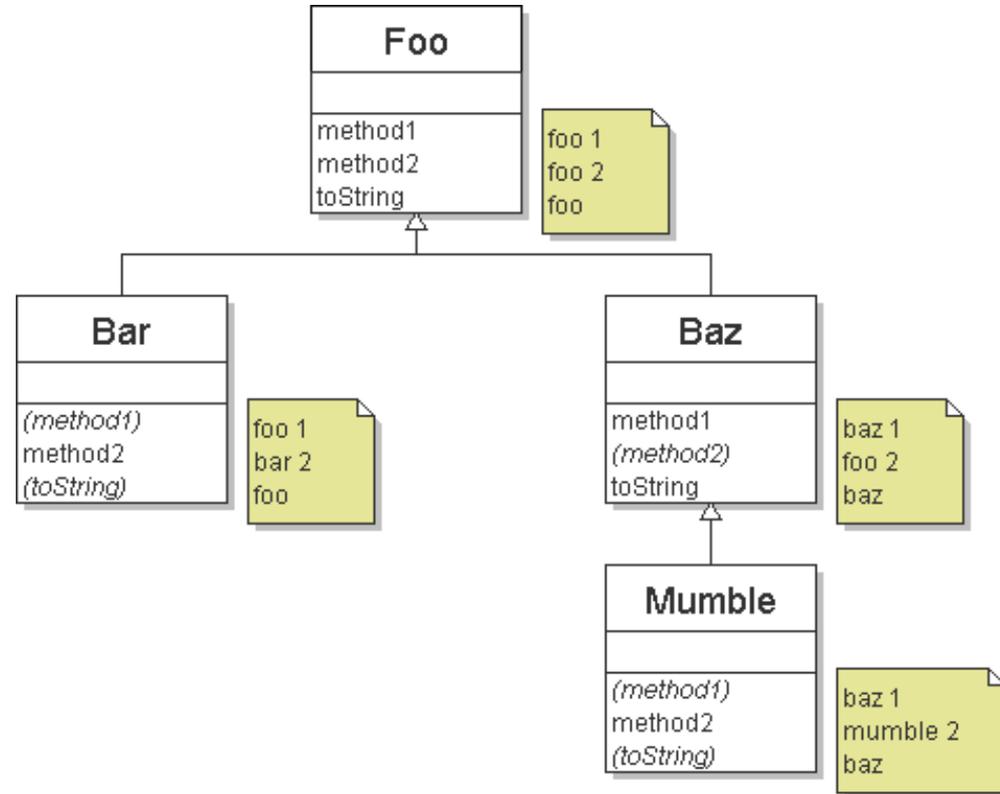
```
public class Baz extends Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("baz 1");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "baz";
    }
}
public class Mumble extends Baz {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("mumble 2");
    }
}
```

■ The output of the following client code?

```
Foo[] a = {new Baz(), new Bar(), new Mumble(), new Foo()};
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(a[i]);
    a[i].method1();
    a[i].method2();
    System.out.println();
}
```

Describing inheritance and binding

- UML diagram:
Subclasses point to their super-class
- List methods (inherited methods in parenthesis)
- Method called is the nearest in the hierarchy going up the tree
 - This is a dynamic (run time) phenomenon called **dynamic binding**

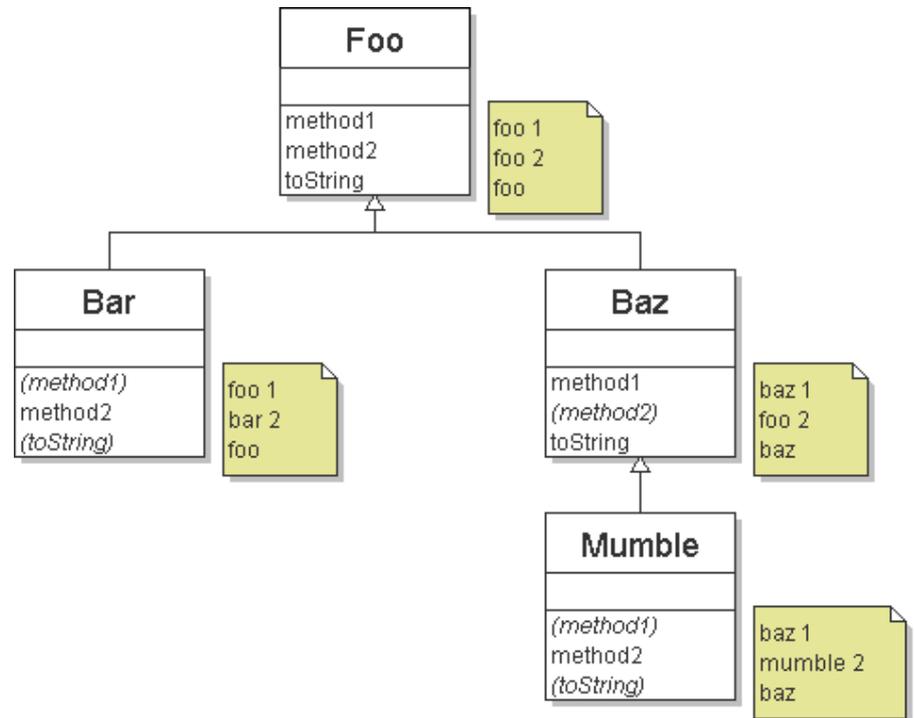


Example (solved)

```
Foo[] a = {new Baz(), new Bar(), new Mumble(), new Foo()};  
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(a[i]);  
    a[i].method1();  
    a[i].method2();  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

Output?

```
baz  
baz 1  
foo 2  
  
foo  
foo 1  
bar 2  
  
baz  
baz 1  
  
mumble 2  
foo  
foo 1  
foo 2
```



instanceof

- We can use a keyword called `instanceof` to ask whether a variable refers to an object of a given type.
 - The `instanceof` keyword, general syntax:
<variable> instanceof <type>
 - The above is a `boolean` expression that can be used as the test in an `if` statement.
 - Examples:

```
String s = "hello";  
StaffMember p = new StaffMember (...);  
if (s instanceof String) ...  
if (p instanceof String) ...
```

Type casting: equals example

- The object that is passed to `equals` can be cast from `Object` into your class's type.
- Equals example:

```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    StaffMember other = (StaffMember) o;  
    return name == other.name;  
}
```



Our final version of equals

- This version of the `equals` method allows us to correctly compare `StaffMember` objects with any type of object:

```
// Returns whether o refers to a StaffMember
// object with the same name
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (o instanceof StaffMember) {
        StaffMember other = (StaffMember) o;
        return name == other.name;
    else {
        return false;
    }
}
```

Polymorphism

- It's legal for a variable of a super-class to refer to an object of one of its subclasses.

Example:

```
staffList = new StaffMember[6];  
staffList[0] = new Executive("Sam", "123 Main Line",  
    "555-0469", "123-45-6789", 2423.07);  
staffList[1] = new Employee("Carla", "456 Off Line",  
    "555-0101", "987-65-4321", 1246.15);  
staffList[2] = new Employee("Woody", "789 Off Rocker",  
    "555-0000", "010-20-3040", 1169.23);  
( (Executive) staffList[0] ).awardBonus (500.00);
```

Arrays of a super-class type can store any subtype as elements.

Polymorphism and casting

- When a primitive type is used to store a value of another type (e.g. an `int` in a `double` variable) conversion takes place.
 - When a subclass is stored in a superclass no conversion occurs!
-

Polymorphism defined

- **Polymorphism:** the ability for the same code to be used with several different types of objects and behave differently depending on the actual type of object used.
- **Example:**

```
for (int count=0; count < staffList.length; count++)  
{  
    amount = staffList[count].pay();    // polymorphic  
}
```



Polymorphism and parameters

- You can pass any subtype of a parameter's type.

```
public class EmployeeMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Executive lisa = new Executive(...);
        Volunteer steve = new Volunteer(...);
        payEmployee(lisa);
        payEmployee(steve);
    }

    public static void payEmployee(StaffMember s) {
        System.out.println("salary = " + s.pay());
    }
}
```

Notes about polymorphism

- The program doesn't know which pay method to call until it's actually running. This has many names: late binding, dynamic binding, virtual binding, and dynamic dispatch.
 - You can only call methods known to the super-class, unless you explicitly cast.
 - You cannot assign a super-class object to a sub-class variable (a cow is an animal, **but an animal is not a cow!**)
-

Abstract classes

- An **abstract class**: can leave one or more method implementations unspecified
- An abstract method has no body (i.e., no implementation).
- Hence, an abstract class is incomplete and cannot be instantiated, but can be used as a base class.

```
abstract public class abstract-base-class-name {  
    public abstract return-type method-name(params);  
    ...  
}
```

A subclass is required to override the abstract method and provide an implementation.

```
public class derived-class-name {  
    public return-type method-name(params)  
    { statements; }  
    ...  
}
```

Example

- Let's convert `Employee` to an abstract class....



Example

- Let's convert `Employee` to an abstract class.

```
public abstract class Employee {  
    ...  
    public abstract double pay();  
}
```

- Now the sub classes must override `pay()`, thereby implementing `pay()` appropriately for each sub type of `Employee`
-

Abstract classes

- When to use abstract classes
 - To represent entities that are insufficiently defined
 - Group together data/behavior that is useful for its subclasses



Inheritance: FAQ

- How can a subclass call a method or a constructor defined in a super-class?
 - Use `super()` or `super.method()`
 - Does Java support multiple inheritance?
 - No. Use interfaces instead
 - What restrictions are placed on method overriding?
 - Same name, argument list, and return type. May not throw exceptions that are not thrown by the overridden method, or limit the access to the method
 - Does a class inherit the constructors of its super-class?
 - No. Need to call them explicitly
-

this and super in constructors

- `this (...)` calls a constructor of the same class.
 - `super (...)` calls a constructor of the superclass.
 - Both need to be the first action in a constructor.
-