

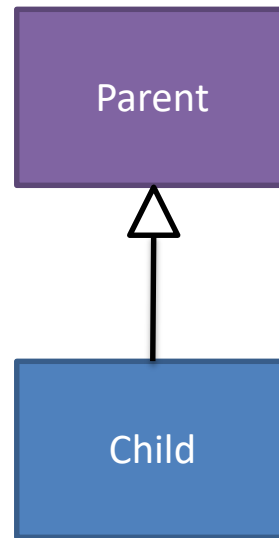


Inheritance and Polymorphism Part 02

Inheritance

- Inheritance allows Data and Methods to be *inherited / absorbed* from one class into another
- In Java, this occurs between two classes
 - Subclass (Child): The class inheriting from another
 - Superclass (Parent): The class that is being inherited
- This is great for *extending* the properties and functionality of one class into another
 - The subclass becomes a more specific version of the superclass
 - The superclass is a more general version of the subclass
 - Creates an “is a” relationship

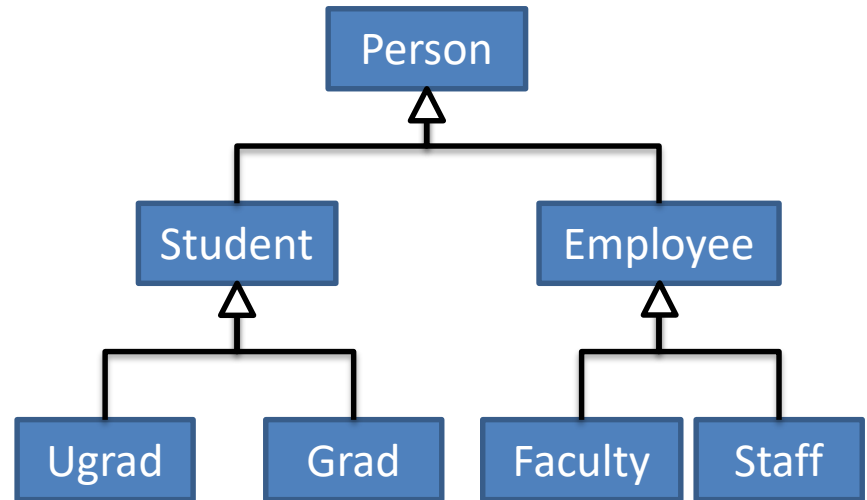
Inheritance Concept



Polymorphism

- “One becomes many”
- A superclass can be extended or implemented in many different ways
- A change to a superclass is reflected across all subclasses
- Allows substitution of one class for another as long as the class *is an* extension
 - This is how the “equals()” methods works for different types
- Made possible by *dynamic binding* aka *late binding*

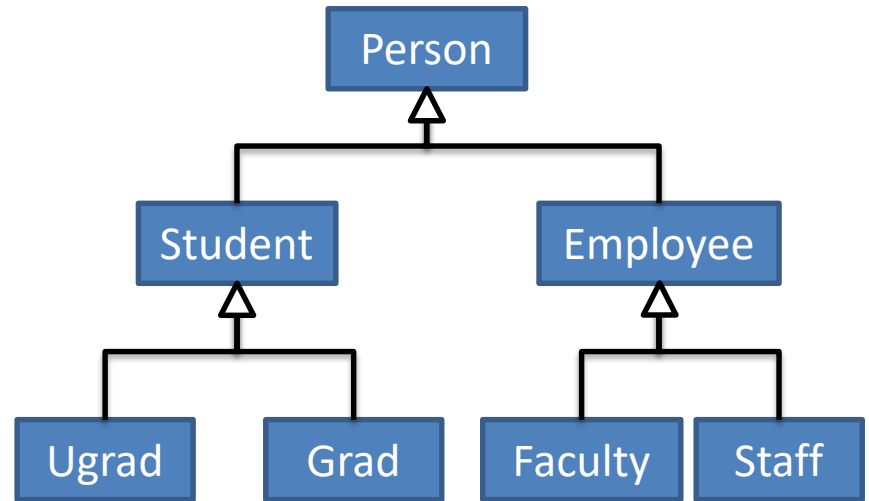
Polymorphism Concept



Polymorphism

- “Many Forms”
- Actions / Functionality (methods) can be *implemented* in many different ways
 - equals method
 - toString method
- Allows changes in subclass methods to be applied to the inherited superclass

Polymorphism Concept



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Polymorphism Example

```
Person[] people = new Person[3];
people[0] = new Person("asdf");
people[1] = new Student("asdf2",4);
people[2] = new Ugrad("asdf3",5,2);

for(int i=0;i<people.length;i++)
    System.out.println(people[i]);
```

Console

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Polymorphism Example

```
public String toString()  
{  
    → return "Name: "+this.name;  
}
```

Console

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```

Console

Name: asdf

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Polymorphism Example

```
public String toString()  
{  
    → return super.toString()+" ID: "+this.id;  
}
```

Console

Name: asdf

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Name: asdf

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Name: asdf

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for(int i=0;i<people.length;i++)
    System.out.println(people[i]);
```

Console

```
Name: asdf
Name: asdf2 ID: 4
```

Polymorphism

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Polymorphism Example

```
public String toString()  
{  
    → return super.toString()+" Level: "+this.level;  
}
```

Console

Name: asdf

Name: asdf2 ID: 4

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Polymorphism Example

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public String toString()  
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}
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Console

Name: asdf

Name: asdf2 ID: 4

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```

Console

```
Name: asdf  
Name: asdf2 ID: 4
```

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}
```

Console

Name: asdf

Name: asdf2 ID: 4

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Polymorphism Example

```
public String toString()  
{  
    → return super.toString()+" Level: "+this.level;  
}
```

Console

Name: asdf

Name: asdf2 ID: 4

Polymorphism

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people[2] = new Ugrad("asdf3",5,2);
```

```
for(int i=0;i<people.length;i++)
➡ System.out.println(people[i]);
```

Console

```
Name: asdf
Name: asdf2 ID: 4
Name: asdf3 ID: 5 Level: 2
```


Interfaces

- Similar to a Class
 - Creates a Type
 - The identifier of an interface MUST match the filename
- Defines the functionality (methods) a class MUST *implement*
- Creates a non-constructible Type
 - Can only construct Classes that *implement* an interface
 - Classes that *implement* an interface can be assigned to variables of that interface type
- Only Contains method signatures
 - No method body or functionality
 - No instance variables
- “Blueprints for Classes”

Creating an Interface Syntax

```
public interface <<id>>
{
    <<method signatures>>;
}
```

Example

```
public interface Shape
{
    public void setHSpace(int aH);
    public int getHSpace();
    public void drawShape();
    public void drawShapeAt(int lineNumber);
}
```

Interfaces

- Reserved word “implements” is used between a class and an interface
- If a method is not defined in a class that *implements* an interface then the class will have a syntax error
- Useful for when the functionality of a class can be done in a variety of ways

Class using an Interface Syntax

```
public class <<class id>> implements <<interface id>>
{
    <<methods from the interface must be defined in this class>>
}
```

Example

```
public class BasicShape implements Shape
{
    //Methods setHSpace, getHSpace, drawShape,
    //and drawShapeAt must be defined in here
}
```

Interfaces

- Declaring a variable of an interface-type is the same as declaring a variable of a class-type
 - Type followed by an identifier
 - Identifiers have the same rules as every other variable identifier
- Cannot construct an instance (object) of an interface
 - Interfaces are non-constructible types
- Only Classes that *implements* the interface can be constructed and assigned

Using an Interface as a Type Syntax

```
//Declaring a variable using the interface as a type
<<interface id>> <<id>>;
//Creating an instance of class that uses the interface
<<id>> = new <<Class Constructor>>;
```

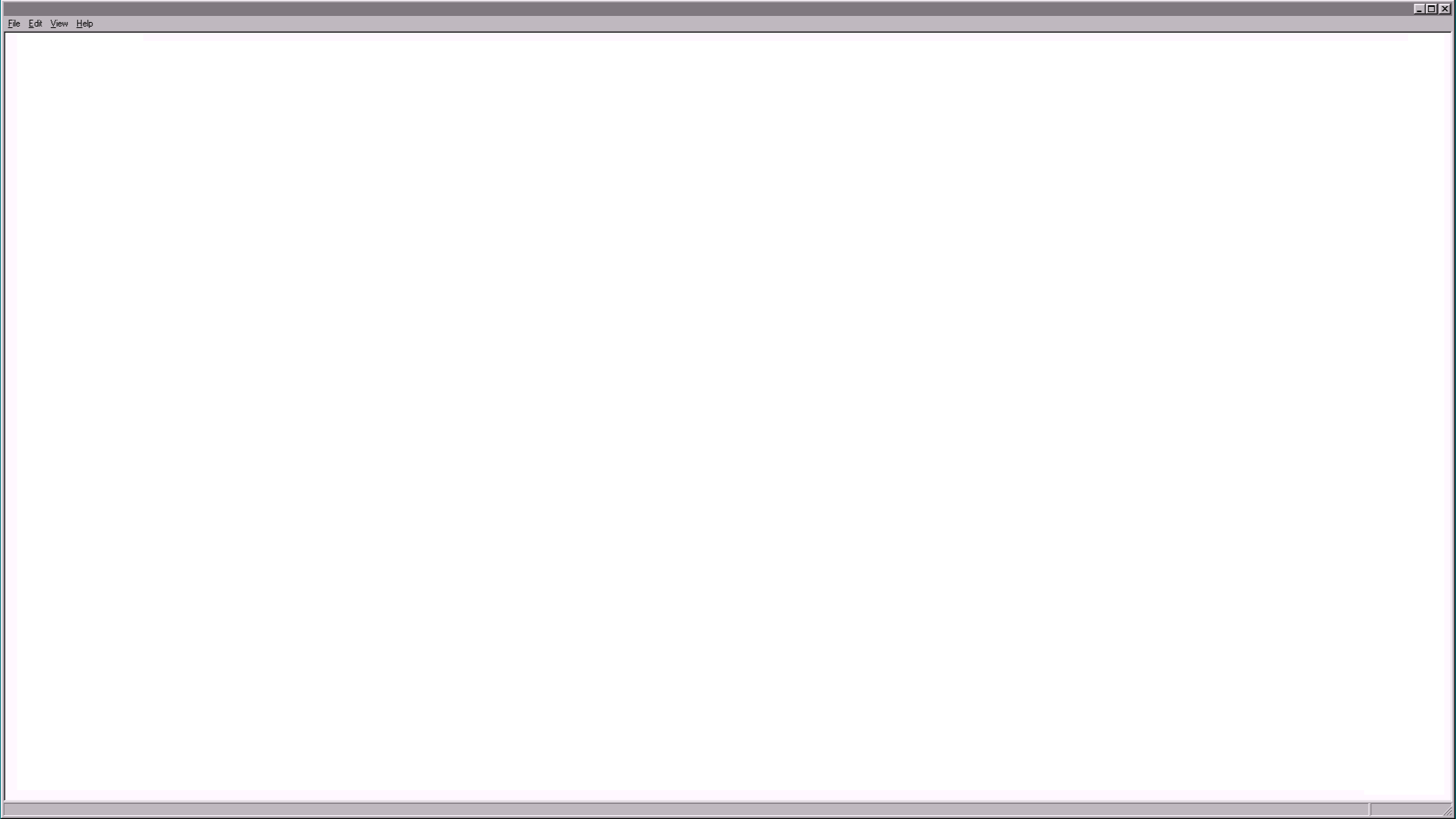
Example

```
//Correct
Shape s = new BasicShape();
//Incorrect, because interfaces cannot be constructed
Shape s2 = new Shape();//Syntax error here
```

Example

Shape Drawing Program

- Problem: We must create a program that can draw a variety of shapes in the console
- Draw Shapes in the console at set locations
 - Horizontal Spacing
 - Vertical Spacing
- Some Shapes mentioned were:
 - Rectangle
 - Triangle
 - Maybe more?
- Shapes could be drawn in a variety of ways
 - Filled
 - Hollow
 - Upside Down Triangle
 - Checkered Rectangle
 - Horizontal Striped Rectangle
 - Vertical Striped Rectangle
 - Etc.



Shape
<<interface>>

Shape
<<interface>>

- + setHSpace(int): void
- + getHSpace(): int
- + drawShape(): void
- + drawShapeAt(int): void

Shape

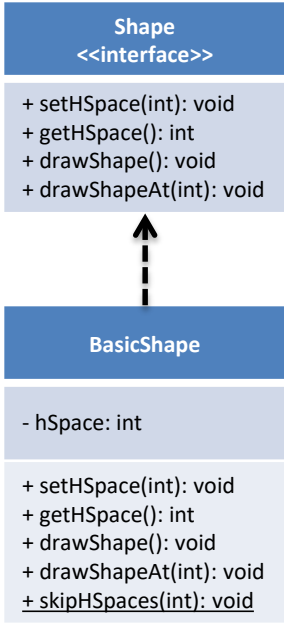
<<interface>>

- + setHSpace(int): void
- + getHSpace(): int
- + drawShape(): void
- + drawShapeAt(int): void

BasicShape

- hSpace: int

- + setHSpace(int): void
- + getHSpace(): int
- + drawShape(): void
- + drawShapeAt(int): void
- + skipHSpaces(int): void



Shape
«interface»

+ setHSpace(int): void
+ getHSpace(): int
+ drawShape(): void
+ drawShapeAt(int): void

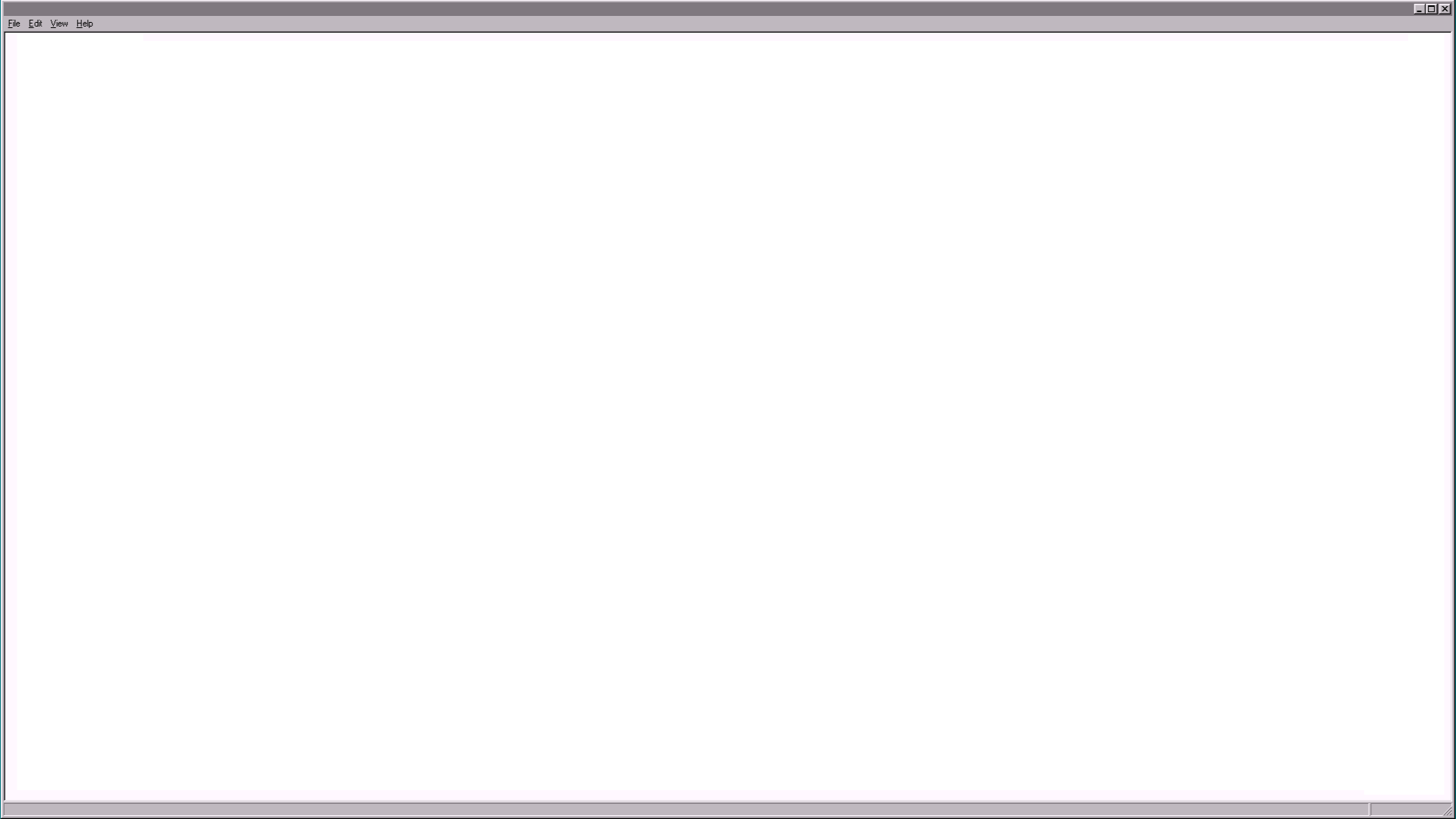


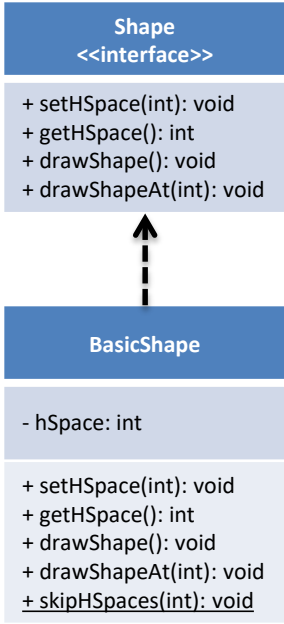
“implements”

BasicShape

- hSpace: int

+ setHSpace(int): void
+ getHSpace(): int
+ drawShape(): void
+ drawShapeAt(int): void
+ skipHSpaces(int): void





Shape
«interface»

+ setHSpace(int): void
+ getHSpace(): int
+ drawShape(): void
+ drawShapeAt(int): void



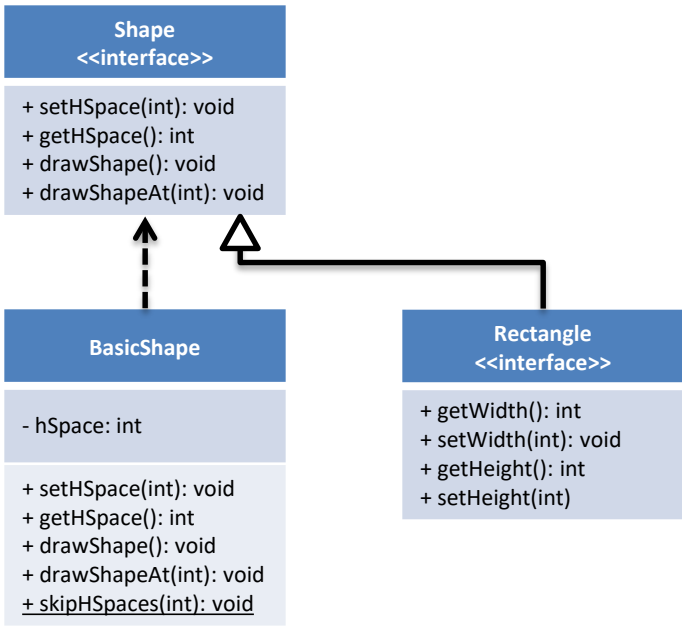
BasicShape

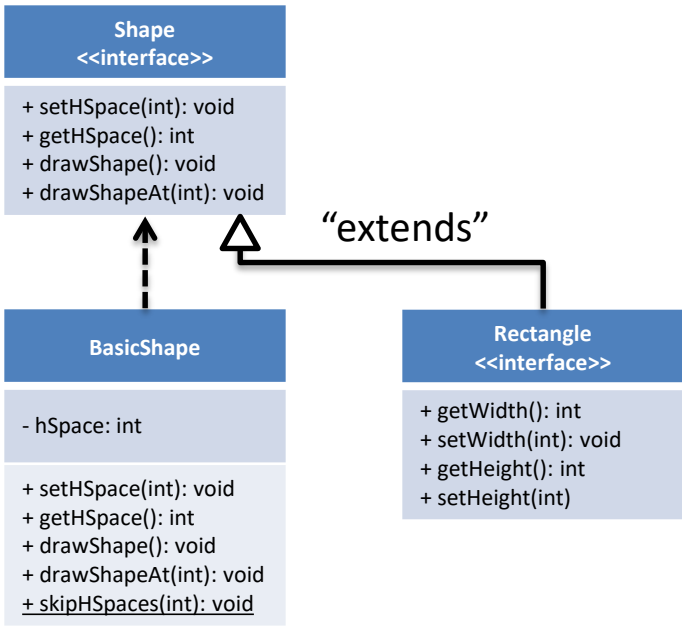
- hSpace: int

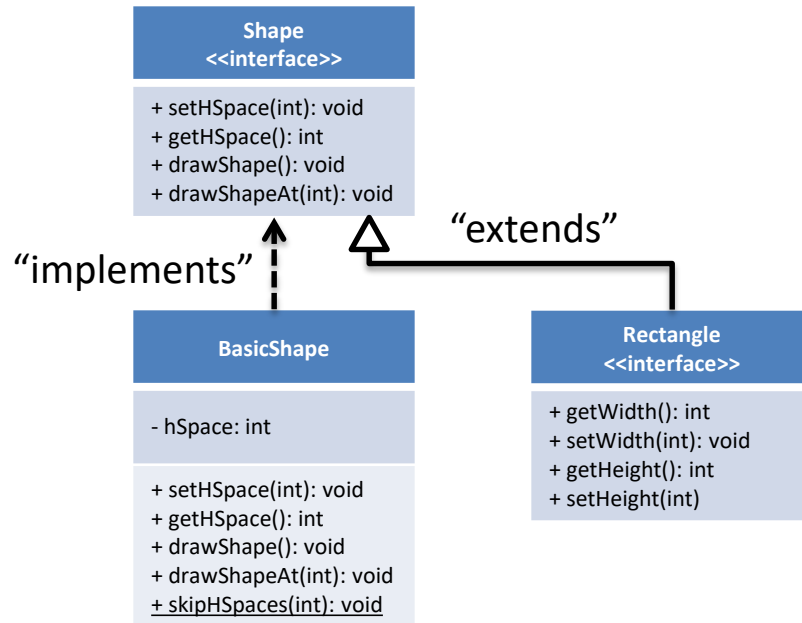
+ setHSpace(int): void
+ getHSpace(): int
+ drawShape(): void
+ drawShapeAt(int): void
+ skipHSpaces(int): void

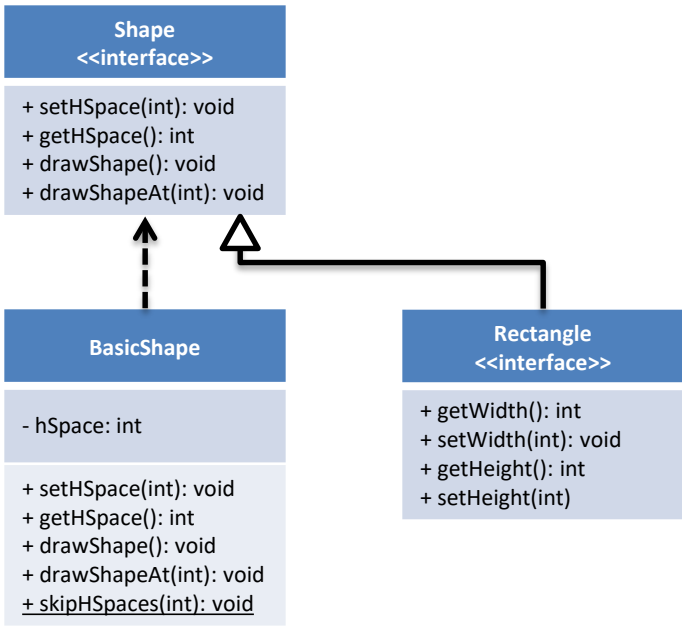
Rectangle
«interface»

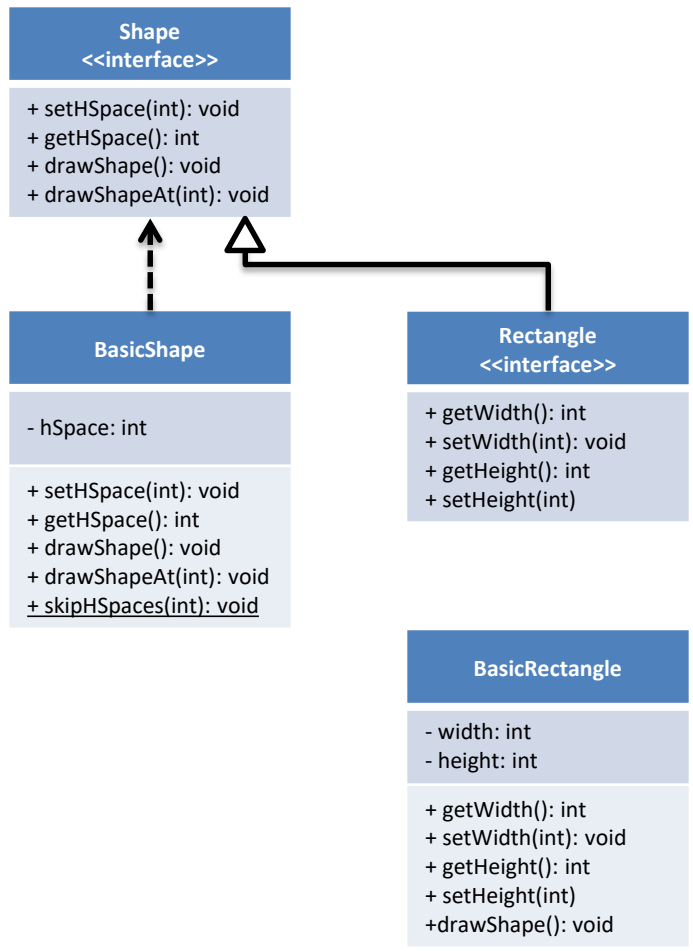
+ getWidth(): int
+ setWidth(int): void
+ getHeight(): int
+ setHeight(int)

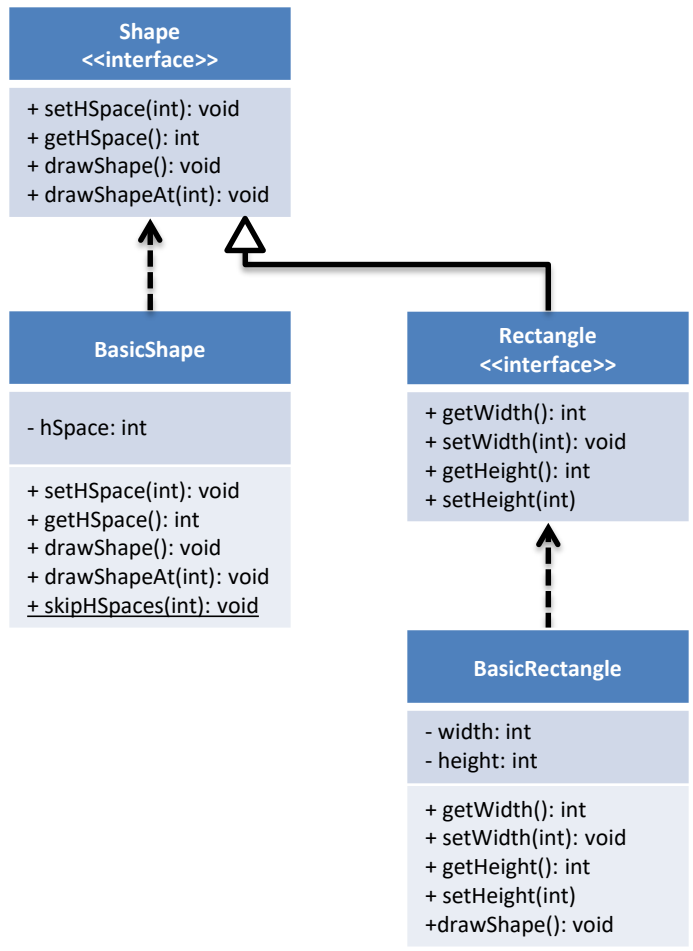


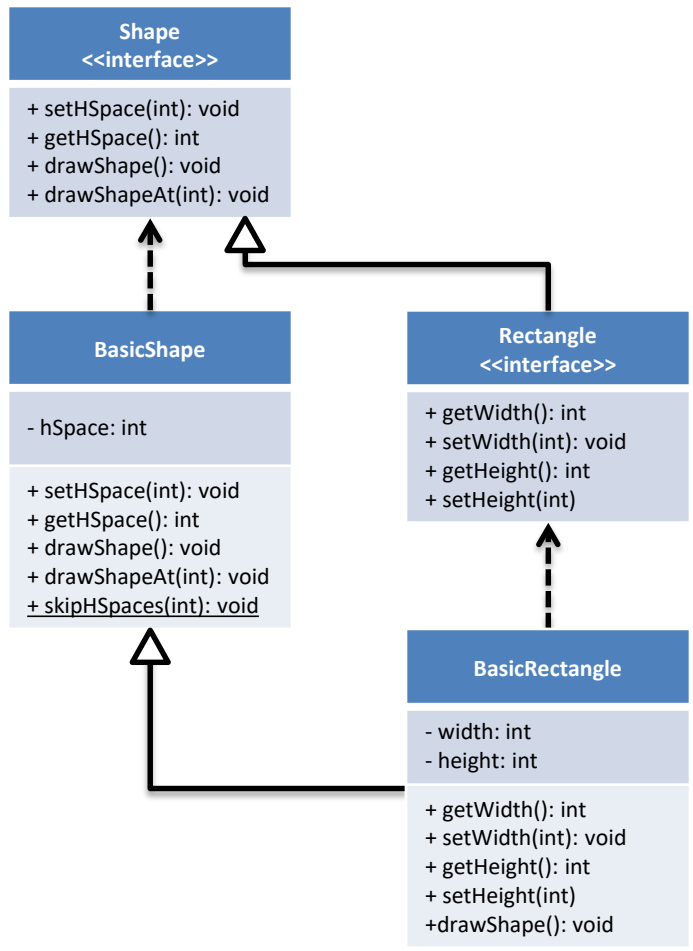


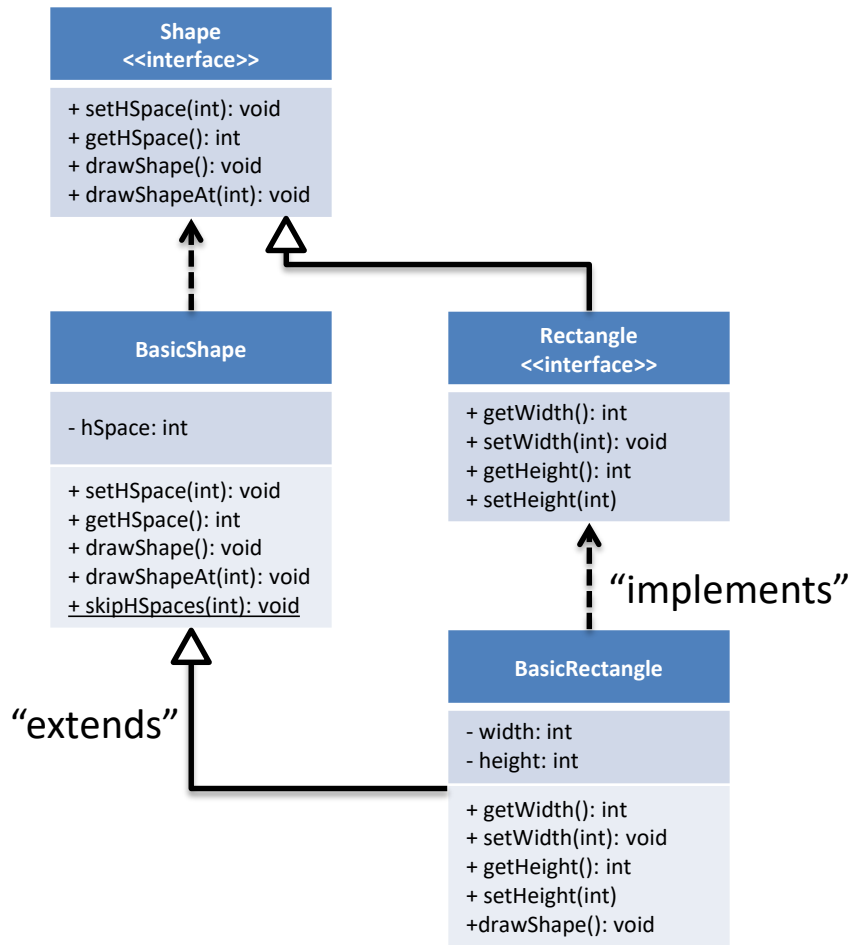


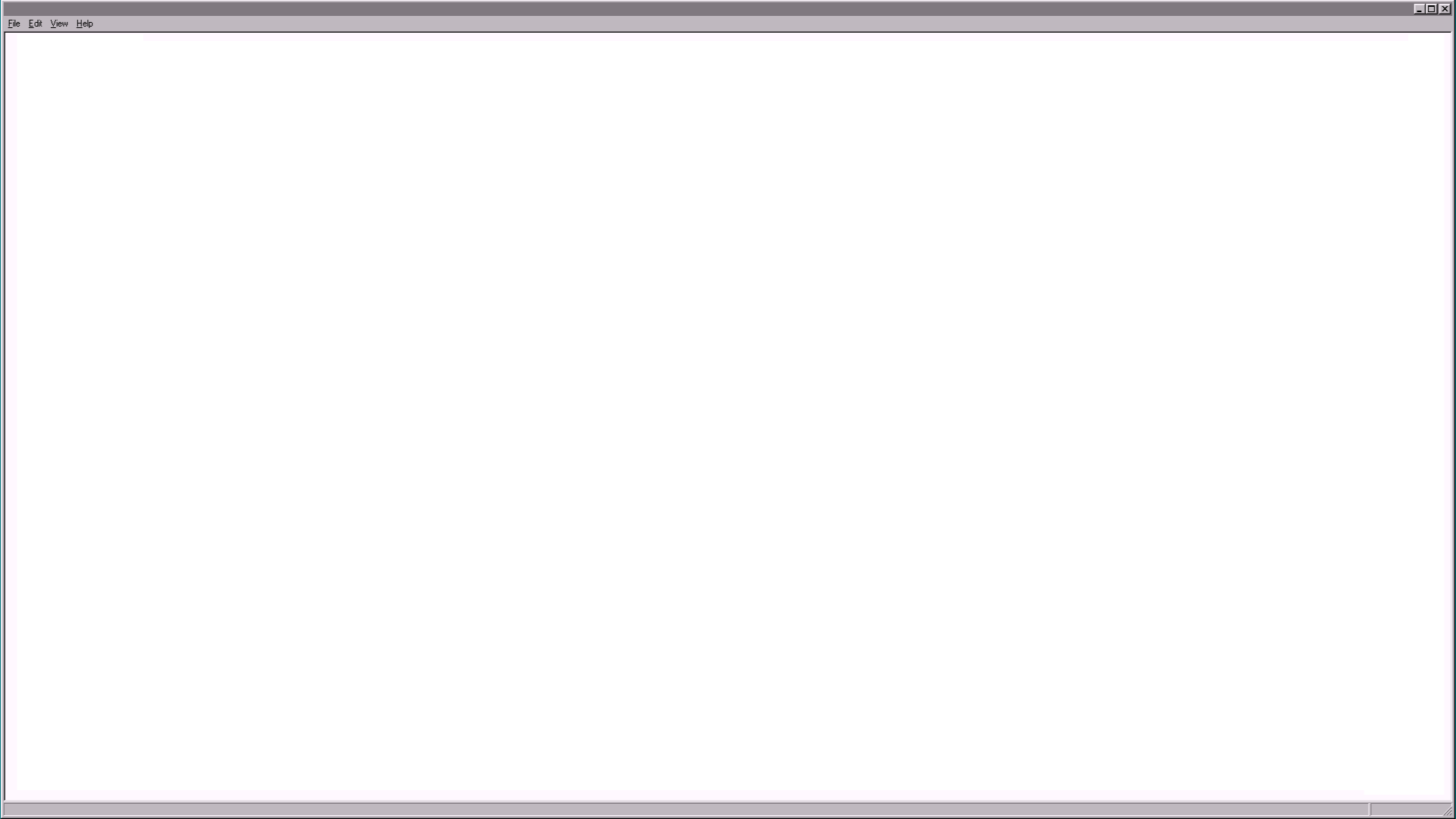


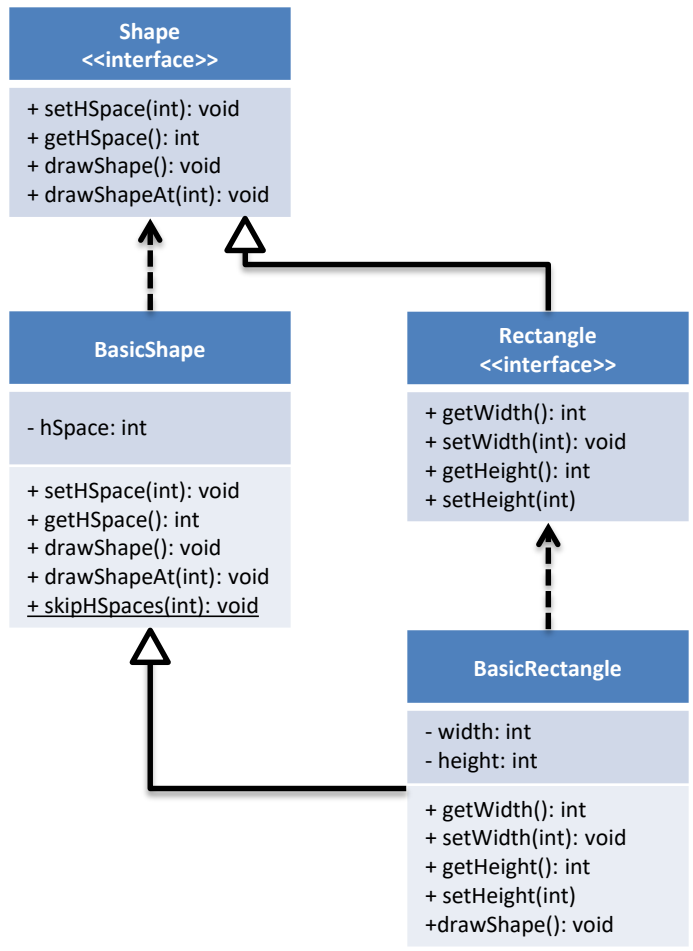


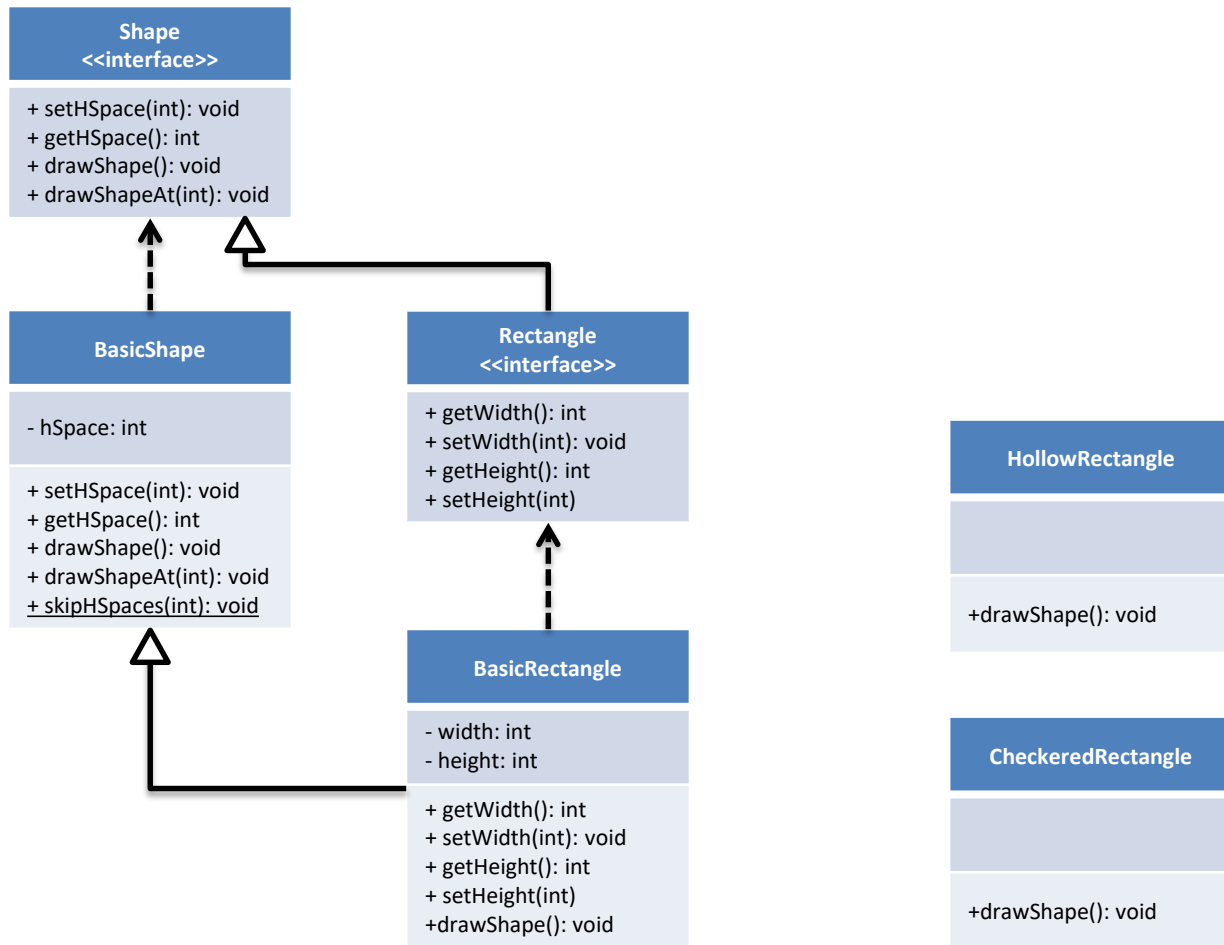


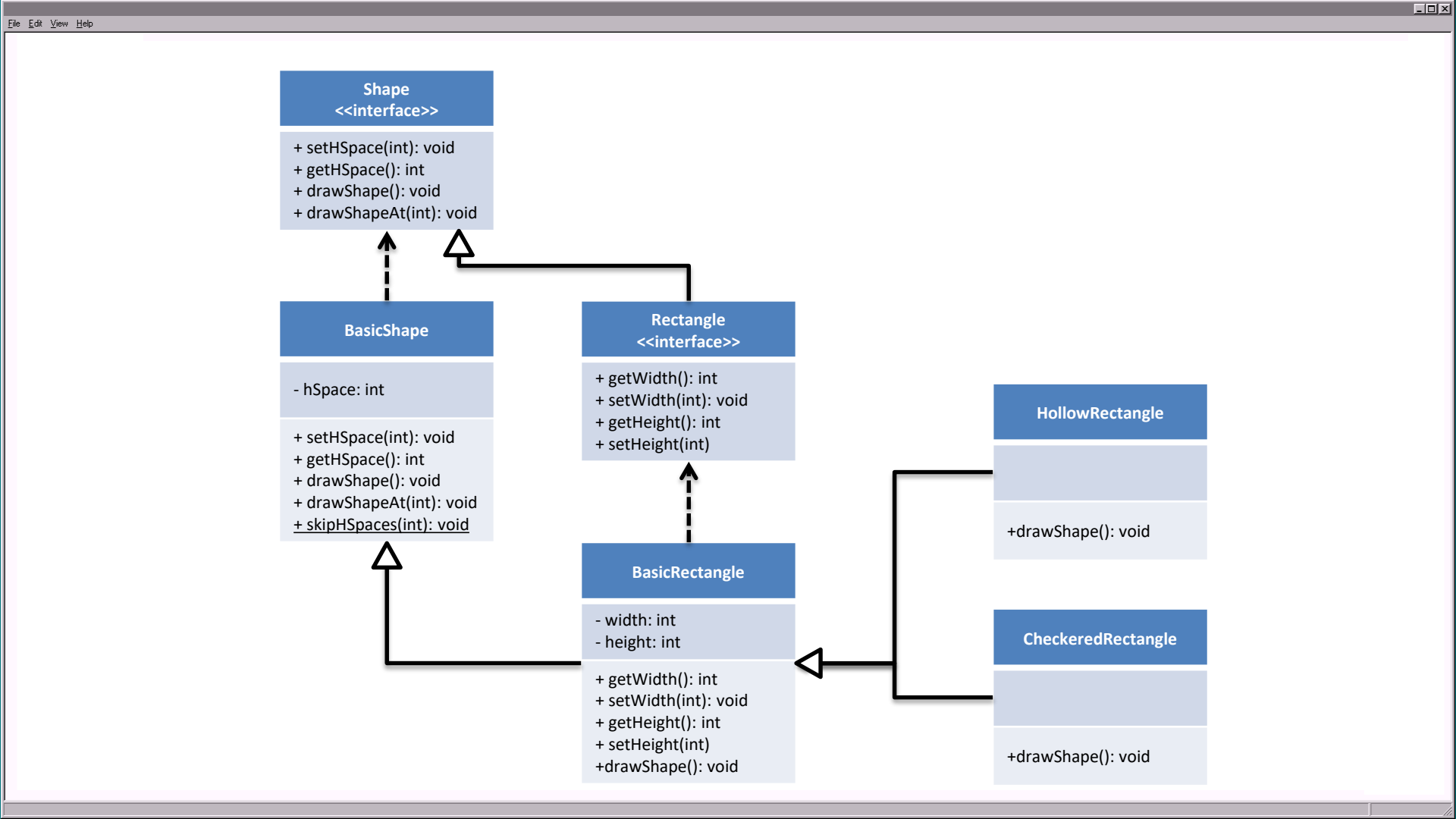




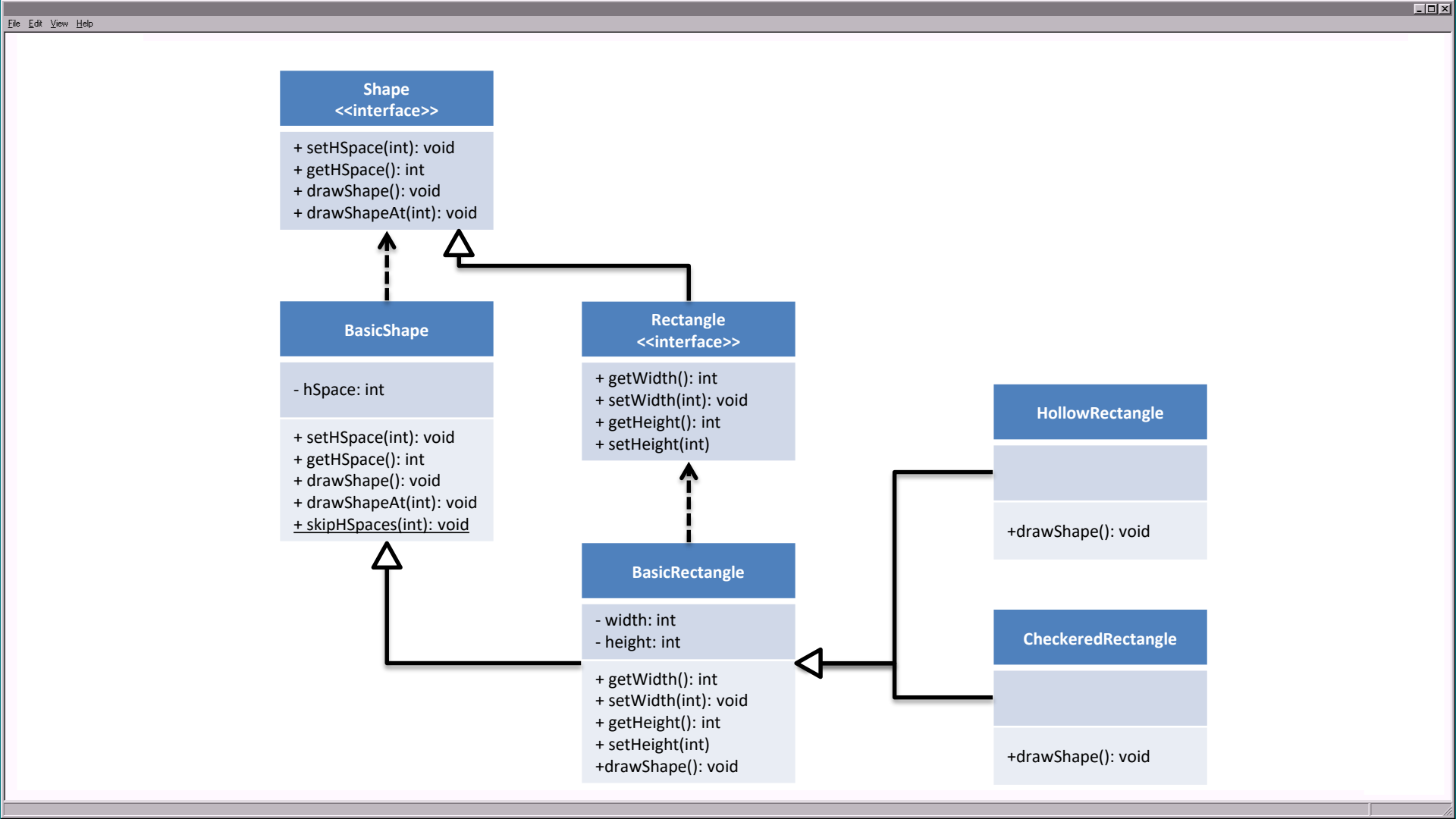


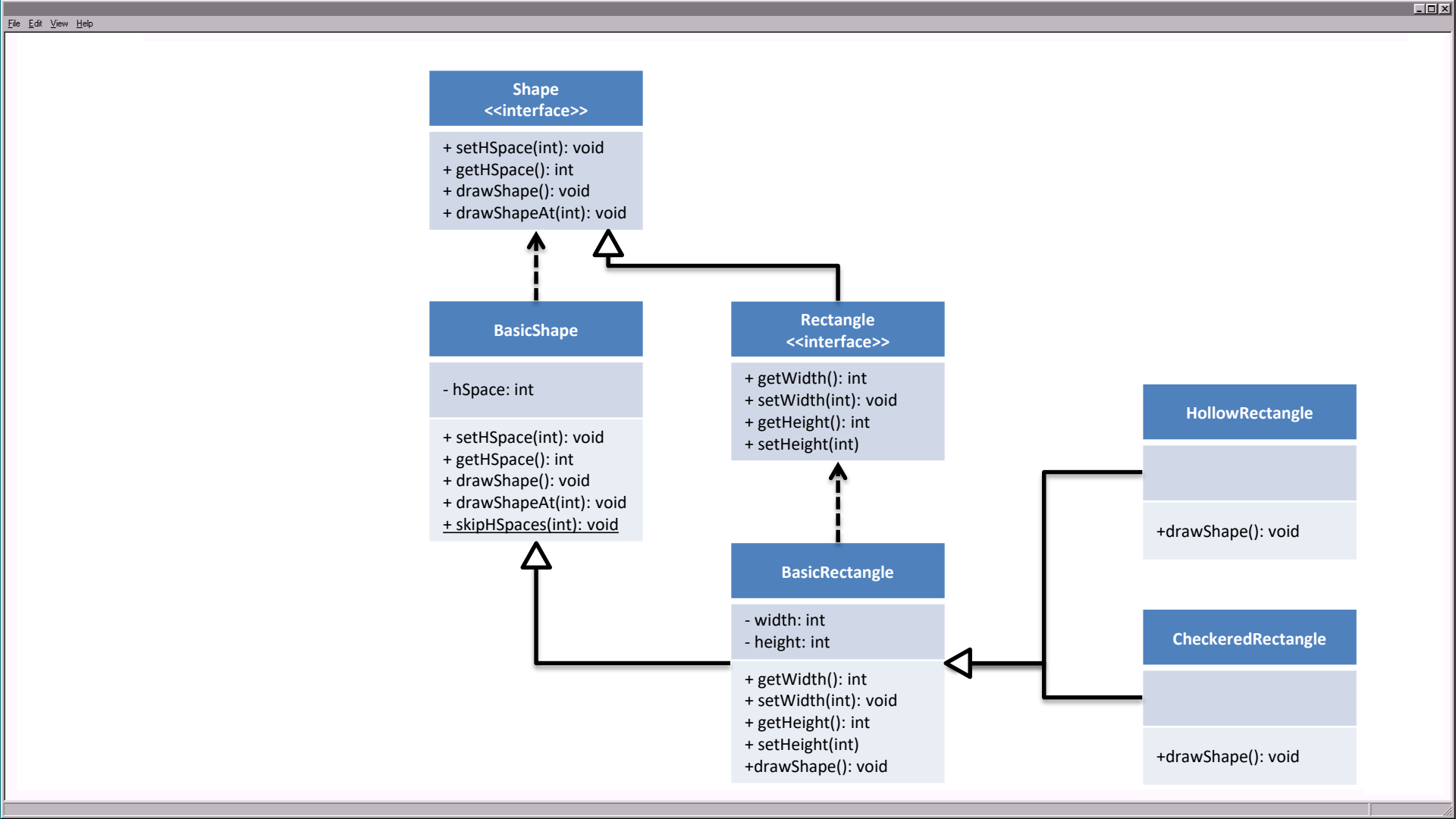


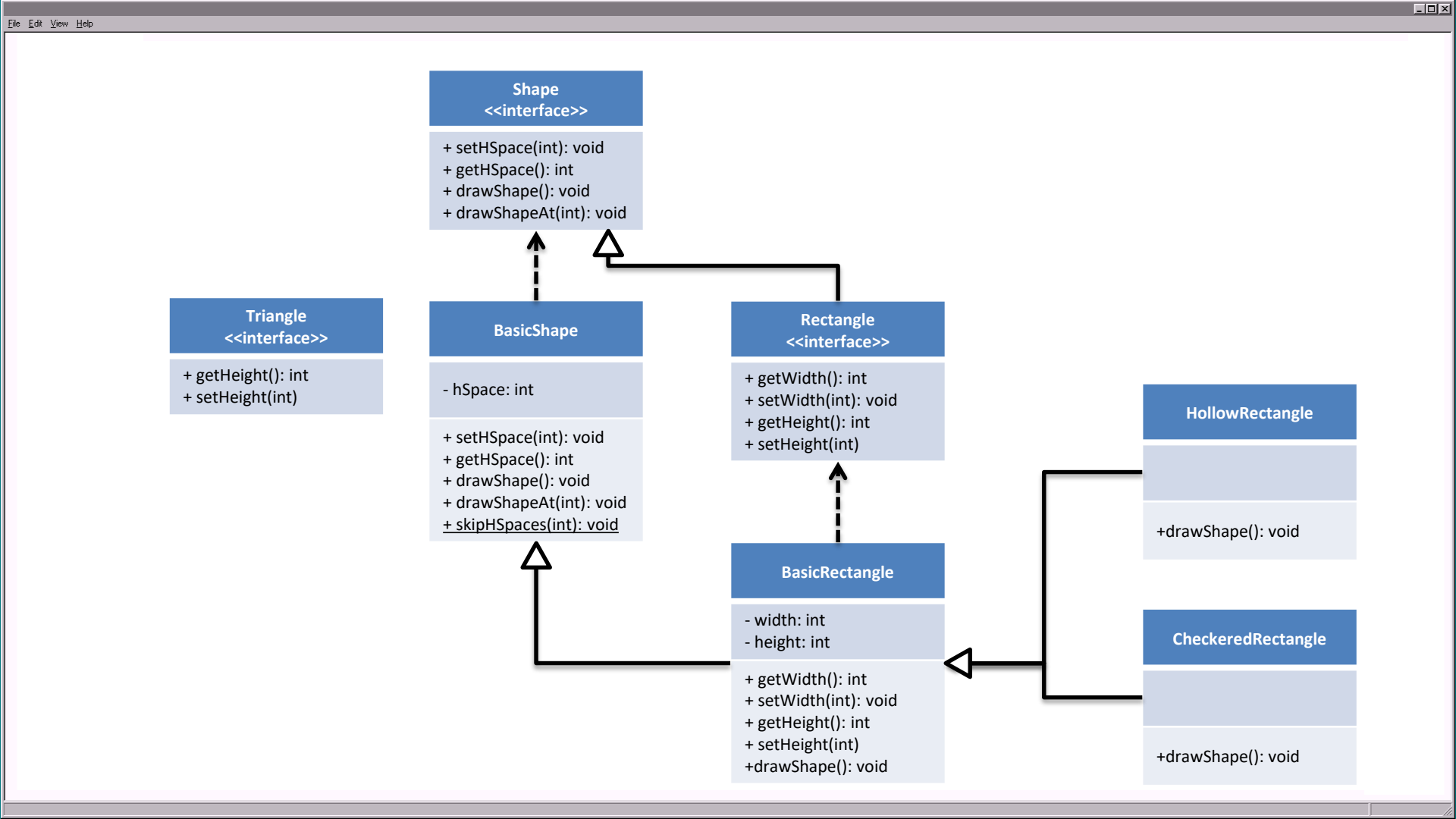


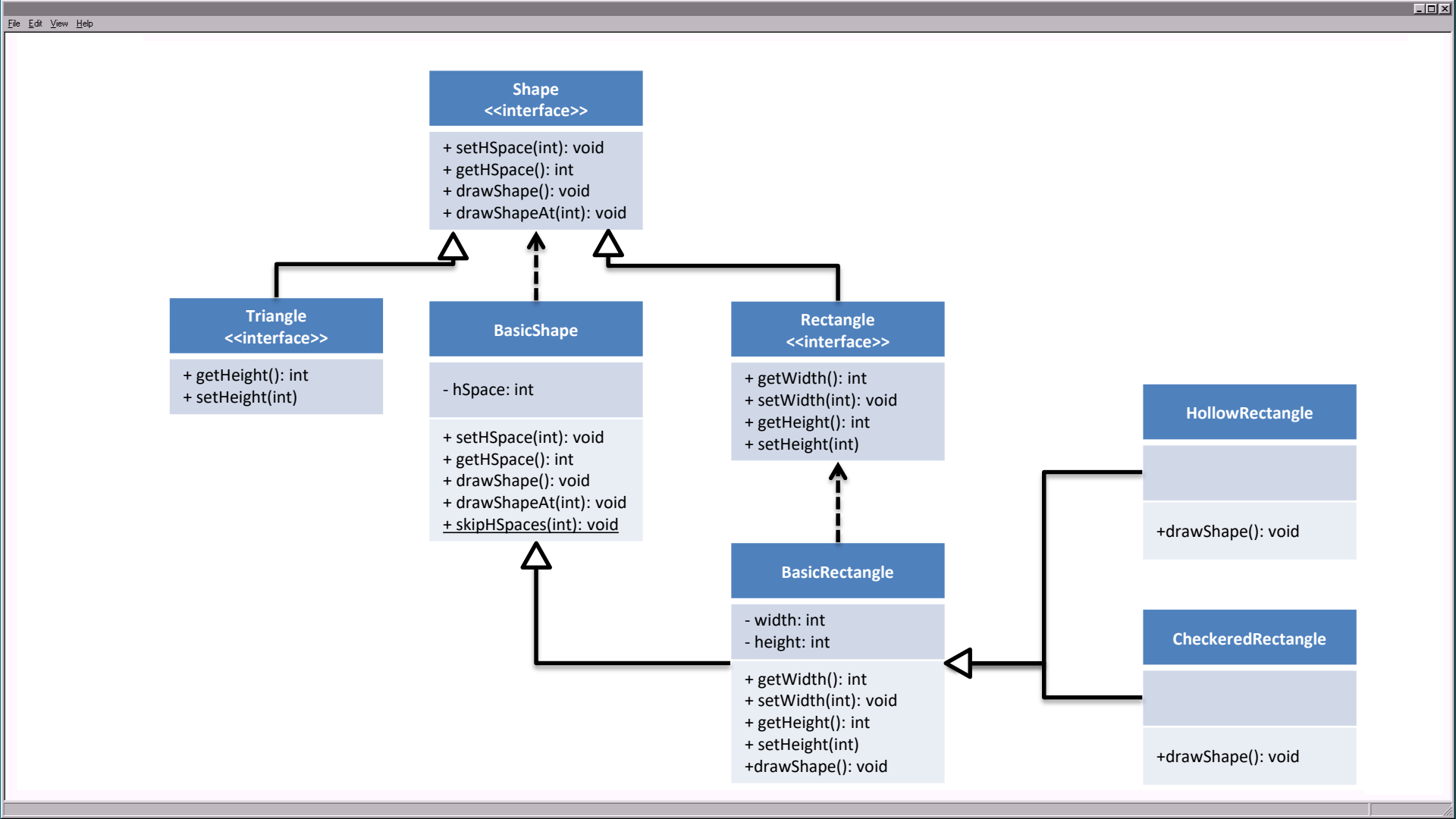


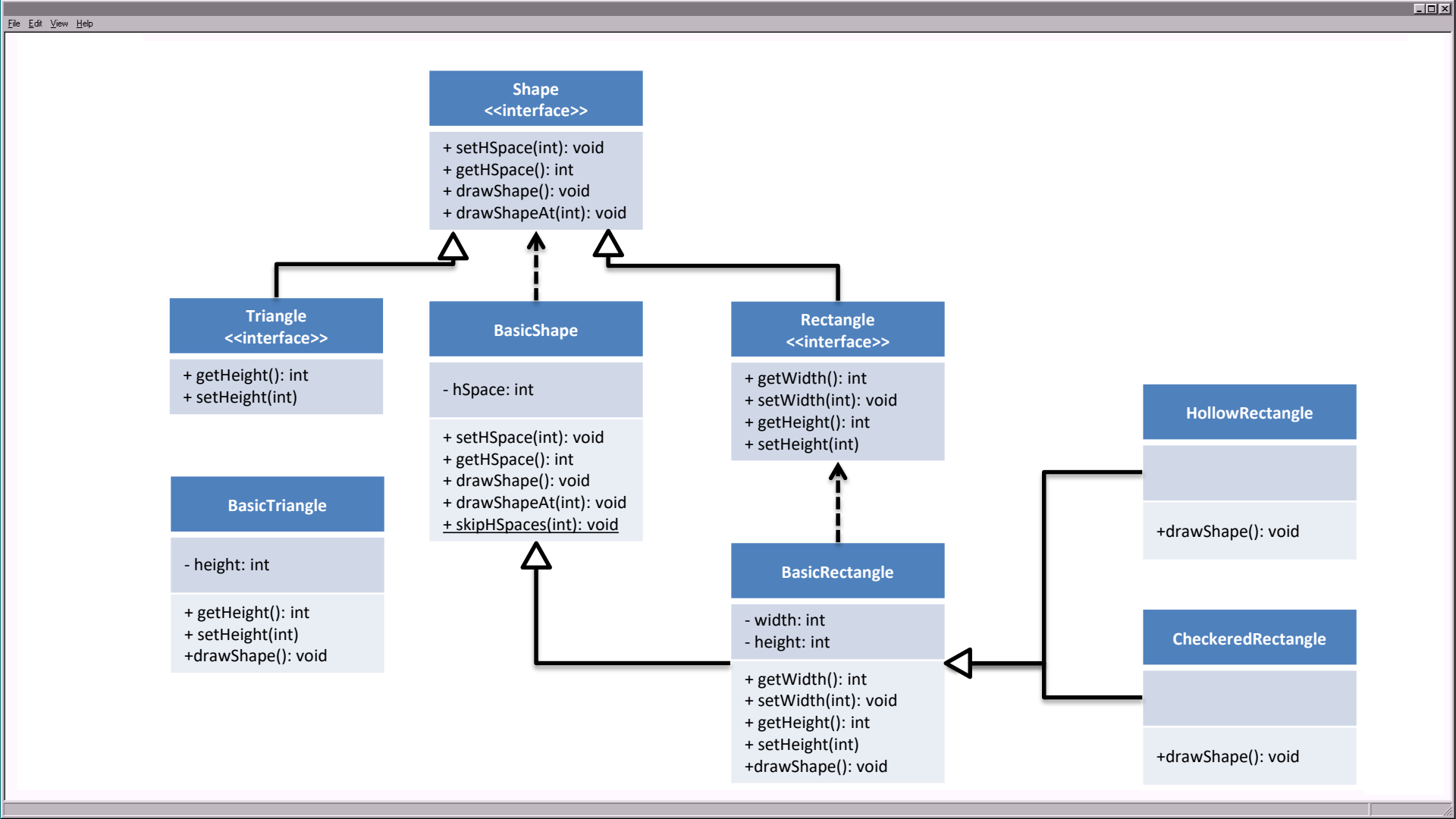


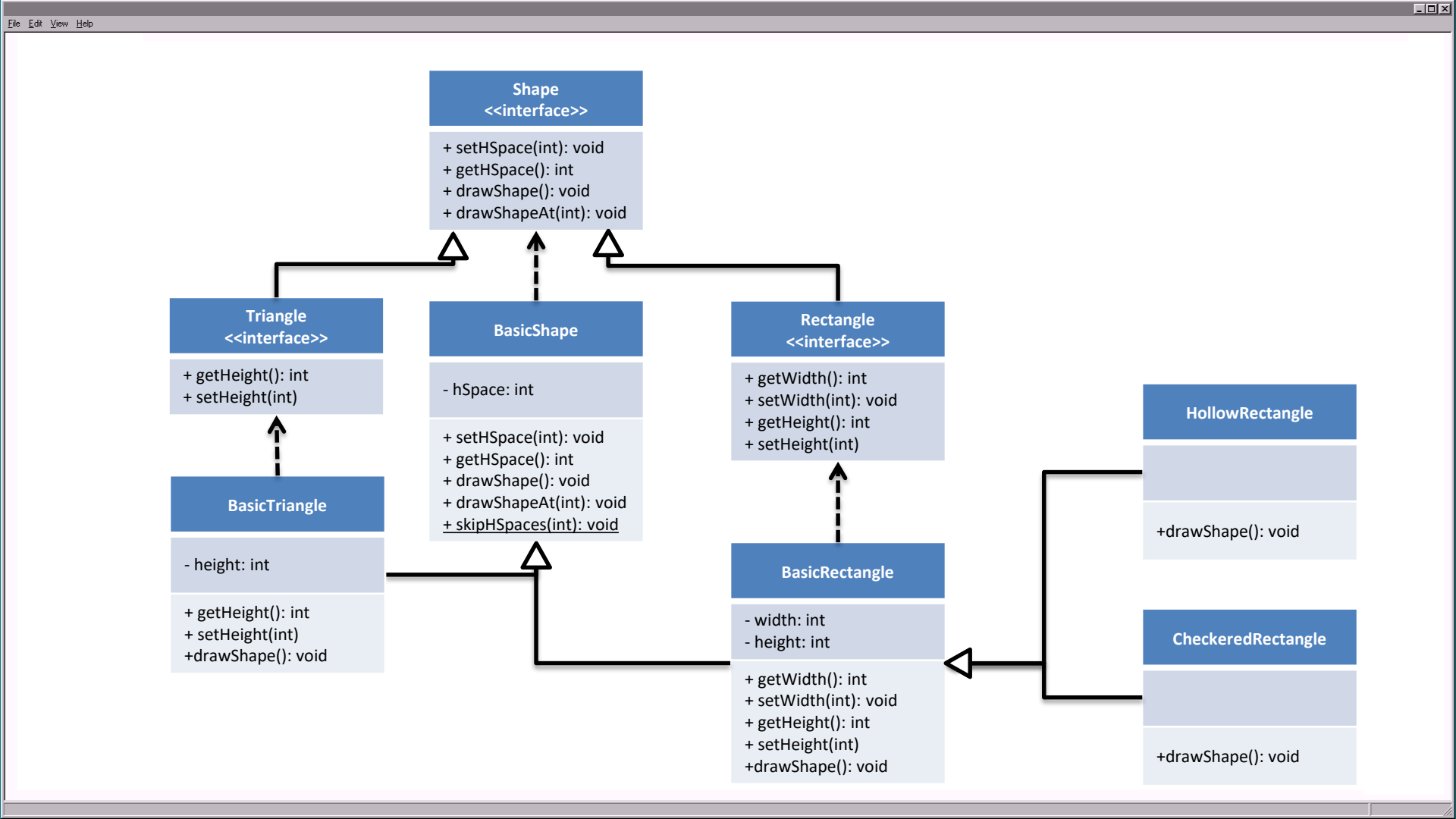


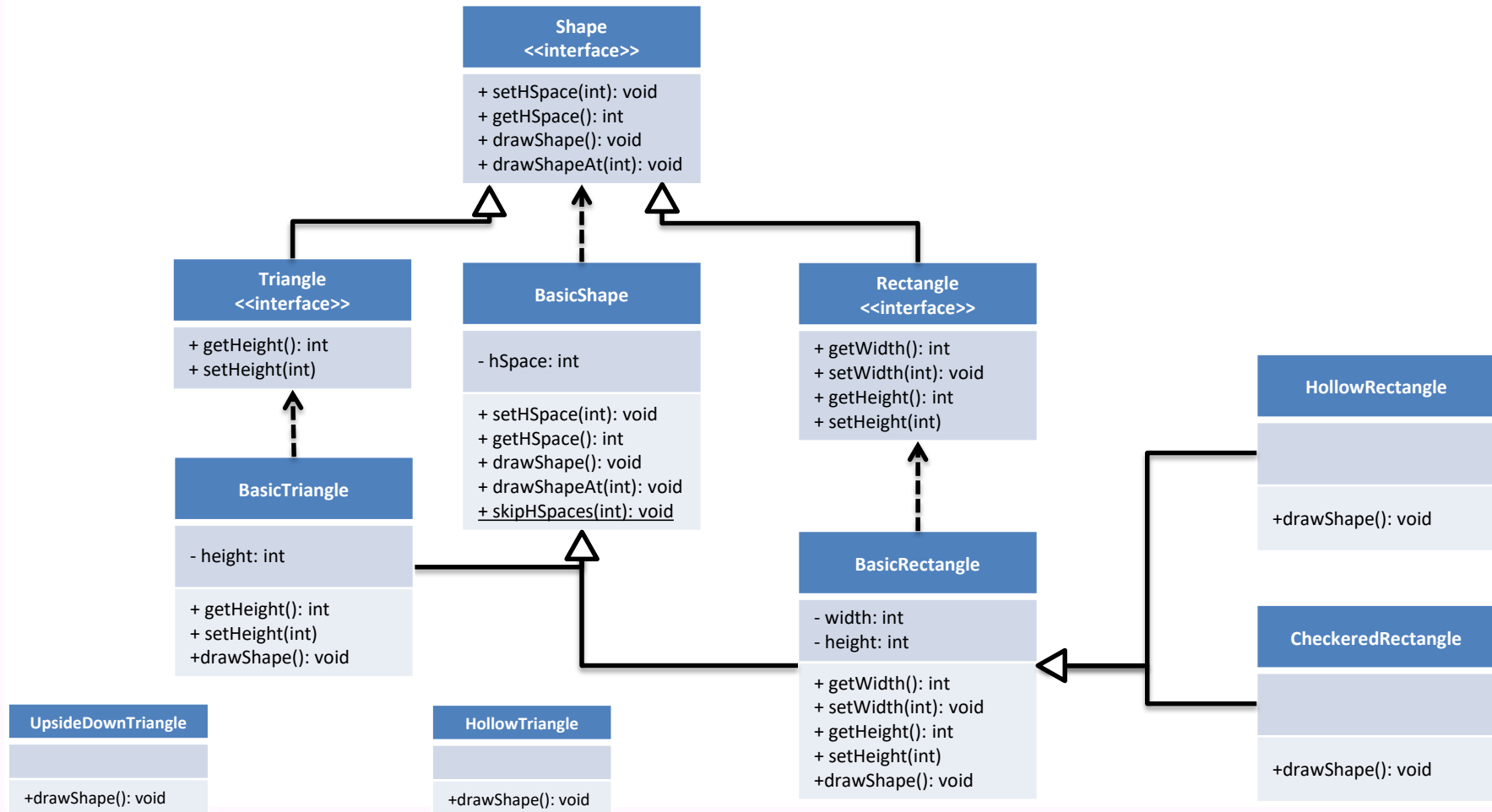


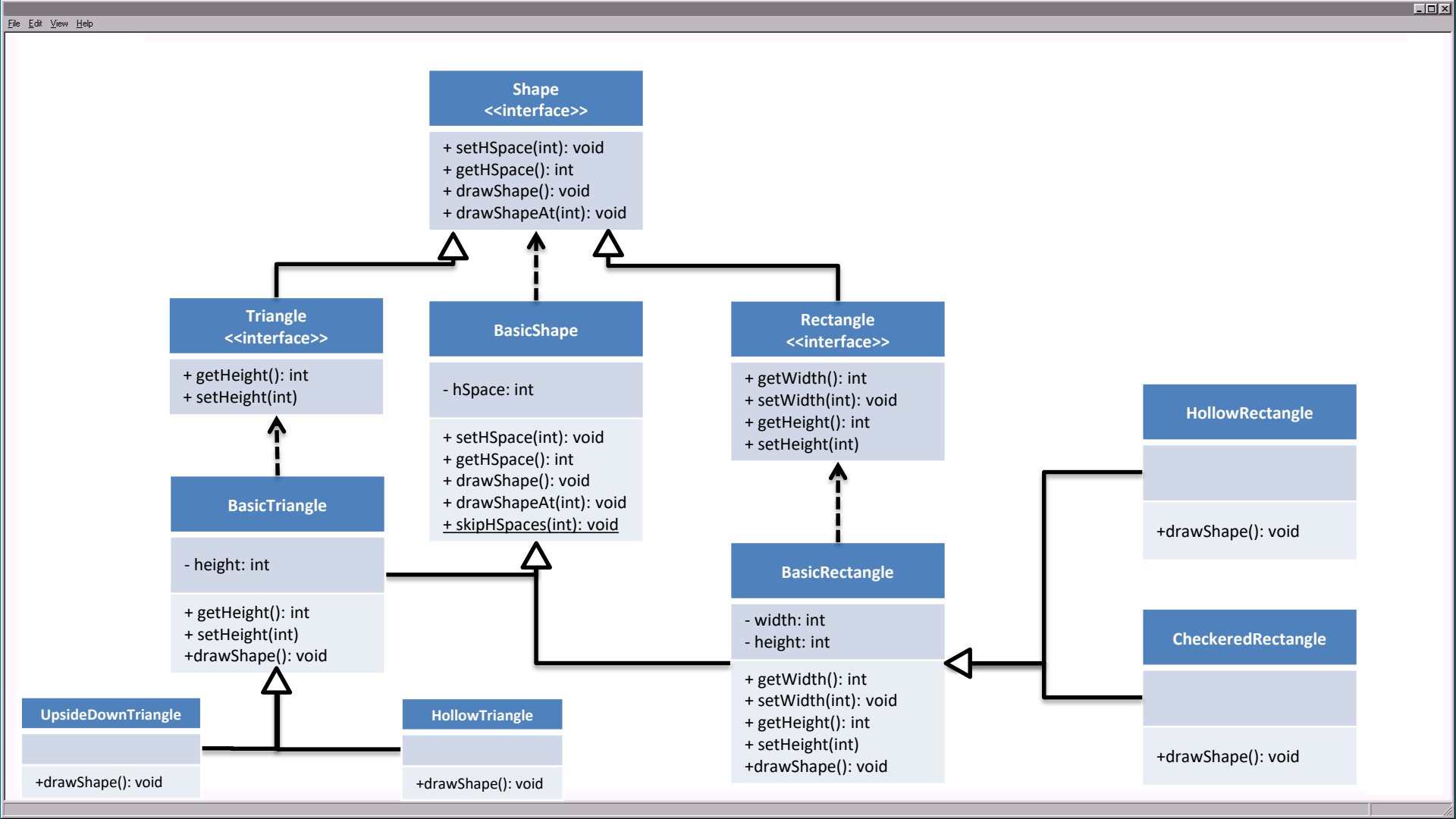


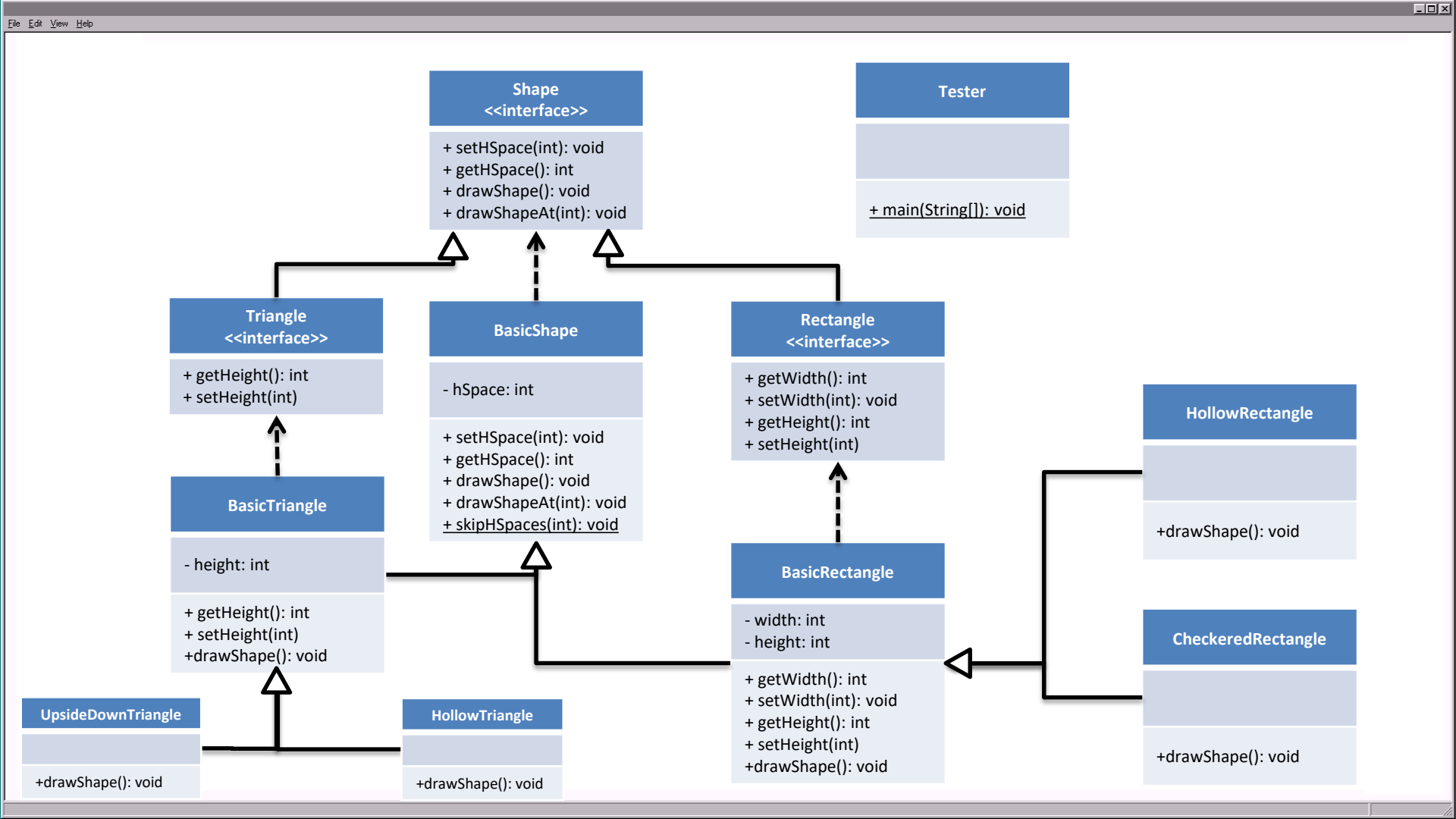


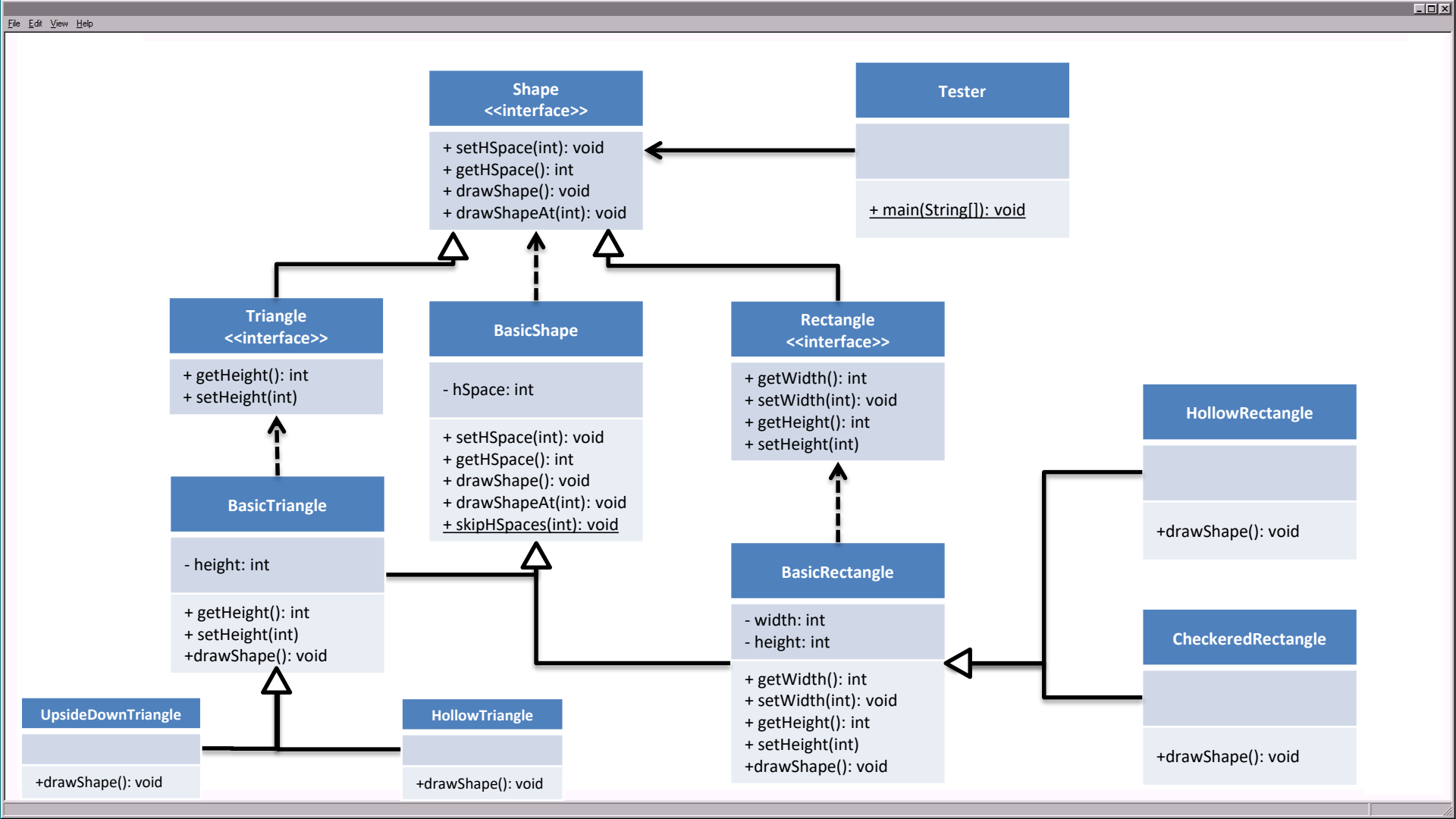


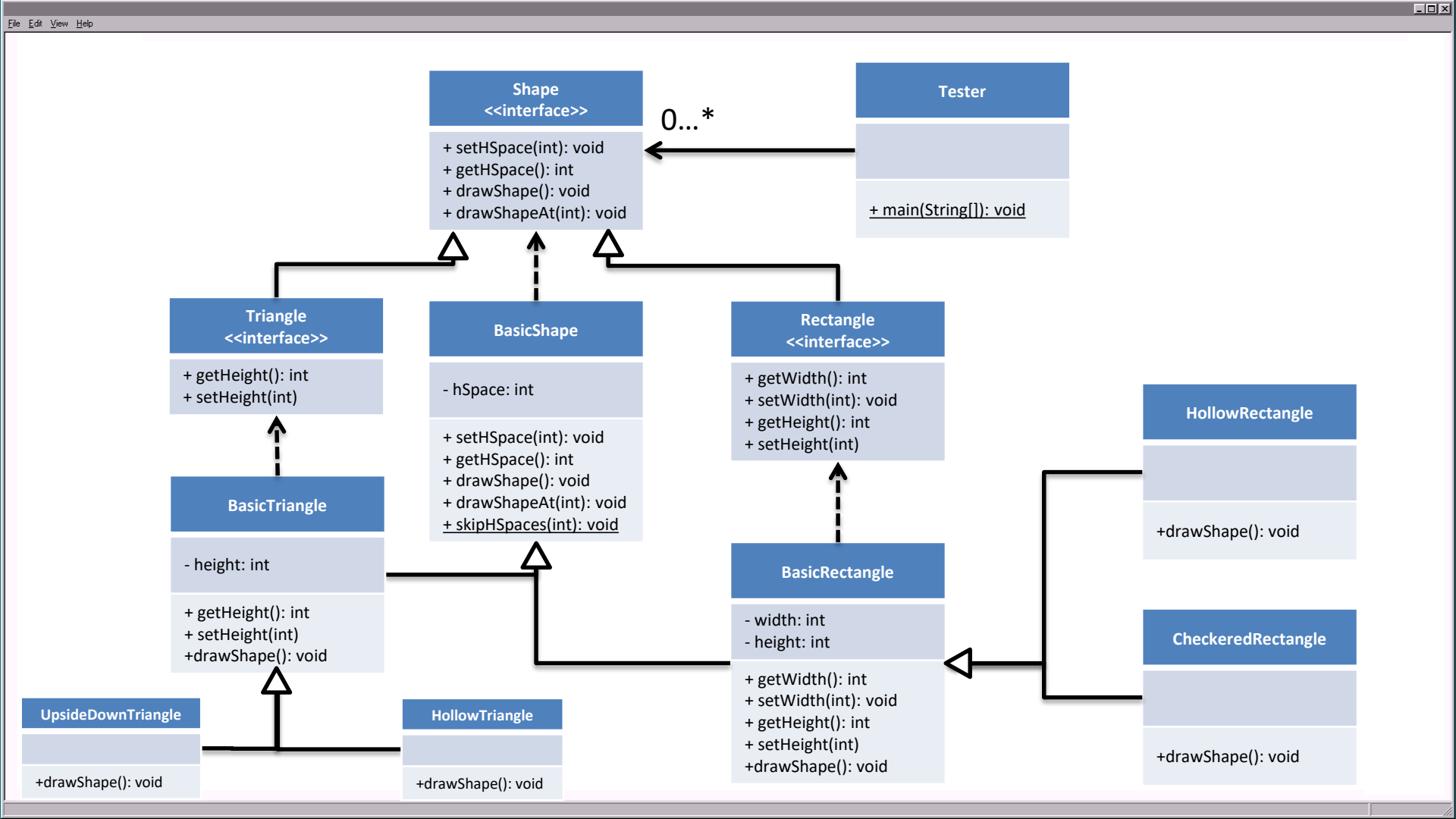












Polymorphism

- Keep in mind
 - Classes *extends* Classes
 - Interfaces *extends* Interfaces
 - Classes *implements* Interfaces
- In Java, classes can implement several interfaces but only extend one other class
 - Extends first followed by Implements
 - Each interface that is implemented is separated by a comma
- Polymorphism allows software to be very *extensible*

Polymorphism Concept

