Implements vs. Extends When Defining a Class

- **implements:**
  - Keyword followed by the name of an **INTERFACE**
  - Interfaces only have *method PROTOTYPES*
  - You **CANNOT** create an object of an interface type
  - Can have a reference of the interface type point to an object of the class that implements it

- **extends:**
  - Keyword followed by the name of a **CLASS**
  - That class contains full *method DEFINITIONS*
  - You **CAN** create objects of that base class type
  - Can have reference of the base class type point to an object of the class that extends it
Example: People at University

- Base class: person
- Derived classes: student, faculty, administrator
- Derived from those: undergrad, grad, instructor, professor, etc.

![Class Hierarchy Diagram]

Person

- Student
  - Undergrad
  - GradStudent
- Faculty
  - Instructor
  - Professor
- Administrator
  - ...
  - ...
University Person Example

class: Person
  instance variables:
  String name
  String idNum
  methods:
  Person( ... ) [various]
  String getName( )
  String getIdNum( )
  void setName( String )
  void setIdNum( String )
  String toString( )
  boolean equals( Person )

doesn't extends Person

class: Student
  instance variables:
  int admitYear
  double gpa
  methods:
  Student( ... ) [various]
  int getAdmitYear( )
  double getGpa( )
  void setAdmitYear( int )
  void setGpa( double )
  String toString( )
  boolean equals( Student )

doesn't extends Person

class: Faculty
  instance variables:
  int hireYear
  methods:
  Faculty( ... ) [various]
  int hireYear( )
  void setHireYear( int )
  String toString( int )
  boolean equals( Faculty )

extends Person
Overriding vs. Overloading

- **Overriding**: a derived class defines a method with same name, parameters as base class
- **Overloading**: two or more methods have the same name, but different parameters

Example

```java
public class Person {
    public void setName( String n ) { name = n; }
    ...
}

public class Faculty extends Person {
    public void setName( String n ) {
        super.setName( "The Evil Professor " + n );
    }
    public void setName( String first, String last ) {
        super.setName( first + " " + last );
    }
}
```

Base class `setName( )`

Overriding

Overloading
Early vs. Late Binding

- Consider:
  Faculty carol =
      new Faculty("Carol Tuffteacher","999-99-9999", 1995);
  Person p = carol;
  System.out.println( p.toString() );

- Which version of `toString` – `Person` or `Faculty` – is called?
  - Early (static) binding
    - `p` is declared to be of type `Person`
    - Therefore, the `Person` version of `toString` is used
  - Late (dynamic) binding
    - The object to which `p` refers was created as `Faculty` object
    - Therefore, the `Faculty` version of `toString` is used

- Java uses late binding (C++ by default uses early binding)
  - Early binding is more runtime efficient (decisions about method versions can be made at compile time)
  - Late binding respects encapsulation (object defines its operations when it is created)
Polymorphism

- Java’s **late binding** makes it possible for a single reference variable to refer to objects of many different types. Such a variable is said to be **polymorphic** (meaning having many forms).

- **Example**: Create an array of various university people and print.

```java
Person[ ] list = new Person[3];
list[0] = new Person( "Col. Mustard", "000-00-0000" );
list[1] = new Student ( "Ms. Scarlet", "111-11-1111", 1998, 3.2 );
list[2] = new Faculty ( "Prof. Plum", "222-22-2222", 1981 );
for ( int i = 0; i < list.length; i++ )
    System.out.println( list[i].toString( ) )
```

- **What type is list[i]?** It can be a reference to any object that is derived from Person. The appropriate toString will be called.
Public, Protected, Package(default) and Private

- Select which level of visibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Level/Group</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>SubClass</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protected (avoid)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>package (default)</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shadowing

- Can we override instance variables just like methods?
- Yes, but be careful!
  - Overriding instance variable is called **shadowing**
  - Shadowing hides instance variables of base class (can still access them using `super.varName` in subclass, but not in “outside world”)

```java
public class Person {
    String name;
    ...
}
```

```java
public class Administrator extends Person {
    String name; // name refers to Administrator’s name
}
```

- Confusing! Better to pick a new variable name
Example of Overloading/Overriding

```java
public class Base {
    public void m (int x) { ... }
}

public class Derived extends Base {
    public void m (int x) { ... }
    public int m (int x) { ... }
    public void m (double d) { ... }
}

// The following appears in the same package as above
Base b = new Base( );
Base d = new Derived( );
Derived e = new Derived( );
    b.m (5);
    d.m (6);
    d.m (7.0);
    e.m (8.0);
```

Overriding: with increased visibility

Overloading

Error! duplicate method declaration

Error! Since d is declared Base, the compiler looks for Base::m(double)
Doesn't exist! So this does not make it past the compiler, even
though Derived::m(double) is defined!
Object

- Recall: inheritance induces “is-a” hierarchy on classes
  - Undergrad “is-a” Student
  - Student “is-a” Person
  - etc.
- Person “is-a” ....?
- Person “is-a”(n) Object
- Student “is-a”(n) Object
More on Object

- Special class at top of class inheritance hierarchy
- Defined in `java.lang` (so available in every program)
- Every class is derived (either directly or indirectly) from `Object`
  - If a class is not derived from anything, it is automatically derived from `Object`
  - e.g.
    ```java
    public class Foo { ...}
    is equivalent to
    public class Foo extends Object {...}
    ```
- Structure of `Object`
  - No instance variables
  - A number of methods, including:
    - `toString()`
    - `equals (Object o)`
  
  Note: parameter to `equals` has type `Object`, so any object can be an argument
  - These methods can (and usually should) be overridden
Class vs. Type Information

- In Java
  - Every object is in one class (the one it was created from using `new`)
  - Objects may have many types (all those that class is based on)
    - Interfaces
    - Superclasses

- E.g. consider
  ```java
  Student bob = new Student();
  Person p = bob;
  ```
  - Class of object pointed to by `bob` and `p` is `Student`
  - Type of object can be `Student`, `Person`, `Object`, etc.
Accessing Class and Type Information

- Objects can access their class info at run-time
- `getClass()`
  - Method defined in `Object`
  - Returns representation of object’s class
  - E.g.
    ```java
    Person bob = new Person( ... );
    Person ted = new Student( ... );

    if ( bob.getClass() == ted.getClass() )
      // false (ted is really a Student)
    ```

- `instanceof`
  - Java boolean operator (not a method)
  - Returns true if given object “is-a” (n) object of given (class) type
  - E.g.
    ```java
    Student carol = new Student ( ... );
    if (carol instanceof Person) // true, because carol “is-a” Person
    ```
Object Casting

- Recall **casting** in primitive types
  - Casting: conversion of elements from one type to another
  - Widening Conversion
    - Every element in source type is a element in destination type
    - Can be done automatically
      
      ```java
double x = 3;  // 3 (int) widening conversion to double
```
  - Narrowing Conversion
    - Elements in source type are not necessarily elements in the destination type
    - Must use explicit type conversions to perform this casting
      
      ```java
      int x = (int)3.0; // 3.0 explicitly cast to int
      ```

- Similar notions can be found with object types also
  - Upcasting
    - Casting a reference to a **superclass** (casting up the inheritance tree)
    - Always done automatically and is always safe
    - Just ignore the parts that were added by the subclass
  - Downcasting
    - Casting a reference to a **derived** class
    - Requires explicit casting operator, which checks type info at run-time
    - Can cause runtime error
Safe Downcasting

- Illegal downcasting results in a thrown ClassCastException at run-time
- Q: Can we check for the legality of a cast before trying it?
- A: Yes, using instanceof

Example

- Given: ArrayList of university people
- Want: Print the GPAs of the students

Solution approach

- Iterate through list
- Print GPAs only of Students
equals() Reconsidered

- Recall definition of equals()
  - ... in Person
    ```java
    public boolean equals(Person p) {
      if (p == null){
        return false;
      }
      return name.equals(p.getName()) &&
          idNum.equals(p.getIdNum());
    }
    ```
  - ... in Student
    ```java
    public boolean equals(Student s) {
      if (s == null){
        return false;
      }
      return super.equals(s) &&
          admitYear == s.admitYear &&
          gpa == s.gpa;
    }
    ```
- What does following do?
  ```java
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Student bob = new Student("R. Goode", "234-56-7890", 1998, 3.89);
    Faculty bob2 = new Faculty("R. Goode", "234-56-7890", 2005);
    System.out.println(bob.equals(bob2));
  }
  ```
  ```text
  true is printed!
  ```
A Better equals ()

- Take Object as parameter
- Check for non-null-ness of parameter
- Check that class type is correct
- Then do other checks
- For example in Person:

```java
public boolean equals (Object o) {
    if (o == null)
        return false;
    else if (o.getClass() != getClass())
        return false;
    else {
        Person p = (Person)o;
        return name.equals(p.getName()) &&
                idNum.equals(p.getIdNum());
    }
}
```
- Similar improvements can be made to Student, Faculty
- Now bob.equals(bob2) returns false
“Multiple Inheritance”? 

- Intuitively useful to be able to inherit from multiple classes (multiple inheritance)

- But Java does not allow this
Why Does Java Disallow Multiple Inheritance?

- Semantic difficulties!
- Consider `StudentAthlete`
  - Objects would get name field from `Student`
  - Objects would also get name field from `Athlete`
  - Duplicate fields: what to do?
- Some languages (e.g. C++) do allow multiple inheritance
Can We Achieve Some of Benefits of Multiple Inheritance in Java?

- Yes, using interfaces + inheritance
  - Idea: use inheritance for one of inherited classes, interfaces for others
  - Interfaces ensure that relevant methods are implemented
- Example
  ```java
  public class Person { ... }
  
  public class Student extends Person { ... }
  
  public interface Athlete {
      public String getSport();
      public void setSport(String sport);
  }
  
  public class StudentAthlete extends Student implements Athlete {
      ... 
  }
  ```
- Objects of type `StudentAthlete` “are” `Student`
- They also can be wherever objects matching `Athlete` are required
Interfaces and Constants

- Interfaces can also contain public final static variables
- Sometimes interfaces are used to provide consistent definitions for constants throughout an application
- Example

```java
public interface Months {
    public final static int JANUARY = 1;
    public final static int FEBRUARY = 2;
    public final static int MARCH = 3;
    ...
    public final static int DECEMBER = 12;
}
```

```java
public class MonthDemo implements Months {
    public static void main( String[ ] args ) {
        System.out.println( "March is month number " + MARCH );
    }
}
```

Because MonthDemo implements Months, it has access to the constants