CMSC 132: Object-Oriented Programming II

Inheritance
Mustang vs Model T

Ford Mustang

Ford Model T
Interior: Mustang vs Model T
Frame: Mustang vs Model T

Mustang

Model T
Compaq: old and new

Price: US$3590
Weight: 28 pounds
CPU: Intel 8088, 4.77MHz
RAM: 128K, 640K max
Object Oriented Programming

- An Object-Oriented Language supports the following fundamental concepts:
  - Polymorphism
  - Inheritance
  - Encapsulation
  - Abstraction
  - Classes
  - Objects
  - Instance
  - Method
Objects have states and behaviors.

Example: A dog has states - color, name, breed as well as behaviors – wagging the tail, barking, eating.

An object is an instance of a class.

- If we consider the real-world, we can find many objects around us, cars, dogs, humans, etc. All these objects have a state and a behavior.
A class can be defined as a template/blueprint that describes the behavior/state that the object of its type support.

```java
public class Bicycle{
    public int gear;
    public int speed;
    public Bicycle(int startSpeed, int startGear) {
        gear = startGear;
        speed = startSpeed;
    }
    public void setGear(int v){gear = v;}
    public void applyBrake(int dec){speed -= dec;}
    public void speedUp(int inc) { speed += inc; }
}
```
Java Class Example

- Fraction Class
  - Numerator
  - Denominator
  - Reduce a Fraction to Lowest Terms
  - Addition, Multiplication
  - …

- Now, let us implement the Fraction class.
- Code will be posted on course site.
Inheritance

• Classes can be *derived* from other classes, thereby *inheriting* fields and methods from those classes.

• A class that is derived from another class is called a *subclass* (also a *derived class*, *extended class*, or *child class*).

• The class from which the subclass is derived is called a *superclass* (also a *base class* or a *parent class*).

• Derived (Child) class can be base (parent) class
Inheritance

**Motivation**: In real life objects have a hierarchical structure:

Diagram:
- **Shape**
  - **Circle**
  - **Triangle**
    - **Right -Triangle**
  - **Rectangle**
    - **Equilateral -Triangle**
  - **Square**
Inheritance

- Define a general class
- Later, define specialized classes based on the general class
- These specialized classes inherit properties from the general class
Inheritance

Person: name, address, phone, email
Student: college, major, gpa
Employee: Salary, dateHired, office
Faculty: rank, officeHours
Staff: title
Undergrad: freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior)
Grad: advisor, level (ms or phd)
Inheritance cont.

- What are some properties of a Person?
  - name, height, weight, age

- How about a Student?
  - ID, major, gpa

- Does a Student have a name, height, weight, and age?
  - Student inherits these properties from Person
is-a relationship

- This inheritance relationship is known as an is-a relationship
- A Grad student is a Student
- A Student is a Person.
- Is a Person a Student? – Not necessarily!
Why inheritance is useful

- Enables you to define shared properties and actions once

- Derived classes can perform the same actions as base classes without having to redefine the actions

- If desired, the actions can be redefined – method overriding
public class Person {
    private String name;
    public Person(){
        name = "";
    }
    public Person(String name){
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setName(String newName){
        name = newName;
    }
    public String getName(){
        return name;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString(){
        return "Name:"+name;
    }
}
public class Student extends Person{
    private int id;
    public Student() {
        id = 0;
    }
    public Student(String name, int id) {
        super(name);
        this.id = id;
    }
    public void setID(int idNumber) {
        id = idNumber;
    }
    public int getID(){
        return id;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString(){
        return "Id:"+ id +"\tName:" + getName();
    }
}
Dissecting the Student Class

- **Extends**: To specify that Student is a derived class (subclass) of Person we add the descriptor “extends” to the class definition:

```java
public class Student extends Person {
    ...
}
```

- Notice that a Student class
  - **Inherits everything** from the Person class
  - A Student **IS-A** Person (wherever a Person is needed, we can use a Student).
Super()

- **super()**: When initializing a new Student object, we need to initialize its **base class** (or **superclass**). This is done by calling `super( ... )`. For example, `super( name)` invokes the constructor `Person( name)`

  - `super( ... )` must be the **first statement** of your constructor

  - If you do **not** call `super()`, Java will automatically invoke the base class’s **default constructor**

  - What if the base class’s default constructor is **undefined**? **Error**
  - You must use “`super( ... )`”, not “`Person( ... )`”.
Memory Layout and Initialization Order

- When you create a new derived class object:
  - Java allocates space for both the base class instance variables and the derived class variables
  - Java initializes the base class variables first, and then initializes the derived class variables
- Example:
  
  ```java
  Person ted = new Person( "Ted Goodman");
  Student bob = new Student( "Bob Goodstudent", 100);
  ```

![Diagram showing memory layout for Person and Student objects]
Inheritance

• A Student “is a” Person:
  • By inheritance a Student object is also a Person object. We can use a Student reference anywhere that a Person reference is needed

    Person robert = bob; // Okay: A Student is a Person

  • We cannot reverse this. (A Person need not be a Student.)

    Student bob2 = robert;
    // Error! Cannot convert Person to Student
Overriding Methods

- **New Methods**: A derived class can define entirely new instance variables and new methods.
- **Overriding**: A derived class can also redefine existing methods.

```java
public class Person {
    ...
    public String toString() { ... }
}
public class Student extends Person {
    ...
    public String toString() { ... }
}
Student bob = new Student( "Bob Goodstudent", 100);
System.out.println("Bob's info: " + bob);
```

Since bob is of type Student, this invokes the Student toString( )
The derived class can redefine this method.
Overriding and Overloading

- Don’t confuse method **overriding** with method **overloading**.

**Overriding**: occurs when a derived class defines a method with the **same name** and **parameters** as the base class.

**Overloading**: occurs when two or more methods have the **same name**, but have **different parameters** (different signature).

**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);
    }
}
```

The base class defines a method `setName()`

Overriding: Same name and parameters; different definition.

Overloading: Same name, but different parameters.
Quiz 1: Output of following program

class Test {
    int i;
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Test t;
        System.out.println(t.i);
    }
}

A. 0
B. garbage value
C. compiler error
D. runtime error
Quiz 1: Output of following program

class Test {
    int i;
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Test t;
        System.out.println(t.i);
    }
}

A. 0
B. garbage value
C. compiler error: variable not initialized.
D. runtime error
Quiz 2: Output of following program

class Test {
    int i;
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Test t = null;
        System.out.println(t.i);
    }
}

A. 0
B. garbage value
C. compiler error
D. runtime error
Quiz 2: Output of following program

```java
class Test {
    int i;
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Test t = null;
        System.out.println(t.i);
    }
}
```

A. 0
B. garbage value
C. compiler error
D. runtime error: Null pointer exception
Quiz 3: Output of following program

class Base{
    void display() {System.out.print("Base ");}
}
class Child extends Base{
    void display(){System.out.print("Child ");}
}
Base b = new Base();
Child c = new Child();
Base ref = b;
ref.display();
ref = c;
ref.display();

A. Compilation error
B. Base Child
C. Child Base
D. Runtime error
Quiz 3: Output of following program

class Base{
    void display() {System.out.print("Base ");}
}
class Child extends Base{
    void display(){System.out.print("Child ");}
}
Base b= new Base();
Child c = new Child ();
Base ref = b;
ref.display();
ref = c;
ref.display();

A. Compilation error
B. Base Child
C. Child Base
D. Runtime error
super and this

- **super**: refers to the base class object
  - `super( ... )`: invokes base class constructor
  - `super.toString( )`: invokes `toString()` of the parent class

- **this**: refers to the current object
  - We can refer to our own data and methods using “this.” but this usually is not needed
  - We can invoke any of our own constructors using `this( ... )`. As with the super constructor, this can only be done **within a constructor**, and must be the **first statement** of the constructor. Example:
    ```java
    public Fraction(int n) {
      this(n,1);
    }
    ```
Memory Layout

```java
class Base{
    private int a;
    protected int b;
    protected int c;
    protected void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}
}

class Child extends Base{
    private int d;
    public void m1(){}
    public void m3(){}
}
```

The Java Virtual Machine does not mandate any particular internal structure for objects.
Memory Layout

class Base{
    private int a;
    protected int b;
    protected int c;
    protected void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}
}

class Child extends Base{
    private int d;
    public void m1(){}
    public void m3(){}
}
class Base{
    private int a;
    protected int b;
    protected int c;
    protected void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}  
}

class Child extends Base{
    private int d;
    public void m1(){}  
    public void m3(){}  
}
class Base{
    private int a;
    protected int b;
    protected int c;
    protected void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}
}

class Child extends Base{
    private int d;
    public void m1(){}
    public void m3(){}
}

Each class has one vtable.
All objects of this class shares the vtable.
class Base{
    public int x;
    private int y;
    protected void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}
}

class Child extends Base{
    private int z;
    public void m1(){}
    public void m3(){}
}

Base b = new Base();
Child c = new Child();
Base b2 = new Child();
Inheritance and Private

• **Private members:**
  - Child class **inherits all the private data** of Base class
  - However, **private members** of the base class **cannot** be accessed directly

• **Why is this?** After you have gone to all the work of setting up privacy, it wouldn’t be fair to allow someone to simply **extend** your class and now have access to all the **private** information
Quiz 5: True/False

Except Object, which has no superclass, every class has one and only one direct superclass.

A. True
B. False
Quiz 5: True/False

Except Object, which has no superclass, every class has one and only one direct superclass.

A. True
B. False
Quiz 6:

```java
class Base {
    public void foo() {
        println("Base");
    }
}
class Derived extends Base {
    private void foo() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}
...
Base b = new Derived();
b.foo();
```

A. Base  
B. Derived  
C. Compiler Error  
D. Runtime Error
class Base {
    public void foo() {
        println("Base");
    }
}

class Derived extends Base {
    private void foo() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}
...
Base b = new Derived();
b.foo();

A. Base
B. Derived
C. Compiler Error
D. Runtime Error

It is compiler error to give more restrictive access to a derived class function which overrides a base class function.
class Animal has a subclass Mammal. Which of the following is true:

A. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no subclasses.
B. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no other parent than Animal.
C. Because of single inheritance, Animal can have only one subclass.
D. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no siblings.
class Animal has a subclass Mammal. Which of the following is true:

A. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no subclasses.
B. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no other parent than Animal.
C. Because of single inheritance, Animal can have only one subclass.
D. Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no siblings.
# Access level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</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</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no modifier</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<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>

CMSC 330 Summer 2021
Object

- Object is the superclass of all Java classes

- The class `Object` has no instance variables, but defines a number of methods. These include:
  
  `toString()`: returns a String representation of this object

  `equals(Object o)`: test for equality with another object `o`

- Every class you define should override these two methods with something that makes sense for your class (hashCode method is also included in the group)
Early and Late Binding

- **Motivation**: Consider the following example:
  
  ```java
  Base b = new Child();
  b.toString();
  ```

- **Q**: Should this call **Base’s toString** or **Child’s toString**?
- **A**: There are good arguments for either choice:
  
  **Early (static) binding**: The variable `b` is declared to be of type `Base`. Therefore, we should call the Base’s `toString`
  
  **Late (dynamic) binding**: The object to which `b` refers was created as a “new Child”. Therefore, we should call the Child’s `toString`

- **Pros and cons**: Early binding is more efficient, since the decision can be made at compile time. Late binding provides more flexibility

- **Java uses late binding** (by default): so Faculty `toString` is called
  
  *(Note: C++ uses early binding by default.)*
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
  Shape[ ] list = new Shape[3];
  list[0] = new Rect(10,20);
  list[1] = new Circle (10);
  list[2] = new Triangle(3,4,5)
  for (int i = 0; i < list.length; i++ )
    System.out.println( list[i].getArea( ) );
  ```

- **What type is list[i]?** It can be a reference to any object that is derived from **Shape**. The appropriate **getArea** will be called
Objects in Java can access their type information dynamically

- **`getClass()`**: Returns a representation of the class of any object

  ```java
  Person bob = new Person( ... );
  Person ted = new Student( ... );
  
  if ( bob.getClass() == ted.getClass() )  // false (ted is really a Student)
  ```

- **`instanceof`**: You can determine whether one object is an instance of (e.g., derived from) some class using `instanceof`. Note that it is an operator (!) in Java, not a method call
Up-casting and Down-casting

- We have already seen that we can assign a derived class reference anywhere that a base class is expected

  **Upcasting:** Casting a reference to a base class (casting up the inheritance tree). This is done automatically and is always safe

  **Downcasting:** Casting a reference to a derived class. This may not be legal (depending on the actual object type). You can force it by performing an explicit cast

- Illegal downcasting results in a `ClassCastException` run-time error
Safe Downcasting

- Can we check for the **legality** of a cast before trying it?
- **A:** Yes, using `instanceof`.

```java
For(s:Shape){
    if(s instanceof Circle){
        Circle c = (Circle)s;
        int r = c.getRadius();
    }
}
```

Only Circle has `getRadius` method
Disabling Overriding with “final”

• Sometimes you do not want to allow method overriding
  
  **Correctness**: Your method only makes sense when applied to the base class. Redefining it for a derived class might break things

  **Efficiency**: Late binding is less efficient than early binding. You know that no subclass will redefine your method. You can force early binding by disabling overriding

• We can disable overriding by declaring a method to be “final”
Disabling Overriding with “final”

- **final**: Has two meanings, depending on context:

  - Define **symbolic constants**:
    
    ```java
    public static final int MAX_BUFFER_SIZE = 1000;
    ```
  
  - Indicate that a method **cannot be overridden by derived classes**
    
    ```java
    public class Parent {
        ...
        public final void someMethod() { ... }
    }
    
    public class Child extends Parent {
        ...
        public void someMethod() { ... }
    }
    ```

Subclasses cannot override this method

Illegal! someMethod is final in base class.
class Base {
    final public void show() {
        println("Base");
    }
}
class Derived extends Base {
    public void show() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}
class Main {
    public static void(String[] args) {
        Base b = new Derived();
        b.show();
    }
}
class Base {
    final public void show() {
        println("Base");
    }
}

class Derived extends Base {
    public void show() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}

...  
    Base b = new Derived();
    b.show();
    ...

A. Base
B. Derived
C. Compiler Error
D. Runtime Error

Final methods cannot be overridden. Compiler Error: overridden method is final
Quiz 9

class Base {
    public static void show() {
        println("Base");
    }
}
class Derived extends Base {
    public static void show() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}

... Base b = new Derived();;
b.show();

A. Base
B. Derived
C. Compiler Error
Quiz 9

class Base {
    public static void show() {
        println("Base");
    }
}

class Derived extends Base {
    public static void show() {
        println("Derived");
    }
}

... Base b = new Derived();
b.show();

A. Base  
B. Derived  
C. Compiler Error

when a function is static, runtime polymorphism doesn't happen.
Abstract Class

- Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.
- It may or may not include abstract methods.

```java
public abstract class Shape {
    private String id;
    public Shape (String id) {this.id = id};
    public abstract double getArea();
    public String getId() {return id;}
}
```

This abstract method must be defined in a concrete subclass.
public abstract class Shape {
    private String id;
    public Shape (String id) {this.id = id};
    public abstract double getArea();
    public String getId() {return id;}
}

public class Circle extends Shape {
    private double radius;
    public Circle (double r) {
        super(“Circle”); radius = r;
    }
    double getArea(){return Math.PI * radius * radius;}
    public double getRadius() {return radius;}
    public void setRadius(double r) {radius = r}
}