

Overview of Java's Support for Inheritance

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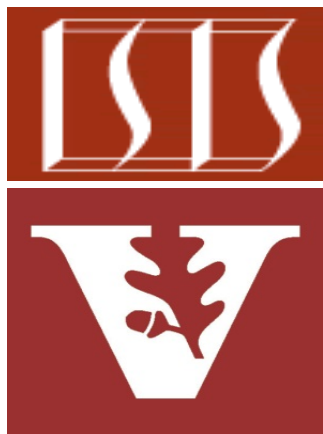
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Institute for Software

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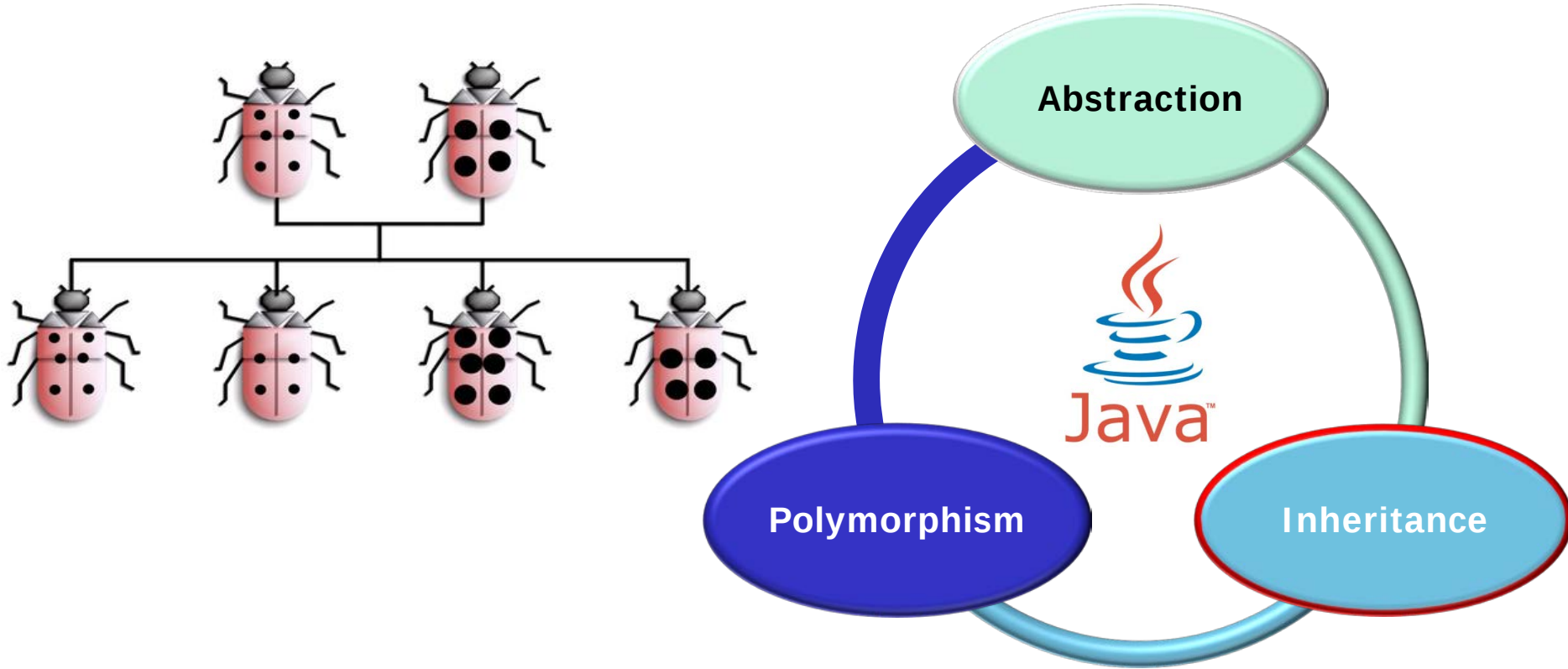
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Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Lesson

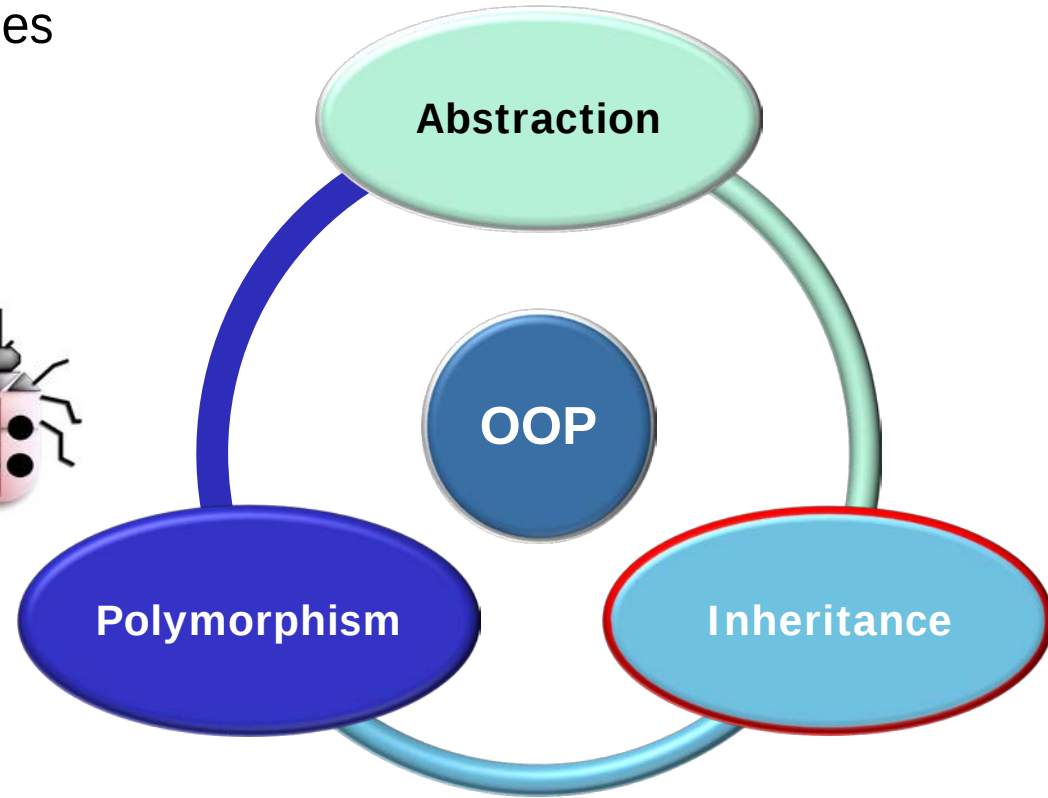
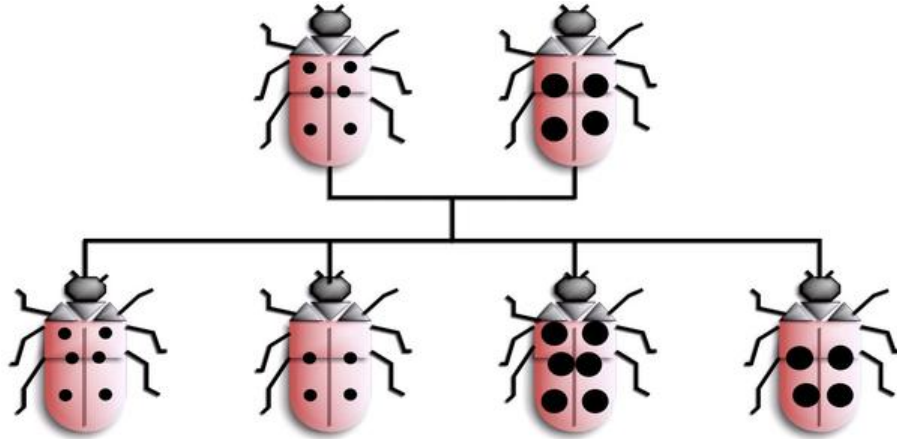
- Understand what inheritance is & how it's supported in Java



Overview of Java's Support for Inheritance

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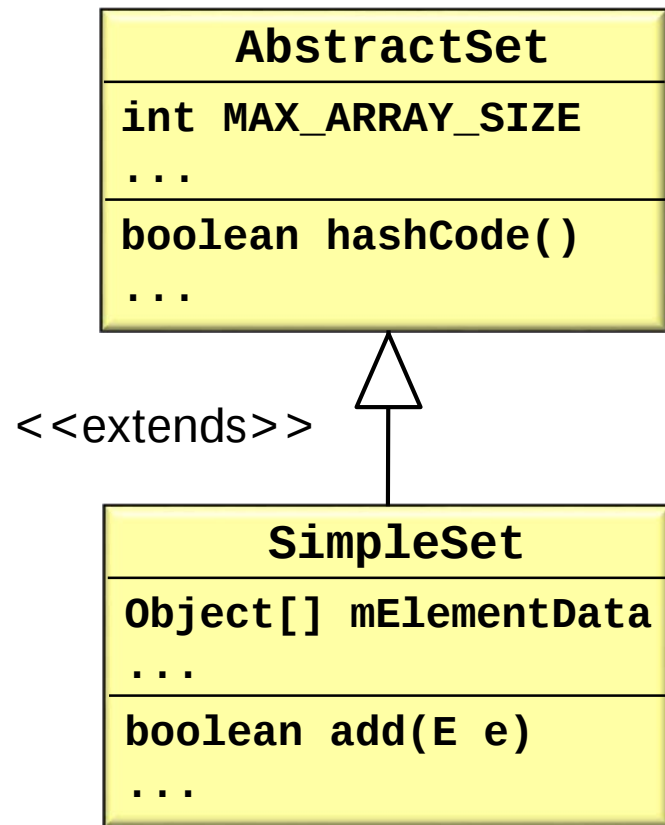
- OO languages enhance reuse by allowing classes to inherit commonly used state & behavior from other classes



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance_\(object-oriented_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance_(object-oriented_programming))

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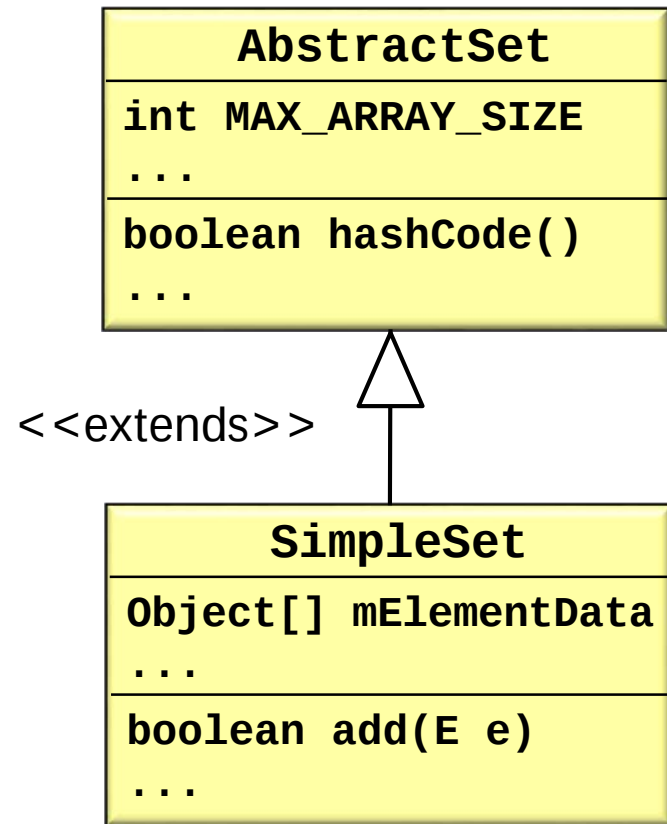
- Inheritance in Java is specified via its **extends** keyword



See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/subclasses.html

Overview of Java's Support for Inheritance

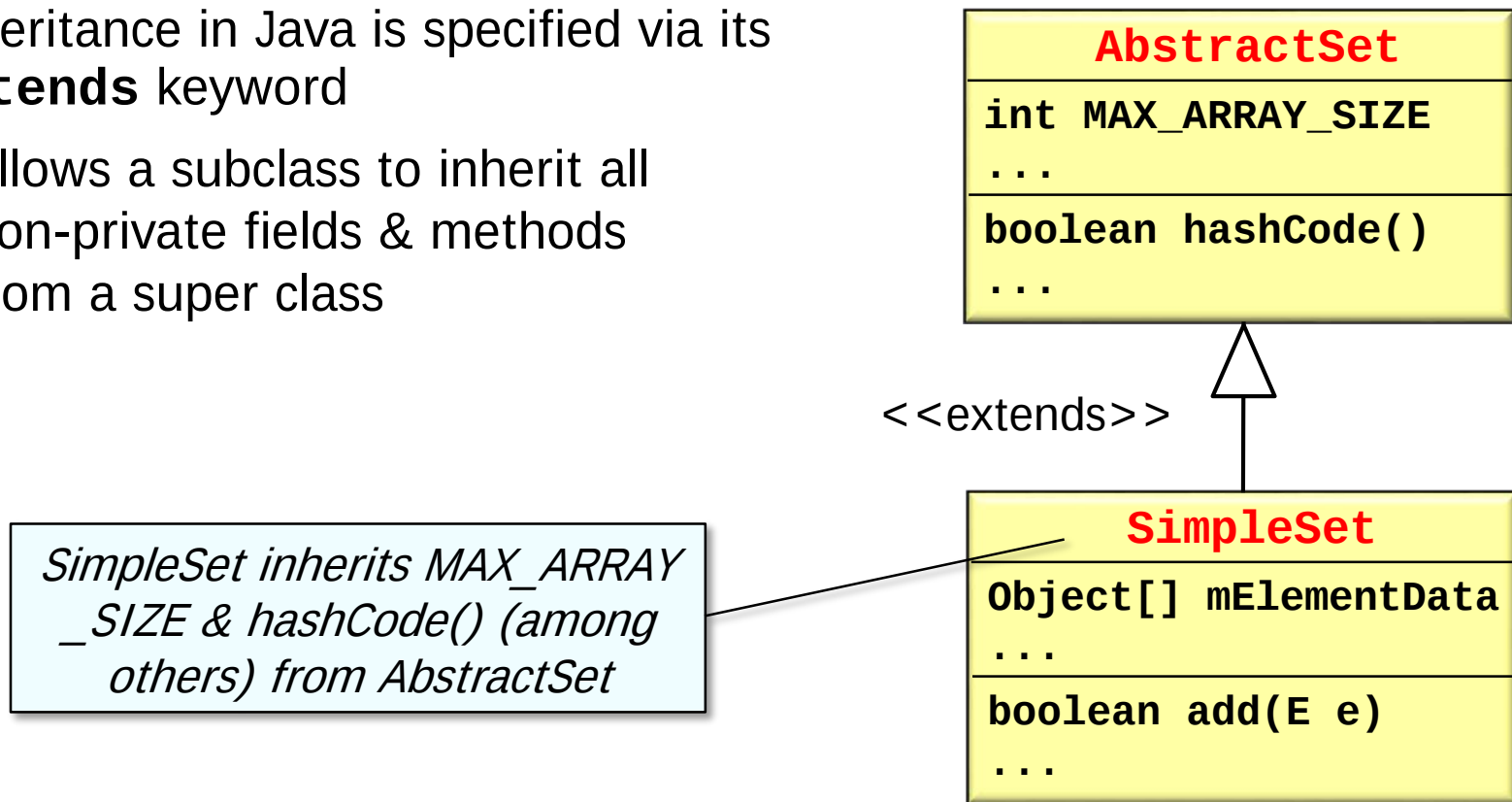
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/subclasses.html

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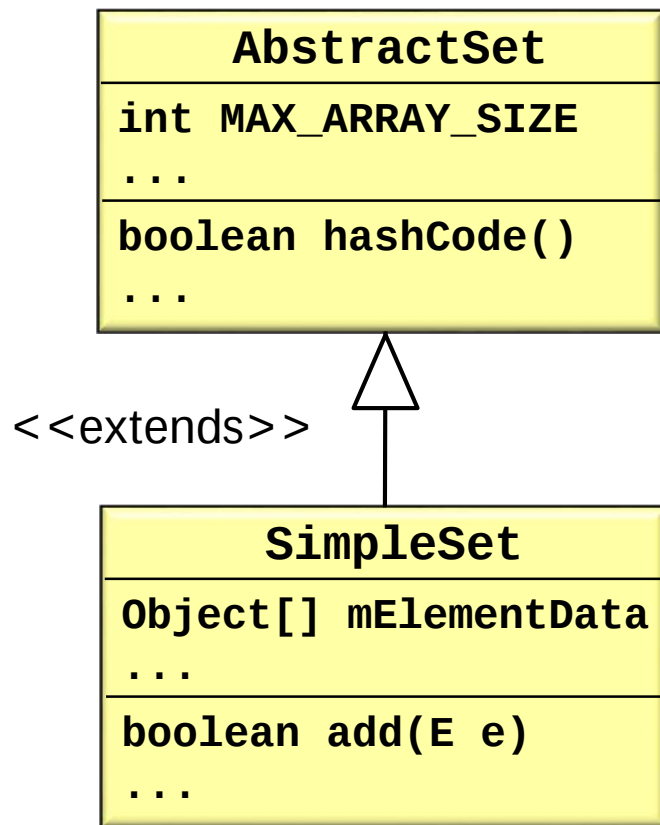
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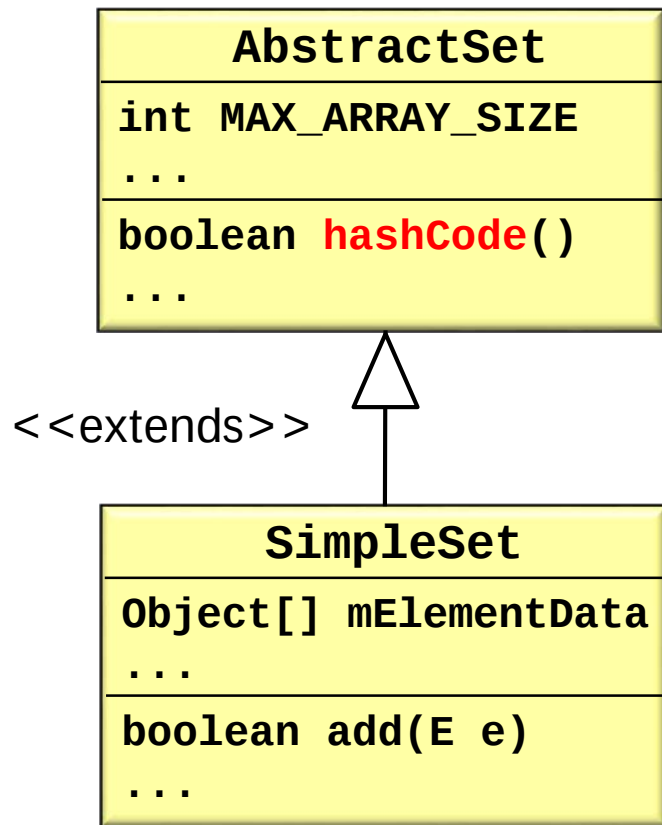
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Set<String> s =  
    new SimpleSet();  
s.hashCode();  
s.add(element);
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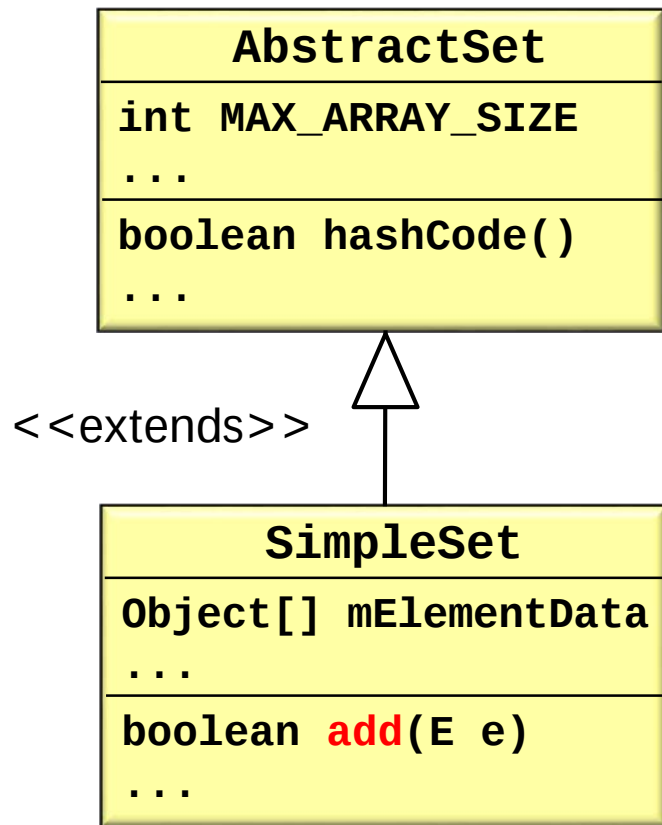
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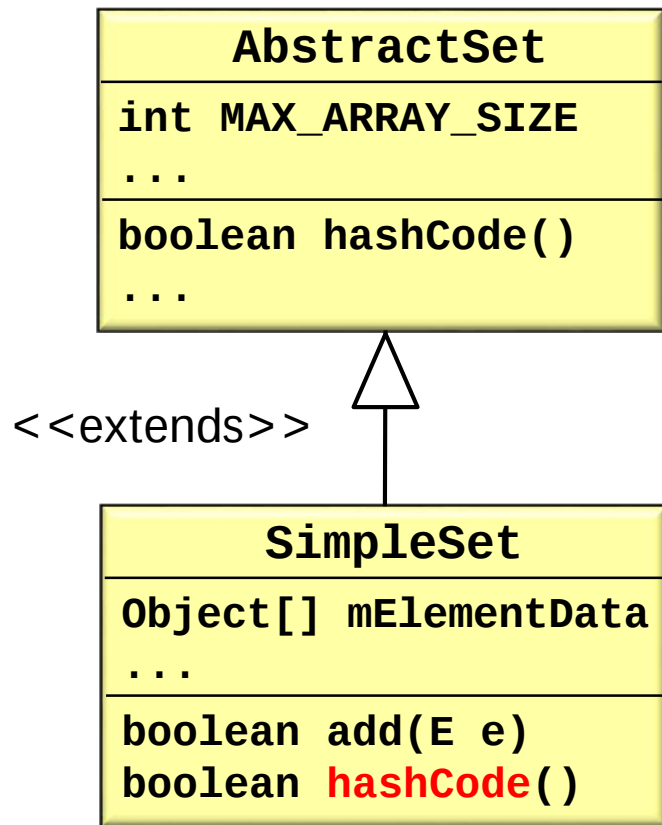
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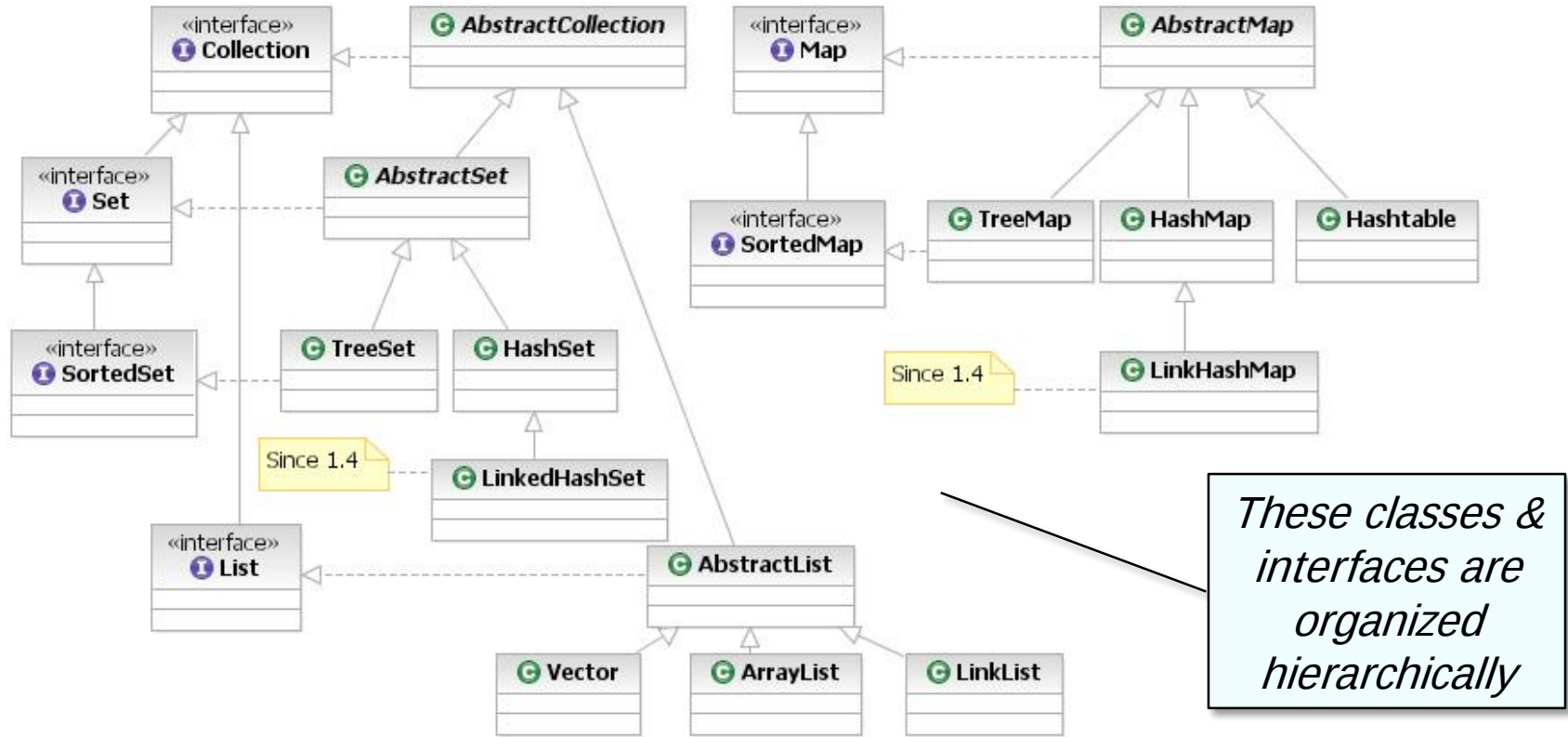
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SimpleSet can also “override” `hashCode()`, as discussed in *Polymorphism* lesson

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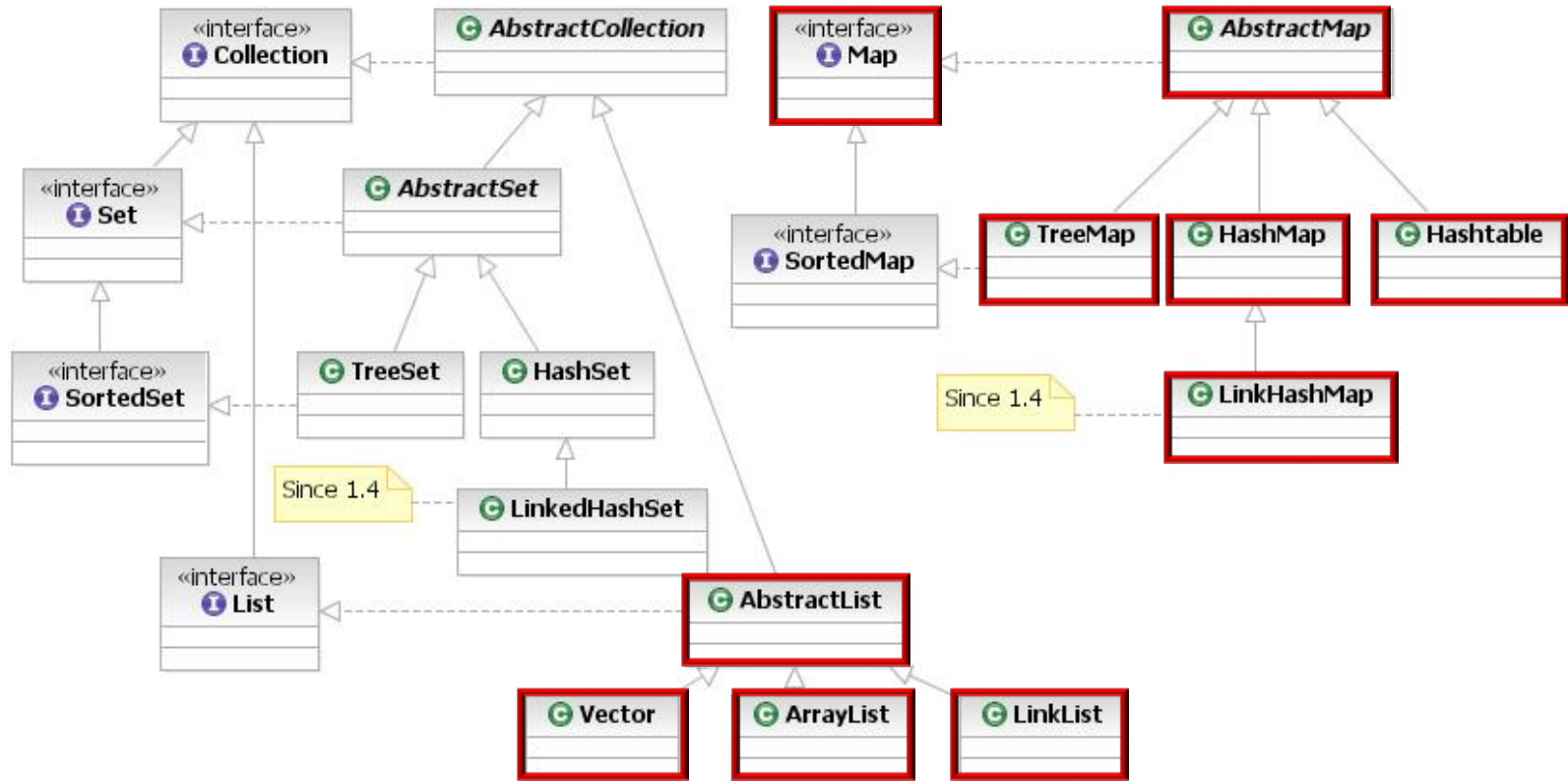
- Java Collections Framework demonstrates capabilities & benefits of inheritance



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/collections

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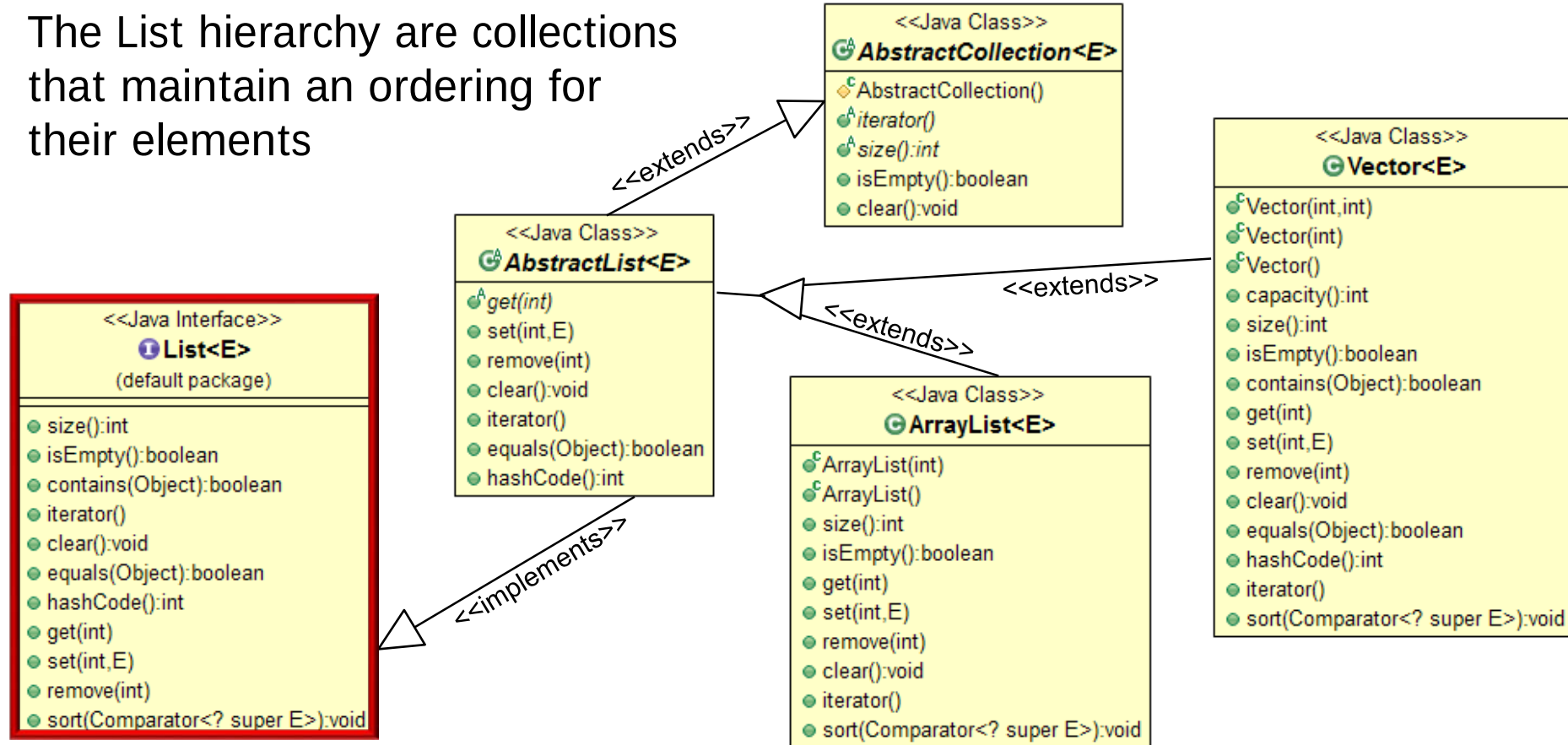
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See the lesson on “*Overview of the Java Collections Framework*”

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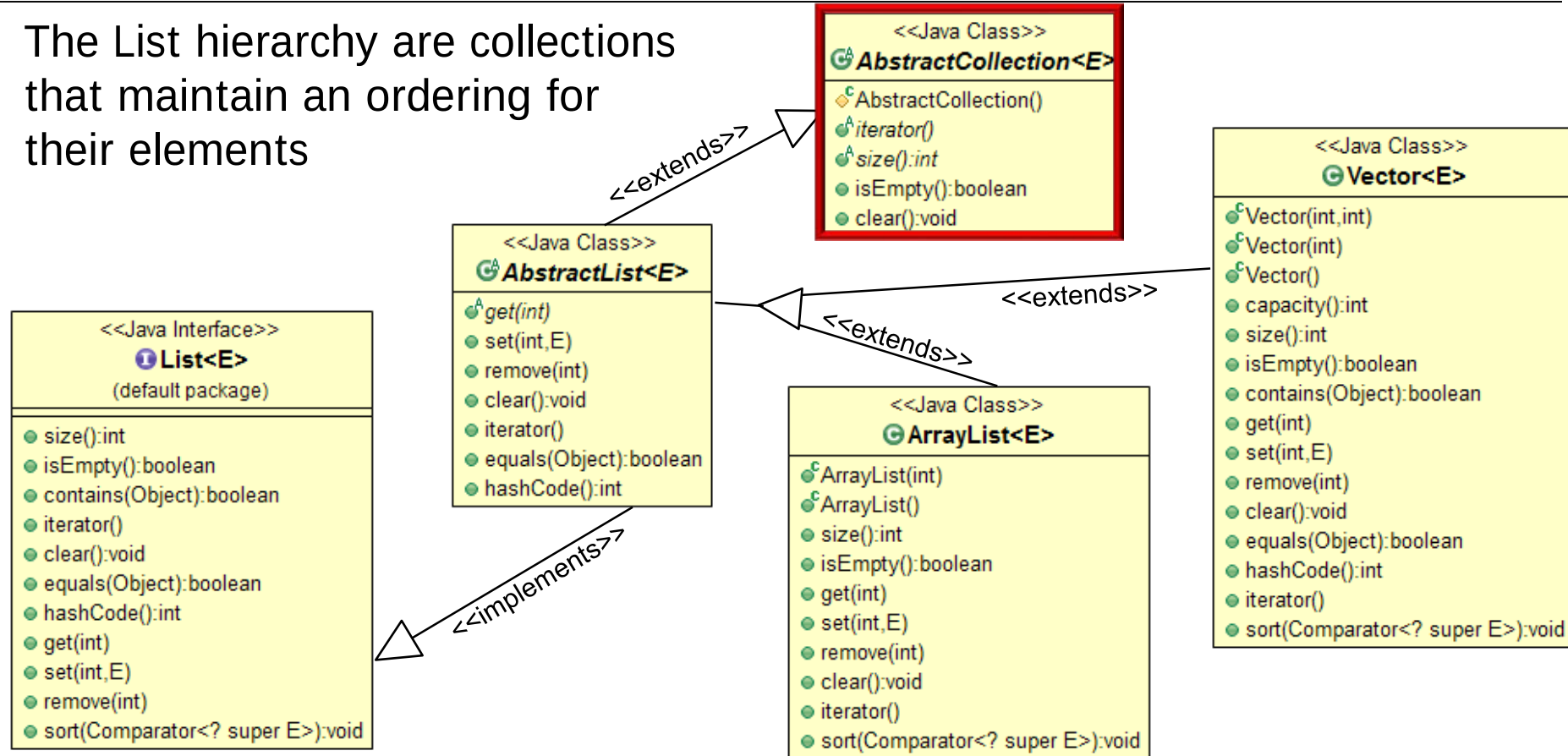
- The List hierarchy are collections that maintain an ordering for their elements



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/List.html

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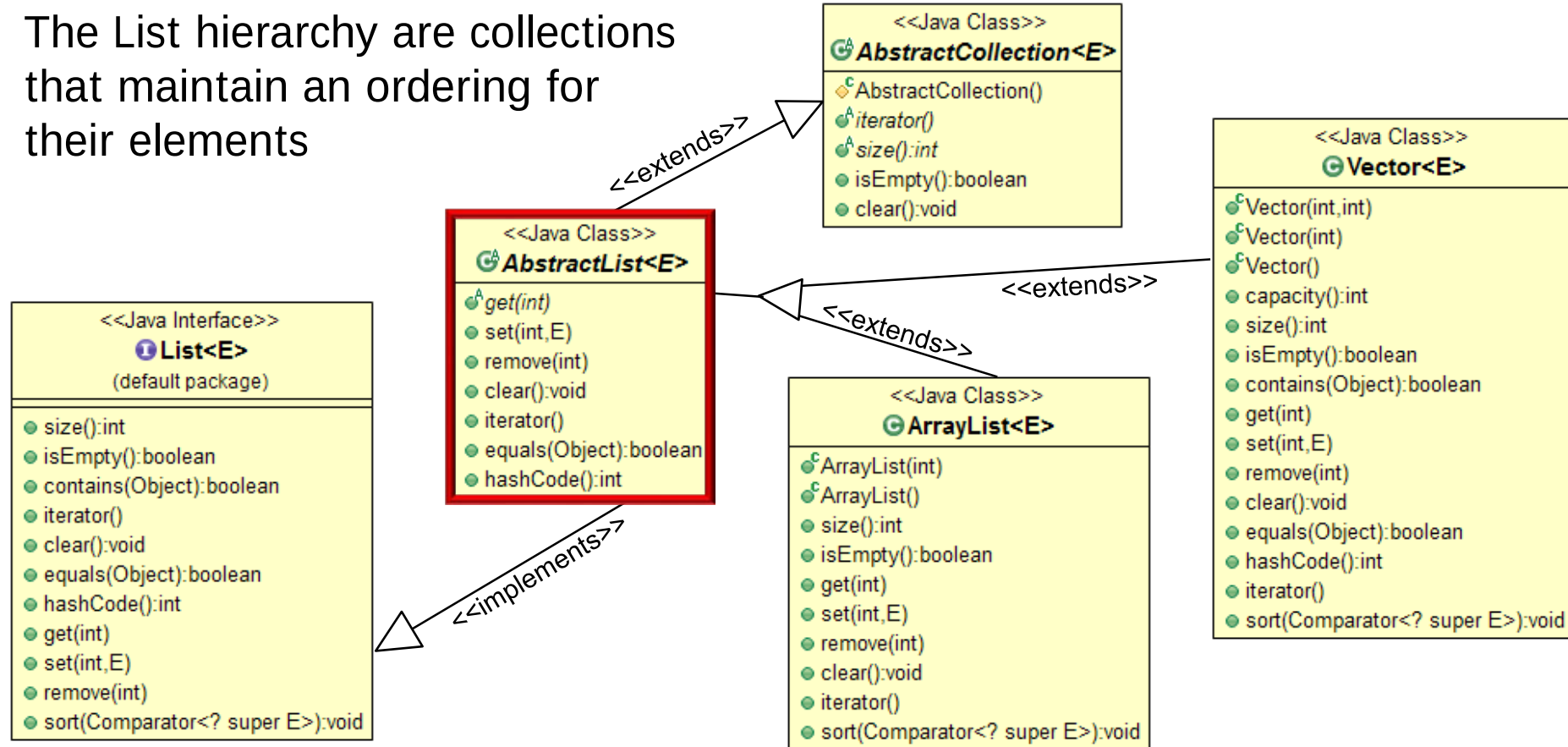
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/AbstractCollection.html

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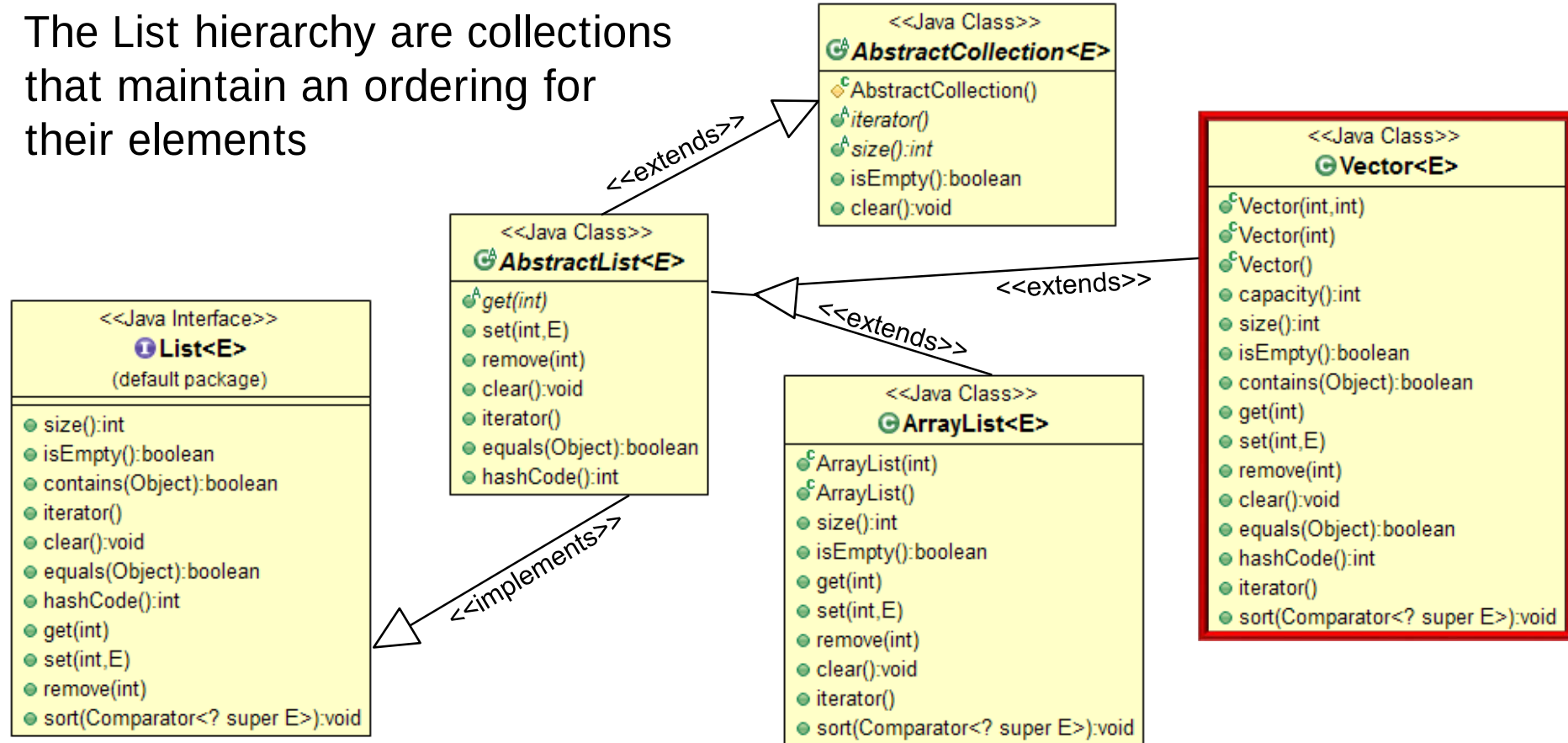
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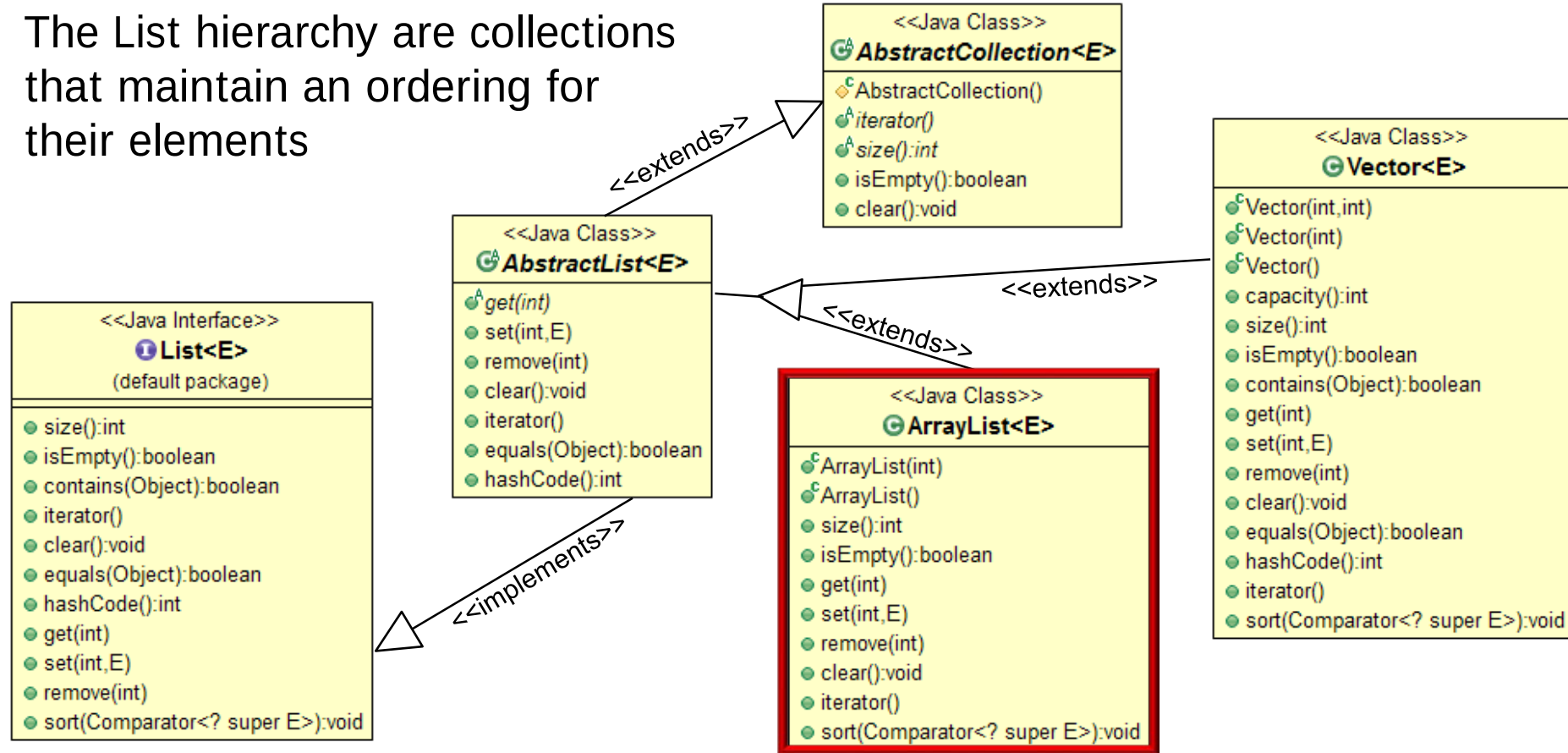
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Vector.html

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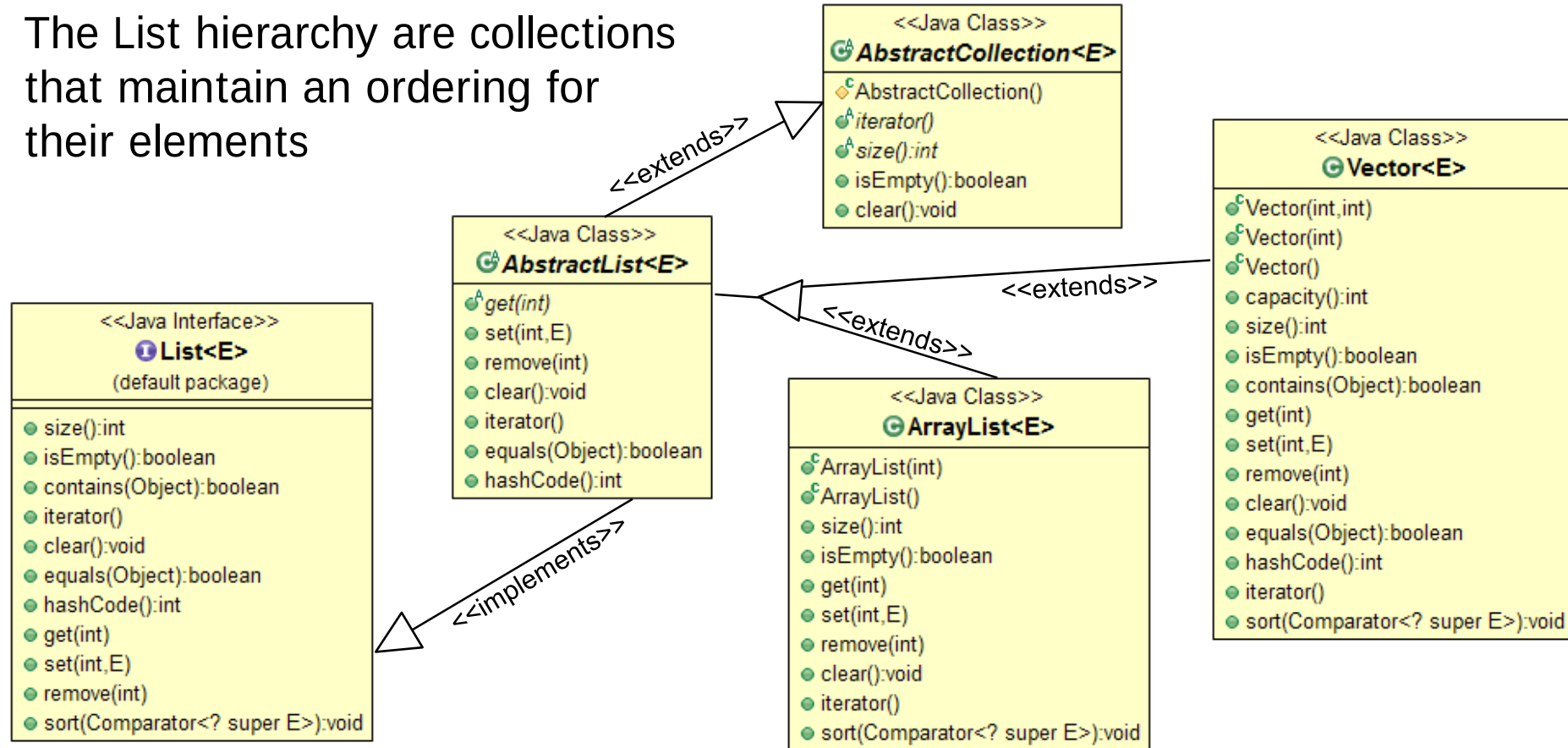
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

Overview of Java's Support for Inheritance

- The List hierarchy are collections that maintain an ordering for their elements



This inheritance hierarchy enhances systematic reuse of data fields & methods

The Role of the Java Object Super Class

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- All Java classes inherit from the java.lang.Object super class

```
package java.lang;

public class Object {
    ...
    public int hashCode();
    public boolean equals
        (Object o);
    ...
    public final void wait();
    public final void notify();
    public final void notifyAll();
    ...
}
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Object.html

The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- All Java classes inherit from the java.lang.Object super class
- Defines methods that can be used by all non-primitive types

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Object.html#hashCode

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Object.html#equals

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/guardmeth.html

The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- Subclasses that don't explicitly extend a super class implicitly inherit from `java.lang.Object`

```
package java.lang;
```

```
public abstract class Process {  
    ...  
    public abstract int waitFor()  
    ...;  
    ...  
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```

The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- Subclasses that don't explicitly extend a super class implicitly inherit from `java.lang.Object`, e.g.
- `java.lang.Process` implicitly extends `java.lang.Object`

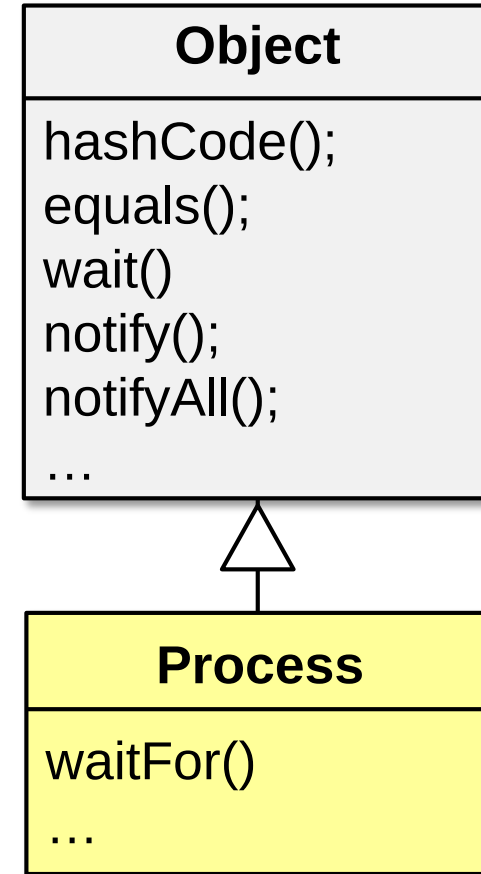
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Process.html

The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- Subclasses that don't explicitly extend a super class implicitly inherit from `java.lang.Object`, e.g.
 - `java.lang.Process` implicitly extends `java.lang.Object`
- All instances of `java.lang.Process` therefore also provide clients access to inherited `java.lang.Object` methods
 - All objects, including arrays, implement the methods of this class



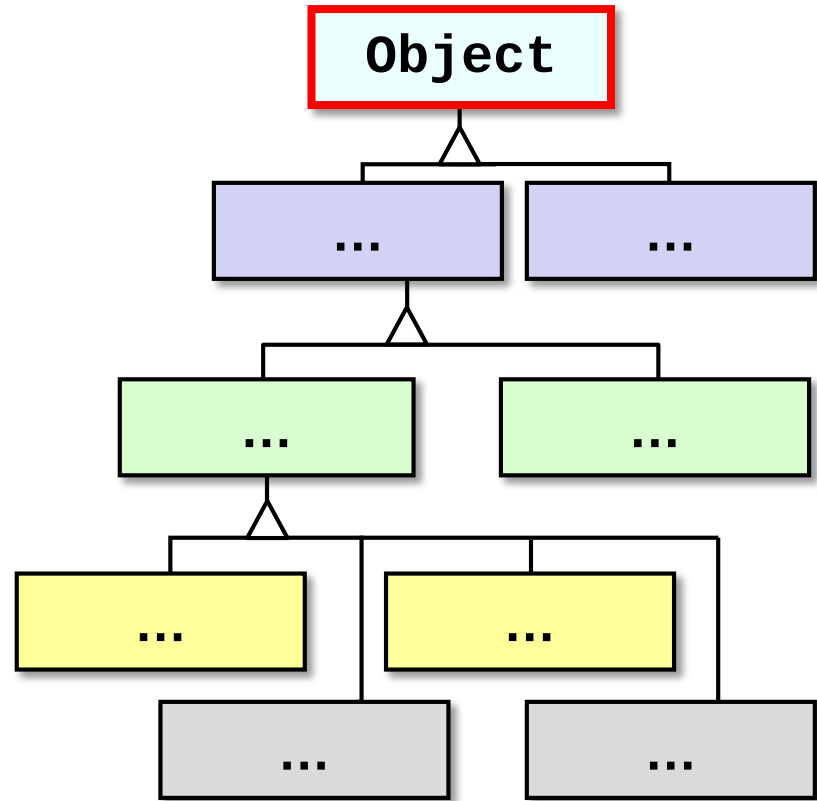
The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- `java.lang.Object` is the most general of all classes

Object

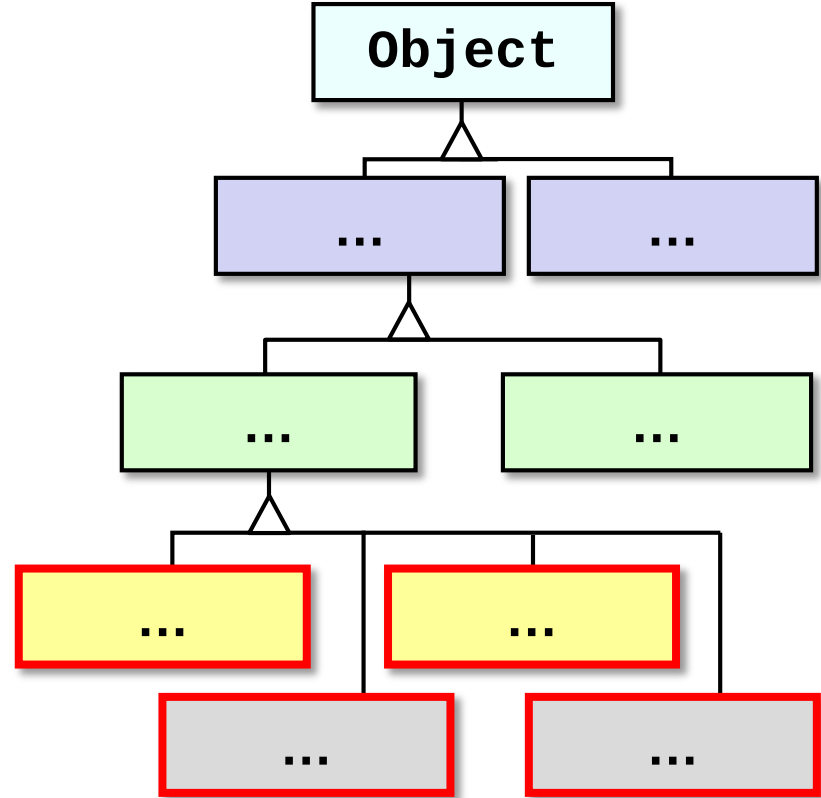
The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- `java.lang.Object` is the most general of all classes
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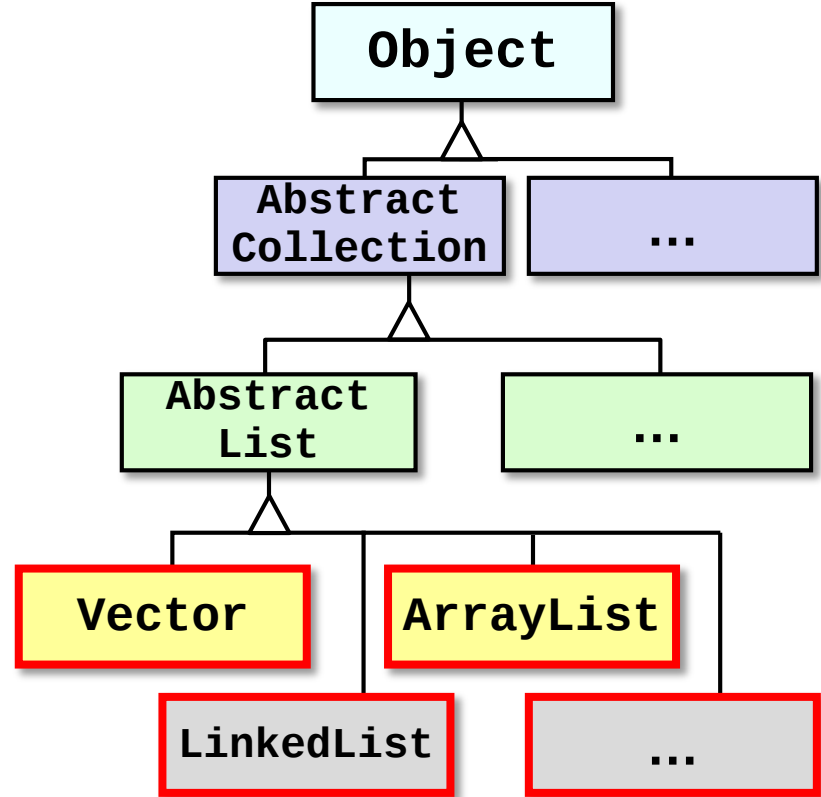
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- Classes towards the bottom of the inheritance hierarchy are more specialized



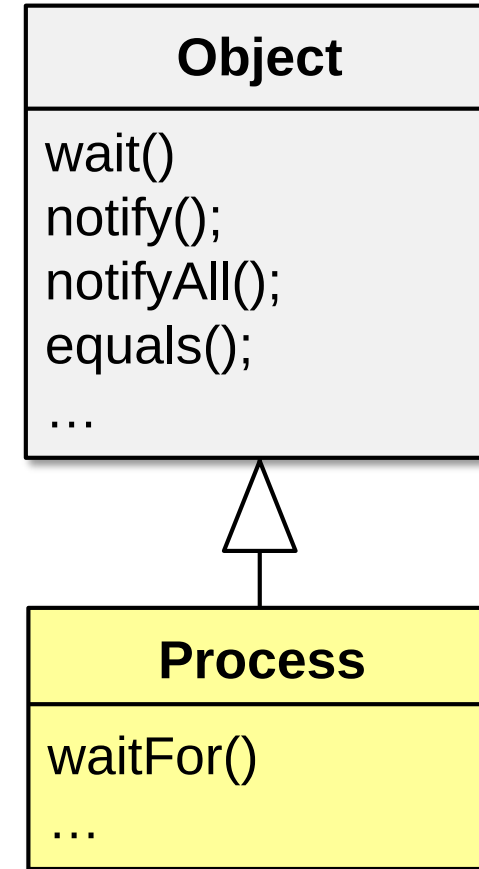
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- `java.lang.Object` is the most general of all classes
- It serves as the root of a hierarchy of classes available to Java apps
- Classes towards the bottom of the inheritance hierarchy are more specialized
 - e.g., List-related subclasses override methods inherited from super classes



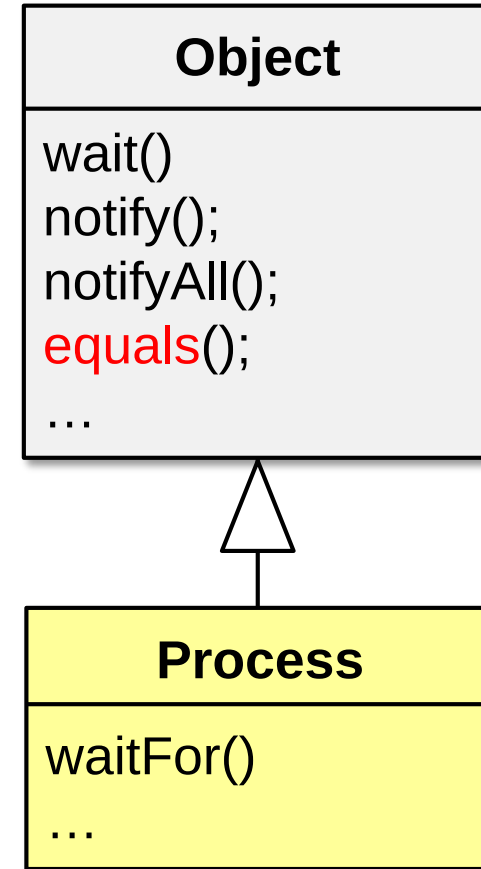
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- `java.lang.Object` defines `equals()`
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The Role of the Java Object Super Class

- `java.lang.Object` defines `equals()`
 - If operator `==` is used to compare the equality of two objects it returns true if the two objects have the same memory address
 - Conversely, if you use `.equals()` to compare for equality, a subclass can override this method to do other things
 - e.g., check for equal values in a collection or string



The Three Purposes of Subclass Methods

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- Subclass methods inherited from a super class are used for 3 purposes

```
public class Stack<E> {  
    extends Vector<E> {
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Extends Vector to define a last-in/first-out data structure that enables apps to pop & push items to/from a stack



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Stack.html

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Vector.html

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```
public class Stack<E> {  
    extends Vector<E> {
```

e.g.,

```
Stack<Integer> s =  
    new Stack<>();
```

```
...
```

```
if(!s.isEmpty())  
    s.pop();
```

*isEmpty() method inherited from Vector
can be invoked on a Stack instance*

This Stack class uses so-called “implementation inheritance”

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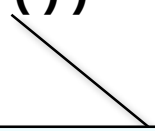
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if(!s.isEmpty())  
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*A method can be invoked
on an object instance*

The Three Purposes of Subclass Methods

- Subclass methods inherited from a super class are used for 3 purposes
 1. To augment the subclass API
 2. To implement subclass methods

```
public class Stack<E> {  
    extends Vector<E> {  
  
    ...  
    public Object push(E e){  
        addElement(e);  
        return e;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Due to implementation inheritance methods like addElement() are visible to Stack clients..

The Three Purposes of Subclass Methods

- Subclass methods inherited from a super class are used for 3 purposes
 - To augment the subclass API
 - To implement subclass methods
 - A subclass may add new methods & data members

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public class Stack<E> {  
    extends Vector<E> {  
  
    ...  
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        addElement(e);  
        return e;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

The Stack's push() method is implemented via Vector's addElement() method

The Three Purposes of Subclass Methods

- Subclass methods inherited from a super class are used for 3 purposes
 - To augment the subclass API
 - To implement subclass methods
 - To override super class methods in subclass with same signatures

```
public abstract class  
    AbstractMap<K,V> ...  
    public abstract  
        Set<Entry<K,V>> entrySet();  
    ...
```

*HashMap's entrySet() method overrides
AbstractMap's entrySet() abstract method*

```
public HashMap<K,V> extends  
    AbstractMap<K,V> ...  
    public Set<Entry<K,V>>  
        entrySet() { ... }  
    ...
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_signature#Java_2

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HashMap's entrySet() method overrides AbstractMap's entrySet() abstract method

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public HashMap<K,V> extends
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/override.html

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See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_overriding

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Method overriding is covered in the next lesson on *Java Polymorphism*

End of Overview of Java's Support for Inheritance