Announcements

• CS student/faculty/staff get together: 6:30pm, Monday, 12/5, C103
  • CS students: please attend (others are welcome too)
  • Food and drinks at 6:30pm
  • Department session at 7pm
    • Department overview
    • Instructor’s description of next semester’s CS courses
    • Students who went to SBU last year will share their experiences

• Try to get some help from me and tutors
• Reading assignment for this slide set: my notes
Implementation Inheritance
Relationship between classes (objects)

- **‘Has-a’ relationship (object composition)**
  - A circle ‘has a’ point as its center.
  - A point is composed into a circle.
  - A circle is dependent on a point: if the point changes, the circle accordingly will change its location.
  - Multiple objects could compose into an object, e.g., two points into a rectangle.

- **‘Is-a’ relationship (inheritance)**
  - A student ‘is a’ person. **Student** class as a subclass of **Person** class.
  - **SavingsAccount** and **CheckingAccount** as subclasses of **Account** class.

  - **Object** is a supertype of any class or interface in Java.
Inheritance (implementation inheritance)

- **Interface**: a mechanism used to provide a ‘design’ (in the behavior portion of objects) that can be inherited by subclasses. That is, we are factoring out the behavior portion of objects.

- **Inheritance**: a mechanism used to provide a ‘design and implementation’ including fields that can be inherited by subclasses. That is, we are factoring out the data and behavior portions of objects.

- See `Person.java`, `Employee.java`, `Manager.java` (both with and without inheritance)
  - Enrich these three classes by incorporating Comparable interface into them for greater than, less than, or equal to comparisons.
  - Also don’t forget to add the usual things such as ‘equals’ and ‘toString’.
The **protected** modifier

- **public**: visible by any class
- **protected**: visible by itself and its subclasses
  (Actually, rules about protected are more complicated than that, but this is good enough for us for now.)
- **private**: visible only by itself

**More inheritance?**
- Yes, there is more, e.g., abstract classes, to learn on inheritance, and that will be one of the first main topics when you continue on to CSE 214 next semester.
Shape interface (revisited)

- Or, interface vs. inheritance revisited. Also single inheritance vs. multiple inheritance.
- Shape.java: this interface contains the common design of all geometric shapes.
- UseShape.java: See how Shape is used in UseShape
  - It was used much like a superclass (e.g., Person) was used in relation to the a subclass (e.g., Employee), i.e., Shape is superinterface to Circle and Rectangle classes.
  - A class can extend only one other class in Java. Thus, we say that Java is said to support single inheritance. This is really single implementation inheritance.
  - A class an also (in addition to the one class it can extend) implement as many interfaces as it wants to. Thus, we say that Java is said to support multiple inheritance. This is really multiple interface inheritance.
  - So, Java supports single implementation inheritance but multiple interface inheritance.
Summary

- How many super class can a Java class have?
  One

- How many super interfaces can a Java class have?
  As many as it wants

- How many super interfaces can a Java interface have?
  As many as it wants

- How does an interface inherit another interface?
  Using the ‘extends’ keyword
Array of persons, employees, and managers

- If you create an array with its element type `Person`, we can add `Employee` instances and `Manager` instances in addition to `Person` instances.
- This array is said to be *polymorphic*!
- It is acceptable to have these different types of objects in the same array because of the subtyping relationship among these types. You can see the benefit of subtyping working for us as we write programs using objects that enjoy inheritance!
- We have seen example of this sort using `Shape` and `UseShape`. Although there we used an interface and classes, classes among themselves work in the same way as long as there are supertype-subtype relationship established among them.
Object-oriented vs. function-oriented

- **Function-oriented**: function is the ‘master’ and objects or data are just being passed around between functions to be operated on, e.g.,
  - `foo(a, b)`
  - We did quite a bit of programming this way early in the semester before we started discussing objects. The static methods that we used then were like this although static methods themselves were part of an object, not a dynamic object but a static object. We are really talking about dynamic objects in this context.

- **Object-oriented**: object is the ‘master’ and it ‘owns’ its data and behavior (methods):
  - `a.foo(b)`
  - Here `a` is really a dynamic object.
Software development

1. Understand the requirements
2. Do the design
   - What classes
   - What fields/methods in each class
     . What is static, dynamic?
     . What is private, protected, public?
   - Inheritance and composition relationships
3. Implement the design
4. Test the implementation

Often iterating over the steps as you debug your implementation and/or design.
Test-first development

• You should see how your design will be used by use code later. That is, see how \texttt{UseX} will be using your \texttt{X}.

• Try to write some use code in the main of \texttt{UseX} to see how \texttt{X} will be used. That greatly helps you understand what \texttt{X} should provide.

• In fact, you should write the use code (\texttt{UseX}) first before you write the base code (\texttt{X}).

• We call this type of development \textit{test first development}.

• We did quite a bit of that this semester!