

Inheritance & Interfaces and Code Layout

The goal of code layout/formatting is to show logical structure

Good layout is shows intention, is consistent, improves readability, and withstands modification.

Slides adapted from Craig Zilles

Inheritance

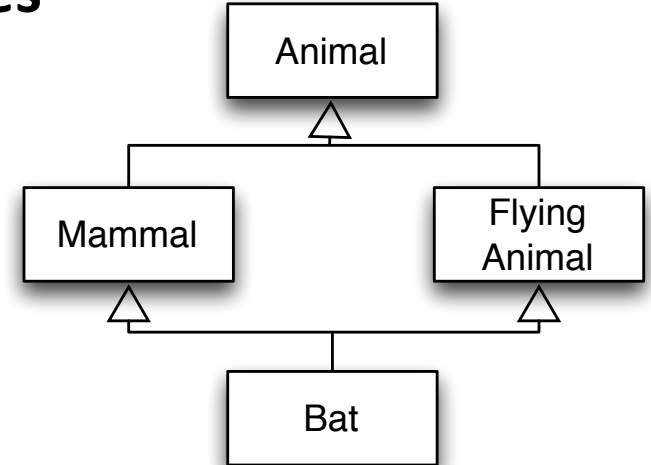
- **Super-type / Sub-type (extends in Java)**
 - **IsA** relationship; the sub-type isA version of super-type
- **Abstract:**
 - Cannot be instantiated, but describes the interface of what a given type can do.
- **Protected:**
 - Public to my sub-classes (transitively), private to others

Casting in Java

- What if you have an object reference in a super type and you want to access its sub-type only functionality?
- If you **_know_** what the sub-type is, just cast it:
 - `SuperType x = new SubType();`
 - `SubType xAsSubType = (SubType)x; // will except if wrong`
- If you aren't sure, then ask: `instanceof`
 - `if (x instanceof SubType) {`
 - then cast

Interfaces vs. Abstract Base Classes

- **Java objects can only extend one other class**
 - “single inheritance”
- **Sometimes logical inheritance hierarchies aren't trees**



- **Java provide Interfaces**
 - You can ‘implement’ any number of interfaces
 - List and Map are interfaces, while ArrayList and HashMap are classes

CourseGrades

■ What Section are you on?

- A. Section 1
- B. Section 2
- C. Section 3
- D. Section 4
- E. All Done

Which is best?

- A) `for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++){`
- B) `for (int i=0; i<str.length(); i++) {`
- C) `for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {`
- D) `for (int i = 0 ; i < str.length() ; i ++) {`
- E) `for(int i = 0 ; i < str.length() ; i ++){`

Which is better?

A) `for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++)`

B) `for (int i = 0;
 i < args.length;
 i++)`

C) Both are fine

D) Both are lacking

Which is better?

- A) `if (game[i][index] != c)`
- B) `if (game[i][index] != c)`
- C) Both are fine
- D) Both are lacking

Which is better?

- A) `char [][] game = new char[3][3];`
- B) `char [][] game = new char[3][3];`
- C) Both are fine
- D) Both are lacking

Hmmm...

- I like spacing operands like the following:

```
int x = a + b + c + d + 17;
```

- But in the below, I personally prefer the second option:

```
data[i][i] = data[i - 1][i - 1];
```

```
data[i][i] = data[i-1][i-1];
```

```
myStudentIndex = i*3+foo(i);
```

```
myGradeOffset = i+i*i-7;
```

```
data[i][i]=data[myStudentIndex][myGradeOffset];
```

Are you familiar with the ternary operator?

```
if (a) {  
    x = b;  
} else {  
    x = c;  
}
```

Are you familiar with the ternary operator?

```
if (a) {  
    x = b;  
} else {  
    x = c;  
}
```

```
x = a ? b : c;
```

What is wrong with this?

```
int foo = a + b == 10 ? c : d + e;
```

Which is better?

- A) `int parenthesis;`
 `parenthesis = 0;`
- B) `int parenthesis = 0;`
- C) Both are fine
- D) Both are lacking

Which is better?

A) `int paren = 0, eqnLength = eqn.length();`

B) `int paren = 0;`
`int eqnLength = eqn.length();`

C) Both are fine

D) Both are lacking

Which is better?

A)

```
if (three) {  
    System.out.println("Valid: " + value);  
}  
  
else {  
    System.out.println("Invalid");  
}
```

B)

```
if (three) {  
    System.out.println("Valid: " + value);  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Invalid");  
}
```

C) Both are fine

D) Both are lacking

Which is better?

A)

```
if (three) {  
    System.out.println("Valid");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Invalid");  
}
```

B)

```
if (three)  
    System.out.println("Valid");  
else  
    System.out.println("Invalid");
```

C) Both are fine

D) Both are lacking

Which is best?

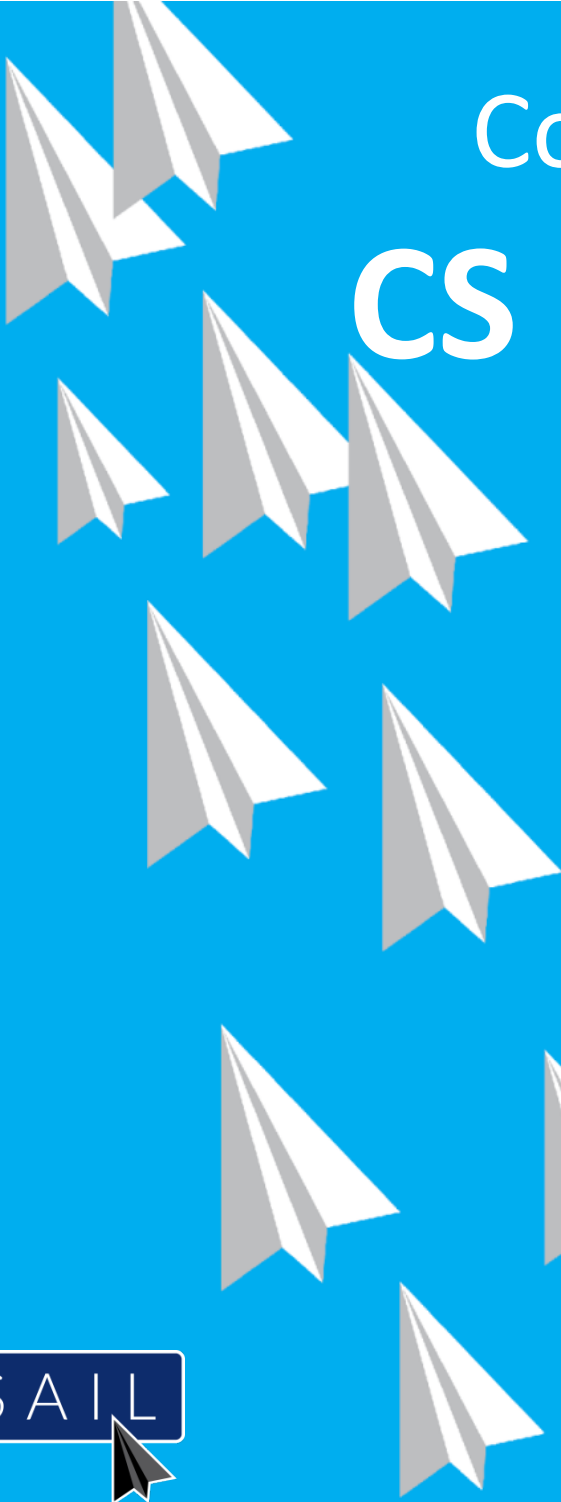
A) `if (prev_type==type&&type!=1&&type!=2) {`

B) `if (prev_type == type && type != 1 && type != 2) {`

C) `if ((prev_type == type) && (type != 1) && (type != 2)) {`

D) All are fine

E) All are lacking



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