Figure 15.0 Another inheritance example.

Let's define a **Person** class and then view a **Student** as a kind of **Person**.

```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    private String birthdate;

    public Person (String name, String birthdate) {
        this.name = name;
        this.birthdate = birthdate;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public String toString() {
        String result = "Name: " + name;
        result += "\nBirthdate: " + birthdate;
        return result;
    }
}
```

Here's an example usage of the **Person** class, in **main()**:

```
    int size = Integer.parseInt(keyb.readLine());
    Person[] list = new Person[size];

    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        String name = keyb.readLine();
        String birthdate = keyb.readLine();
        list[i] = new Person(name, birthdate);
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        System.out.println(              );   // print out i-th person?
```

Note that a **Person** is quite *non-specific*. There are many different kinds of **Person**. In particular, a **Student** is a kind of **Person**, so it's natural to make the **Student** class a child class of the **Person** class.

We'll do that on the next slide.