

```
class m static  
{  
    public static void main (String [] args)  
    {  
        sample static. putdata ();  
    }  
}
```

Nesting methods

```
class sample
```

```
{  
    int k = 5, F = 9;
```

```
void putdata ()
```

```
{  
    System.out.println (k);
```

```
}
```

```
void display ()
```

```
{
```

```
    putdata ();
```

```
    System.out.println (F);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

class m static

{

    public static void main (String args)

{

        sample s1 = new sample();

        s1.display();

}

y

V.V.I

Inheritance:

Deriving a class from a base class or existing class.

Types of Inheritance:

(i) Single Inheritance.

Class Base

{

    int a = 3;

    void showdata()

{

        System.out.println(a);

3

3

Class derived overloads Base

{

int c = 5;

void showvalue()

{

System.out.println(c);

}

}

Class mBase

{

Public static void main (String[] args)

{

Derived d = new derived();

d.showvalue();

d.showdata();

}

}

1) Single Inheritance

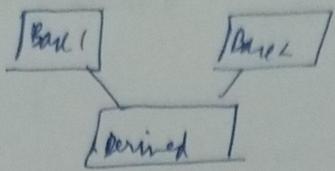
2, multiple inheritance - which is not supported by Java.

Multiple Inheritance is replaced by Interface.

Single

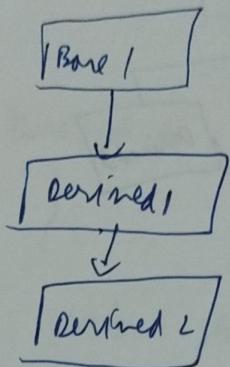
base

derived

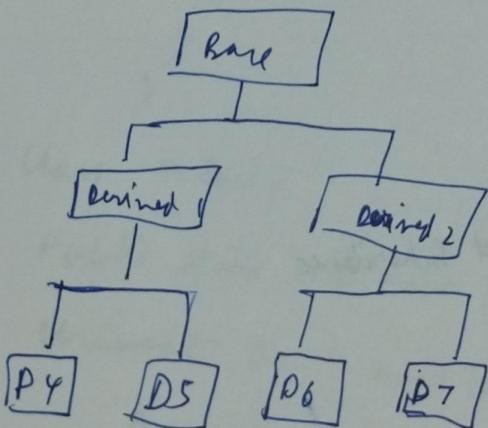


### 3) Multilevel Inheritance

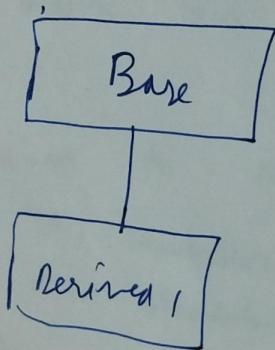
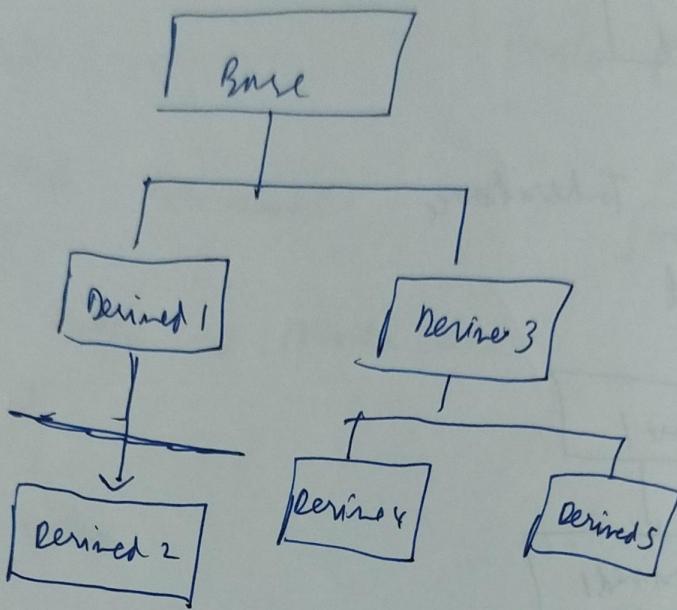
level by level



### 4) Hierarchical Inheritance



## Hybrid Inheritance



Class Base

Multilevel Inheritance

{

```
int k=4;
```

```
void show()
```

{

```
> System.out.println(k);
```

}

class Derived extends Base

{

void showData()

{

System.out.println("I am derived");  
}

}

class Derived 2 extends Base

{

void showData()

{

System.out.println("Derived 2");  
}

}

class mBase{

public static void main (String [] args){  
Derived2 d2 = new Derived2();

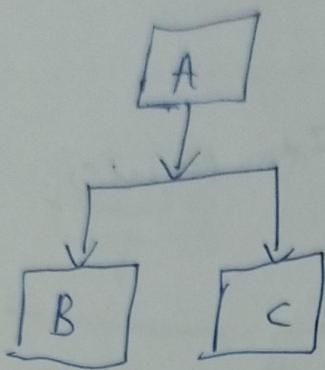
d2.showValue();

d2.showData();

d2.show();

}

# Hierarchical Inheritance



Program

Class A

{

void display()

{

System.out.println("I am Base");

}

}

Class B extends A

{

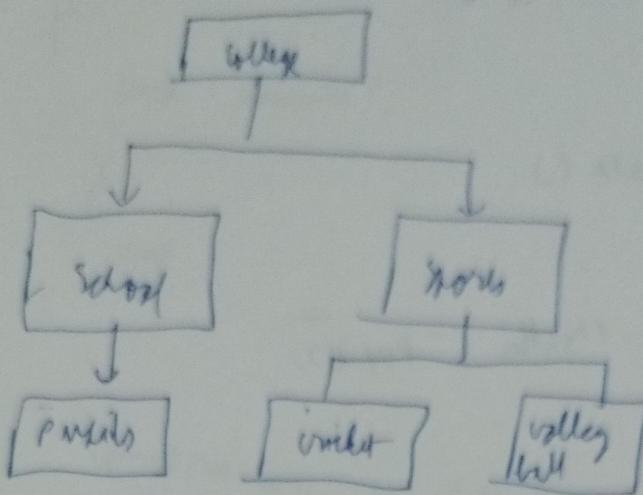
void displayData()

{

System.out.println("revised");

}

## Hybrid Inheritance



class College

{

int x = 4

void show()

{

System.out.println(k);  
}

}

class School extends College

{

void showdata()

{

System.out.println("Derived 1");

}

Class Pupil extends College

{

void Showdata ()

{

System.out.println ("Pupil");

}

Class Sports extends College

{

void Showdata ()

{

System.out.println ("Sports");

}

Class Cricket extends College

{

void Showdata ()

{

System.out.println ("Cricket");

}

Class      volleyball      extends      College

void      ShowData()

{

System.out.println("a = " + a);

Constructor      in      Instance

Class      Base

{

int a;

Base (int x)

{

a = x;

}

void      PutData()

{

System.out.println("a = " + a);

}

class Derived extends Base

int y;

derived() { int k, m; }

{

super(k);

y = m;

}

void Putdata()

{

super.Putdata();  
System.out.println(y);

}

class Derived

{

public static void main (String [] args)

{

Derived d1 = new Derived (5,6);

d1.Putdata();

)

)

class A

{

void display()

{

System.out.println("JAVA");

}  
}

class B extends A

{

void display()

{

super.display();

System.out.println("PROGRAM");

}

}

Class mBase

{

public static void main (String [] args)

B b1 = new B();

b1.display();

}  
JAVA  
PROGRAM

(CONSTRUCTOR - SUPER  
METHOD)

OVERRIDING - SUPER  
METHOD - SUPER  
KEYWORD

# Interface

Abstract class

multiple inheritance

→ no. of base class :

only one derived class

interface one

{

int a = 5;

void display();

}

class mentor implements one

{

int xc = 2;

void display()

{

System.out.println("HAI");

}

}

class xyz {

public static void main (String [] args)

{

~~new~~ <sup>new</sup> m1 = new mentor();

    m1.display();

}

interface I1

{

int x;

void show();

}

interface I2

{

int x;

void putdata();

}

User Board implements I1, I2

void putdata()

{

System.out.println("welcome");

}

~~class~~ class Computer

{

public static void main (String [] args)

{

Board b1 = new Board();

b1.show();

b1.putdata();

}

interface I1

```
{  
    int x;  
    void show();
```

}

interface I2

```
{  
    int x;  
    void putdata();
```

}

class Board implements I1, I2

```
{  
    int x;  
    void show()
```

{

```
    System.out.println("Hello");
```

}

)

One can another interface  $\Rightarrow$  extends is used.

class Computer

{

```
    public static void main (String [] args)
```

{

```
    I2 obj = new Board();
```

```
    obj.show();
```

```
    obj.putdata();
```

,

Create a three interface in Java program  
namely school, college, university with a class of home.  
~~Main~~ Main method class name - home.

interface School

{

int x;

void show();

}

interface College

{

int y;

void show();

}

interface University

{

int z;

void putdata();

}

class home implements School, College, University  
void putdata();

{

System.out.println("welcome");

}

class home

public static void main (String [] args)

{

home h1 = new home ();

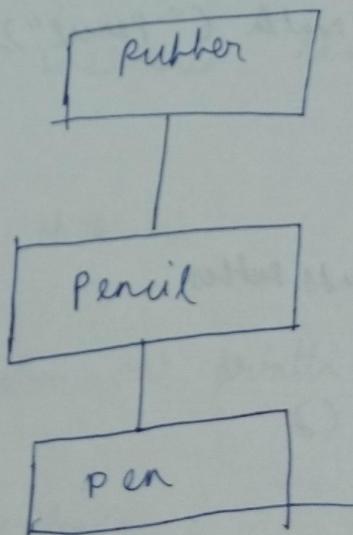
h1.show ();

h1.putdata ();

}

3

- 2) Create a class name Pen ~~is~~ from the existing class pencil which was derived under rubber class. Implement the constructor as well as ~~set~~ what type of inheritance is implemented in the above



class Rubber

{

int k = 2;

void show()

{

System.out.println(k);

}

}

class Pencil extends Rubber

{

void showdata()

{

System.out.println("Pencil");

}

}

class ~~Pen~~ Pen extends Rubber

{

void showdata()

{

System.out.println("Pen");

}

}

class PBorayf

public static void main (String [] args) {

    Pen p1 = new Pen ();

    p1.showvalue ();

    p1.showdata ();

    p1.show ();

}

}

interface name

{  
    void show ();  
    interface inner interface  
        { void display (); }  
}

class Book implements name.inner interface  
{

    void show ()

{

    System.out.println ("PARENT");

}

    void display ()

{

    System.out.println ("CHILD");

}

}

Class Sample

{

    Public static void main (String [] args)

{

        Book b1 = new Book();

        b1.show();

        b1.display();

    }

    It is possible by creating object creation  
    by creating instance variables,

}

    Name implements interface  
    ni;

    Book b1 = new Book();

    ni = b1;

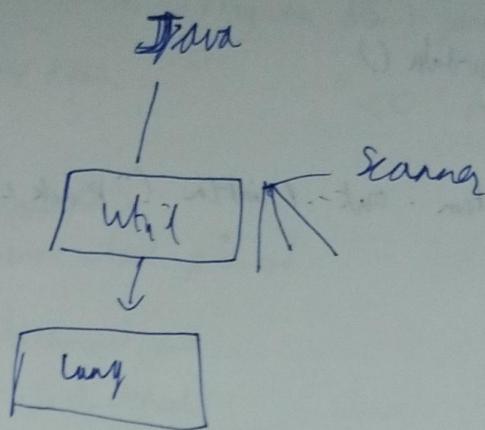
    ni.display();

    ni.show();

    }

Packages

import java.util.\*;



mkdir => making directory

cd => changing directory

package

new  
first  
package

Built-in package

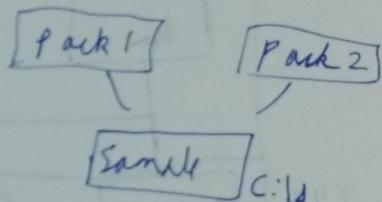
(or) predefined packages

Ex import java.util.\*;

Application

② java.lang

- String  
StringBuffer



Mkdir pack 1;

cd pack 1;

xyz.java

Package pack 1;

Class xyz

{

void display()

{

System.out.print  
("PACKAGE");

}

3

Package pack3;

Class ABC

{

void Showdata()

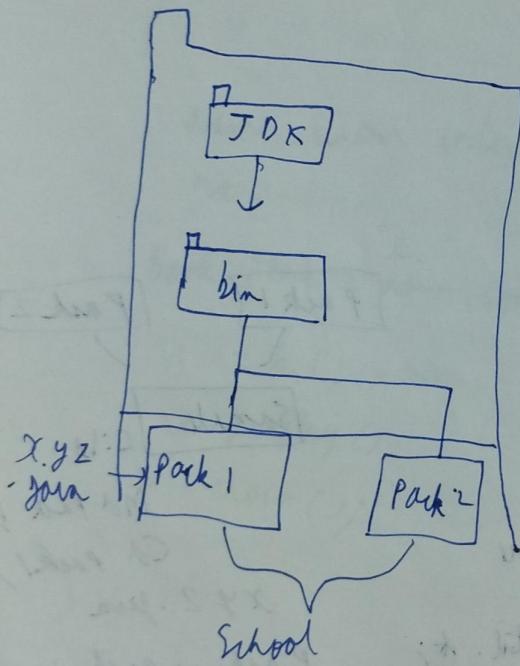
{

System.out.println("Pack3");

}

}

new



import pack1.xyz;

import pack2.ABC;

class School

{

xyz.x1 = new xyz();

ABC a1 = new ABC();

x1.display();

a1.Showdata();

}

C:\> java School

set the path

C:\> cd documents

C:\documents> java <

set path = "C:\program files\java"

set classpath = " " <C:\documents>java

C:\documents> .

java school .java <

C:\ document < /

java school

Exception

catch (Exception e)

{ system.out.println("Denominator must be zero & not +e");

y

finally

{ int a, b;  
if (c = a+b)

System.out.println(c);

Thread light weight  
Thread is a lifetime process. MultiThread is  
a heavy weight process.

- ↳ run()
- ↳ start()
- ↳ sleep()
- ↳ wait()
- ↳ notify()

Interface → Runnable  
class → Thread

class mythread implements Runnable  
int a;

mythread (int x){  
a = x;

void run()

System.out.println(a);

Write a Java program implementing the  
program of exception handling (User-defined  
and Predefined).

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class Main  
{  
    public static void main (String [] args)  
{  
        try  
        {  
            int a,b;  
            int c = a+b;  
            System.out.println (c);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

catch (ArithmeticException e)

```
{  
    System.out.println ("Correct the value "+e);  
}
```

catch (DivideByZeroException ex)

```
{  
    System.out.println ("Division not by zero "+ex);  
}
```

}

try

```
{  
    int a = 5, b=0;  
    int c = a/b;
```

}

class mainthread

{

public static void main (String [ ] args)

{

mythread mt = new mythread (5, 6);

mt.start ();

}

class mythread extends Thread

{

int a, b;

is true mythread (int x, int y) {super();}

{ constructor x is thread }

a = x; // will update parent class  
b = y; // ( ) new ( )

void run ()

System.out.println (a);

}

class mainthread

{

public static void main (String [ ] args)

{

mythread mt = new mythread (5, 6);

mt.start ();

}

Over flow

(a) what we expect

```
string query = "Select * FROM customers";
resultset resultset = statement.executeQuery(query);
while(result.set.next()){
    string name = result.getstring("name");
    int age = result.getInt("age");
    system.out.println("Name:" + name + "Age:" + age);
```