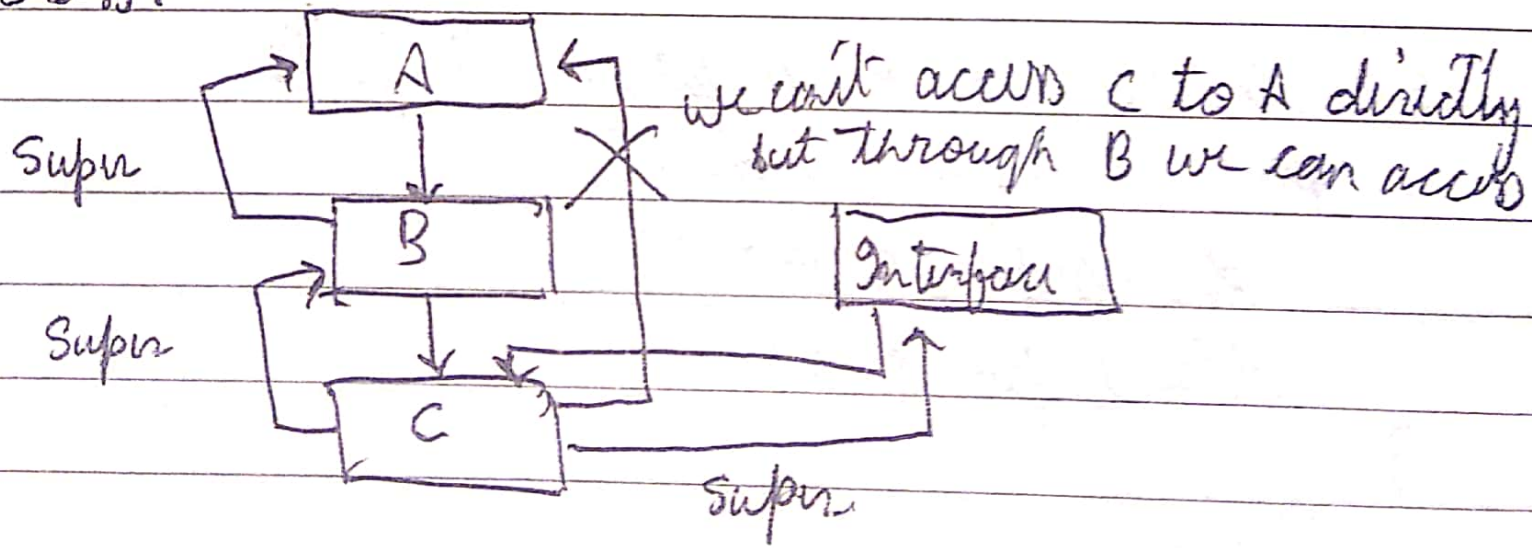
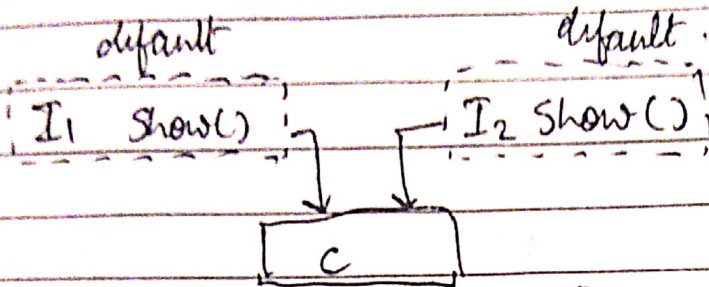


★ Super Keyword :

with `super` we can access immediate parent members which are overridden by child class.



ambiguity problem :



- ① if Show() is abstract then override in C and use.
- ② if Show() are default then call them using super keyword.

```
I1.super.Show()
I2.super.Show()
```

in this manner.

```
interface di1 {
    default void Show() {
        Sop("Show of di1");
    }
}
```

```
interface di2 {
    default void Show() {
        Sop("Show of di2");
    }
}
```

```
class SuperInterfaceDemo implements i, i2 {
    public void Show() {
        di1.super.Show();
        di2.super.Show();
    }
}
```


Whenever child class constructor is called Parent class constructor is called



```
Public Static void main (String[] args) {  
    SuperInterfaceDemo obj = new SuperInterfaceDemo();  
    obj.Show();  
}  
}
```

* Super keyword override member:

```
Class P {  
    Protected int a;  
    P() {  
        a = 10;  
    }  
}
```

(If there is only parameterized and no default constructor you need to call it with super in child.)
(So always make default constructor of parent)

```
Class C extends P {  
    Protected int a;  
    C() {  
        a = 15  
    }  
}
```

this is done automatically by compiler.

super()

```
void Show() {  
    S.O.P("Child class a = " + a);  
    S.O.P("Parent class a = " + Super.a);  
}
```

```
Public Static void main (String[] args) {  
    C obj = new C();  
    obj.Show();  
}
```

class P1 {

public void display() {
 s.o.p("display of P1");

}

}

class C1 extends P1 {

public void display() {
 s.o.p("display of C1");

}

void show() {

 display();
 super.display();

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

 C obj = new C();
 obj.show();

}

}

* Super Keyword - Private member in child class:

class P3 {

 private int l, w;

 P3() {

 l = 10;

 w = 15;

 }

 public void show() {

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```
S.O.P(L*W);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class C3 extends P3 {
```

```
    int l, w;
```

```
    C3() {
```

```
        l = 5;
```

```
        w = 7;
```

```
    }
```

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

```
        C3 obj = new C3();
```

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

```
    }
```

```
}
```

- This will generate output 150 not 35 as show is binded with private member l, w of P3 class not P3() and show() one. encapsulation together hence, output 150.

```
class P4 {
```

```
    private int l, w;
```

```
    P4(int a, int b) {
```

```
        l = a;
```

```
        w = b;
```

```
    public void area() {
```

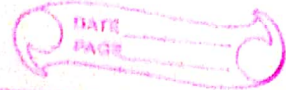
```
        S.O.P(l*w);
```

```
}
```

```
class C4 extends P4 {
```

```
    int l, w;
```

explicit call of



```
C1 (int a, int b) {  
    Super(a, b);
```

~~Super~~
Parent constructor.

```
    l = a;  
    w = b;
```

```
}
```

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

```
    C1 obj = new C1(10, 7);  
    obj.area();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

* instanceof operator:

s.o.p (obj instanceof C3);

returns false ← → returns true if obj is object of C3
if obj not object of C3.

* Command line argument:

```
class CmdDemo {
```

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

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

```
            s.o.p(args[i]);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

D:\con Java> javac CmdDemo.java

D:\con Java> java CmdDemo Anil Sunil Ajay

O/p - Anil
Sunil
Ajay