

1. Multiple inheritance

The multiple inheritance doesn't support by Java, if we execute it, the ambiguity error will occur. To overcome from it we have interface. i.e. i will explain each one with example.

Ex 1

```
class A {
    void m1()
    {
        S.o.p("m1");
    }
}
class B {
    void m2()
    {
        S.o.p("m2");
    }
}
class C extends A, B // Error.
here we can't use two classes
extends same time
```

Interface:

It is 100% Abstract; here the above thing can come over from this

Ex

```
Interface A {
    void m3();
}
Interface B {
    void m4();
}
```

Class C implements A, B {
public void ~~main~~ }
}

This can be done in interface

2.

```
int
for (i=1; i<=5; i++)
{
    int
    for (j=1; j<=i; j++)
    {
        S.o.p(" ");
    }
    S.o.p("\n");
}
```

3. Abstract & interface.

~~Abstract~~

```
interface A {
    void m1();
    void m2();
    void m3();
    Abstract void m4();
}
```

```
class B extends A {
    public void m1() {
        S.o.p("m1");
    }
    public void m2() {
        S.o.p("m2");
    }
    public void m3() {
        S.o.p("m3");
    }
    public void m4() {
        S.o.p("m4");
    }
}
```

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public class Qum {

P.S.V.M (static? org)?

B ~~object~~ c1 = new B;

c1.m1();

c1.m2();

c1.m4(1);

c1.m5();

~~B~~ ~~c2 = new A;~~

B c2 = new A;

c2.m1();

c2.m2();

c2.m4();

c1.m5(); //

End.

→

4. parameterized content.

→ class A {

int Empid = 10;

String name = "Aman";

S.O.P (Id + "is" + name);

} name c1

P.S.V.M (static? org)?

A ~~c1~~ = new A;

Q. ~~Empid~~, (12, 10, Qum);

Q. Empid2 (13, present);

13.

5.)

instance variable, local variable,
static variable.

class

public class Qum {

static int d = 20;

int A = 10;

int B = 20;

} instance variable.

public S.V.M (static? org)?

Qum q1 = new Qum();

int c = A + B;

S.O.P (c);

Q1.m3();

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class main {

void

int g = 40;

int x = 20;

int y = g + x;

S.O.P (y);

int y = g + A // Err

or local variable can't

call instance variable.

static

static void m3()

{ int q3 = d + 200;

}