OOP Lab Report - 02

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Tasks:

- 1. Implement single level inheritance
- 2. Implement multi level inheritance
- 3. Implement hybrid inheritance
- 4. Implement hierarchical inheritance

Task 01: Implement single level inheritance

```
🧃 R01.java 🗴
         package package01;
    class A{
        int x;
        int y;
        void displayXY(int x, int y) {
             System.out.println("X + Y: "+(x+y));
    //Implementing single level inheritance
    class B extends A{
         int z;
        void displayXYZ(int x, int y, int z) {
             System.out.println("X + Y + Z: "+(x+y+z));
    public class R01 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
             A object1 = new A();
             B \text{ object2} = \text{new } B();
             object1.displayXY(1,2);
             object2.displayXYZ(1,2,3);
>
```

Conclusion:

In this code, we have implemented single level inheritance using Java. We created two classes A and B and class B is the child class of parent class A. Therefore, objects under class B inherits the class variables of class A and prints the 2nd line of the output when the code is run.

Task 02: Implement multi level inheritance

```
🍇 R01.java 🗴
    package package01;
 567
     class A{
         int x;
         void displayX(int x) {
             System.out.println("X: "+x);
     class B extends A{
         int y;
         void displayXY(int x, int y) {
13
             System.out.println("X + Y: "+(x+y));
     class C extends B{
         int z;
         void displayXYZ(int x, int y, int z) {
             System.out.println("X + Y + Z: "+(x+y+z));
24
```

```
public class R01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A object1 = new A();
        B object2 = new B();
        C object3 = new C();

        object1.displayX(1);
        object2.displayXY(1,2);
        object3.displayXYZ(1,2,3);
}

34 }
```

Conclusion:

In this code, we have implemented multi level inheritance using Java. We created a total of 3 classes A, B and C. Class C is the child class of parent class B, and class B is the child class of parent class A. Therefore, objects under class C inherits the class variables of class B and objects under class B inherits the class variables of class A. So, it prints the 2nd and 3rd line of the output when the code is run.

Task 03: Implement hybrid inheritance

```
    R01.java 

x

                 < 주부를 다 [주병점] 설설[</p>
    package package01;
 0
     class D{
         int d;
         void displayD(int d) {
              System.out.println("D:"+d);
 0
     class A extends D{
         int x;
         void displayXD(int x) {
              System.out.println("X + D: "+(x+d));
14
     class B extends A{
         int y;
         void displayXYD(int x, int y) {
              System.out.println("X + Y + D: "+(x+y+d));
```

```
class C extends A{
         int z;
         void displayXZD(int x,int z){
              System.out.println("X + Z + D: "+(x+z+d));
     public class R01 {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
              A object1 = new A();
              B \text{ object2} = \text{new } B();
              C \text{ object3} = \text{new } C();
              D \text{ object4} = \text{new } D();
              object4.displayD(5);
              object1.displayXD(1);
              object2.displayXYD(1,2);
              object3.displayXZD(1,3);
46
```

Conclusion:

In this code, we have implemented hybrid inheritance using Java. We created a total of 4 classes A, B,C and D. Class B and C both are the child classes of parent class A. And class A is a child class of class D. Here class A extends class D and class B and class C extends class A. Therefore, applying both multi-level and hierarchical inheritance concepts in one package. Finally, two types of inheritances makes for the hybrid inheritance.

Task 04: Implement hierarchical inheritance

```
🥳 R01.java 🗴
        package package01;
 •
5
    class A{
        int x;
        void displayX(int x) {
            System.out.println("X: "+x);
    class B extends A{
        int y;
        void displayXY(int x, int y) {
            System.out.println("X + Y: "+(x+y));
    class C extends A{
        int z;
        void displayXYZ(int x, int z) {
            System.out.println("X + Z: "+(x+z));
24
    }
```

```
public class R01 {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    A object1 = new A();
    B object2 = new B();
    C object3 = new C();
    object1.displayX(1);
    object2.displayXY(1,2);
    object3.displayXYZ(1,3);
}

object3.displayXYZ(1,3);
}
```

Conclusion:

In this code, we have implemented hierarchical inheritance using Java. We created a total of 3 classes A, B and C. Class B and C both are the child classes of parent class A. Therefore, objects under both class B and class C inherits the class variables of class A. But class B and class C do not share any properties between each other. So, it prints the 2nd and 3rd line of the output when the code is run, where y and z variables are class variables of class B and class C respectively.