

## Assignment - (2)

Java

(22)

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Q. What is inheritance and describe the types of inheritance

Sol:

Inheritance

The method to create a hierarchy b/w classes by inheriting from other classes

There are 5 types of inheritance

1. Single inheritance
2. Multi inheritance
3. Multiple inheritance
4. Hierarchical inheritance
5. Hybrid inheritance

In this multiple inheritance does not support Java to overcome we use interface.

Single Inheritance:-

```
class A {
```

```
    int a;
```

```
    void display A() {
```

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

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class B extends A {
```

```
    int b;
```

```
    void display B() {
```

```
        System.out.println("b="+b);
```

```
    }
```

```
}  
public class Single inheritance Example {
```

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

```

Bobj = new B();
obj a = 20;
obj b = 30;
obj : display A();
obj : display B();

```

Output:

a = 20 ; b = 30

### Multilevel inheritance

```

class A {
    public void display A() {
        System.out.println("Inside display A");
    }
    class B extends A {
        public void display B() {
            System.out.println("Inside display B");
        }
    }
    public class main {
        public static void main (String[] args) {
            C obj = new C();
            obj : display A();
            obj : display B();
            obj : display c();
        }
    }
}

```

Output:

This animal eats Food  
The dog barks  
This animal eats Food  
The cat meows.

### Multiple Inheritance

```

class A {
    void method A() {
        System.out.println("method From class A");
    }
}
Interface B {

```

```

    void method B();
}
interface i {
    void method c();
}
class B extends A implements B, c {
    public void method B() {
        System.out.println ("Method from interface B");
    }
    public void method c() {
        System.out.println ("Method from interface c");
    }
}
public class multiple inheritance example {
    public static void main (String[] args) {

```

Output:

```

D obj = new D();
Method from class A Obj: method A();
Method from Interface Obj: Method B();
B and C Obj: Method c();

```

Hybrid inheritance:-

```

class Grand father {
    public void display show G() {
        System.out.println ("He is grand father");
    }
}
class Father extends Grand father {
    public void show F() {
        System.out.println ("He is Father");
    }
}
class Son extends Father {
    public void shows S() {

```



```
System.out.println("He is son");
```

}

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

```
    Son Obj = new Son();
```

```
    Obj.shows();
```

```
    Obj.showF();
```

```
    Obj.showG();
```

```
    Daughter Obj2 = new Daughter();
```

## 2) Exception Handling

Exception is an error that occurs during the execution of program. Key components of Exception handling.

1. Try block: This is where you write the code that might throw an exception. If an exception occurs, the execution of the block stops.

2. Catch block: This block contains code that is executed if an error occurs in try block. Block of code to be executed if an error occurs in try.

3. Finally block - This block contains code that is executed regardless of whether an exception was thrown or not.

4. Throw statement - This is used to explicitly throw an exception from a method or block of code.