java.util. Random This is a random number generator. Inheritance ---- IS A relation To establish parent child relation ----extends When we create Employee object ------ Person object is created first and then the employee object is created!!! Constructor Calling Sequence = Object Creation Sequence Super most class constructor is called first, followed by next sub class,.....followed by the current subclasses Multi LEVEL Hierarchy ----- D isa C, C isa B, B isa A }} super most class is A Α Ī В C D One class can have many subclasses C isa B E isa B One class CANNOT have many super classes !!! THAT means one class can have ONLY ONLY ONLY 1 super class That means JAVA does not support MULTIPLE inheritance using extends KEYWORD !!!! If B isa A then I cannot say B isa Z also (NOT ALLOWED) One advantage of Inheritance is that -- sub class can REUSE the methods and properties of super class.

super() = this calls the no-parameter/default constructor of the super class

- = If written ,this line MUST be the first line of the code in CHILD constructor
- = If not written, the compiler will add it on its own automatically

super.show() = this will call the show method of the super class
= super keyword ACTS as a "this" of Person (SUPER CLASS)

java.lang. Object class.

Object class is the super class of all the classes by default. ROOT of java object hierarchy!!! We do not write extends Object but still Object becomes the super class of every class by default

Object class methods

1	getClass	
2	clone()	
3	toString()	it returns a string made up of package qualified class name @ hex address When we put obj in sysout System.out.println(obj) internally obj.toString() is called and the result is displayed.
4	equals()	
5	hashcode()	
6	wait()	
7	notify	
8	notifyAll	
9	finalize()	

OVERRIDE A METHOD ??????

Writing another implementation in the sub class of the same signature method already present in superclass!!!!

HW ----- Override toString in Employee class, Person class, TechnicalBook class!!!

Create the respective objects in TestObject and show them in sysout.

Overloading ---- constructor overloading , function overloading Overriding ---- method/function overriding

POLYMORPHISM ----- POLY = many , MORPHS = forms/implementations of methods !!!!

TWO types of POLYMORPHISM ------

1. Overloading = One method name MANY forms , BUT the signatures are different

Overloading Overriding We can write all the forms/implementations We can write all the in one CLASS forms/implementation in super and sub classes of inheritance method name is SAME but signatures method signatures must be same MUST be different return type, name and parameter list must be same This is called as COMPILE time This is called as RUN time Polymorphism !!! polymorphism This is called as dynamic polymorphism This is also called as static polymorphism

```
We create a hierarchy
Study.isa. TestInheritanceConcepts
{
}

create a hierarchy

Alpha ---- fa() ---- sysout Alpha
Beta isa Alpha fb() ---- sysout Beta
Theta isa Beta fc () ---- sysout Theta
Gama isa Theta fd() ---- sysout Gama
Delta isa Beta
```

When we create an object

The object can call all its visible super class methods

Its own methods

HW --- complete the Alpha hierarchy assignment discussed in lecture

HW ---- add a class study.isa.Patient in the Person hierarchy
Patient is a Person

Properties ---- bloodGroup , bp , heartRate Write 2 constructors getters and setters and override toString

Write a class User2 in same package
Create patient objects using parameterized constructors
Show all patient details using toString
Show patient name and bp only using getters

HW ----- add a class study.isa.PartTimeEmployee in Person Hierarchy
PartTimeEmployee isa Employee
Numbers of hours
write 2 constructors getters setters and override tostring

Write a class User3

Main

create ParttimeEmployee objects using parametrized constructors show all details using toString show name , department and number hours using getters



