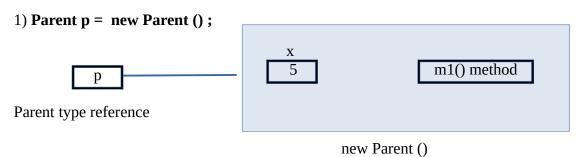
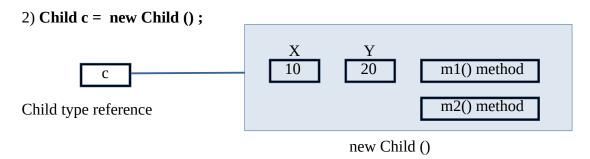
Object and Reference

```
class Parent
{
  int x=10;
  void m1()
  {
    System.out.println("parent method");
  }
  }
  class Child extends Parent
  {
  int y=20;
  void m2()
  {
    System.out.println("child method");
  }
}
```

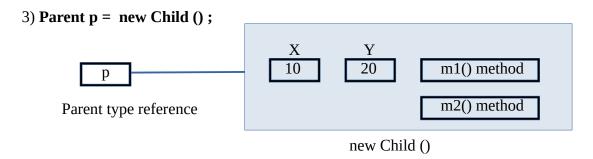


```
// Valid operation
system.out.println(p.x);
p.m1();

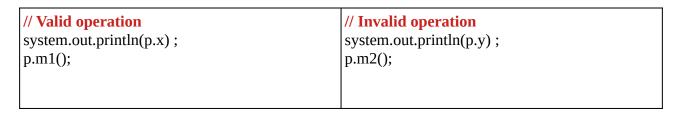
// Invalid operation
system.out.println(p.y);
p.m2();
```

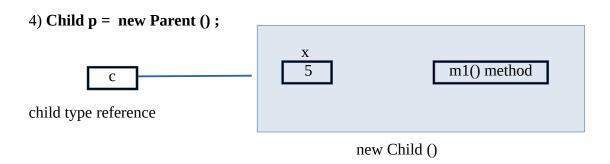


```
// Valid operation
system.out.println(c.x);
c.m1();
system.out.println(c.y);
c.m2();
```



Point to parent's member only



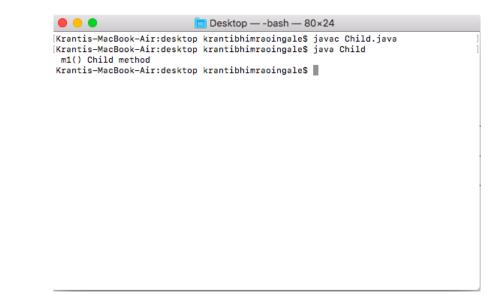


Not valid as memory for Child class is not allocated.

Example 1.

```
class Parent
{
  void m1()
{
  System.out.println("m1() parent method");
}
}
class Child extends Parent
{
  void m1()
{
  System.out.println(" m1() Child method");
}
  void m2()
{
  System.out.println("m2() child method");
}
  public static void main(String arg[])
{
  Parent P=new Child();
  P.m1();
}
}
```

Output:

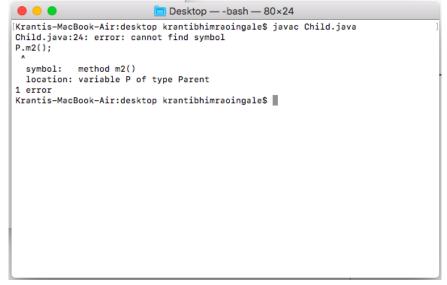


At Compile time compiler checks m1() of parent but RunTime Child object is created.therefore m1() of Child executed.

Example 2.

```
class Parent
{
  void m1()
{
  System.out.println("m1() parent method");
}
}
class Child extends Parent
{
  void m1()
{
   System.out.println(" m1() Child method");
}
  void m2()
{
  System.out.println("m2() child method");
}
  public static void main(String arg[])
{
  Parent P=new Child();
  P.m1();
  P.m2();
}
}
```

Output:



At Compile time compiler checks m2() of parent. But Parent don't have m2() method there will get Compile Time Error

Example 3.

```
class Parent
{
static void m1()
{
System.out.println("m1() parent method");
}
}
class Child extends Parent
{
static void m1()
{
System.out.println(" m1() Child method");
}
public static void main(String arg[])
{
Parent P=new Child();
P.m1();
}
}
```

Output:



static methods are specific to class, not with Object. Therefore parent class m1() method called.