**JAVA CONCEPT**

JAVA PRIMARY FOREIGN KEY CODE EXPLANATION

https://examples.javacodegeeks.com/enterprise-java/hibernate/hibernate-foreign-key-example/

EXCERCISE

* https://www.javatpoint.com/java-programs
* https://www.javatpoint.com/array-in-java

Declare or initialize is different

* Declare:: you declare something like int id=1 or int id
* Initialize:: you initialize a variable which are declared like (id already declare or you provide value)

Constructor and method

Constructor

* For initializing a state of an object(initialize or store an object)
* Not return any value
* Compile give a default constructor

Method

* To expose an action(perform any action)
* Return value
* Method provided by compiler

STATIC always print on first

* Variable :: used for constant declaration
* Method :: not to write method call (method declaration required)
* Block :: static{sysout(“hello”)}

Required for this

* Make a method or pass parameter which have same name as declaration variable so for we used this.roll=roll
* Otherwise roll= r

This keyword is ridding on amuse park

Inheritance

* Multiple inheritance is not supported in java through class
* Single, multilevel, hierarchical
* Hybrid = multiple+hierarchical
* Alway use child class to access any thing from super or parent class

Aggregation

* Code reuse is also best achieved by aggregation when there is no is-a relationship

Overloading

* Same name but Different parameters
* add(**int** a,**int** b) / add(**int** a,**int** b,**int** c)
* add(**int** a, **int** b) / add(**double** a, **double** b)

OverRidding

* Child class has the same method declared in the parent
* Method overriding is used for runtime polymorphism

difference between overloading and overriding

Link: https://www.javatpoint.com/method-overloading-vs-method-overriding-in-java

Keyword

* Static
* Final : can not override content
* Super: just take content from the parent class where the method or variable same as the parent declared by super.<method/variable name>
* this

Polymorphisam

Parent class na object ma child class ni value set karava upcasting meaning implements no use thay 6e

Instance of

Check these reference variable belongs to this class

Abstract

Show user require methods and hide internal things

* Abstract class have abstrac method
* It has abstract or non abstract methods
* Abstract class have constructor,static or final keyword so we can not over ride [parent methods in child
* Doc : <https://www.javatpoint.com/abstract-class-in-java>

Interface

Je method interface ma create kari aene koi class ma implement kari ne use kari sakay

Difference between inheritance and interface

* Doc : https://www.javatpoint.com/nested-interface
* Inheritance does not extend more than one class at time
* Interface Class implements more than one interfaces
  + Any interface has all abstract methods



Interface a{

void show()

}

Interface b extends a{

void print(){sysout(“print”)}

}

Class c implements b{

public void print(){sysout(“print”)}

public void show(){sysout(“show”)}

}

Class test{

A obj = new c()

obj.print()

obj.show()

Wrapper class

* Convert primitive to object same wise versa

ENTITY, ENTITIES, and ENTITY SET

* Entity entities entity-set
* An entity is a real-world object that has actual value and we can not define it in er diagram
* An entity set is a collection of entities that have a blueprint of entity data and we define by a rectangle in er
* Entity sets have attributes or it shows in ER as an ellipsis