

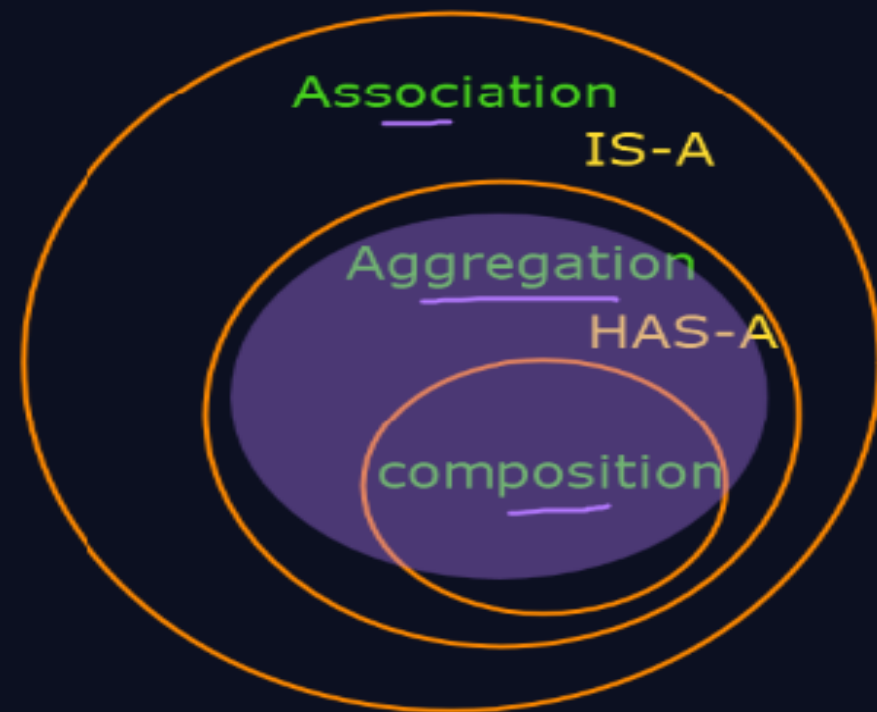
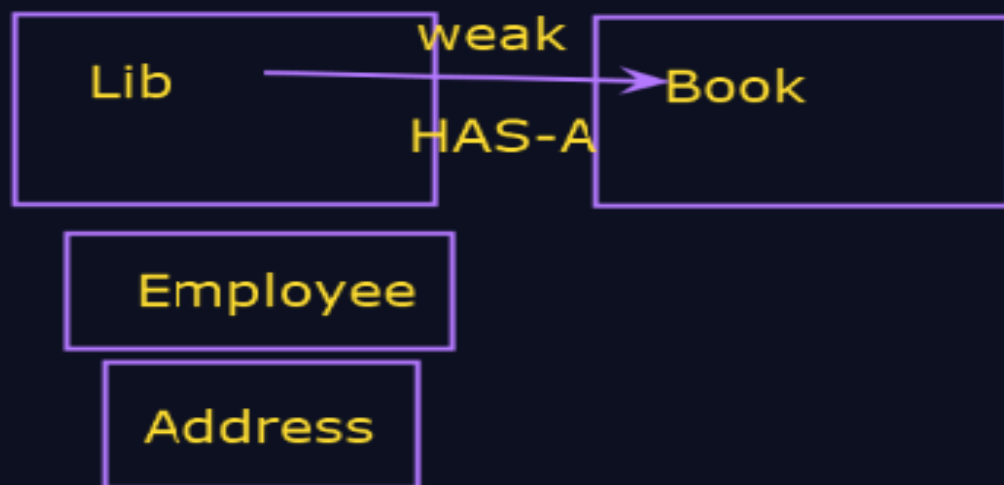
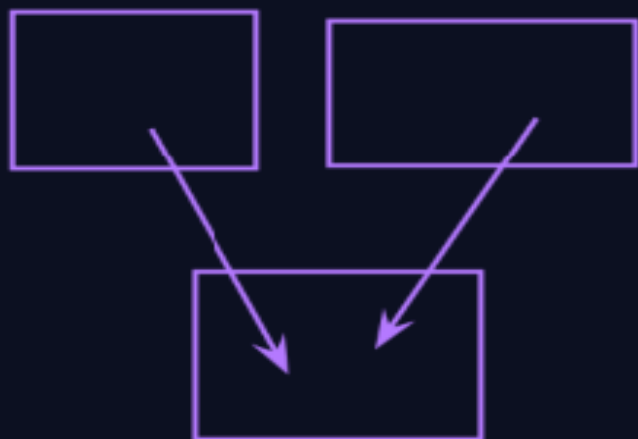


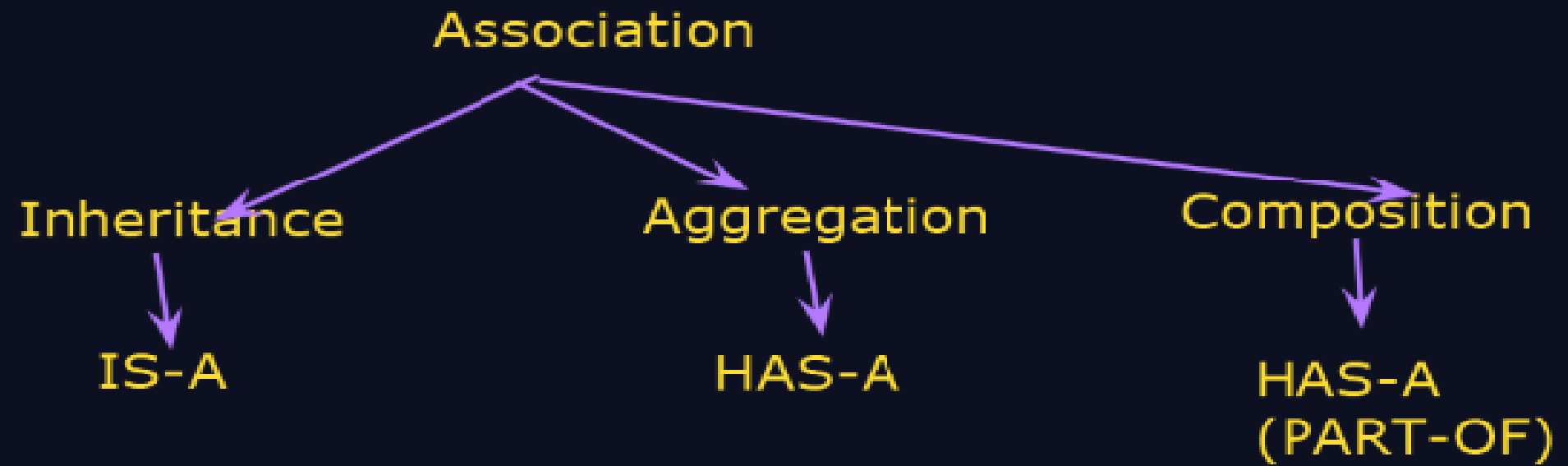
Object Oriented Programming with Java (OOPJ)

Session 5: Arrays

Kiran Waghmare

}
}





```
class Employee{  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    Address a; //HAS-A relationship with Address class
```

```
    Employee(int id, String name, Address a)  
    {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
        this.a = a;  
    }
```

```
    void display()  
    {  
        System.out.println(id+" "+name);  
        System.out.println(a.city+" "+a.state+" "+a.country);  
    }
```

```
}  
  
class Address{  
    String city, state, country;
```

```
String type;  
  
Engine(String type){  
    this.type = type;  
}  
}
```

```
class Car{  
    String model;  
    Engine e; //Composition (Strong HAS-A Relationship)  
  
    Car(String model, String type)  
    {  
        this.model = model;  
        this.e = new Engine(type); //Creating an object inside the  
    }  
  
    void display()  
    {  
        System.out.println(model+" "+e.type);  
    }  
}  
  
class CompositionDemo{
```

```
,  
  
class Car{  
    String model;  
    Engine e;//Composition (Strong HAS-A Relationship)  
  
    Car(String model, String type)  
    {  
        this.model =model;  
        this.e = new Engine(type);//Creating an object inside the  
    }  
  
    void display()  
    {  
        System.out.println(model+" "+e.type);  
    }  
}  
  
class CompositionDemo{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        Car c1 = new Car("BMW", "X6");  
        c1.display();  
    }  
}
```

```
class Engine{  
    String type;  
  
    Engine(String type){  
        this.type = type;  
    }  
}
```

```
class Car{  
    String model;  
    Engine e;//Composition (Strong HAS-A Relationship)  
  
    Car(String model, String type)  
    {  
        this.model =model;  
        this.e = new Engine(type);//Creating an object inside the constructor  
    }  
  
    void display()  
    {  
        System.out.println(model+" "+e.type);  
    }  
}
```

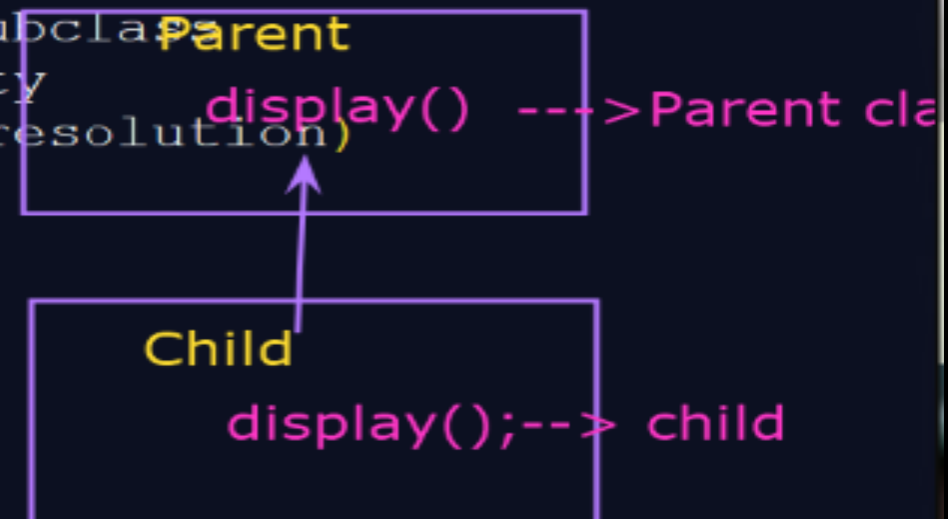
```
class CompositionDemo{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        Car c1 = new Car("BMW", "X6");  
        c1.display();  
    }  
}
```

its superclass, it is called method overriding.

- Allows runtime polymorphism
- provides specific implementation in the subclass
- enhance the modularity and code reusability
- supports dynamic method dispatch(runtime resolution)

Rules for Method overriding:

- 1. Same method Name
- 2. Same parameters
- 3. IS-A relations (extends)
- 4. Same return type



Access Modifier: public, Protected, default, Private



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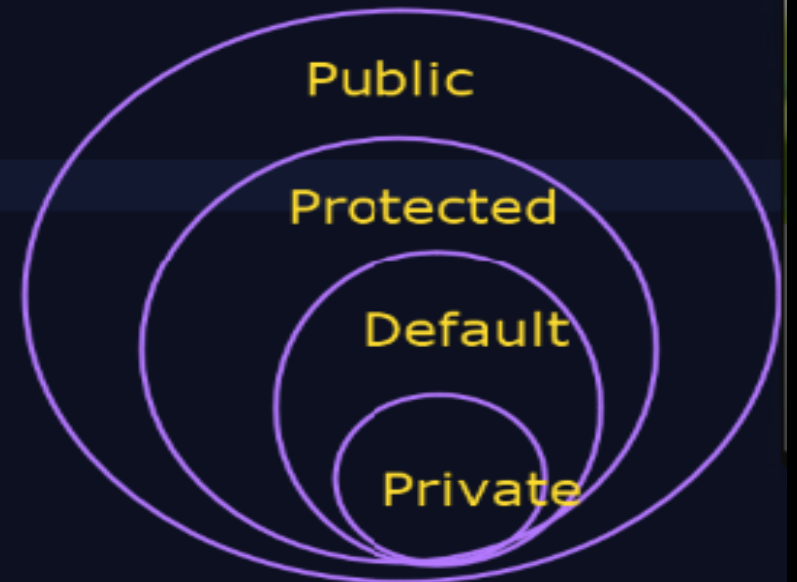
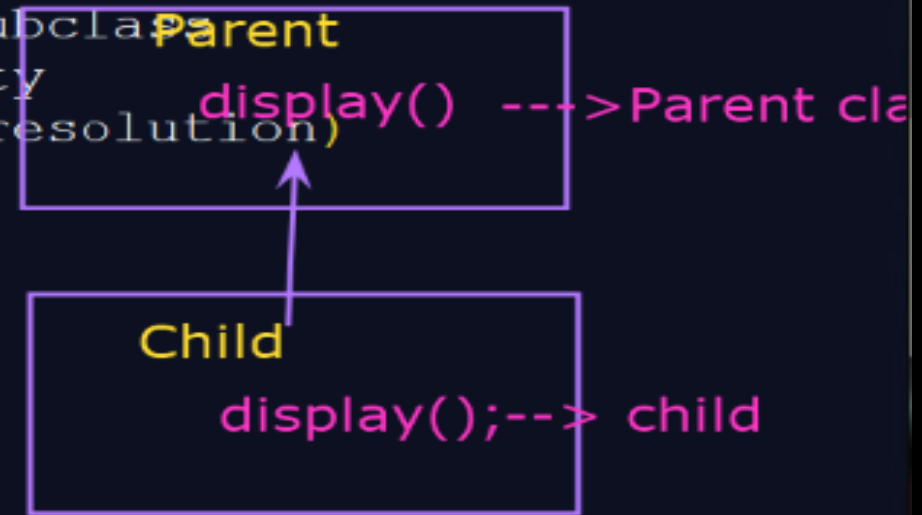
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Rules for Method overriding:

-
1. Same method Name
 2. Same parameters
 3. IS-A relations (extends)
 4. Same return type

Access Modifier: public, Protected, default, Private

- Public: class, Package, Subclass, Global
- Protected: class, Packages, Subclass
- Default: class, Package
- Private: class



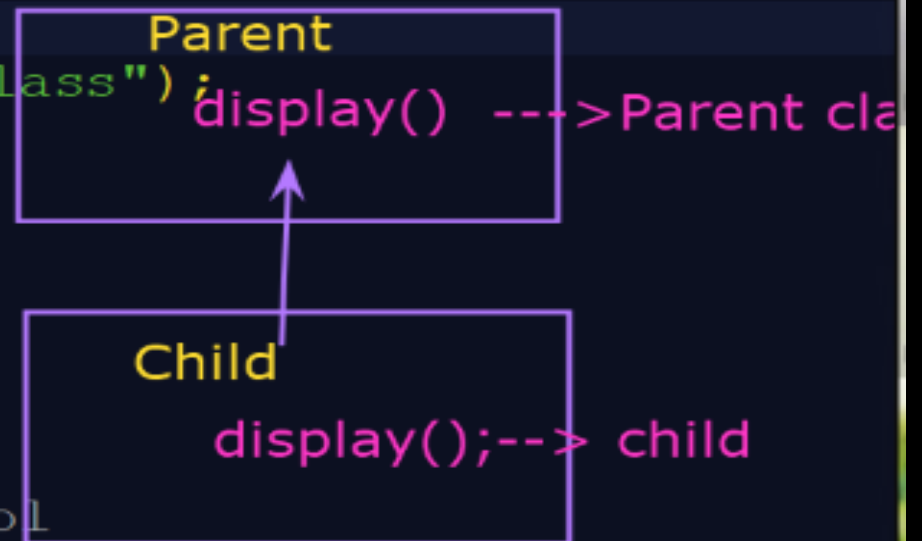
```
=class Parent{
=    protected void display(){
        System.out.println("Display()::Parent class");
    }
}

=class Child extends Parent{
    @Override
    //protected or public
=    void display(){// Method Overriding
        //default: Error: Access modifier control

        System.out.println("Display()::Child class");
    }
}

=class OverridingDemo3{
=    public static void main(String args[]){

        Child c = new Child();
        c.display();
    }
}
```



	ACCESS LEVELS			
MODIFIER	Class	Package	Subclass	Everywhere
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected	Y	Y	Y	N
default	Y	Y	N	N
private	Y	N	N	N