// Java program to illustrate the

// concept of single inheritance

import java.io.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.util.\*;

class one {

public void print\_geek()

{

System.out.println("Geeks");

}

}

class two extends one {

public void print\_for() { System.out.println("for"); }

}

// Driver class

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

two g = new two();

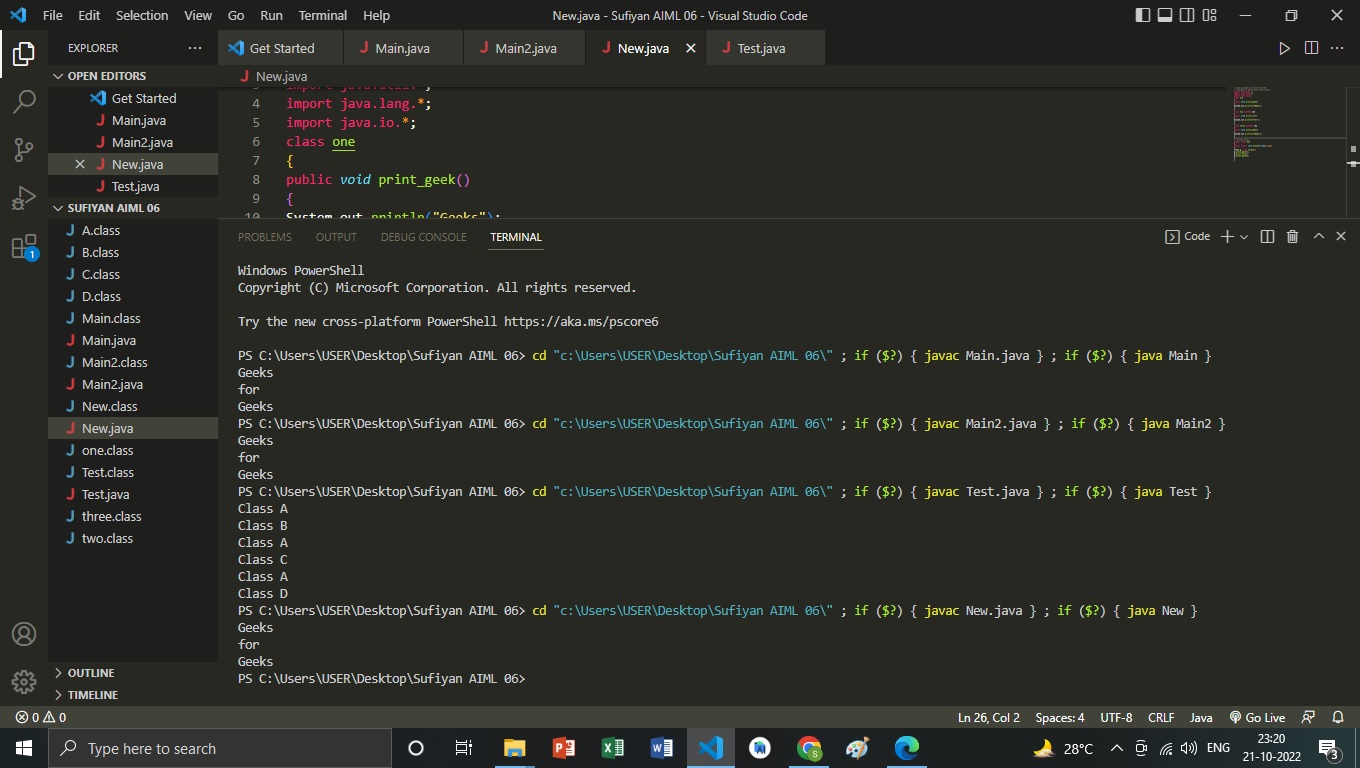
g.print\_geek();

g.print\_for();

g.print\_geek();

}

}



import java.io.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.util.\*;

class one {

public void print\_geek()

{

System.out.println("Geeks");

}

}

class two extends one {

public void print\_for() { System.out.println("for"); }

}

class three extends two {

public void print\_geek()

{

System.out.println("Geeks");

}

}

// Drived class

public class Main2 {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

three g = new three();

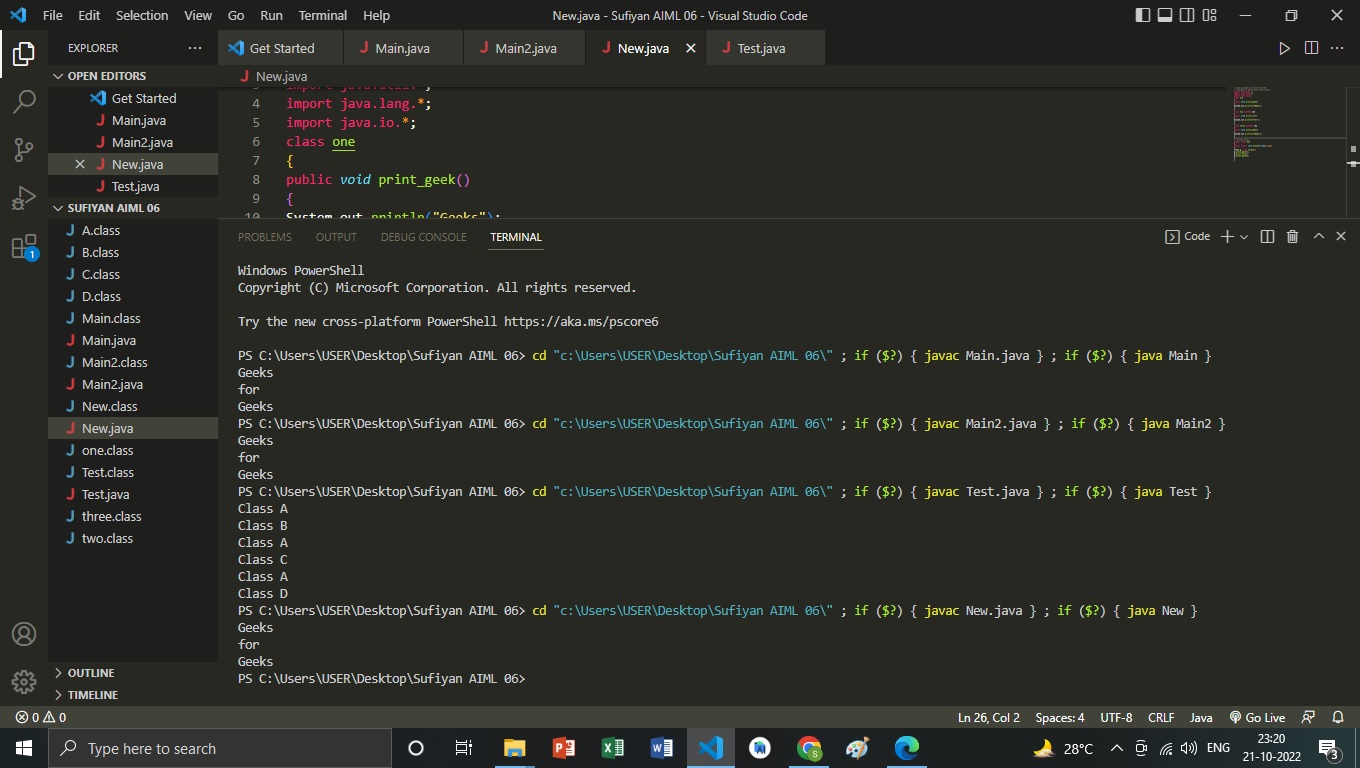
g.print\_geek();

g.print\_for();

g.print\_geek();

}

}



// Java program to illustrate the

// concept of Hierarchical inheritance

class A {

public void print\_A() { System.out.println("Class A"); }

}

class B extends A {

public void print\_B() { System.out.println("Class B"); }

}

class C extends A {

public void print\_C() { System.out.println("Class C"); }

}

class D extends A {

public void print\_D() { System.out.println("Class D"); }

}

// Driver Class

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

B obj\_B = new B();

obj\_B.print\_A();

obj\_B.print\_B();

C obj\_C = new C();

obj\_C.print\_A();

obj\_C.print\_C();

D obj\_D = new D();

obj\_D.print\_A();

obj\_D.print\_D();

}

}

