

Internal
based

③ - ENCAPSULATION



wrapping

External
based.

④ - ABSTRACTION



Hide unnecessary & reveal
necessary

Exp. No. :

Date :

cannot override a final method;

Overriding depends on objects
static does not depend on object
so static does not override.

It is all done by

DYNAMIC METHOD DISPATCH

Check during runtime for a overridden method.

Lets say

```
A    a = new A();  
B    b = new B();  
a.info();  
b.info();  
O/P : From A  
O/P : From B
```

Now, both have same methods...

```
# A    aa = new b() // compile time  
aa.info(); // compile time  
Success  
verifies LHS variables has  
Such method or not.
```

Runtime it checks RHS, (Object) has same method it overrides and prints.

O/P : From B

Case-1

① if nothing in B, It prints From A

Case-2

② if nothing in A, it will be compile time error

Exp. No. :

Date :

②

POLYMORPHISM

Poly - many

Morphism - ways to represent

[:: Determined by: (parameter = representation)]

Types

method Overloading [:: compile time / static]

↓
Parameters will
change, like types, values, variables

method Overriding [:: runtime / dynamic]

Parent JK // new extendable();

JK.info() // compile time this

checks the parent class
if method present or
not & throw error

but, run time the real object's method is
overriden.

TYPES

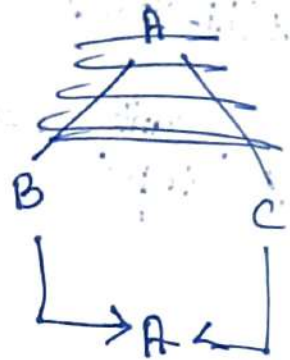
Single level



Multi level

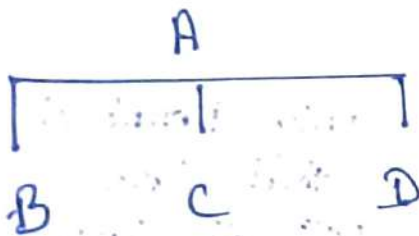


Multiple

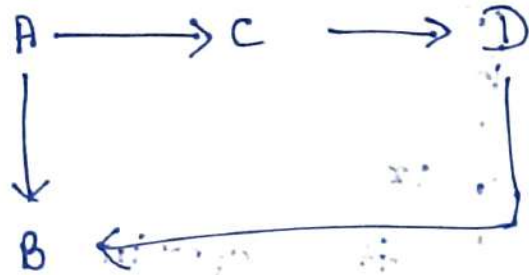


Not allowed in Java

Hierarchy



Hybrid



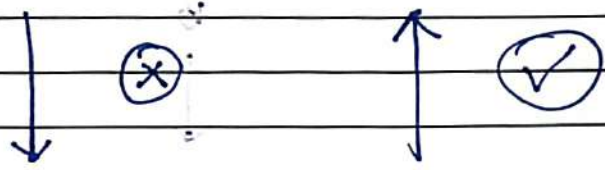
Not allowed in Java

sent(hi sec)

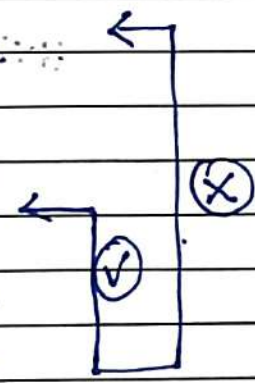
// error

② - phase code

can't access child at 'bottom' by parent at 'top'

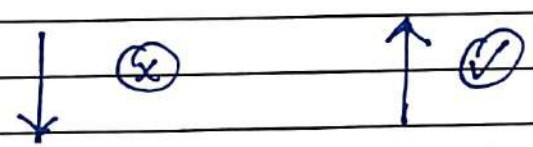


A
 ↓ ex
 B
 ↓ ex
 C if Super in C



only Parent of that class not all class Parent (ie root).

Super also covers same pattern.



Only access above not below (in other word)
 Only parent not child.

Why?

class A

class B extends class A

here, the top is parent class,

In ~~java~~ ^{oops} only the top way can be accessed not the bottom

in other words

See how the extend works, when creating object for 'child' which extends 'parent' then it can access parent

But while the parent object only access 'parent' itself it can't access child.

Not only here,

lets see in object way

A hi = new B (12);

here, I can initialize Parent via child

But access belongs to the parent and parent cannot access child's variable

[∴ It can access by only over riding]

↓
Polymorphism

②

Phase

Using Super, You can modify the Parent class.

```
Class B extends A {
    int Sec = 21;
    Public B (int JK) {
        Super (JK);
    }
}
```



Super(JK) will find a constructor which can hold this value and insert it there, like modifies

In main.

```
B h = new B (11);
Sout (h.a);
h.info();
```

O/P

11
 a = 11

[Note : You can access parent variable using child.

You cannot access child variable via parent.

Why?

→ next page

in main with ① phase

```
B b = new B();  
sout(b.a);  
b.info();
```

op:

-1

..... a = -1

Passing parameter -- Only possible via
Parent class:

[To pass by child need Super] → ② in 2nd phase

```
A a = new A(10);  
sout(a.a);  
a.info();
```

OP: 10

..... a = 10

Pass by Object
'a'

```
A x = new A(a);  
sout(x.a);  
x.info();
```

OP: 10

..... a = 10

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One class inherits the property of another :-

Class A {

int a

A () {

this.a = -1; // default -1

A (int n) {

this.a = n; // change by parameter

A (A object) {

this.a = object.a; // change by object

void info () {

cout << "Info from parent a = " + a << endl;

}

① Class B extends A {

Phase

{

in

OOPS-3

PRINCIPLES :-

API-E

Inheritance

Polymorphism

Encapsulation

Abstraction

①

INHERITANCE :-

↳ Inheriting the property of a class.

class # 7 methods
Parent brought 7 apples

class extends [inherits] Parent
child. use or eat those apple
 # uses those method.
 of parent

Ex:

class parent {

void sum() {

cout << "Hi"; }

class child extends parent {

sum();

}