

```

public class classstr
{
    static integer r;
    public static void add()
    {
        integer x=90; // static variables
        integer y=100;
        // integer r;
        r=x+y; //static variable can be used in static method
        system.debug('show me result '+r);
    }
    public void mul()
    {
        integer x=900;
        r=x+400; ////static variable can be used in non static method
        system.debug('show me value r'+r);
    }
}

```

.....

Task1: static variable can be used in Nonstatic method[already done]

Task2:Non static variable is not allowed in static method.

Task3:Static variable can be used in static also and non static method also

Task4:Static methods can be called in non- static method.

.....

```

public virtual class parentclass {
    //how to use inheritance
    //First concept is one parent class and one child class
    //Child class inherits the properties of parent class and have its own Functionality

```

```

public static integer add(integer x, integer y)
{
    integer result;
    result=x+y;
    system.debug('show me addition '+result);
    return result;

}

private void disp()
{
    system.debug('hello');
}

}

.....

public class childclassA extends parentclass
{

    public static void display(integer k, integer z)
    {
        //integer k=90;
        //integer z=100;
        integer result;
        result=add(k,z);
        disp();
    }

}

```

```
.....  
public virtual class parentclass {  
    //how to use inheritance  
    //First concept is one parent class and one child class  
    //Child class inherits the properties of parent class and have its own Functionality  
    public static integer add(integer x,integer y)  
    {  
        integer result;  
        result=x+y;  
        system.debug('show me addition '+result);  
        disp();  
        return result; //program execution terminates  
  
    }  
    private static void disp()  
    {  
        system.debug('hello');  
    }  
  
}
```

```
.....  
public class childclassA extends parentclass  
{  
  
    public static void display(integer k,integer z)  
    {
```

```

//integer k=90;
//integer z=100;
integer result;
result=add(k,z);

}
}
.....

```

Example on Protected Method

```

public virtual class parentclass {
    //how to use inheritance
    //First concept is one parent class and one child class
    //Child class inherits the properties of parent class and have its own Functionality
    protected integer add(integer x,integer y)
    {
        //protected method cannot be called outside
        //protected method cannot use static
        integer result;
        result=x+y;
        system.debug('show me addition '+result);

        return result; //program execution terminates

    }

}

public class childclassA extends parentclass
{

```

```

public void display(integer k, integer z)
{
    //integer k=90;
    //integer z=100;
    integer result;
    result=add(k,z);

}
}

```

Example on Multilevel Hierarchy

```

public virtual class parentclass {
    //how to use inheritance
    //First concept is one parent class and one child class
    //Child class inherits the properties of parent class and have its own Functionality
    protected integer add(integer x, integer y)
    {
        //protected method cannot be called outside
        //protected method cannot use static
        integer result;
        result=x+y;
        system.debug('show me addition '+result);

        return result; //program execution terminates
    }
}

```

```

public void disp()
{
    system.debug('welcome');
}

}

.....

public virtual class childclassA extends parentclass
{

    public void display(integer k, integer z)
    {
        //integer k=90;
        //integer z=100;
        integer result;
        result=add(k,z);

    }

    public integer sub(integer x, integer y)
    {
        //protected method cannot be called outside
        //protected method cannot use static
        integer result;
        result=x-y;
        system.debug('show me subtraction '+result);
    }
}

```

```
return result; //program execution terminates
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

.....

```
public class childclassofA extends childclassA
```

```
{
```

```
    public void show(integer m, integer n)
```

```
    {
```

```
        display(m,n);
```

```
        sub(m,n);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

.....

Example on Interface

```
public interface interface1
```

```

{
    //interface keryword is used for multiple inheritance
    //interface is only used for declaration of Methods not for definition of methods
    //no variable declartion is allowed inside interface.
    void tax_admin(); //no public and no static is allowed
    //integer x; //no variable declaration is allowed in interface

}

```

```

public interface interface2

```

```

{

    //interface keryword is used for multiple inheritance
    //interface is only used for declaration of Methods not for definition of methods
    //no variable declartion is allowed inside interface.
    void tax_It();
    void div();

}

```

```

}

public class childinterface implements interface1,interface2
{
    public static void tax_admin()
    {
        integer x=5;
        integer y=100;
        integer r;
    }
}

```



```

        r=Y*x/100;
        system.debug('show me r'+r);

    }

    public static void tax_lt()
    {
        integer x=6;
        integer y=200;
        integer r;
        r=Y*x/100;
        system.debug('show me r'+r);

    }

    public static void div()
    {
        integer x=6;
        integer y=200;
        integer r;
        r=y/6;
        system.debug('show me r div value'+r);

    }
}

```

Execution

```

childinterface.tax_admin();
childinterface.tax_lt();
childinterface.div();

```

Example of Abstraction

```
public abstract class parentabstract
{
```

```
    public abstract void cal_sal(integer x, integer y); //user want to use function in abstract class
    then user have to define that function with abstract keyword
```

```
    //whenever use use abstarct function function overide is must
```

```
    public integer tax=5;
```

```
}
```

```
public class childabstract extends parentabstract
```

```
{
```

```
    public override void cal_sal(integer x, integer y) //ovveride indicates that user use function
    from abstract class.
```

```
{
```

```
    integer result;
```

```
    result=x+y-tax;
```

```
    system.debug('Show me result '+result);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Scenario1: Create abstraction class for discount.If discount is allocated to employee it will be 10% if discount is allocated to Customer it will be 5%.Create two child class using abstract class.

Example on Subject

```

public class sclass
{

    public static void disp()
    {
        account ac=[select name from account limit 1]; //specific
        system.debug(ac.name);

        subject s=[select firstname,lastname from lead limit 1]; //generic
        system.debug(s);
        //system.debug(s.firstname);
        //system.debug(s.lastname);

    }

}

```

Task 1

Function overloading

```

add()
add(integer x, integer y)
add(integer x, integer y, integer z);

```

Example on constructor overloading

```

public class cclass
{
    public cclass()

```

```

{
    system.debug('This is example of constructor');
}

public cclass(integer x)
{
    x=x+200;
    system.debug('show me value of x'+x);
}

}

.....

cclass obj=new cclass(); // using a constructor of aclass
cclass obj1=new cclass(500);
.....

```

Example on Operator Overloading

```

public static void add(integer x,integer y)
{
    system.debug('Show me additions of '+(X+Y)); //AN EXAMPLE of operator overload
}

```

Example on Property class

```

public class pclass {

    public static integer A{get;set;} //get set value
    public static string b{get;set;}

    public static integer x; //no get set

```

```
public static integer age
{
    get
    {
        return x;
    }
    set
    {
        x=value;
    }
}

}
```

Execution

```
//pclass.a=10;
//system.debug(pclass.a);
//pclass.b='Manisha';
//system.debug(pclass.b);
pclass.age=23;
system.debug(pclass.age);
```

