

## PROGRAM-11

### Program to show the use of 'final' keywords

```
import java.util.Scanner;

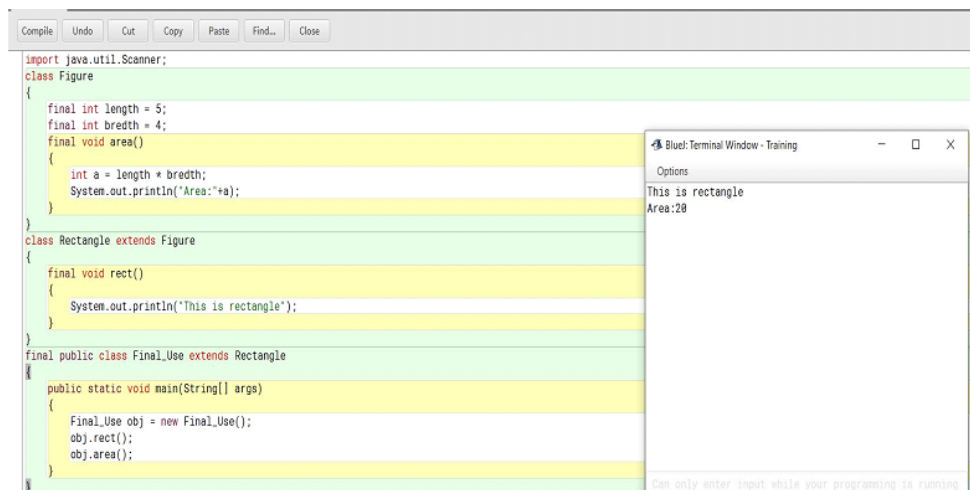
class Figure{
    final int length = 5;
    final int breadth = 4;
    final void area()
    { int a = length * breadth;
      System.out.println("Area:"+a); } }

class Rectangle extends Figure
{ final void rect()
  { System.out.println("This is rectangle") ; }
}

final public class Final_Use extends Rectangle
{ public static void main(String[] args)
  {Final_Use obj = new Final_Use();

   obj.rect();

   obj.area(); }
}
```



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor and a terminal window. The code editor displays the same Java code as the previous block. The terminal window, titled "Blue: Terminal Window - Training", shows the output of the program: "This is rectangle" followed by "Area:20".

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Figure{
    final int length = 5;
    final int breadth = 4;
    final void area()
    { int a = length * breadth;
      System.out.println("Area:"+a); } }
class Rectangle extends Figure
{ final void rect()
  { System.out.println("This is rectangle") ; }
}
final public class Final_Use extends Rectangle
{ public static void main(String[] args)
  {Final_Use obj = new Final_Use();
   obj.rect();
   obj.area(); }
}
```

Blue: Terminal Window - Training

Options

This is rectangle  
Area:20

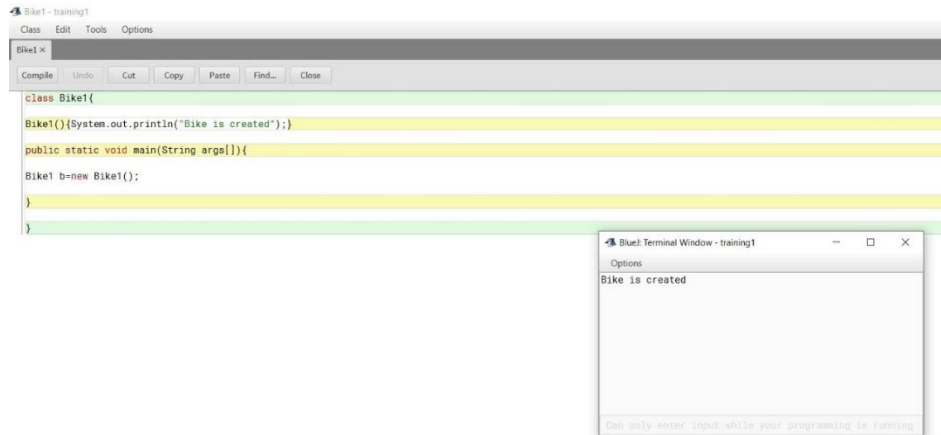
Can only enter input while your programming is running

## PROGRAM-12

**Program to illustrate the concept of default and parameterized constructors.**

-Default constructor:

```
class Bike1{  
  
    //creating a default constructor  
    Bike1(){System.out.println("Bike is created");}  
  
    //main method  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        //calling a default constructor  
        Bike1 b=new Bike1();  
  
    }  
  
}
```



-Parameterized constructor:

```
class Student4{  
  
    int id;  
  
    String name;
```

```
//creating a parameterized constructor
Student4(int i,String n){
    id = i;
    name = n;
}

//method to display the values
void display(){System.out.println(id+" "+name);}

public static void main(String args[]){
    //creating objects and passing values
    Student4 s1 = new Student4(111,"Karan");
    Student4 s2 = new Student4(222,"Aryan");
    //calling method to display the values of object
    s1.display();
    s2.display();
}
}
```



The screenshot displays a Java IDE with the following code in the editor:

```
class Student4{
    int id;
    String name;
    Student4(int i,String n){
        id = i;
        name = n;
    }
    void display(){System.out.println(id+" "+name);}
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Student4 s1 = new Student4(111,"Karan");
        Student4 s2 = new Student4(222,"Aryan");
        s1.display();
        s2.display();
    }
}
```

Overlaid on the bottom right is a terminal window titled "BlueJ Terminal Window - training1". It shows the output of the program:

```
Options
111 Karan
222 Aryan
```

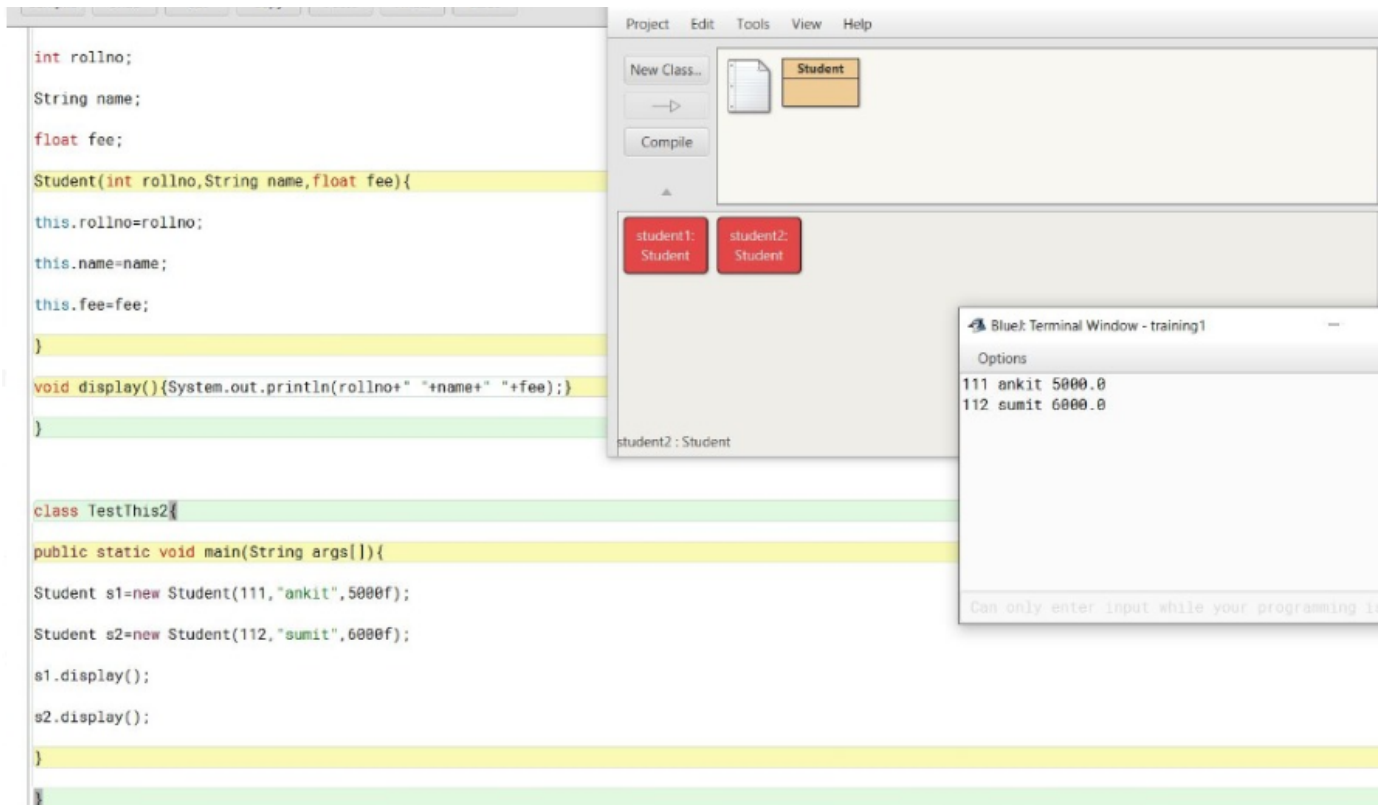
At the bottom of the terminal window, a message reads: "Can only enter input while your prog".

## PROGRAM-13

**Program to illustrate the concept of 'this' pointer.**

```
class Student{
    int rollno;
    String name;
    float fee;
    Student(int rollno,String name,float fee){
        this.rollno=rollno;
        this.name=name;
        this.fee=fee;
    }
    void display(){System.out.println(rollno+" "+name+" "+fee);}
}

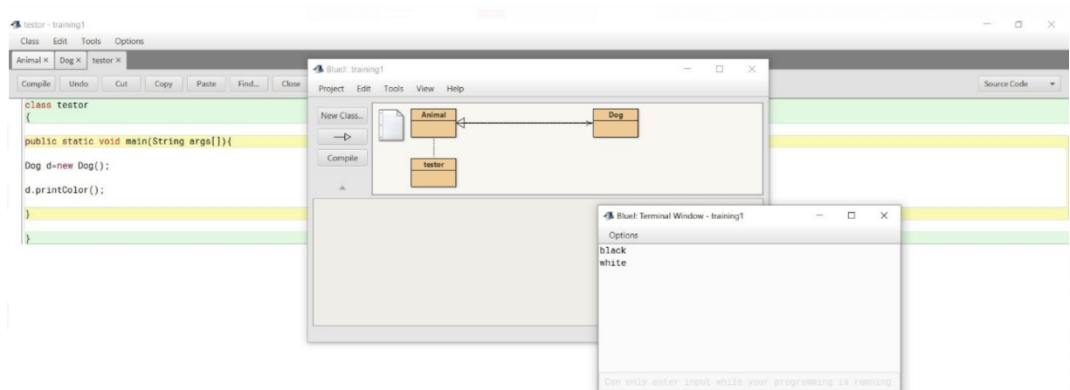
class TestThis2{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Student s1=new Student(111,"ankit",5000f);
        Student s2=new Student(112,"sumit",6000f);
        s1.display();
        s2.display();
    }
}
```



## PROGRAM-14

**Program to illustrate the use 'super' keyword in inheritance.**

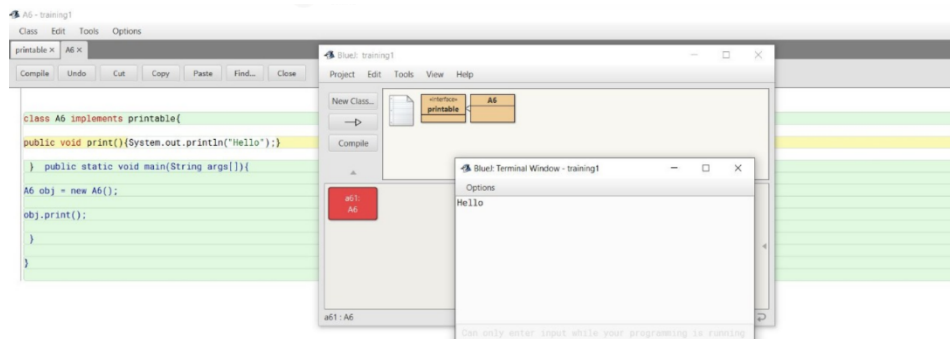
```
class Animal{  
    String color="white";  
}  
  
class Dog extends Animal{  
    String color="black";  
    void printColor(){  
        System.out.println(color);//prints color of Dog class  
        System.out.println(super.color);//prints color of Animal class  
    }  
}  
  
class TestSuper1{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Dog d=new Dog();  
        d.printColor();  
    }  
}
```



## PROGRAM-15

**Program to create an interface and implement it using class.**

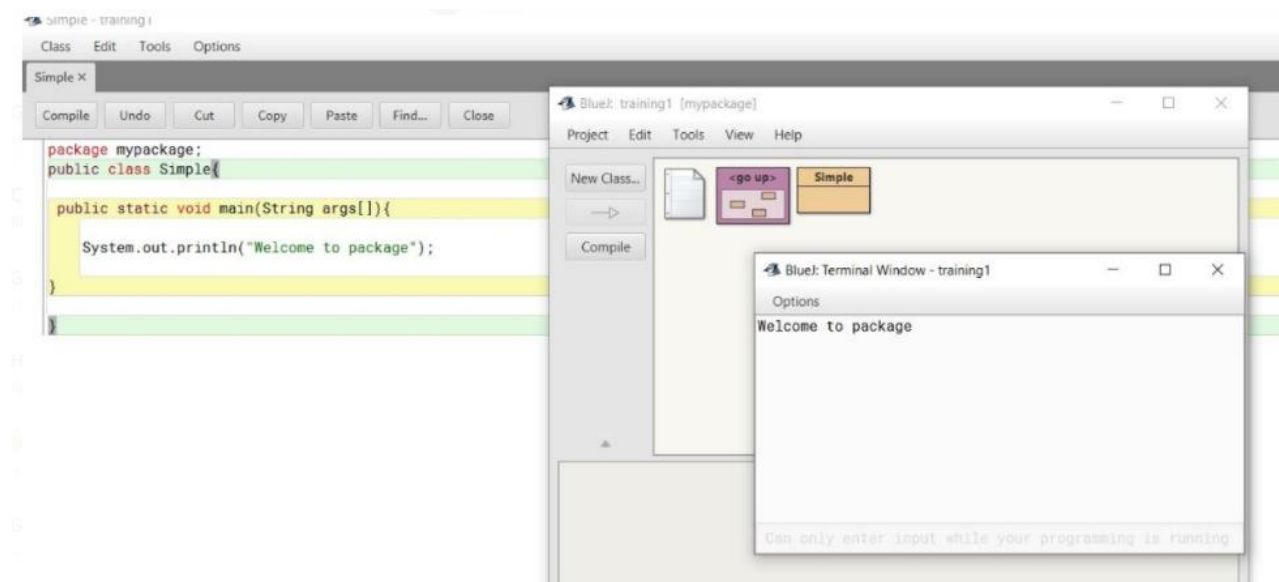
```
interface printable{  
    void print();  
}  
  
class A6 implements printable{  
    public void print(){System.out.println("Hello");}  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        A6 obj = new A6();  
        obj.print();  
    }  
}
```



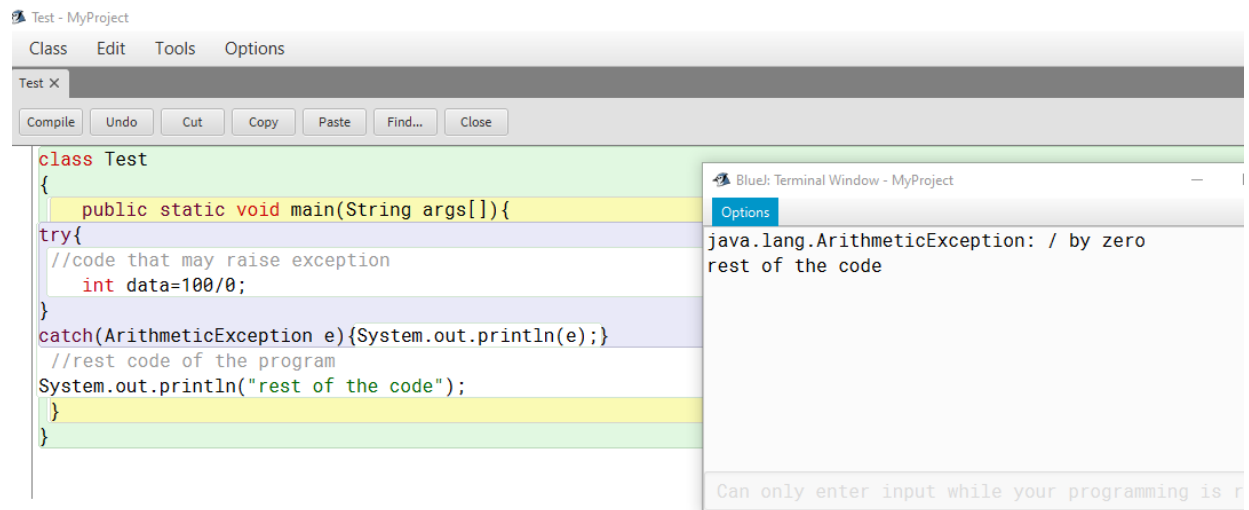
## PROGRAM-16

**Program to illustrate the concept of packages.**

```
package mypack;  
  
public class Simple{  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        System.out.println("Welcome to package");  
    }  
}
```







## PROGRAM-17

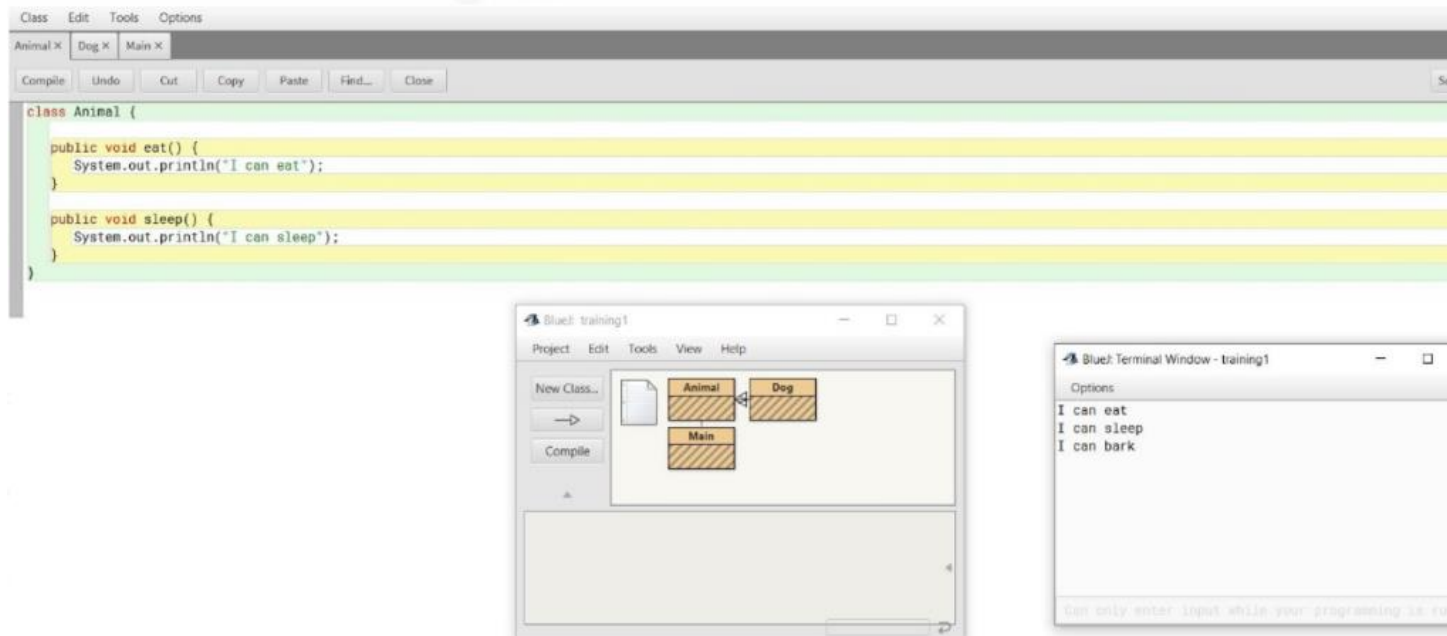
**Program to demonstrate the concept of exception handling.**

```
Public class Test{
Public static void main(String args[]){
try{
    //code that may raise exception
    Int data=100/0;
}catch(ArithmeticException e){System.out.println(e);}
    //rest code of the program
    System.out.println("rest of the code...");
}
}
```

## PROGRAM-18

**Program to demonstrate the concept of inheritance.**

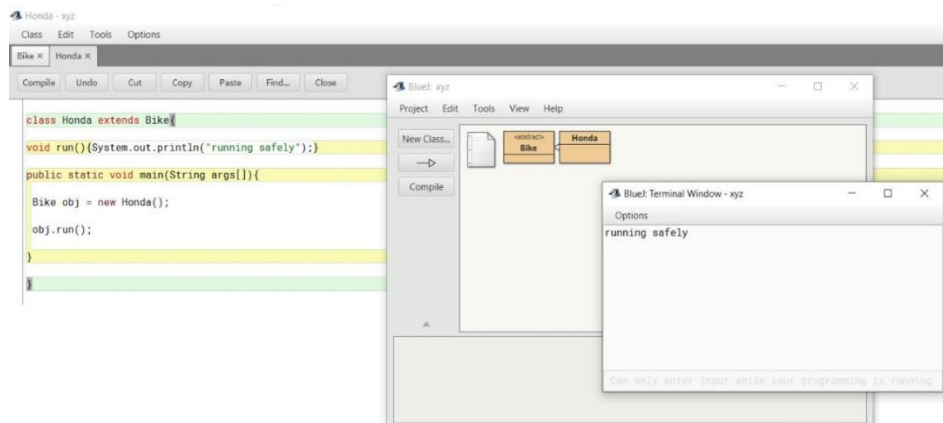
```
class Animal {  
    public void eat() {  
        System.out.println("I can eat");  
    }  
    public void sleep() {  
        System.out.println("I can sleep");  
    }  
}  
  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    public void bark() {  
        System.out.println("I can bark");  
    }  
}  
  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Dog dog1 = new Dog();  
        dog1.eat();  
        dog1.sleep();  
        dog1.bark();  
    }  
}
```



## PROGRAM-19

### Program to create an abstract class.

```
abstract class Bike{  
  
    abstract void run();  
  
}  
  
class Honda4 extends Bike{  
  
    void run(){System.out.println("running safely");}  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        Bike obj = new Honda4();  
  
        obj.run();  
  
    }  
  
}
```



## PROGRAM-20

**Program to demonstrate the concept of method overloading.**

```
class Multiply {  
    void mul(int a, int b) {  
        System.out.println("Sum of two=" + (a * b));  
    }  
    void mul(int a, int b, int c) {  
        System.out.println("Sum of three=" + (a * b * c));  
    }  
}  
  
public class Polymorphism {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Multiply m = new Multiply();  
        m.mul(6, 10);  
        m.mul(10, 6, 5);  
    }  
}
```

