Sem III 2021-22

Lab Number:	8
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Roll No:	13

Title:

- 1. To perform Multilevel Inheritance in JAVA. Create a Person class representing name, age and address. Inherit person class to employee class with emp ID and salary factor. Inherit the Employee class to programmer class with technical skills and hike attributes. Implement valid methods to input the details from the user in the main method and display for 3 programmers.
- 2. To perform Hierarchical Inheritance in JAVA. Create an Employee class with attributes EmpID and EmpSalary. Also create necessary methods/constructors to accept these values from the user. Create classes permenantEmployee and TemporaryEmployee which will be derived classes of Employee. Mention hike attribute in these derived classes and calculate the total salary using generate_salary() method for respective types of employees. Objects of the derived classes should be created and salaries for the permanent and temporary employees should be calculated and displayed on the screen.

Learning Objective:

• Students will be able to perform multilevel inheritance using JAVA.

Students will be able to perform hierarchical inheritance using JAVA

Learning Outcome:

To understand how to use the private members using friend function and friend class.

Course Outcome:

ECL304.2	Comprehend building blocks of OOPs language, inheritance, package and interfaces.

Theory:

- Explain in details about various inheritance types supported in JAVA.
 Inheritance is a mechanism of driving a new class from an existing class. The existing (old) class is known as base class or super class or parent class. The new class is known as a derived class or sub class or child class. The extends keyword indicates that you are making a new class that derives from an existing class. The meaning of "extends" is to increase the functionality.
- 1. single inheritance: A sub-class is derived from only one super class. It inherits the properties and behavior of a single-parent class.

Faculty: Ms. Deepali Kayande

- 2. multi-level inheritance: A class is derived from a class which is also derived from another class is called multi-level inheritance. In simple words, we can say that a class that has more than one parent class is called multi-level inheritance. The classes must be at different levels. Hence, there exists a single base class and single derived class but multiple intermediate base classes.
- 3. hierarchical inheritance: If a number of classes are derived from a single base class, it is called hierarchical inheritance.
- 4. hybrid inheritance: It consist of more than one. Hybrid inheritance is the combination of two or more types of inheritance.
- 5. Java does not support multiple inheritances due to ambiguity.

Algorithm:	STEP 1: Start
	STEP 2:Create class Person
	STEP 3:Define attributes and method display() and getDetails()
	STEP 4:Create child class Employee
	STEP 5:Define attriutes salary EmpID and methods display() & getDetails()
	STEP 6:Create another child class Programmer
	STEP 7:Define attributes hike, skills and methods display() & getDetails()
	STEP 8: In main class, create 3 objects for 3 programmers
	STEP 9:Display output
	STEP 10:Stop
Program:	<pre>package enheritence; import</pre>
	java.util.Scanner;
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address;</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name;</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address; int age; Person() { name = "";</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address; int age; Person() {</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address; int age; Person() { name = ""; address = ""; age = 0; } }</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address; int age; Person() { name = ""; address = ""; age = 0; } void display() {</pre>
	<pre>class Person{ Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); String name; String address; int age; Person() { name = ""; address = ""; age = 0; } void display()</pre>

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```
System.out.println("Address : "+address);
    void getDetails()
        System.out.println("Enter name : ");
name = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter
                                     address :
                                                    ");
address = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter age : ");
age = in.nextInt();
class Employee extends Person{
int empID; double salary;
    Employee()
    {
        empID = 0;
salary = 0.0;
    void getDetails()
        super.getDetails();
        System.out.println("Enter Employee ID : ");
empID = in.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Enter base salary : ");
salary = in.nextDouble();
    void display()
        super.display();
        System.out.println("Employee ID : "+empID);
        System.out.println("Base Salary : Rs."+salary);
public class Programmer extends Employee
    double hike; String skills;
    Programmer()
    {
        hike = 0;
skills = "";
    void getDetails()
        super.getDetails();
        System.out.println("Enter salary hike : ");
hike = in.nextDouble();
        System.out.println("Enter technical skills : ");
in.nextLine();
        skills = in.nextLine();
}
    void display()
```

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<pre>super.display();</pre>

```
System.out.println("Salary Hike : Rs."+hike);
        System.out.println("Total salary : Rs."+(salary+hike));
        System.out.println("Technical skills : "+skills);
}
   public static void main(String args[])
        System.out.println("Enter details for 1st programmer");
        Programmer obj1 = new Programmer();
obj1.getDetails();
        System.out.println("Enter details for 2nd programmer");
        Programmer obj2 = new Programmer();
obj2.getDetails();
        System.out.println("Enter details for 3rd programmer");
        Programmer obj3 = new Programmer();
obj3.getDetails();
        System.out.println("\nDetails of 1st programmer");
obj1.display();
        System.out.println("\nDetails of 2nd programmer");
obj2.display();
        System.out.println("\nDetails of 3rd programmer");
obj3.display();
    }
}
```

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```
Enter details for 1st programmer Enter
Input given:
             name :
             Kanishk
             Enter address:
              B-501
             Enter age : 19
             Enter Employee ID : 1
             Enter base salary :
             4000
             Enter salary hike:
             12
             Enter technical skills :
             Enter details for 2nd programmer Enter
             Niraj
             Enter address:
             B-402
             Enter age :
              Enter Employee ID : 2
             Enter base salary: 4000
             Enter salary hike :
```

```
Enter technical skills : Coding
Enter details for 3rd programmer
Enter name : Sahil
Enter address : B202
Enter age :
19
Enter Employee ID : 3
Enter base salary : 4000
Enter salary hike :
14
Enter technical skills :
Management
```

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Output	
Screenshot:	
Ser censilot.	
	Details of 1st programmer
	Name : Kanishk
	Age : 19 Address : B-501
	Employee ID : 1
	Base Salary : Rs.4000.0
	Salary Hiké : Rs.12.0
	Total salary : Rs.4012.0
	Technical skills : coding
	Details of 2nd programmer
	Name : Niraj
	Age : 18
	Address : B-402
	Employee ID : 2
	Base Salary : Rs.4000.0
	Salary Hike: Rs.13.0
	Total salary : Rs.4013.0 Technical skills : Coding
	reclifical skills . Couling
	Details of 3rd programmer
	Name : Sahil
	Age : 19
	Address : B202
	Employee ID : 3
	Base Salary : Rs.4000.0
	Salary Hike : Rs.14.0
	Total salary : Rs.4014.0
	Technical skills : Management
	[Program finished]

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```
Algorithm STEP 1: Start
           STEP 2: create class employee1, define attributes and methods setdetails()
           STEP 3: create child classes PermanentEmp and TemperoryEmp
           STEP 4:define attributes and method generatesalary() in both the classes
           STEP 5:Create main function
           STEP 6:Give the user 2 choices of permanent or temporary employee
           STEP 7:create object in main function according to the case selected
           STEP 8: print the output
           STEP 9: Stop
           import java.util.Scanner;
Program:
            class employee1 {
           EmpID; float salary;
           void setdetails()
                   Scanner \underline{t} = new Scanner(System.in);
                   System.out.println("Enter your ID =");
                   EmpID= t.nextInt();
                   System.out.println("Enter your Salary =");
           salary= t.nextFloat();
               }
           class PermanentEmp extends employee1{
           double hike = 0.5; void generatesalary()
                   System.out.println("Salary of permanent employee is Rs."
           +(salary + (salary * hike)) );
           class TemperoryEmp extends employee1{
           double hike = 0.2;
                                 void generatesalary()
                   System.out.println("Salary of temporary employee is Rs."
           +(salary + (salary * hike)) );
           public class employee
```

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```
public static void main(String args[])
                  Scanner <u>in</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
                  System.out.println("Enter 1 for Permanent Employee and 2 for Temporary
          Employee");
                  int choice = in.nextInt();
          switch(choice)
                                case
                  {
          1:
                      PermanentEmp p = new PermanentEmp();
                      p.setdetails();
                      p.generatesalary();
          break;
                             case 2:
                      TemperoryEmp t = new TemperoryEmp();
                      t.setdetails();
                      t.generatesalary();
          break;
                             default:
                      System.out.println("Invalid choice");
                  }
              } }
Input
          Enter 1 for Permanent Employee and 2 for Temporary Employee 1
          Enter your ID =
given:
          100
          Enter your Salary =
          50000
Output
Screensho
          Enter 1 for Permanent Employee and 2 for Temporary Employee
t:
          Enter your ID =
           100
          Enter your Salary =
           50000
          Salary of permanent employee is Rs.75000.0
```