SKILLING EXERCISE-2

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CLASS DIAGRAM:

naveen	
Sum	
a to the border ble)	
-sum (a: double, b: double)	
-sum(a: double, b: double, c: double)	
- Sum (a: double, b: double, c: double, d: double)
+main (args: String[1):void	

Constructor:

It is a block of codes similar to the method. It is called when an instance of the class is created. It is a special type of method which is used to initialize the object.

There are two types of constructors, They are:

- 1. No-arg constructor
- 2. Parameterized constructor.

Rules for creating Constructor:

- 1. Constructor name must be the same as its class name.
- 2. A Constructor must have no explicit return type
- 3. A constructor cannot be abstract, static, final and synchronized.

Note:

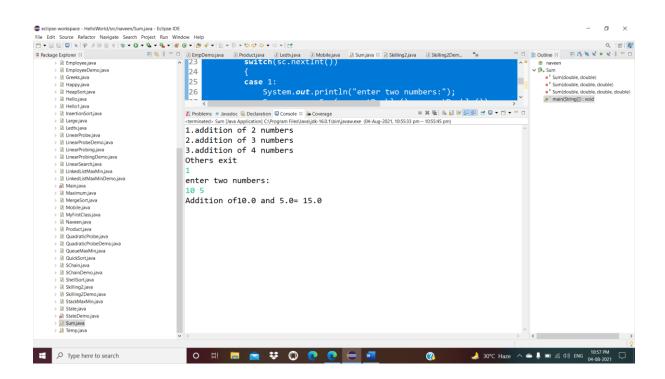
If no constructor is available in the class, then java Compiler provides a default constructor by default

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Code:
```

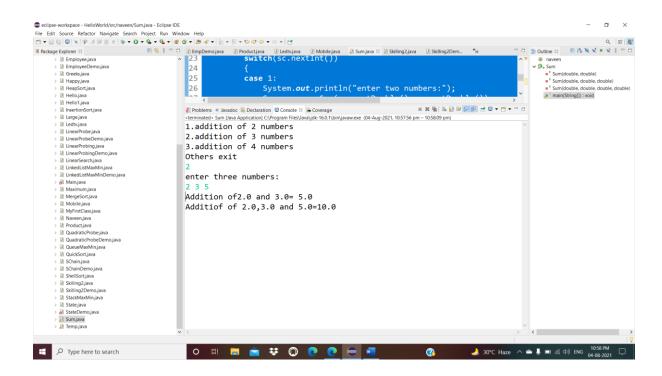
```
package naveen;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Sum {
private Sum(double a,double b)
     System.out.println("Addition of"+a+" and "+b+"= "+(a+b));
private Sum(double a,double b,double c)
     this(a,b);
     System.out.println("Additiof of "+a+","+b+" and
"+c+"="+(a+b+c));
private Sum(double a,double b,double c,double d)
     this(a,b,c);
     System.out.println("Addition of"+a+","+b+","+c+" and "+d+"
="+(a+b+c+d));
public static void main(String[] args)
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
           System.out.println("1.addition of 2 numbers\n2.addition
of 3 numbers\n3.addition of 4 numbers\nOthers exit");
           switch(sc.nextInt())
           case 1:
                System.out.println("enter two numbers:");
                Sum x = new
Sum(sc.nextDouble(),sc.nextDouble());
                break:
           case 2:
                System.out.println("enter three numbers:");
                Sum y = new
Sum(sc.nextDouble(),sc.nextDouble());
```

ScreenShots:

Addition of two numbers:



Addition of three numbers:



Addition of four numbers:

