

Lecture 8:

seen: 19-7-23



* Constructor

class {

① Variable

| non static

↳ static

② method <

③ constructor

④ static block

⑤ ... → coming soon.

class Core2Web {

int x = 10;

static int y = 20;

void fun() {

int z = 30;

}

bipush

byte integer push

j. class

class Core2Web {

int x;

Core2Web();
super();
int x = 10;

Special bipush

~~static block~~ ~~at start~~ ~~the~~ ~~static variable~~ ~~global~~ ~~open~~

~~static~~ void fun () {
 int z = 30; #bipush.

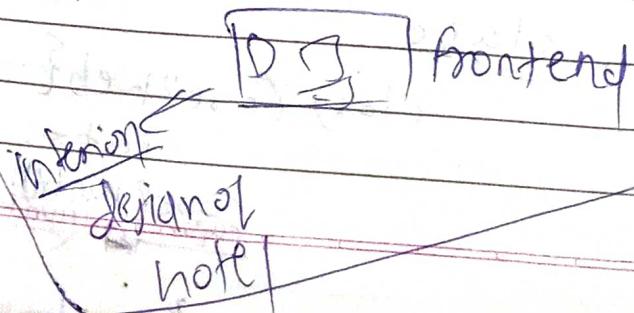
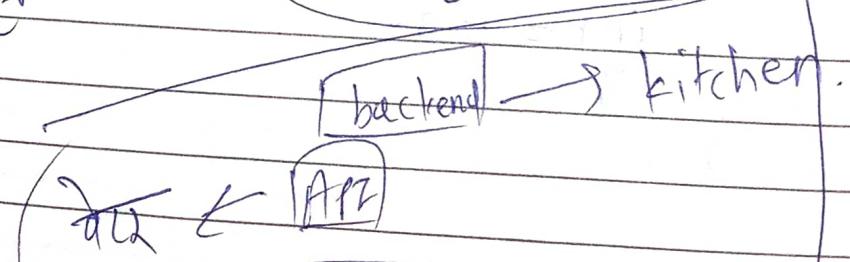
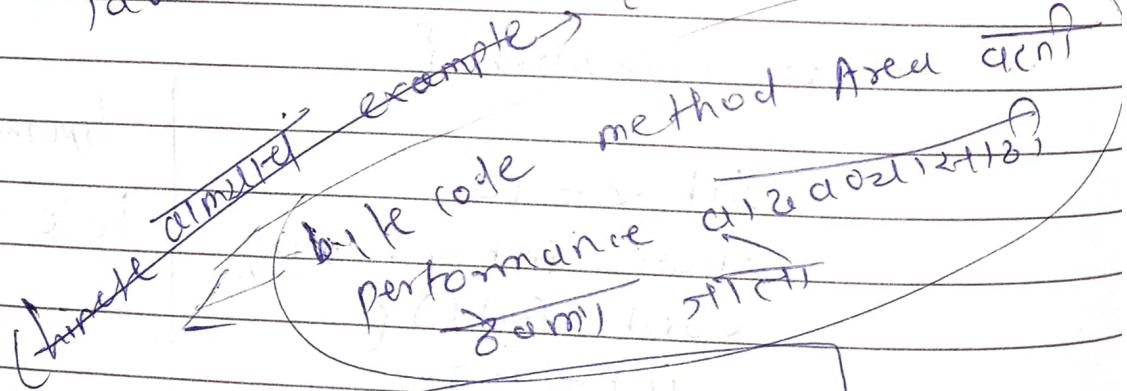
9

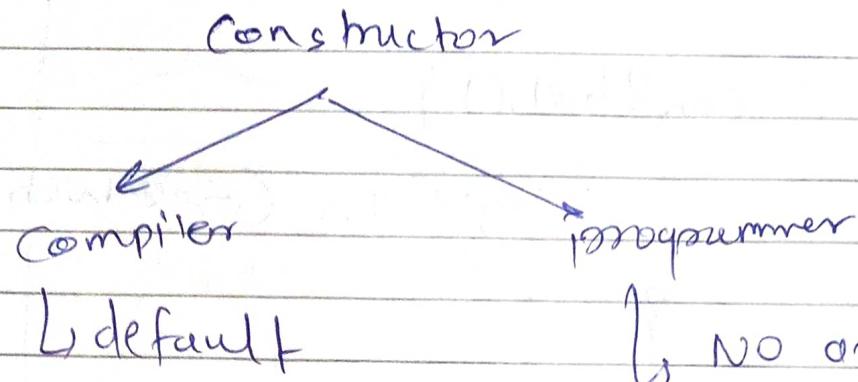
static {
 int y = 20; #bipush.

* Constructors *

→ (CPP) first favorite question
what is copy constructor?

java ~~new~~ copy constructor ~~copy~~ ~~constructor~~ ~~open~~





class Core2Web {

SOP ("In Core2Web"); } 314

core2web() {

1. (in) parameter
2. (in) this

public static void main(Strings) { 0.4 } } 315

~~Class~~

(C) The main file is

(D) Java application

class Core2Web {

Core2Web() {

SOP("In Core2Web");

int x = 10;

public static void main(String[] args)

SOP("In main")

object of
constructor
method call

Core2Web obj = new Core2Web();

SOP(obj.x);

SOP(obj.y);

class TPL {

TPL() {

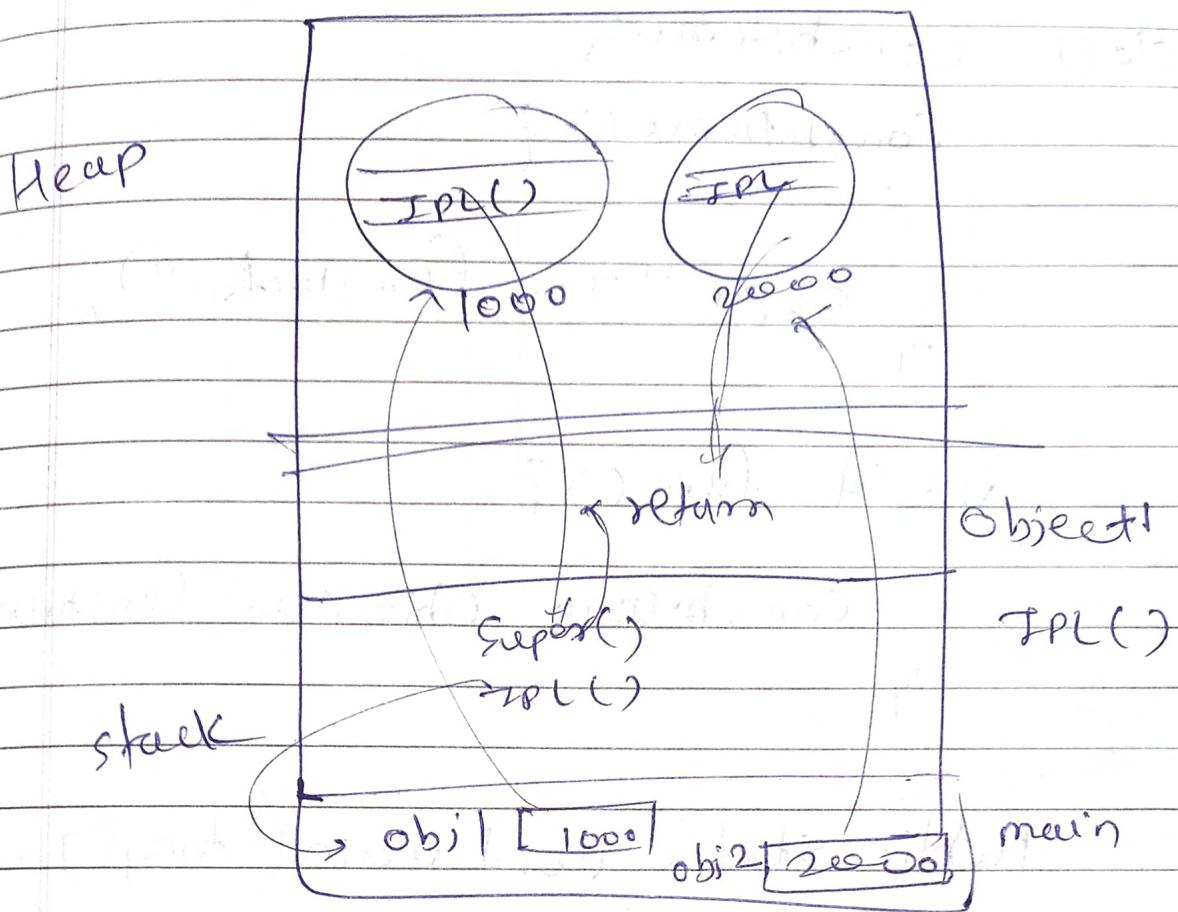
SOP("RCB");

}

public static void main(String[] args)

TPL obj1 = new TPL();

TPL obj2 = new TPL();



O/P \Rightarrow RCB

RCB

कोड दो विकल्पों के बीच चयन करता है।
 constructor का रद्द करना या उसका अभियान करना।

class ConstrDemo {
 ConstrDemo() {

System.out.println("In Constructor");

void fun() {

ConstrDemo obj = new ConstrDemo();

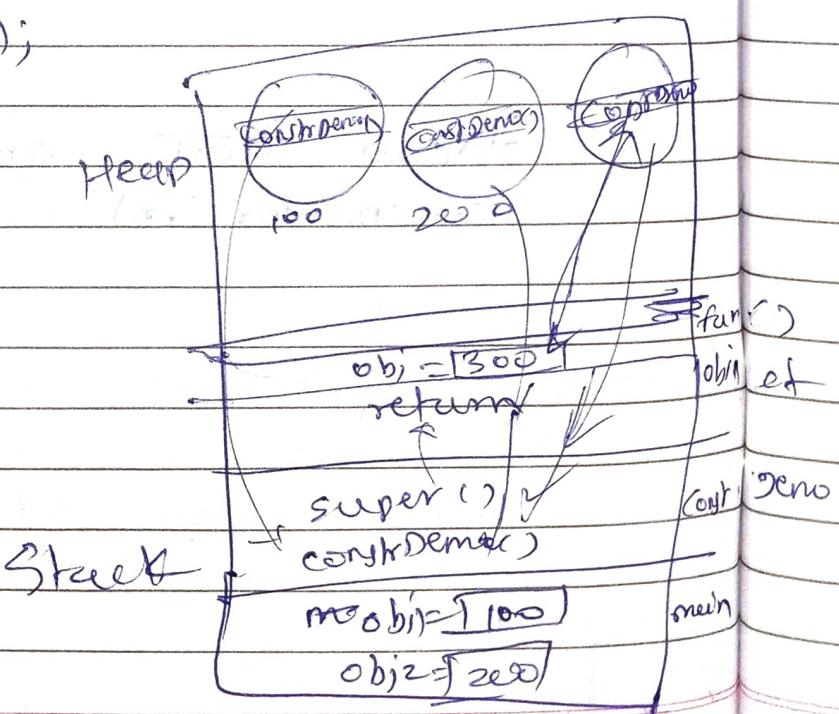
public static void main(String[] args) {

ConstrDemo obj1 = new ConstrDemo();

ConstrDemo obj2 = new ConstrDemo();

obj1.fun();

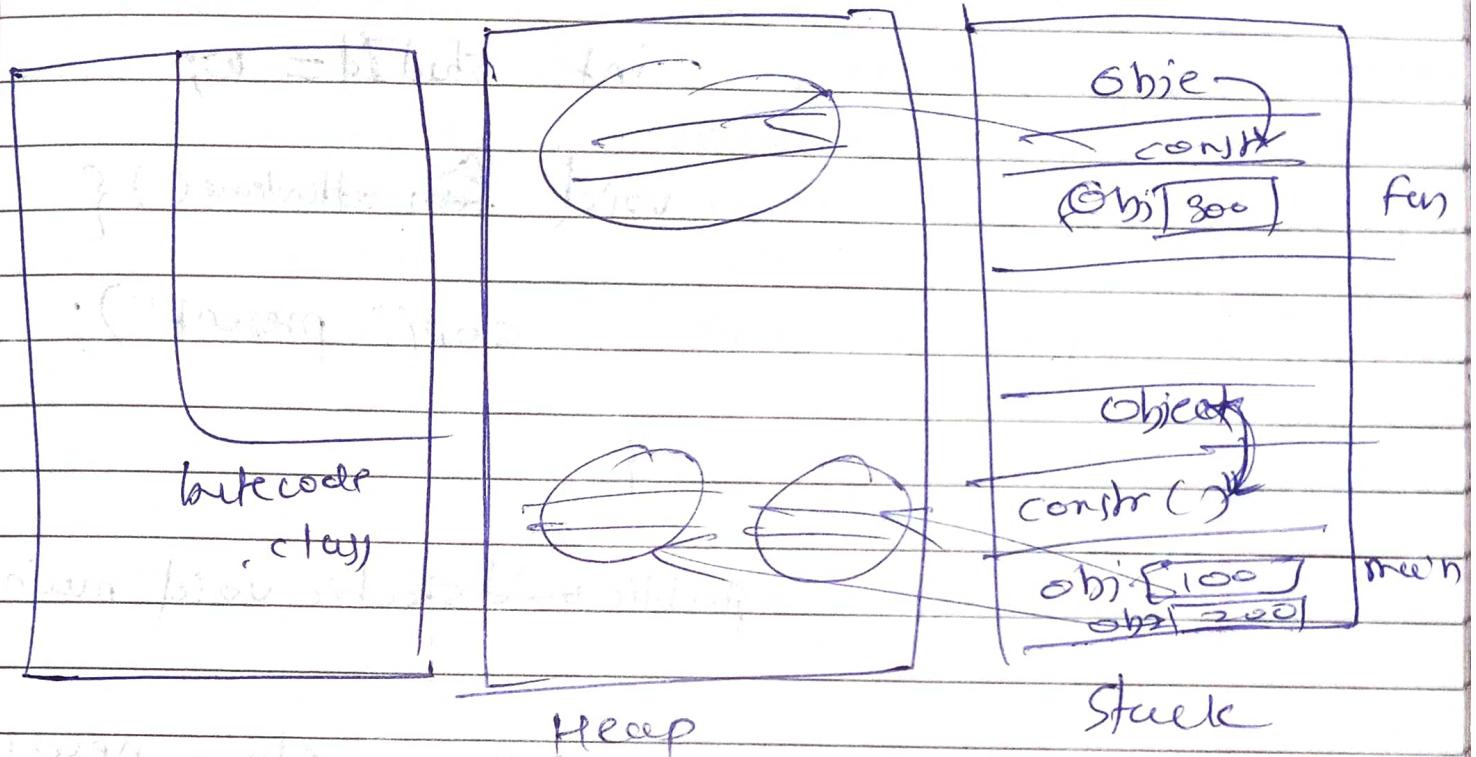
method area
class ConstrDemo
ConstrDemo(){
 super();
 void fun(){
 public static void main(
 String args){
 byte(code.class);
 }
 }
 }
}



Off:- In Constructor

In Constructor

In Constructor



check the

(Obj100) & (Obj200) =

seen 20-7-2023

Page No.	
Date	

* Project 49 Constructor *

→ ^{real time}
class college {

int studId = 10;

void ~~fun~~ attendance() {

sop(" present");

}

public void static void main(String[] args) {

College obj = new College();

sop(obj.attendance());

sop(obj.studId);

}

→ book, car, college, student

→ ^{char} _{plan} politics, Hospitals, cricket

1) (a) Company {

empoly count
no project
dept ;
branches
time
scelony

No. of stakeholder).

stock price
used Software
designation
location
name
CEO.

Parent Company

fupe

compm mode
no.of devop

No.of sprint
No.of Investors

No. of development () {

culture () {

design () / architect () {{ }}

jira
software

sprint

Search on -

```

class Demo {
    int x = 10;
    int y = 20;
    void display() {
        System.out.println(x);
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}

```

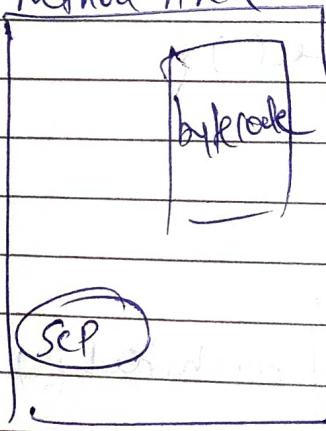
PS void main (String [] args)

```
    Demo obj = new Demo();
```

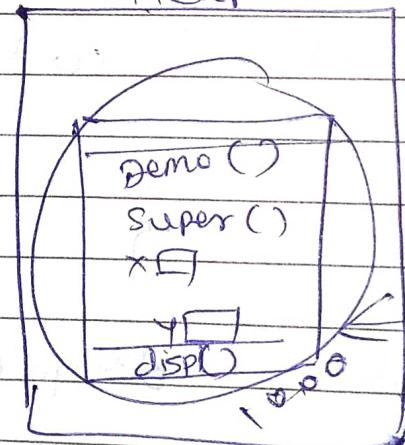
```
    obj.display();
```

```
}
```

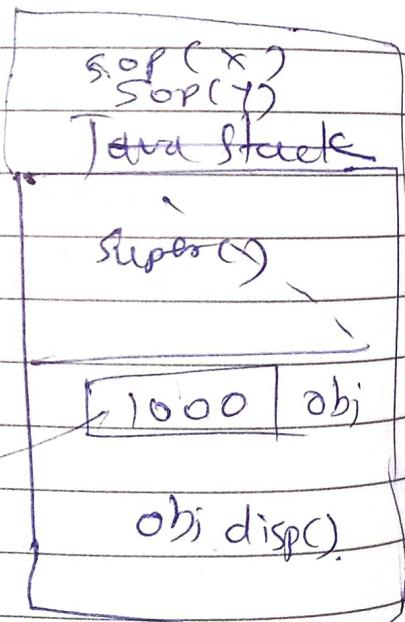
method Area



Heap



System.out.println(x);
System.out.println(y);
Java Stack



```
class Demo {
```

```
    int x = 10;
```

```
    String str1 = "Shashi";
```

```
    void fun() {
```

```
        String str2 = "Shashi";
```

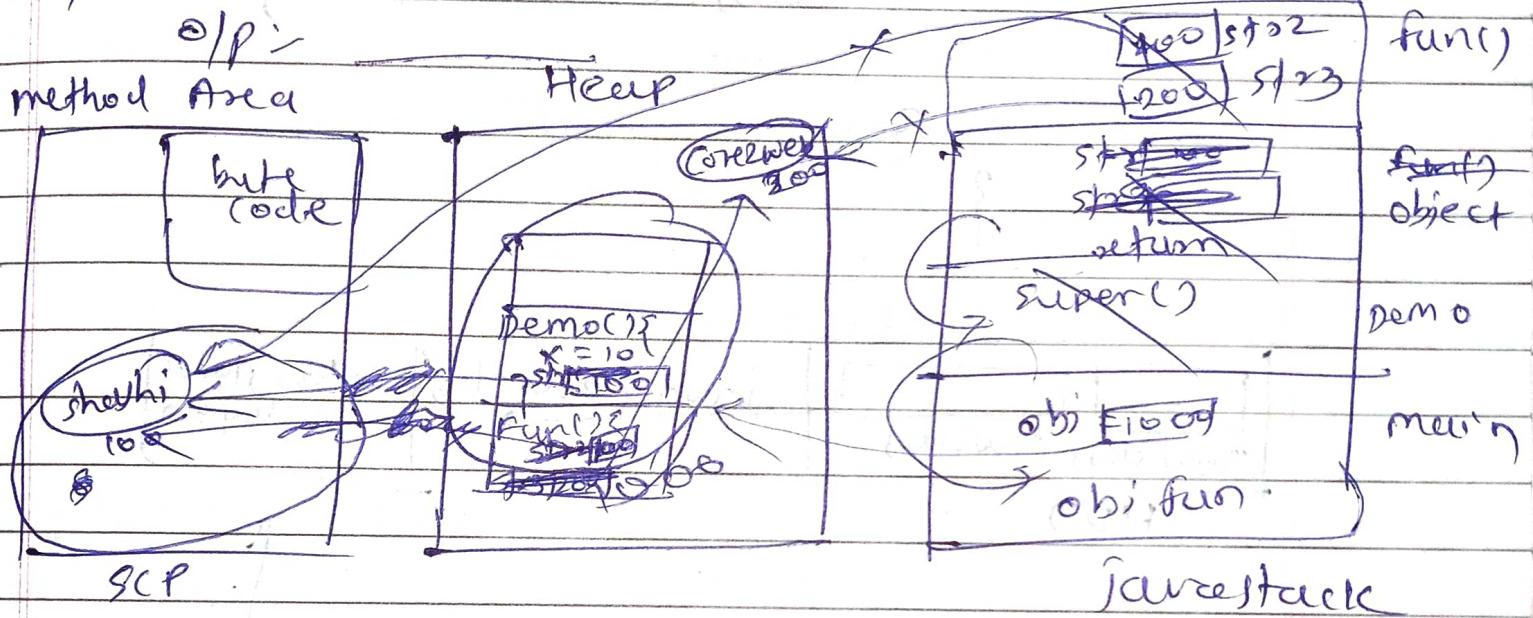
```
}
```

```
        String str3 = new String ("Shashi");
```

~~class~~

public static void main (String [] args) {

Demo obj = new Demo();
obj.fun();



class ~~Demo~~ Project {

String projName = "onlineEdu";

int noOfEmp = 20;

void clientInfo () {

String clientName = "Core2Web";

sop(clientName);

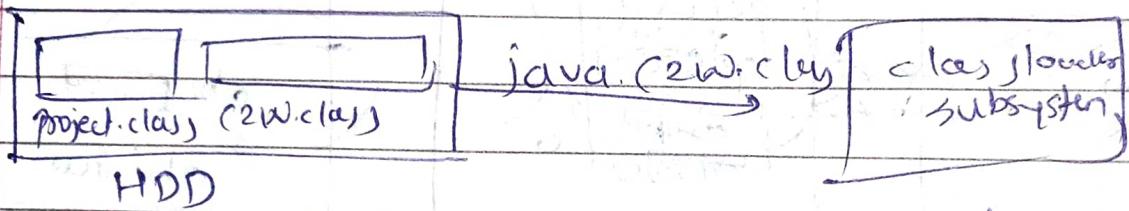
sop(projName);

enclosed

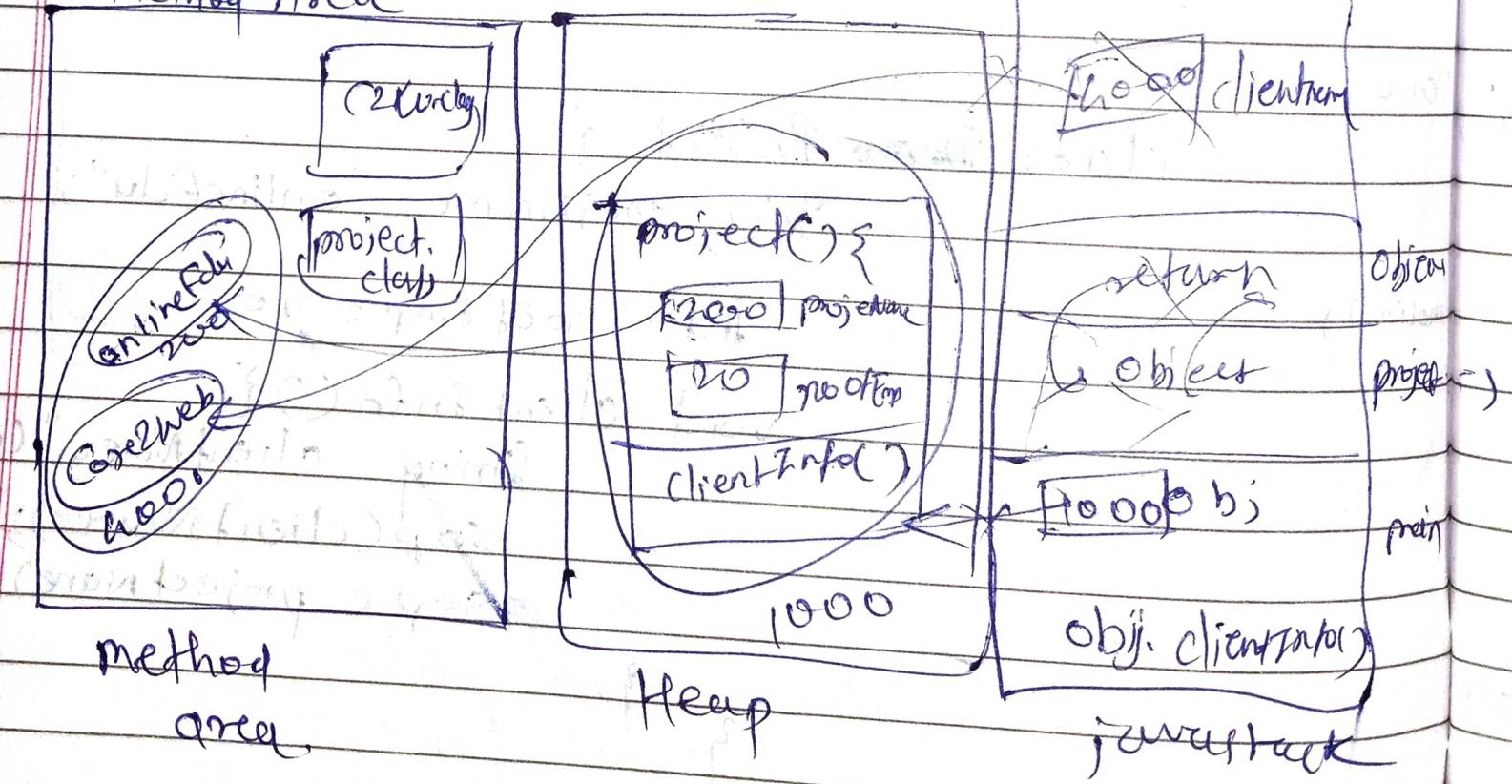
class (2W)

PS void main (String [] args)

project obj = new project();
obj.clientInfo();



method Area



```
class MacD {
```

```
    int item = 5;
```

```
    String product = "Fries";
```

```
    void menu() {
```

```
        String menu1 = "Veg";
```

```
        String menu2 = "Non veg";
```

```
        SOP(item);
```

```
        SOP(product);
```

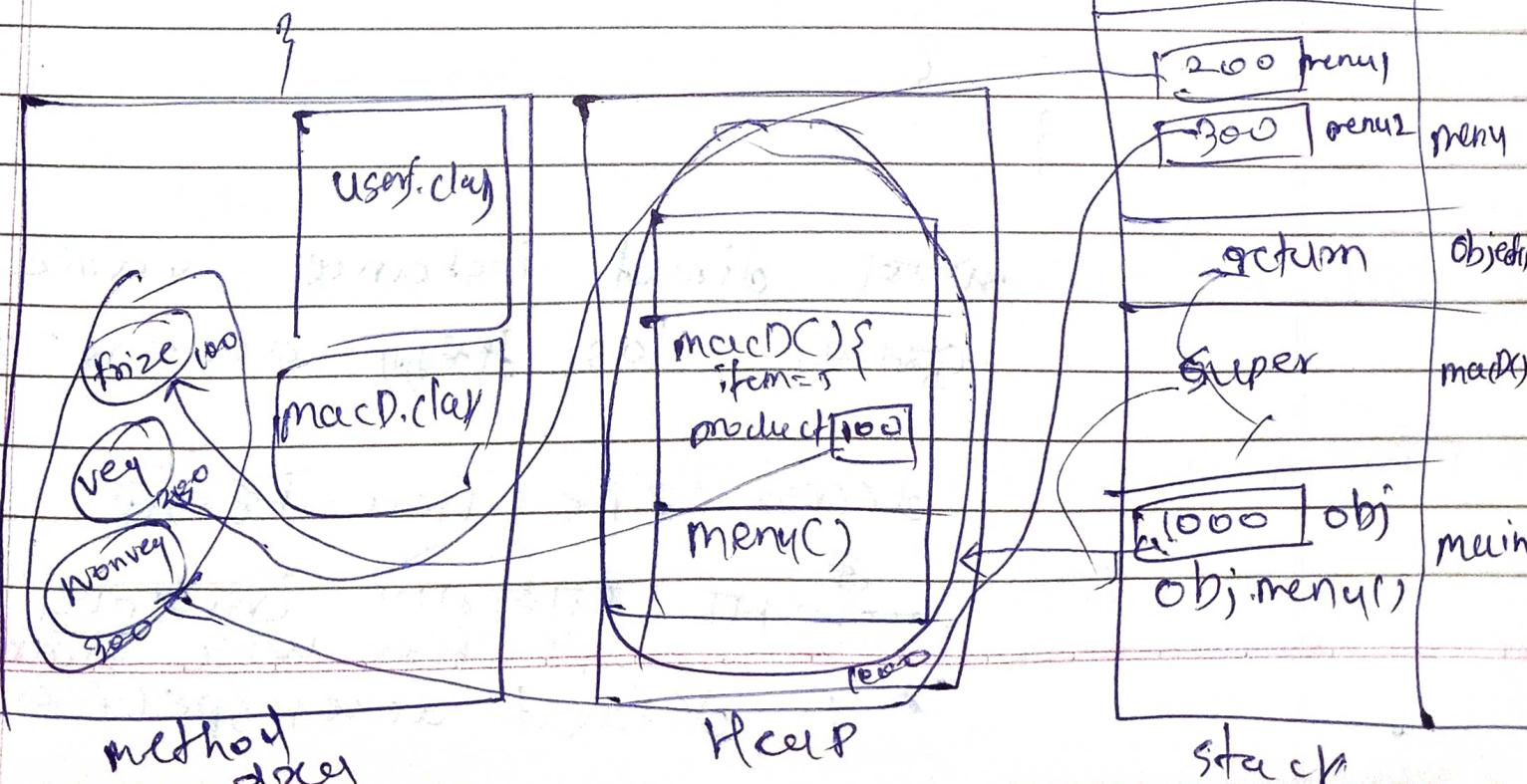
```
}
```

```
class Users {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
    MacD obj = new MacD();
```

```
    obj.menu();
```



real time examples
write & practice it

Page No.		
Date		

select so: constructor 03

class Core2Web {

int noofCourses = 9;

String favorite = "Java";

void display() {

System.out.println("No. of Courses");

System.out.println(favorite);

class Users {

public static void main(String args) {

Core2Web obj = new Core2Web();

obj.display();

private direct instance variable

get & set class Reg access on L

access specifier ~~private~~

private access specifier with ~~final~~ access

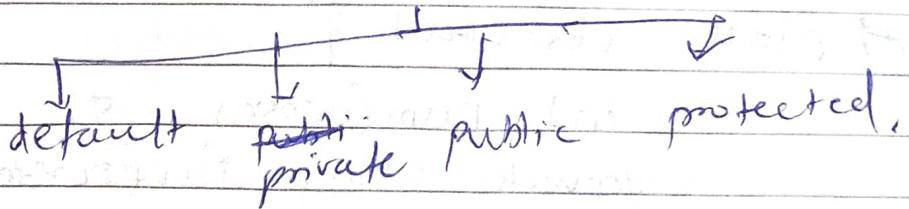
default access specifier ~~public~~

~~file or
method
application~~

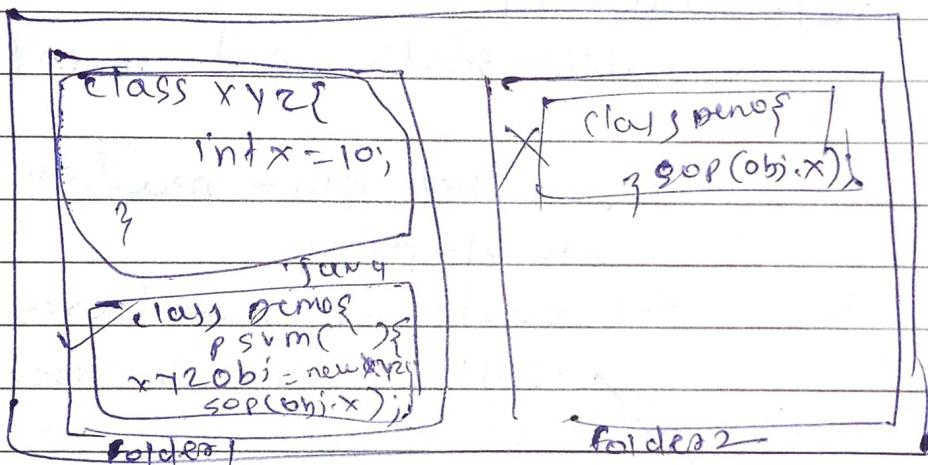
Page No.

Date _____

Access specifiers



main method multiple किए जाते हैं लेकिन entry point किसी असली नहीं नहीं किया जाता।
जो ऑपरेशन करना चाहिए वह class के बाहरी नहीं।



default access specifier तभी folder हेतु :-

- inner file हेतु नहीं।

. लोग किसी भी file में उसकी access होती है।

But,

दोस्रा folder में access होता नहीं।

private एवं protected में scope अलग।

Access Specifier

```
int class Core2Web {
```

```
    int numCourses = 8;
```

```
    private String favCourse = "CPP";
```

```
    void disp() {
```

```
        System.out.println(numCourses);
```

```
        System.out.println(favCourse);
```

```
}
```

```
} class Student {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Core2Web obj = new Core2Web();
```

```
        obj.disp();
```

```
        System.out.println(obj.numCourses);
```

```
        System.out.println(obj.favCourse);
```

↓

error: favCourse has private access in
Core2Web class

```
System.out.println(obj.favCourse);
```

→ String class has no access to
String object from another class.

→ Using constructor private
constructor can't access to
another class's object.

System s = new System();

error: System() has private access in System

System s = new System();

design pattern (HLD, LLD)

low level design.

structural concepts

architecture

example : instagram

server ~~चालू करने का असर~~.

Same class की object जिन्हीं पर वेब वर्कर

हरी तो फोटो को बदला आयी

नीली गोले बदलो पर address

तो यह होता है तो यह design pattern

वाले वाले singleton design pattern

विभिन्न
server परिपालन
वापरणा.

प्रति गोले उनलेह ताकि परिसर

Singleton design pattern ~~को~~ और विभिन्न
class की constructor private करता है।

जिस वर्कर परिपालन object बदलता है।

Oct 51 seen 8 20-7-23

Page No.	
Date	

Access specifiers - 01

class Demo {
 int x = 10;
 private int y = 20;
 void func() {
 System.out.println("Hello World");
 }
}

class Demo {
 int x = 10;
 private int y = 20;
 void func() {
 System.out.println("Hello World");
 }
}

class MainDemo {
 public static void main (String [] args) {

Demo obj = new Demo();
 obj.func();

System.out.println(obj.x);
 System.out.println(obj.y); → error, private access

System.out.println(obj.x); error → non static variable

System.out.println(obj.y); error → non static variable

Cannot find symbol
↳ no such class

↳ 99% of users use
SSL.

Example: zepto, crypto

Swift → developer in web app.

onclick listener → in project

parameterized inner class.

```
class Employee {
```

```
    int empId = 10;
```

```
    String str = "Kunha";
```

```
    void EmpInfo {
```

```
        System.out.println("Id= " + empId);
```

```
        System.out.println("Name= " + str);
```

}

```
class MainDemo {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

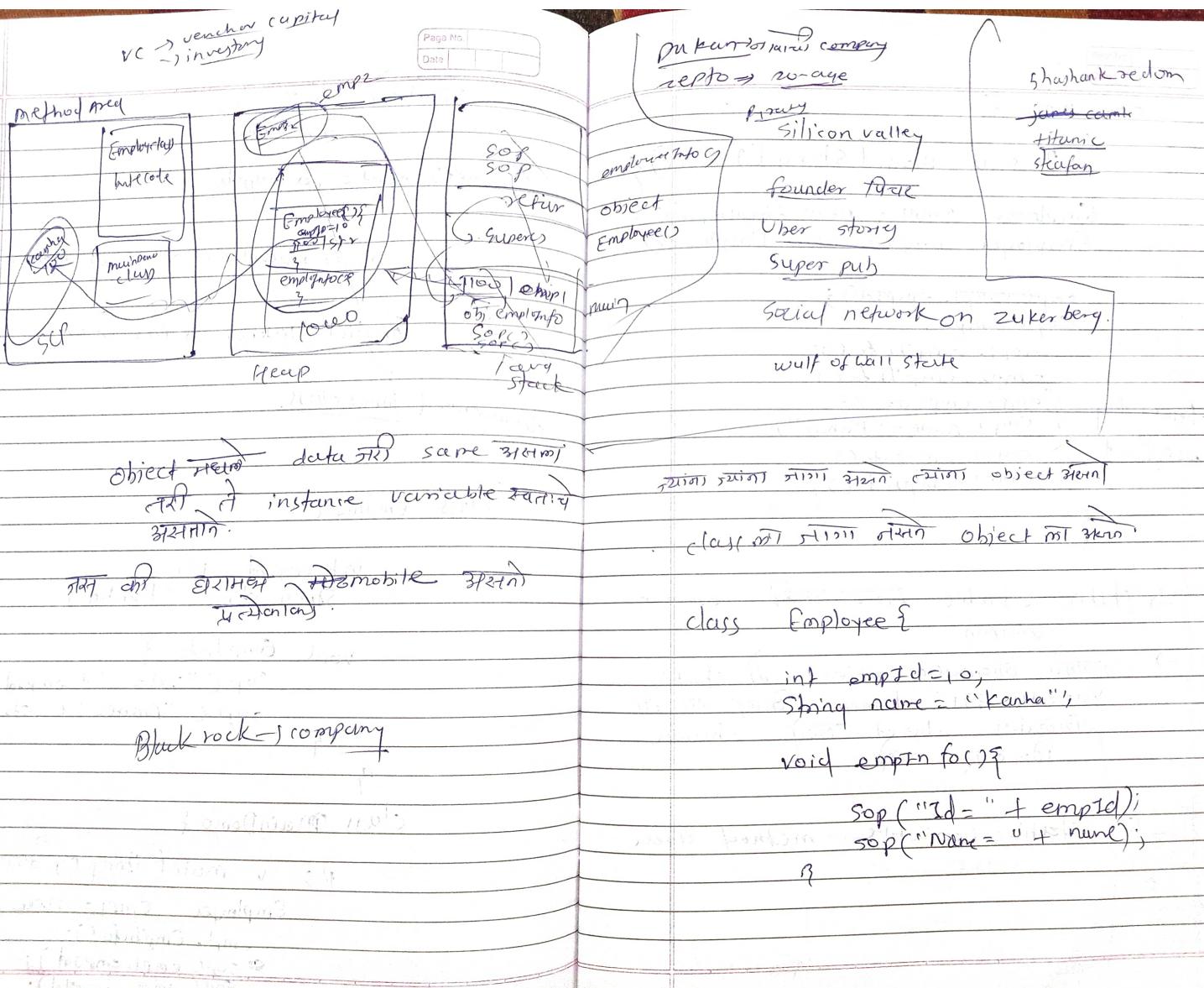
```
        Employee empl = new Employee();
```

```
        empl.EmpInfo();
```

```
        System.out.println(empl.empId);
```

```
        System.out.println(empl.str);
```

}



class main {

 public static void main (String [] args) {

 Employee emp1 = new Employee();

 Employee emp2 = new Employee();

 System.out.println(emp1.empId);

 System.out.println(emp2.empId);

 emp1.empInfo();

 emp2.empInfo();

(changed by second object) {
 emp2.empId = 20;
 emp2.name = "Rahul";
 emp1.empInfo();
 emp2.empInfo();

→ Static variable ~~is shared~~ common

→ ~~each~~ information object of static variable ~~not~~ change ~~each~~ ~~it~~ ~~the~~
~~different~~ object ~~not~~ change ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~function~~

- static variable method area

class Employee {

int empId = 10;

String name = "Kanha";

} Instance var

→ object

static int y = 50; } common for all obj.

void empInfo() {

sop ("Id=" + empId);

sop ("Name=" + name);

sop ("y=" + y);

}

class mainDemo {

sop s v main & String, [] args);

Employee emp1 = new Employee();

Employee emp2 = new Employee();

emp1.empInfo();

O/P:-

10

Kanha

50

emp2.empInfo();

10

Kanha

50

sop ("---");

emp2.empId = 20;

emp2.name = "Rahul";

emp2.y = 5000;

emp1.empInfo();

emp2.empInfo();

5000

Kanha

5000

20

~~Kanha~~

Rahul

5000

O/P: (Output will be)

examples

Boolean value

sir or Board \Rightarrow static

student \Rightarrow it instance variable

static variable mummy.

static variable jessi

instance variables iersiNo,

class whatsApp {

static admn.

class petrolPump {

static prize =)

factory petrol =) instance

class library {

 person & q

 book static

class Aircraft {

 static static

class TPL {

 static constable

 inteme variable results

 constable & field constable

class farewell {

 no. of stud =

 static JPN =

seen 21-7-23

Lect 52

Access Specifiers - 02

Page No.	
Date	

class Demo {

```
int x = 10;  
private int y = 20;  
static int z = 30;  
void disp() {
```

```
sop(x);  
sop(y);  
sop(z);
```

{

class Client {

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
Demo obj1 = new Demo();
```

```
Demo obj2 = new Demo();
```

```
obj1.disp();
```

```
obj1.x = 100;
```

```
obj2.z = 300;
```

```
obj1.disp();
```

```
obj2.disp();
```

{

without object

call variable

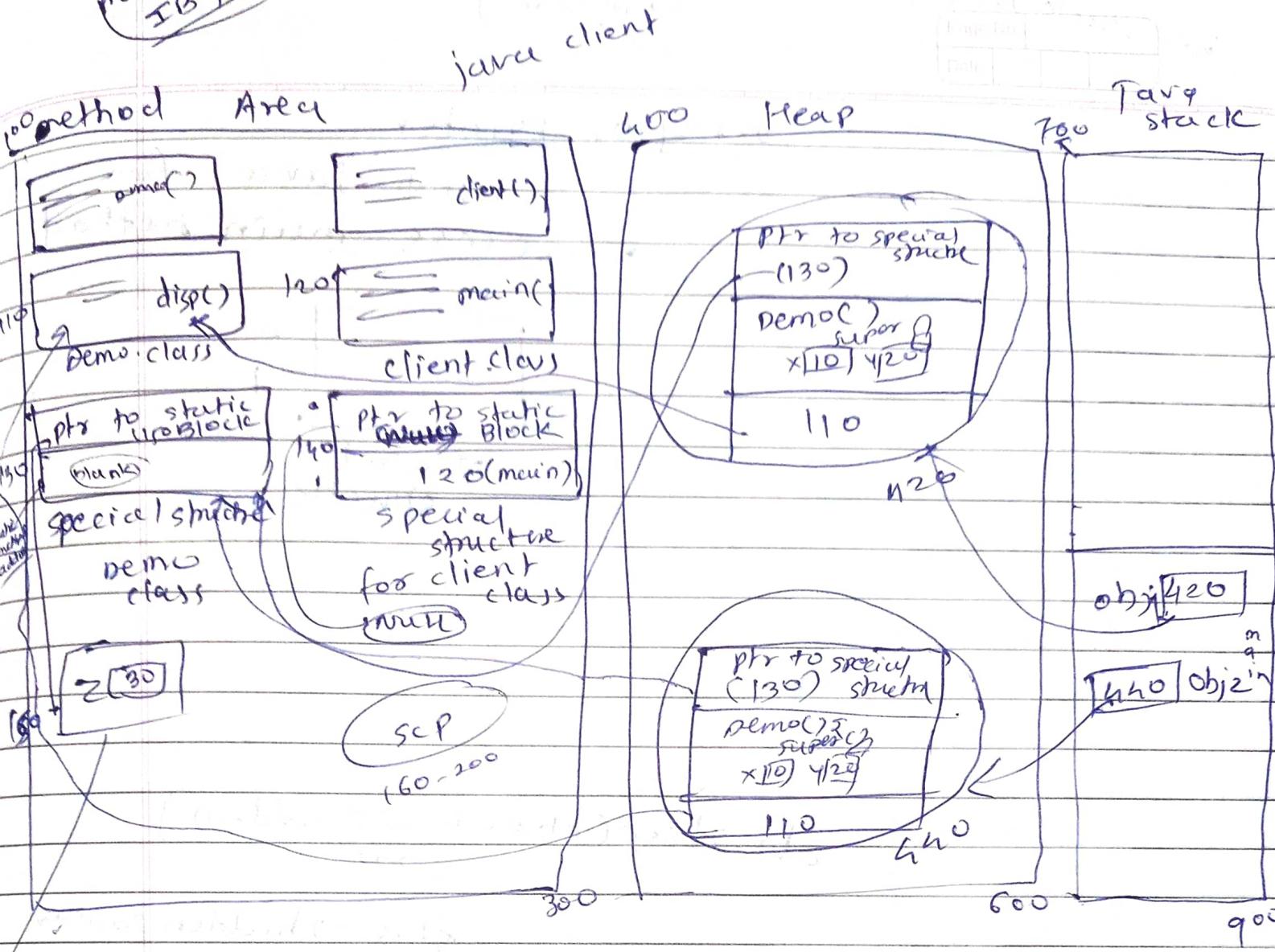
return value
change

static variable

Demo.z = 100

class level
In 2nd
2nd time
class level
In 1st
1st time

movie
IB71



जावा जॉर्नल में स्टेटिक लोड होती है।

→ 2500 अर्थात् internally sequence है।
नस्ति नस्ति विवरण अस्ति व्याप्ति
address की वास्तविक है। अस्ति

→ हे यह विचारासाथी representation आए।

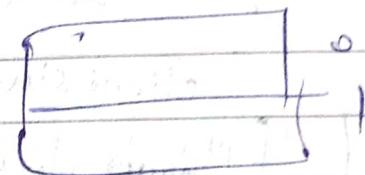
→ method Area क्षेत्र, अर्थात् रोक्षन, java
stack नहीं क्षेत्र, अर्थात् रोक्षन (अस्ति नहीं की)
java stack = T. Box 3 रास्ते
अलग।

java stack ~~has~~ actually instruction
(byte code).

Page No.	
Date	

array of pointer

used java for
to access main method

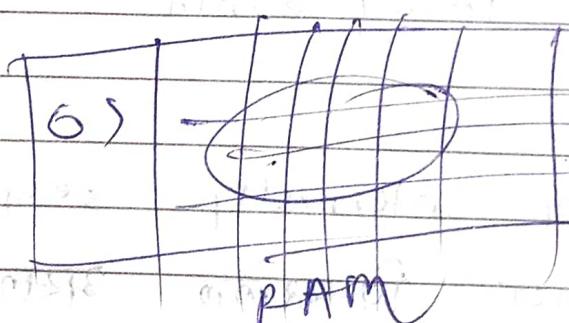


special
structure

obj disp(object -> address)

h2o

this → hidden pointer.



Method name ~~arg1~~ ~~arg2~~ ~~arg3~~ ~~arg4~~

②

{ 2nd HR 2nd (double. ~~char~~ - y) }

lect 73%

seen → 21-7--

static variables and static methods

{ diagrams springboot format 3rd
useful when }

class staticDemo {

 static int x = 10;

 static int y = 20; ⇒

Compiler

} class staticDemo {

 static int x;

 static int y;

 staticDemo() {

 Super();

}

 static {

 x = 10;

 y = 20;

}

1. if we define main without main except other
code finds the

static block first.

class StaticDemo {

 static int x = 10;

 static int y = 20;

 static void disp() {

 Sop(x);

 Sop(y);

class Client {

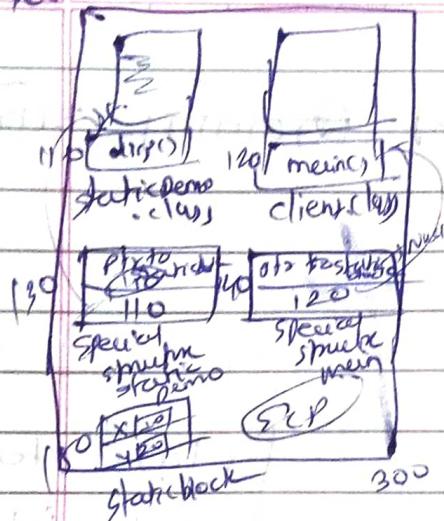
 public static void main(SpringContext ctx) {

 Sop(StaticDemo.x);

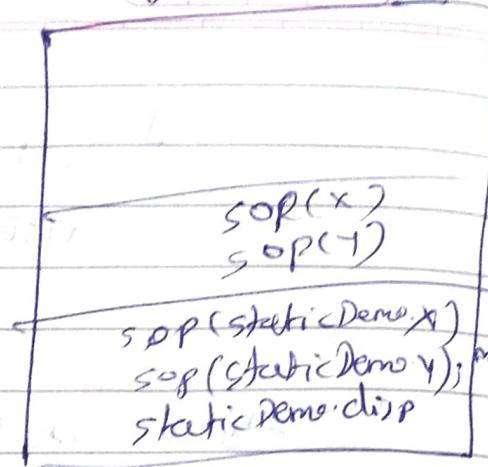
 Sop(StaticDemo.y);

 StaticDemo.disp();

Method Area



Heap



class demo {

```
    int x = 10;
    static int y = 20;
    void fun() {
        sop(x);
        sop(y)
    }
}
```

static void fun2() {

sop(y);

} class Client {

main (String args) {

Demo obj = new Demo();

obj.fun();

obj.fun2();

sop(obj.X);

sop(obj.Y);

O/P \Rightarrow 10 function attribute

2 0

2 0

1 0

2 0

100

110 fun1()
120 fun2()
130 main()
140 client.class
150 PTR to static
160 PTR to static
170 chun2()

Special function
func1
func2

160 4=20
startblock

main()

special

struct

client

SCP

ptr to
(no) special
func1();
x=10
super();

func1();

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WCT54

seen: 24-7-23

Date

static method

System class has static
Identityhashcode
Final static
asked 21/4/01 (in) class test
means direct access them.

codes

```
class Demo {  
    private int x = 10;  
    private static int y = 20;
```

```
        void fun1() {  
            System.out.println("fun1");  
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(x);  
        System.out.println(y);  
    }  
}
```

```
    static void fun2() {  
        System.out.println(y);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Demo obj = new Demo();  
        obj.fun1();  
        obj.fun2();  
    }  
}
```

```
// Demo.fun1(); error!  
// Demo.fun2();
```

non static
method
cannot be
referenced

* static block

of
concert
sine(s)
example

method area की स्टॉटिक अप्सेसिंग एड्रेस भेजने
→ (1) स्टॉटिक एरी का सेटअप करना.

→ (2) इनिशियलेशन करना.

जो लोगों का नाम है वह एक स्टॉटिक व्हेल्यू बनता है।

→ main डिटेक्ट स्टॉटिक ब्लॉक जावा स्टैक परीक्षण करने के लिए इनिशियल एड्रेस पर पॉप करना देता है।

class Demo {

 static {

 System.out.println("First static");
 System.out.println("SOP('static block')");

}

 public static void main (String[] args) {

 System.out.println("Second static");
 System.out.println("SOP('main method')");

}

O/P: static block
main method.

Cabinet
(H)

class Demo {

int x = 10;

static int y = 20;

static {
System.out.println("Static block 1");
System.out.println("SOP('Static block 1')");}

? static initialisation block

public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Main method");}

Demo obj = new Demo();

SOP(obj.x);

static {

System.out.println("Static block 2");
System.out.println("SOP('Static block 2')");
System.out.println("4");

?

Output:-

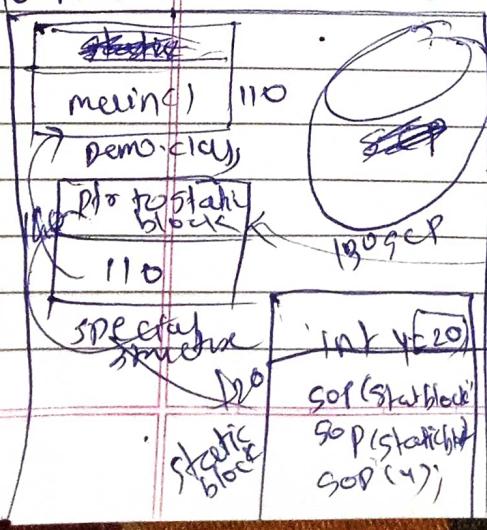
Static block 1
Static block 2

20

Main method

llomethod need

10



heap

Allocated memory

ptr to special
structure
Demo {
x: 10}

2000

javastack
main

return

Subroutine

`main()`

`obj`

`2000`

`obj.x`

`10`

`SOP('Static block 2')`

`2000`

objects

`demo`

`2000`

`return`

`2000`

`SOP('Static block 1')`

`2000`

`SOP('Main method')`

static block नहीं return JVM में (return chahiye)

तर होला class में static block लिखा तो क्या चाहिए run होगा ?
मैं it home

static block क्या होता ?

→ यह वे static variable होते हैं जिनका static block से भिन्न कर्तव्य static variable के class variable असम्भव होता है।

static {

System.out.println("Hello world");

System.exit(0);

static method

Memory for main method

{ S. v.main (String args) }

System.out.println("Hello world");

Output : Hello world.

static block

static constructor दिन की तरह
 होती है जबकि class तक दिन की
 लाइफ़ लाइफ़

static { } का उपयोग क्या है?

int x = 10;

?

static block का क्या उपयोग है?

- it is used for like connection established.
- socket connection established
- data read (चरोंका) → file open
- JDBC connection

- ① static block main method की तरह टोकन execute होते हैं.
- ② there is no need of main method
- ③ multiple static block are merged लेकिन for start sequence wise flow code main
- ④ static variable automatically static ब्लॉक वाली method is मुद्रित होती है।
- ⑤ static block main method की तरह programming करते हैं।
- ⑥ static block ready (चलोगा) करते हैं।

```

class Demo {
    static {
        System.out.println("Static Block1");
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("In Demo Main");
}

```

class Client {

~~static block~~

static {

System.out.println("Static Block2");

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("In main");

Client

java

StaticBlock2

StaticBlock3

From main

System.out.println("Static Block3");

→ Static block array class one of self run
class one inherit from another.

→ Java Demo

→ Static Block1

In Demo main,

~~initialization every time~~
~~stack push each~~

Page No.	
Date	

effect of static variable

- ① static methods
- ② static variables
- ③ static block
- ④ static inner class

class Demo {

 static int x=10;

 static {

error:- illegal
start of
expression

 static int y=20;

1) static
2) static
3) static
4) static

 void func()

 static int z=20;

error:- illegal
start

 static void func()

 static int z=20;

error:- illegal start

because → of java supports global static
variable

class variable

→ local variable top method

static variable class

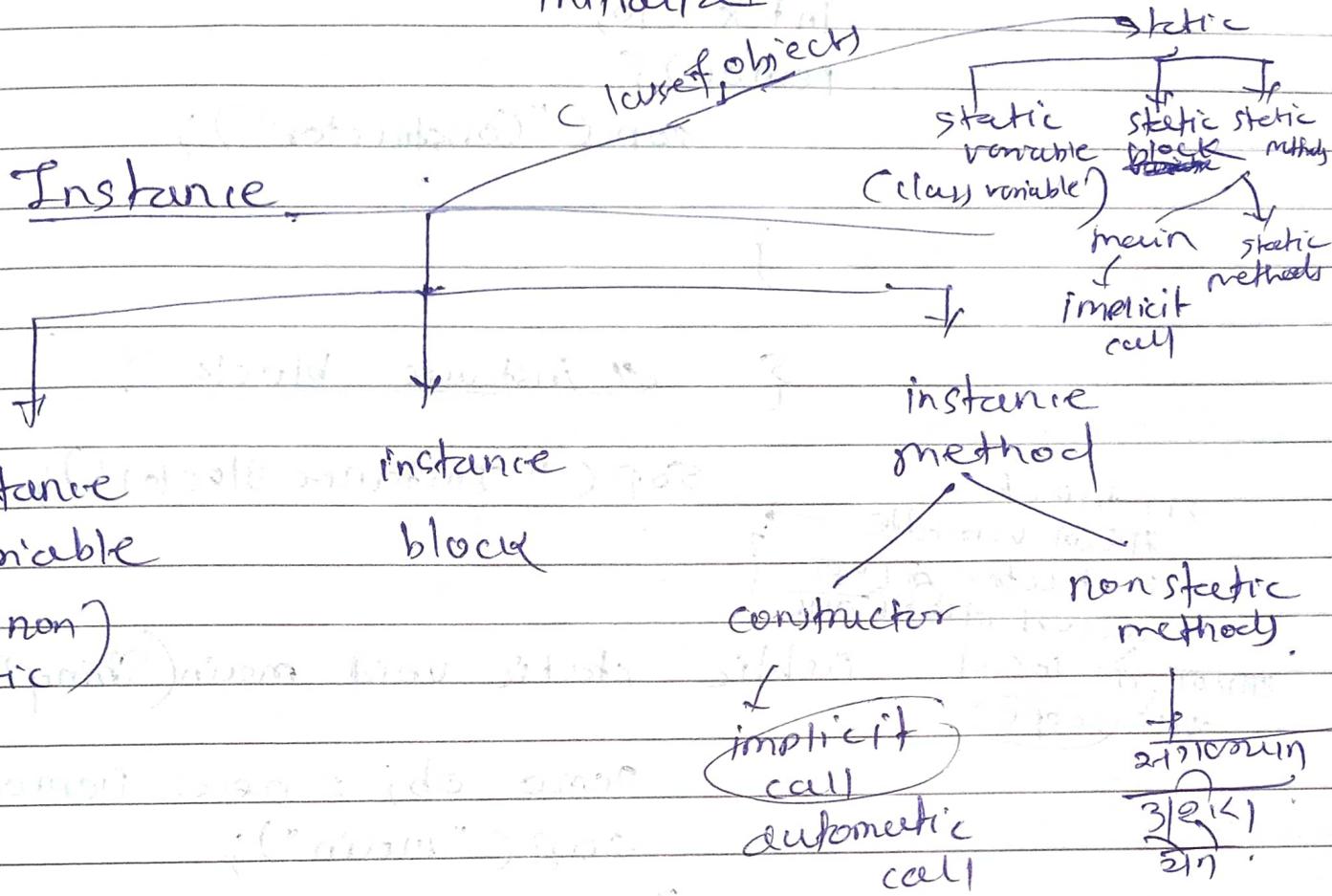
priority

ipl ଏ ତାଙ୍କ ନାହିଁ ମାଛି ଆସି ଥିଲା

Page No.	
Date.	

static variable ~~is initialized in static block~~ \Rightarrow initialized in static block

of Instance.



→ instance method \Rightarrow $\text{int } x = 10$ $\text{void } func()$ $\text{void } run()$ func();
access this \Rightarrow $\text{this} \rightarrow$ $\text{int } x = 10$ $\text{void } func()$

→ instance method in code \Rightarrow

instance block \Rightarrow

↳ static concept \Rightarrow constructor \Rightarrow

↳ static site

sop("instance Block");

→ instance block \Rightarrow constructor \Rightarrow merge
 \Rightarrow invokes especially \Rightarrow instance variable
~~static~~

```
class Demo {  
    int x = 10;  
    Demo() {  
        System.out.println("Constructor");  
    }  
}
```

{ instance block

```
System.out.println("Instance Block1");
```

static block

static variable
constructor
access modifier

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Demo obj = new Demo();  
    System.out.println("Main");  
}
```

```
Demo obj = new Demo();  
System.out.println("Main");
```

```
System.out.println("Instance Block2");
```

see the Bytecode

sequence →

- ① static variable
- ② static block
- ③ static method
- ④ instance var
- ⑤ instance block
- ⑥ constructor
- ⑦ instance method.

```

class Demo {
    int x = 10;
    static int y = 20;
    Demo() {
        sop("In Constructor");
    }
    static {
        sop("In staticblock1");
    }
    {
        sop("In instance block1");
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Demo obj = new Demo();
    static {
        sop("In static block2");
    }
    {
        sop("In Instance block2");
    }
}

```

O/P's In static block 1

In static block 2

In instance block 1

In instance block 2

In constructor

(Constructor will run 1 time)

write or draw Diagram of code

for static

it will print on "2" page

1

when something on "2" page

3

same file static will

9

same way file name

8

different static will

7

different on "2" page

6

Lect 56

seen 26-7-23

static context

heading. Constructor

① constructor of

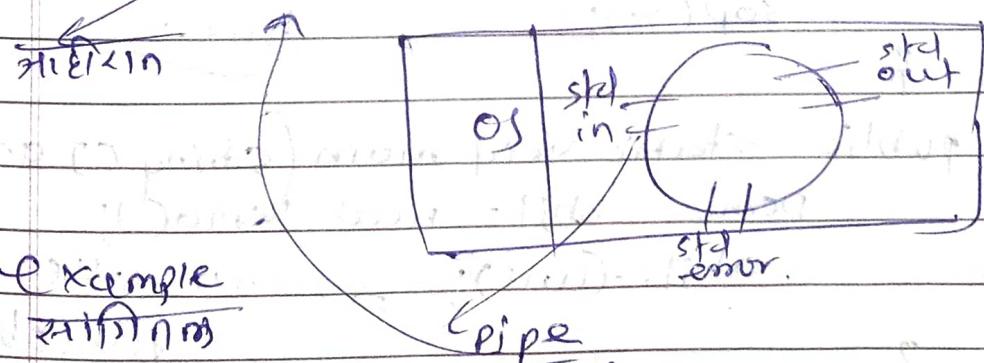
② constructor नहीं return type नहीं even void
 (जो बराबर हो वो void हो) तो normal
 method कीरण + treat नहीं.
 → is special method.

→ class के जूतों की method आव समेत
 अन्य शब्दों (void Demo() { })

→ पर रेस्मी में CPP नहीं होती अलग हो
 CPP का constructor आव जा रहा है constructor
 difference विद्याक शब्दों

→ java के destructor की नहीं कारोबार
 Garbage collector की.

→ Phenolix नाम का एक शोर्ट फिल्मी सोन्यामी



Example

साइरन

interview

Test - diagram

en160214161

OS को interviewer ने प्राप्त किया.

प्राप्त किया है।
 stack frame
 वह जागी
 उपर
 method
 function.
 constructor,
 static block
 method
 आदि.

- Date: 25/10/2021 | Page No. 1
- main तत्त्व में कोणी भौगोलिक ना होता है।
 - constructor वाले अपनी discussion में आए। यहाँ अपनी static block के object का बाबा।
 - इसमें static block के object का बाबा। जैसे JVM architecture में लिंकिंग के रूप में।
 - But protocol → main की पहिली method होती है।
 - कोणार्कादि क्रियाएँ static block के object के जौहों के जौहों हैं।
 - main वाले आदि यौजन वाले block अस्ताना। यौजन के protocol में इस आदि।

System class open करने वाला होता है (by bytecode)।
 याने यहाँ ITU आयोग → it imports
 standard file and future extension print stream class
 ताकि यहाँ का फार्मेट = i/o class

```
class Demo{
    int x=10;
    Demo() {
        System.out.println("In constructor");
    }
}
```

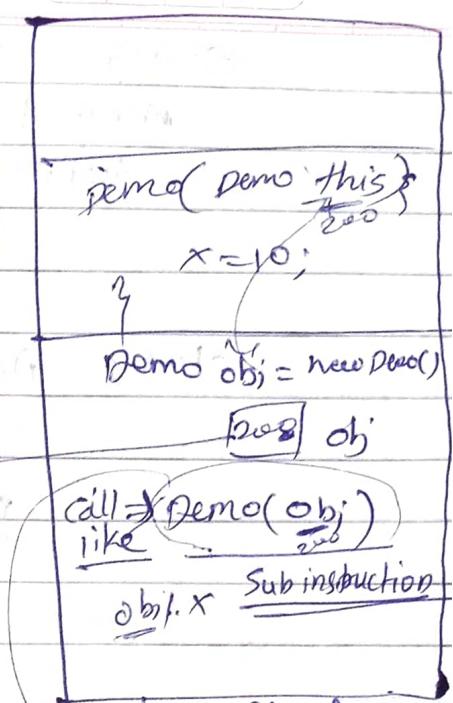
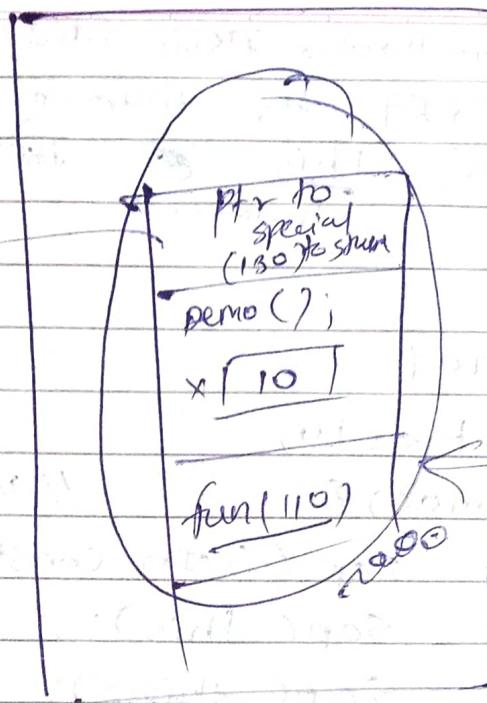
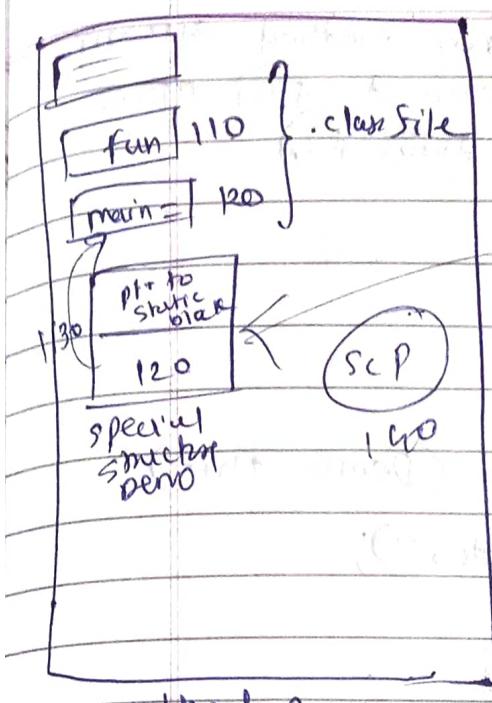
```
void fun() {
    System.out.println("fun(Demo, this);");
    System.out.println(this.x);
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Demo obj = new Demo();
    obj.fun();
}
```

fun(obj))

Dice quam.

new } deletes } calls → when object deleted.



→ setup ~~directly~~ ^{static} → method area
→ runtime ^{mt} ~~inert~~ request ^{rtb}

~~# Hidden this reference (pointer)~~

fun (int var)

int x = 10;

fun (param var)

$$f(x) = \tan(\pi x)$$

~~demo obj = new Demo;~~

fun(^{obj}~~name~~)

This theory of nonstatic states will now

↳ static वाले नहीं

JavaScript में DSA अंकों के

- एक स्टेटिक इनसेट नोनस्टेटिक बिल्डिंग के लिए यह पॉइंटर परामिटर है।

① main method directly object पर जापा
chkoj करता address अपमेंट्स भी ओब्जेक्ट.

② परा constructor हेतु फिरी run method सार्वजनिक
method हेतु सिर्फ अपमेंट्स object मध्ये गावच
अपमेंट्स This एवं Hiso एकत्र होते हैं

class Demo{

int x=10;
Demo() { // Demo (Demo this)

sop ("In constructor");

sop (this);

sop (this.x);

void fun() { // fun (Demo this).

sop (this);

sop (x);

public static void main (String [] args) {

Demo obj = new Demo(); // Demo (obj)

sop (obj);

obj.fun();

// fun (obj);

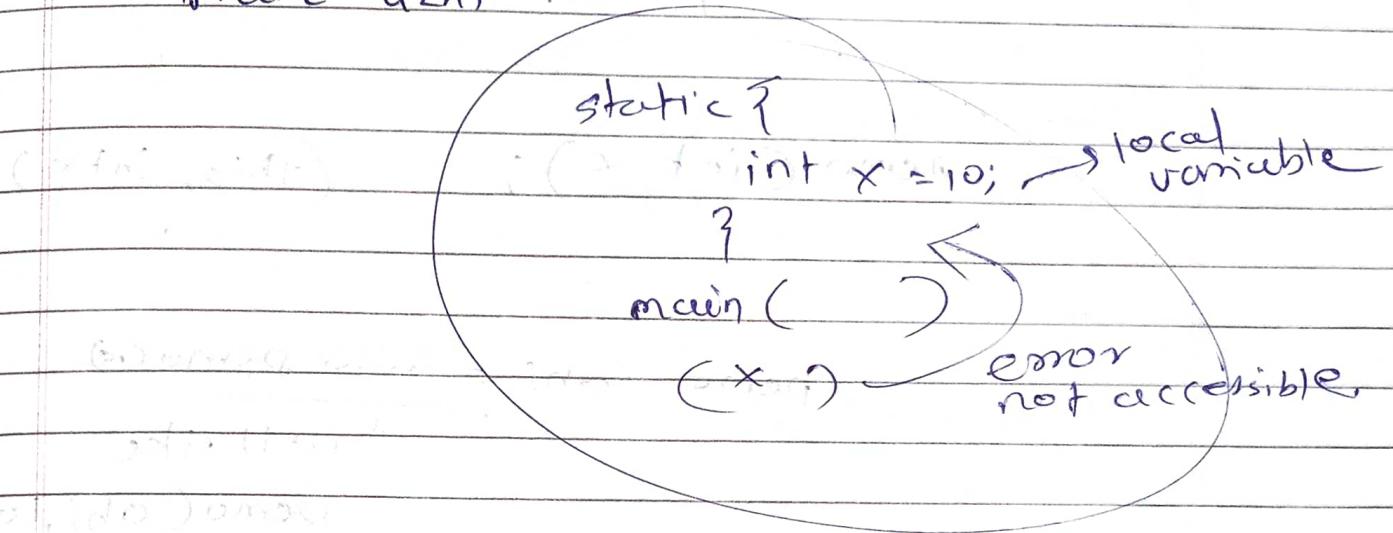
core2 web application जैसे मोड़ आहे.

सर्वांनी ग्रेडेड डेवाल्फिं गेहूचे अपमेंट्स इत्यादि 70-80 चौंटी

मिळते होते. CBT online एवं core2web application
साईट.

→ This data type & class एवं नाम असेही.

→ local variables जस्तै होल्ड होते हुए stack frame
में असेही आपि असेही होना होता है stack
frame में।



→ Pointer एवं बिन्दु code robust

होता है।

private variable pointer of change
कर सकते हैं। in CPP या Java
pointer concept होती है।

→ static method को call करते हुए this
परामितीय होती है।

① class एवं name of constructor name is same.

② object वाली side constructor को call करती है।

③ constructor को instance variable initialize करती है।

उदाहरण करें:

④ constructor को return type नहीं होती।

⑤ implicitly call होती।

⑥ new line invokes special बिन्दु।

⑦ compiler ने किसी constructor को default +
बिन्दु बिन्दु फॉर्मेट constructor ना बनाए
constructor बनाना।

actually Java has generic type system
because it's parameterized because reference

method demo() {
 System.out.println("Hello World");
}

method demo(int x) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + x);
}

method demo(String s) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + s);
}

method demo(Demo d) {
 System.out.println(d.message);
}

method demo(Demo obj) {
 System.out.println(obj.message);
}

method demo(Demo obj, int x) {
 System.out.println(obj.message + " " + x);
}

Constructor

class Demo {

Demo() {

System.out.println("No args");

}
 Demo(Demo xyz) {

Demo xyz; {

System.out.println("para");

}
}

public static void main (String [] args) {

Demo obj = new Demo();

Demo obj2 = new Demo();

Demo obj3 = new Demo();

obj.message = "Hello";

obj2.message = "World";

obj3.message = "Java";

System.out.println(obj.message);

lect 57

seen: 27-7-23

this reference

* method signature \Rightarrow (function)

class Demo {

 int x = 10;

 Demo() {

 sop("In constructor");

 sop("x = " + x);

}

 Demo() {

 sop("In constructor 2");

 sop("x = " + x);

}

after compilation \Rightarrow error

constructor Demo is already

defined in class Demo

same
method
has signature

return type
parameters

method table

method name	parameter
xDemo()	
xDemo()	
fun(int)	
fun(float)	

parameter

\rightarrow method table compile time \Rightarrow doesn't
 \Rightarrow fix for method signature \Rightarrow return type

return type

\rightarrow method signature \Rightarrow method static \Rightarrow parameter
parameter \Rightarrow return type

C++ overloading concept
C++ overload concept
Java → name mangling concept
method signature

Date: _____

ambiguity error
function overloading
fun(int x, float)
fun(float, int)

call like fun(10, 10)
if data types mismatch, ambiguity error

→ Hidden this reference (Parameter) of

instance variable or constructor or
variable facsimile initialize.

class Demo {

private: int x = 10;

demo() { }

SOP("In No-param constructor");

demo(int x) { }

SOP("In Para constructor");

public static void main (string [] args) {

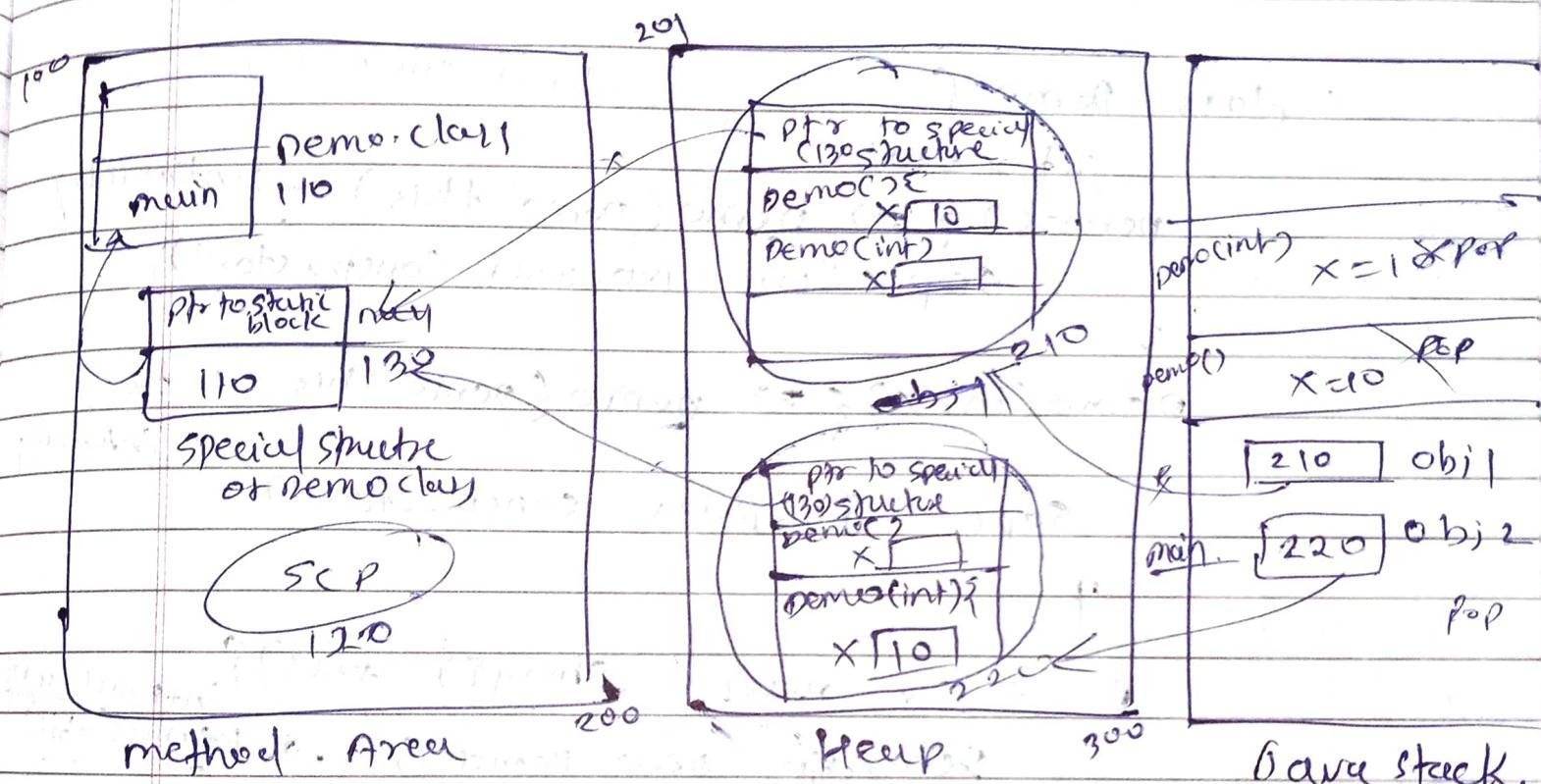
Demo obj = new Demo();

Demo obj2 = new Demo(10);

Op^r - In No-arg Constructor:
In Para Constructor:

$\times \rightarrow$ means after
pop connections
stacks, are closed
then garbage
collector
collect the
nonreference objects
& variables

Diagram \Rightarrow



\Rightarrow instance variable $x=10$ है लेकिन constructor
में असले भी बहुत होते हैं stack
frame push होते हैं। ताकि $x=10$ या वापर्या object
अस्ति रखते हैं तो initialize होते हैं वहाँ
obj2 कोई भी तो विशेष initialize होते हैं।

\Rightarrow दीवाने की \rightarrow 20% स्टेट जाम chat (CPR और NY).

\Rightarrow Content writer \rightarrow ~~content~~ zero positions

CPP ~~Here this is just~~ * more

* Hidden this reference \Rightarrow internally pointer at 3rd
 ↓
variable name by Java

class Demo { internally \Rightarrow this.x = 10;
 int x = 10; internally
 Demo() { \Rightarrow Demo(Demo this) internally
 sop("In No-args constructor"); } internally
 Demo(int x) { \Rightarrow Demo(Demo this, int x) internally
 sop("In para constructor"); } internally

* $\$ \rightarrow$ main(string[] args) {
 Demo obj1 = new Demo(); internal call Demo(obj1)
 Demo obj2 = new Demo(); internal call Demo(obj2, 10);

* Two uses of this \Rightarrow

- ① instance variable initialize
- ② (obj) constructor ~~here~~ same class esti
constructor m1 call m1 this.

* this at ref. to entire object esti
instance ref to object
instance variable to object esti variable

* constructor ~~char~~ instance variable initialize
this reference of ~~then~~ esti

```

class Demo {
    int x = 10;
    Demo() {
        System.out.println("In No-args constructor");
    }
}

```

Demo (int x) {

this.x = x;

this(); // → empty call this first statement

System.out.println("In para constructor");

System.out.println(x);

System.out.println("In para constructor");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Demo obj = new Demo();

Demo obj = new Demo(50);

}

→ यह अनुमति एक object बनाने के लिए
constructor को call करने के लिए आवश्यक है
this() का value को भेजता है.

→ static object का बनाना प्रारंभिक
प्राचीन सेटिंग heavy operation का है.

```

class Demo {
    int x = 10;
}

Demo() {
    System.out.println("In No-args constructor");
}

Demo(int x) {
    this();
    System.out.println("In para constructor");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Demo obj = new Demo(50);
}

```

→ instance method helped this situation

```

Demo() {
    this(70);
}

Demo(int x) {
    this();
}

```

Error → recursive constructor invocation.

function call

⇒ See the bytecode if call the constructor by this ↗

⇒ If constructor हेतु जिनूने call किया तो पापत् एक्सीजन करता है कि constructor का नाम वही नहीं है जो object का नाम है।

⇒ super() यही एक constructor है जो सुपर पैरेंट का constructor को call करता है और this का constructor को बिल्कुल नहीं।

super() यही एक constructor है जो सुपर पैरेंट का constructor को call करता है और this का constructor को बिल्कुल नहीं।

class Demo {

private int x = 10;
Demo() {

bytecode
जैसा कि
declare कर
दिया गया

method m1
private int m1()

bytecode
दिया

}

void fun() {
System.out.println("SOP(x);")

}

class client {

 public static void main(String args[]) {

 Demo obj = new Demo();
 obj.fun();

private variable, method जैसे ले
जैसे bytecode में गायब होगा इसीलिए
जैसे class available होगा।

Lecture 8

seen on 27-7-23
Inheritance Introduction

Date _____

~~constructor chaining~~ → This call
technical

→ oop oriented Lang java
it follows classes

class with ~~new~~ & ~~print~~ statement.

* ~~not~~ compulsory ~~new~~ method ~~print~~

setter - getter methods

2) Constructors ↗
it change variables ↗ it return/print value.

invoke special → call to parent constructor
object class constructor

(get many return ~~ch2~~)

object class ~~new~~ common method ~~print~~
like toString()

for = 0;

why name = null; → in java

→ NULL; → inc

```
class Player {  
    private int jernNo = 0;  
    private String name = null;  
  
    Player() {  
        System.out.println("In constructor");  
    }  
    void info() {  
        System.out.println(jernNo + " = " + name);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Player obj1 = new Player(18, "Virat");  
        obj1.info();  
    }  
}
```

```
Player obj2 = new Player(18, "CSK");  
obj2.info();  
}
```

error: constructor Player in class Player
cannot be applied to given types:

```
Player obj2 = new Player(7, "MSD");
```

required: no arguments

found: int, String

zeros: reason: actual formal argument
lists differ in length.

```
class player {
```

```
private int jeno = 0;
```

```
private String name = null;
```

```
Player(int jeno, String pName) {
```

```
    jeno = jeno;
```

```
    name = pName;
```

```
    System.out.println("In constructor");
```

}

```
void info() {
```

```
    System.out.println(jeno + " = " + name);
```

}

```
class Client {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    Player obj1 = new Player(18, "Virat");
    obj1.info();
```

```
    Player obj2 = new Player(7, "msd");
    obj2.info();
```

```
    Player obj3 = new Player(45, "Rohit");
    obj3.info();
```

O/P: In constructor

18 = Virat

In constructor

7 = msd

In constructor

45 = Rohit.

Constructor

constructor with ~~initialization~~ initialization

constructor
initialization
assignment

class player{

private int jeno = 0; string str = "virat";
private string name = null;
player(int jeno, string name) {

this.jeno =

player(int jeno, string name) {

 this.jeno = jeno;

 this.name = name;

 SOP("In constructor");

} void info() {

 SOP(jeno + " = " + name);

getter
method

it points
to print statement
of class

class client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Player obj1 = new Player(18, "virat");
 obj1.info(); call(Player(obj1, 18, "virat"));

 Player obj2 = new Player(7, "msd");
 obj2.info(); call(Player(obj2, 7, "msd"));
 into(obj2);

 Player obj3 = new Player(45, "rohit");
 obj3.info(); call(Player(obj3, 45, "rohit"));
 into(obj3);

O/P: In constructor

18 = virat

In constructor

7 = msd

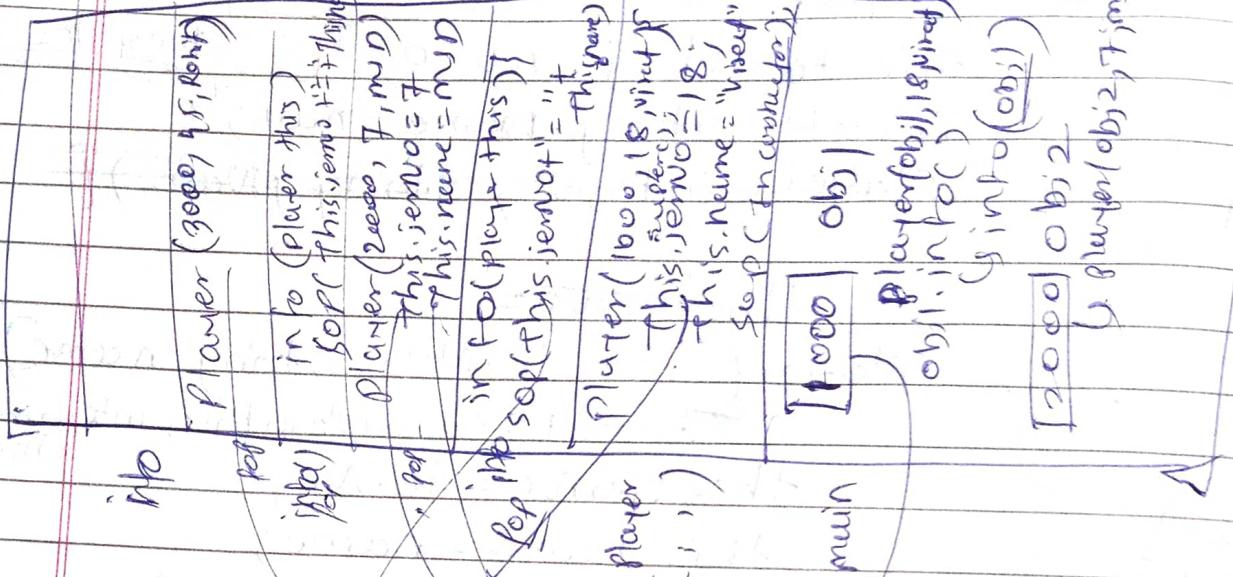
In constructor

45 = rohit.

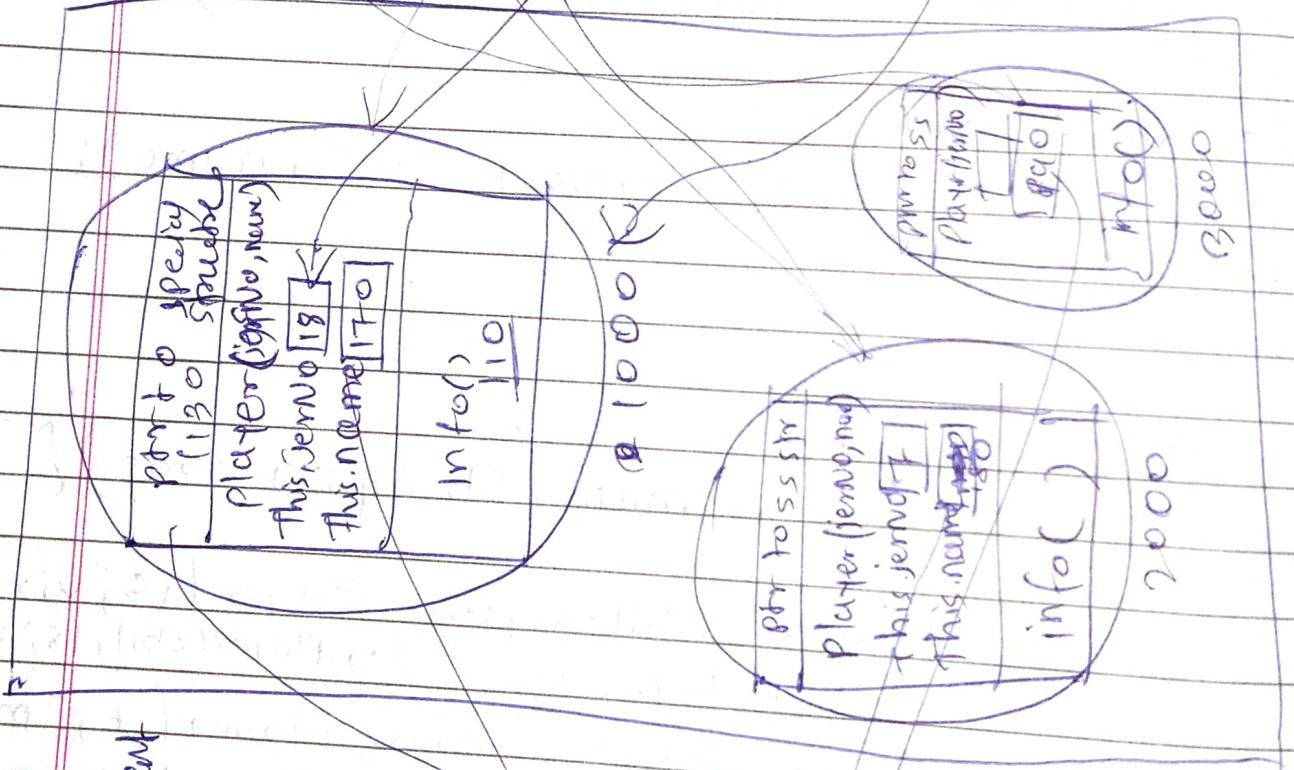
~~Diagram
Code~~

{ see the string concept }

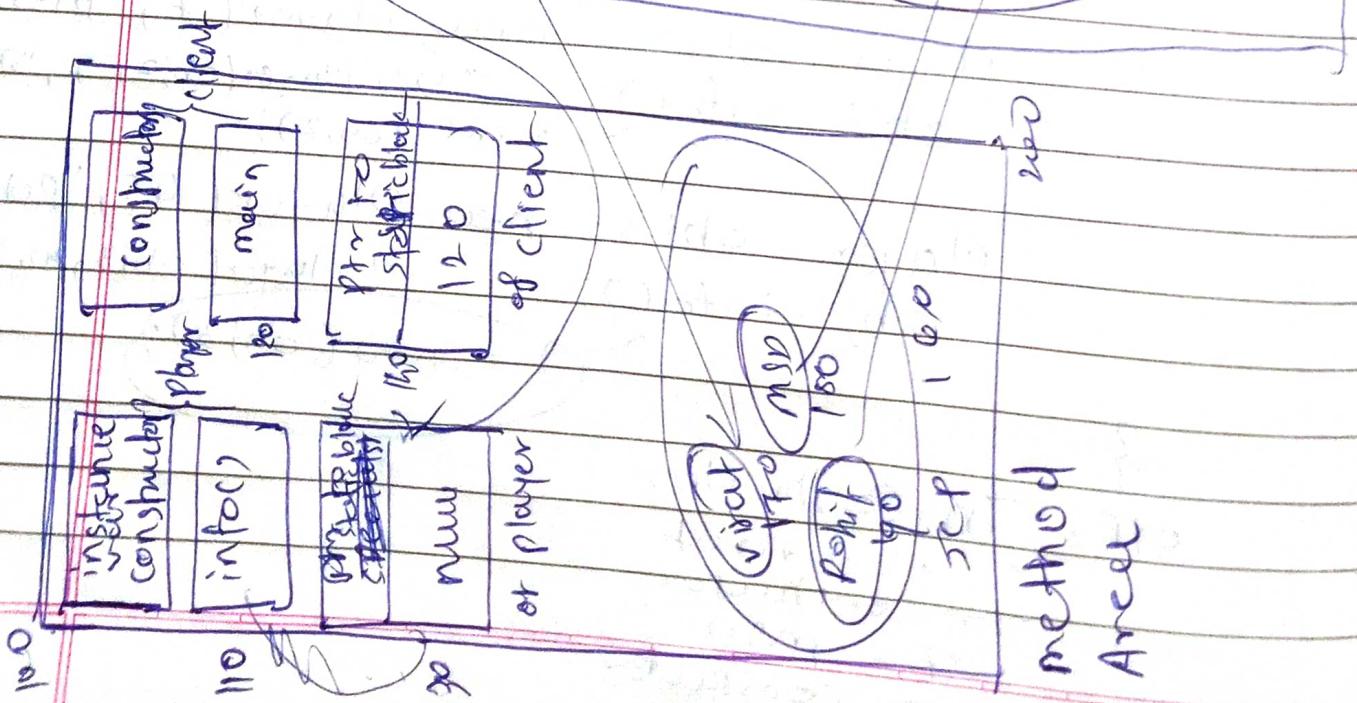
Page No.
Date



j clever
stack



Heap



method
Area

* Inheritance *

→ जटा constructor private में से ले वाले को नहीं देता।
object बना नहीं।

→ Inheritance में Access specifier को कौन से रोल प्लेय करता है।

→ class public के से तरे file के नाम same
main नहीं हो सकता।

error ⇒ class Demo is public, should be
declared in a file named Demo.java

```
public class Demo{  
    ^
```

error

reason ⇒ access the folder access

* IDE की class by default public होती है।

→ जटा type की class की access specifier
असमिक्षणीय type की access specifier
every Constructor की भी होती है।

✓ class check की private होती है।
private class IPL {

error modifier private not allowed

private class IPL {
 ^ error.

protected class IPI {

7

emr: same as private

static class IPL {

3

~~error~~ → modifier static not allowed here:

→ class modifier default and public

होन्ये असाधा

→ byte code ET ~~deserialization~~ representation 3पर्ट

~~प्राइवेट~~ private constructor का रूप है byte code
में फिर भी नहीं पाया जा सकता तो
जो तो नहीं तो वही class होता
members के लिए अलग।

→ Protected constructor (name) (arg) access
through child class in super.

→ यह static constructor बनाता है।

~~error: modifier static not allowed here~~

~~Static IPL(1){~~

Java 11
Date 21/5/21

ICC → International Cricket Council

* Inheritance →
class ICC {

 ICC() {

 System.out.println("In ICC constructor");

 }

class BCCI extends ICC {

 BCCI() {

 System.out.println("In BCCI constructor");

class Client {

 public static void main (String [] args) {

 BCCI jayshah = new BCCI();

}

Output → In ICC constructor
In BCCI constructor.

relative path
absolute path

in //

method java/lang/Object
.<init>

method ICC. "Unity":

Lect 59

seen: → 28-7-23
Inheritance - 01

Page No.	
Date	

Blue learn → founder → Harish

OOP → real time ~~use~~.

→ parent ~~at~~ class → ~~will~~ access child ~~will~~ ~~not~~
~~child~~ ~~at~~ child class → parent ~~will~~ access ~~will~~

example → ~~FEO~~ → ~~HRM~~ ~~will~~ ~~not~~ ~~child~~ ~~is~~ ~~admin~~
~~HRM~~ ~~OR~~ ~~HRM~~.

⇒ inheritance redundancy ~~repeat code~~ ~~child class~~.

⇒ BCCI → Board of control for cricket in India

~~Ex:~~

example of BMW

BMW versions

mercedey

Version

Apple
↓
iphone

Alphabet
↓
Google

example → class team {

team name =
state of team:

class player extend team {

jervo

ham

Play Batman extend player {

class Bowler extend player {

* class Google {

 into provide

}

(less research
batches)

class Linux

 ubuntu Debian
 ↳

* class Hospital {

* class Symbiosis Institute {

 library name

 lms symb extends Symbiosis Institute

class Microsoft

 Windows

class India

 of
 States

* class Defense {

 Army, Navy

class Meta

 Facebook Insta Facebook

* class University {

* class Supreme Court {

 child → state court {

 class LTC

 ↳
 type of insurance.

class Cloud

 AWS Azure GCP

Parent class C lang

 child class
 ↳
 Microsoft OOP
 language

class Telangana {

 ↳
 Rajya Sabha

Process scheduling

 FCFS Round robin
 Scheduling

class Amazon

 AWS E-commerce
 server
 amazon prime

class Reliance {

 ↳
 JIO

society
fr
flats

OOP
fr

exams
theory & practical

mobile company
fr
modules

protocol
fr
TCP/IP

class Parent {

Parent() {

sop("In parent constructor");

}

void parentProperty() {

sop("flat, car, gold");

}

Spring
boot

Gaurav
Saini

min
only on

class child extends Parent {

child() {

sop("In child constructor");

}

design
pattern

factory
method

class client {

main(String[] args) {

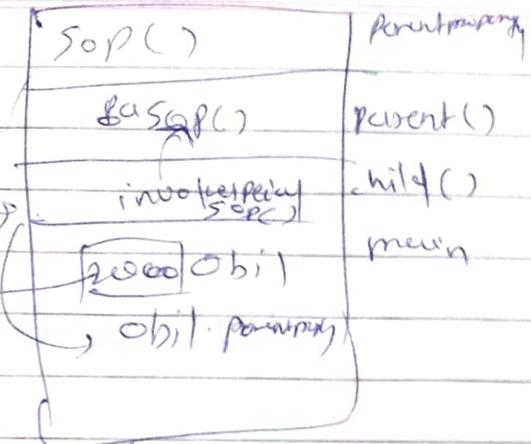
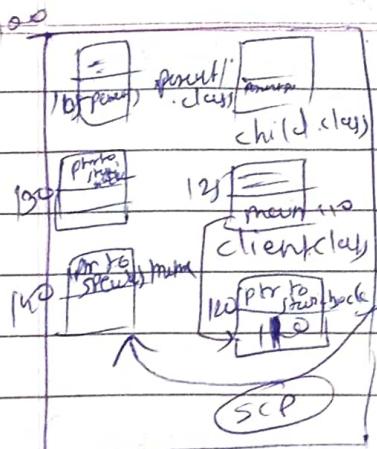
reference

child obj = new child();

obj.parentProperty();

)

inheritance with composition
↳ multiple objects



child obj = new child.

Parent obj = new child();
this.

updated

parent (parent this)

object(this) same.

SOP()

child (child this).

parent (this)

SOP()

200 obj

↳ child (obj)

obj.parent (obj)

↳ parent (obj)

java stack

Object obj = new child();

↳ obj not class

Object directly & indirectly
↳ class -> parent
parent-child relation

→ java ↳ parent reference -> child
-> object -> child

Spring boot
Gaurav Guin
System design
2021-22
only one

design pattern
front end
Backend

~~rect 60%~~

seen & 30-7-23
Inheritance - 02

Page No.	
Date	

init? initialized

class Parent {

 SOP("In Parent constructor");

}

class child extends Parent {

 child {

 this(); super();

 SOP("In child constructor");

}

class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 child obj = new child();

 }

error: call to super must be first statement in constructor.

 this(); super();

error: recursive constructor invocation

 child();

2 error!

child class call object parameter parent class constructor m
call constructor

→ child class parent instance variable
access 312111. 260987 instance variable initialize
call constructor from parent class constructor m
call constructor

class Parent {

int x = 10;

Parent() {

sop(" In Parent Constructor");

}

void access() {

sop(" Parent Instance");

}

?

class child extends Parent {

int y = 20;

child {

sop(" In child constructor");

sop(x);

sop(y);

? ?

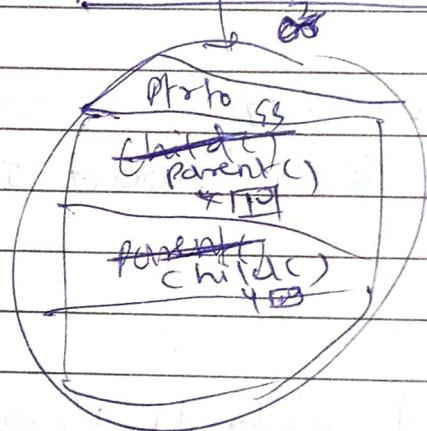
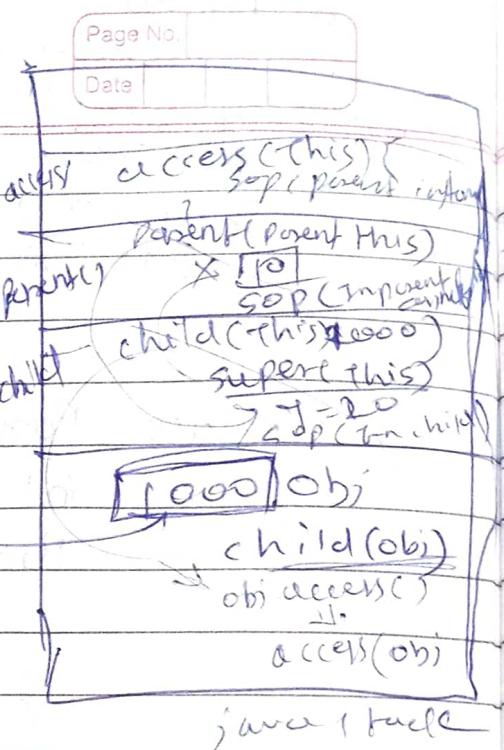
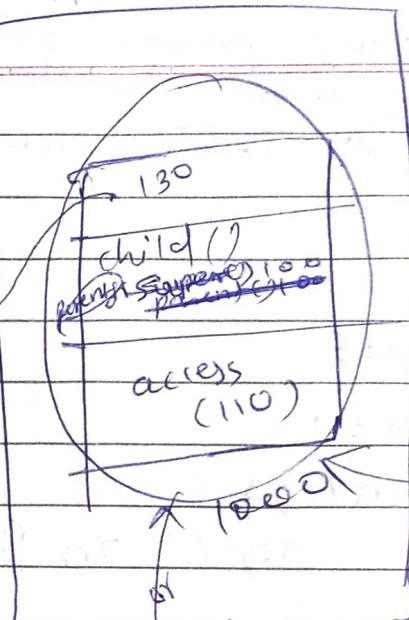
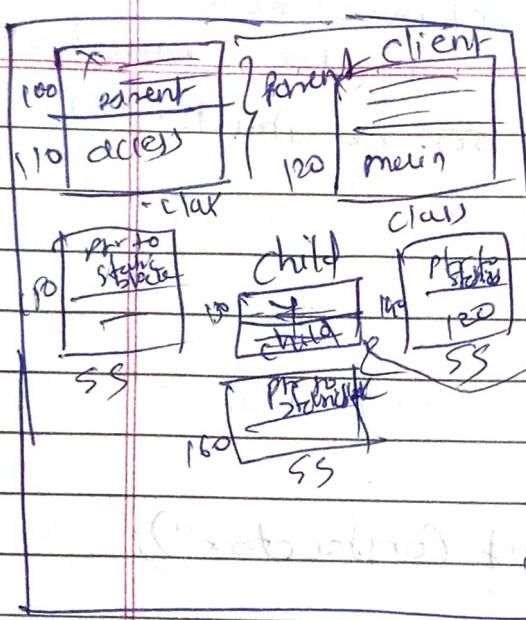
class

p s void main(String[] args) {

child obj = new child();

obj.access();

?



representation of
Inheritance

* static In Parent class

```
class Parent {
    static {
        sop("In Parent static Block");
    }
}

class child extends Parent {
    static {
        sop("In child static Block");
    }
}
```

~~child class code~~
~~parent class code~~

(class) client {

 public static void main (String [] args){

 child obj = new child();

}

* class parent {

 static int x = 10;

 static {

 System.out.println ("in parent static block");

}

}

class child extends parent {

 static {

 System.out.println ("in child static block");

~~reference~~

{

 } void main (String [] args){

{

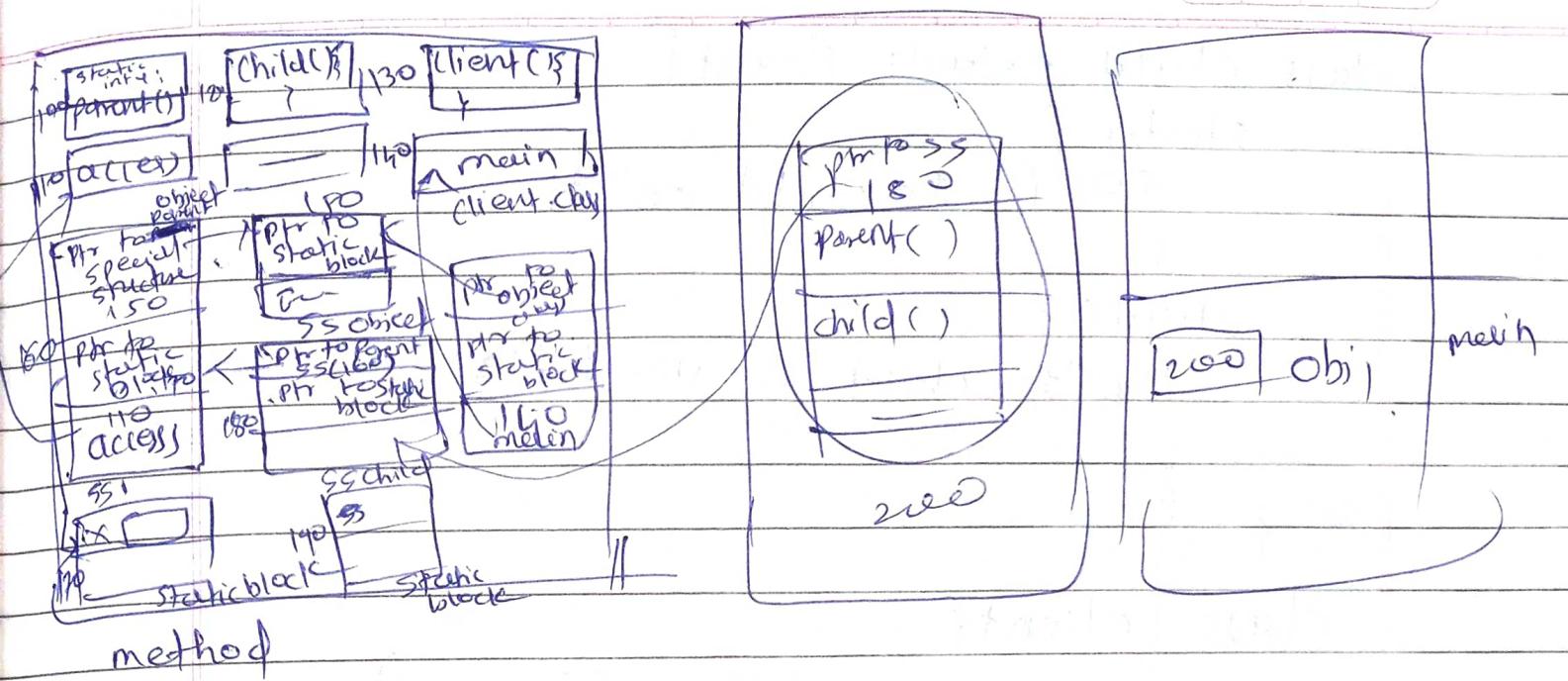
o/p: in parent static block
 in child static block

→ Parent in static block only runs once per program
reference runs in jvm only

→ Parent static variables initialize only
once to child then use shared memory
from all parent and child

```
class Parent{  
    static int x = 10;  
    static {  
        sop("In Parent static block");  
    }  
    static void access() {  
        sop(x);  
    }  
}  
  
class Child extends Parent {  
    static {  
        sop("In child static block");  
        sop(x);  
        access();  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        sop("In main");  
        Child obj = new Child();  
    }  
}
```



method

→ inheritance
 → child का नामी में parent को! कि Parent को child का सेटिंग. Then access असम्भव।

→ SOP Here super access का नामी है।

```

class Parent {
    int x = 10;
    static int y = 20;
    static {
        sop(" Parent static block");
    }
    Parent() {
        sop(" In Constructor");
    }
    void methodOne() {
        sop(x), sop(y);
    }
    static void methodTwo() {
        sop(y);
    }
}
  
```

```

class child extends Parent {
    static {
        System.out.println("In child SB");
    }
    child() {
        System.out.println("In child constructor");
    }
}

```

```

class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args)
}

```

```

    child obj = new child();
}

```

```

    obj.methodOne();
    obj.methodTwo();
}

```

(HW) O/P's with diagram.

Parent static block

In parent constructor

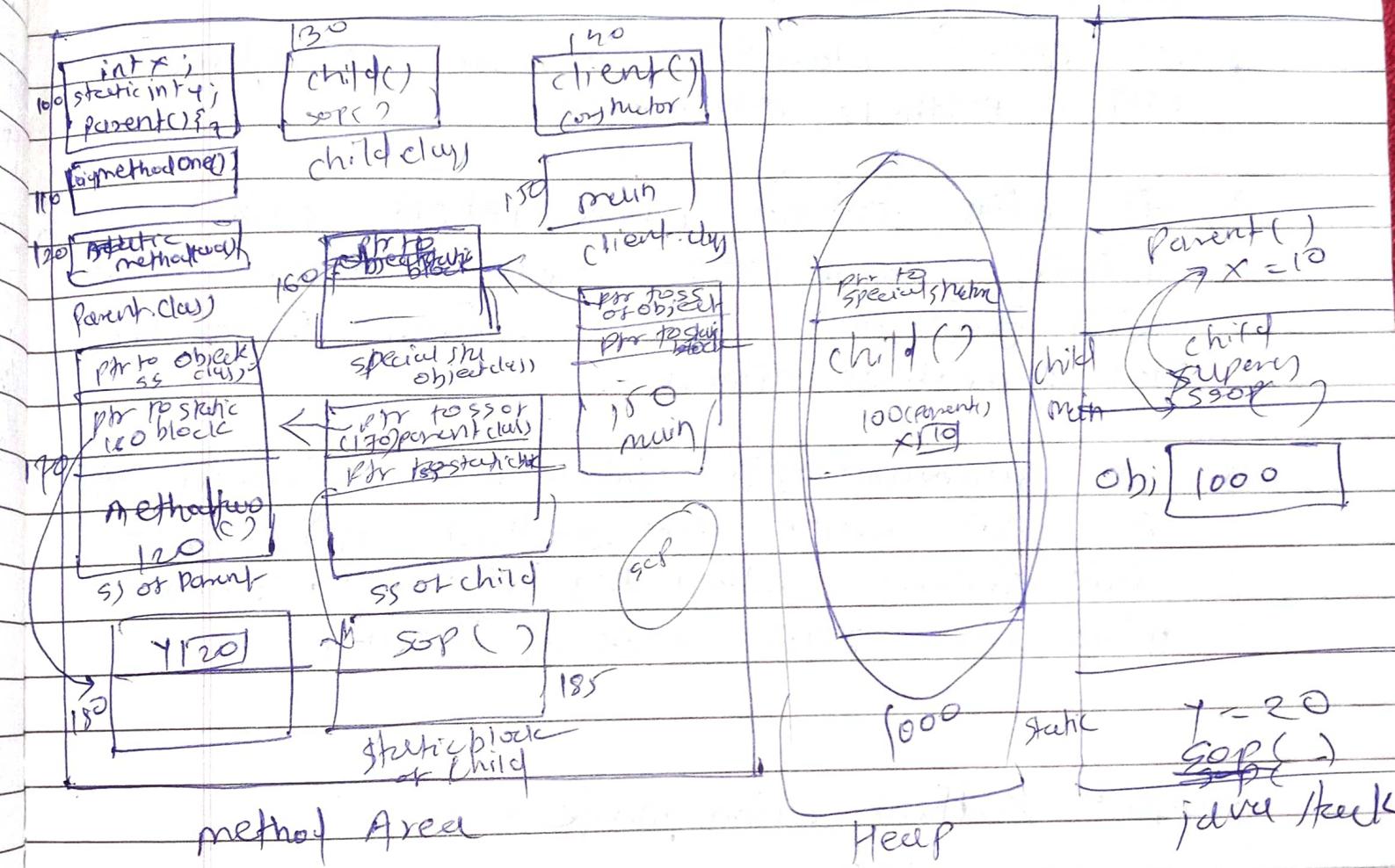
In child SB

In child constructor

10

20

20



~~lect 61~~ ~~seen : 2-8-23~~ ~~uploaded 6-31-7-23~~
Inheritance 03

Page No.	
Date	

→ जीवन से जीवन का विवरण inheritance जैसे.

→ जीवन का विवरण class फ्रॉम जीवन का विवरण object class
वाले 11 methods का विवरण.

→ जो दोनों विवरण class ने इसमें आए हैं, तो वह
पुराने विवरण same वाले method जैसे होते हैं और नये
दोनों विवरण आए हैं तो वह नये पुराने class
में 4 methods होते हैं (same).

→ जीवन का विवरण वाले inheritance द्वारा विवरण
वाले same वाले method जैसे होते हैं या
from different class वाले विवरण वाले
पुराने class वाले extend होते हैं.

Example :- Authentication page
- security.

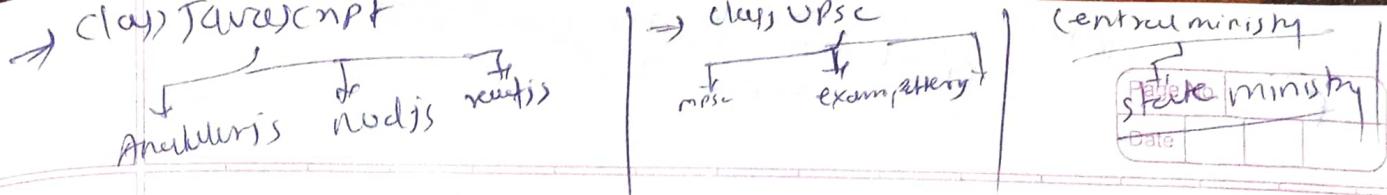
banking - ग्राहक वाले common call जैसे जो हो चुके हैं
ग्राहक वाले common बिलिंग वाले विवरण
में लिख दिया गया है.

इस finally वाले code common जैसे होते हैं विवरण
inheritance वाले parent class को पढ़ते हैं तो

→ intention 3rd item जैसे. यहाँ लिखा गया code
parent class वाले common विवरण जैसे.
parent class वाले common विवरण जैसे.

→ Defense class example

⇒ McDonald, Dominos franchises



→ recent example on inheritance or polymorphism
 100% problem solving

→ run class file polymorphism → overloading
 → run → overriding

class Parent{

int x = 10;

static int y = 20;

Parent(){

sop("Parent");

}

}

class Child extends Parent{

int x = 100;

static int y = 200;

Child(){

sop("Child");

Void access(){

or sop(super.x);

sop(super.y);

sop(x);

sop(y);

}

class Client{

public static void main(String[] args){

child obj = new child();

obj.access();

off. Parent

child

1^o

2^o

3^o

2^o

⇒ super को कैसे ले ? क्या बिल्डर (बिल्डर)

→ super print को लिए लिए sop(super)

→ This → 2^o sop(this)

→ see the bytecode of above code to see super.x
+ sop(super.y).

→ JVM में Super एकत्र नहीं होता

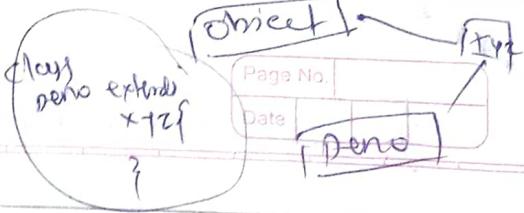
→ super() : → internally invokespecial.

→ Super Variable → non static बिल्डर.

→ Hint : super का लिए उनके Parent class का

→ यह method को Parent के लिए same
जाता है जहाँ यह का Parent का method
में call करता है जिसका लिए super.method
का लिए लिए.

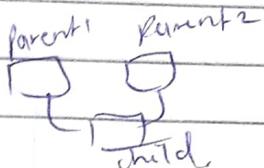
of Polymorphism



→ multiple inheritance → completed in interface
covered

(-1 per)

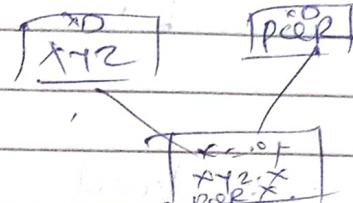
- ① single inheritance
- ② multilevel inheritance
- ③ multiple inheritance



class Parent1{
 int x = 10;
}

class Parent2{
 int x = 20;
}

Interface



class child extends Parent1, Parent2{

(super.x)
confusion

~~जटिल~~ ambiguity जटिल

Q.

→ Java ET syntax के लिए क्या है?

→ multiple inheritance java में क्या है?

→ CPP में क्या है? Solution pointer.

→ C++ का अनुकरण java का कैसा होगा?

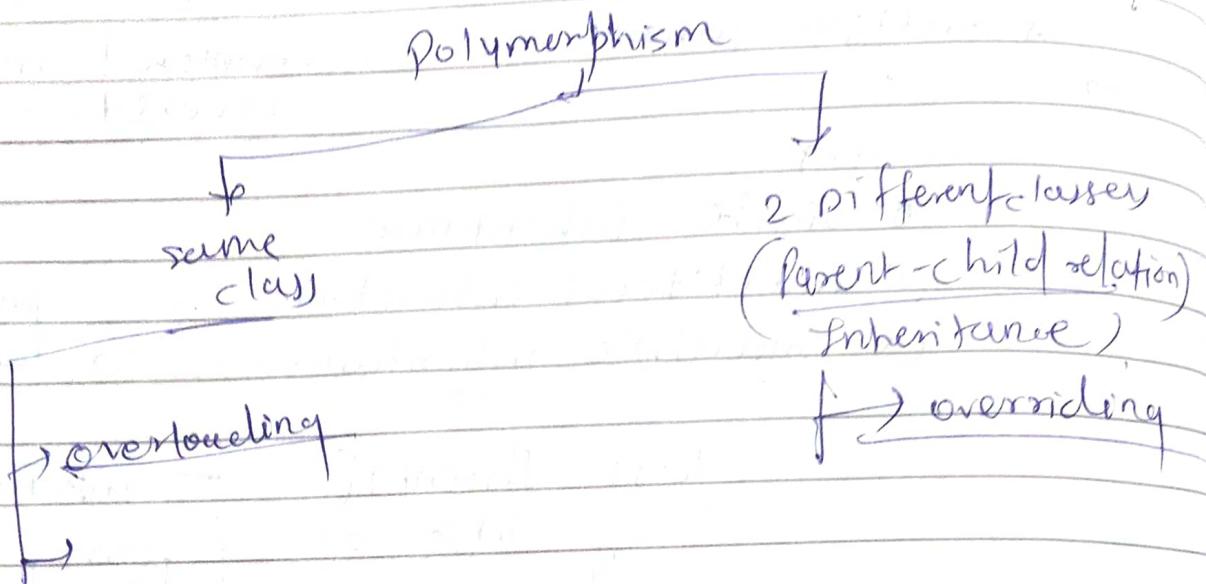
जावा में क्या है? java का कैसा होगा?

लंग ब्रॉड कॉमन?

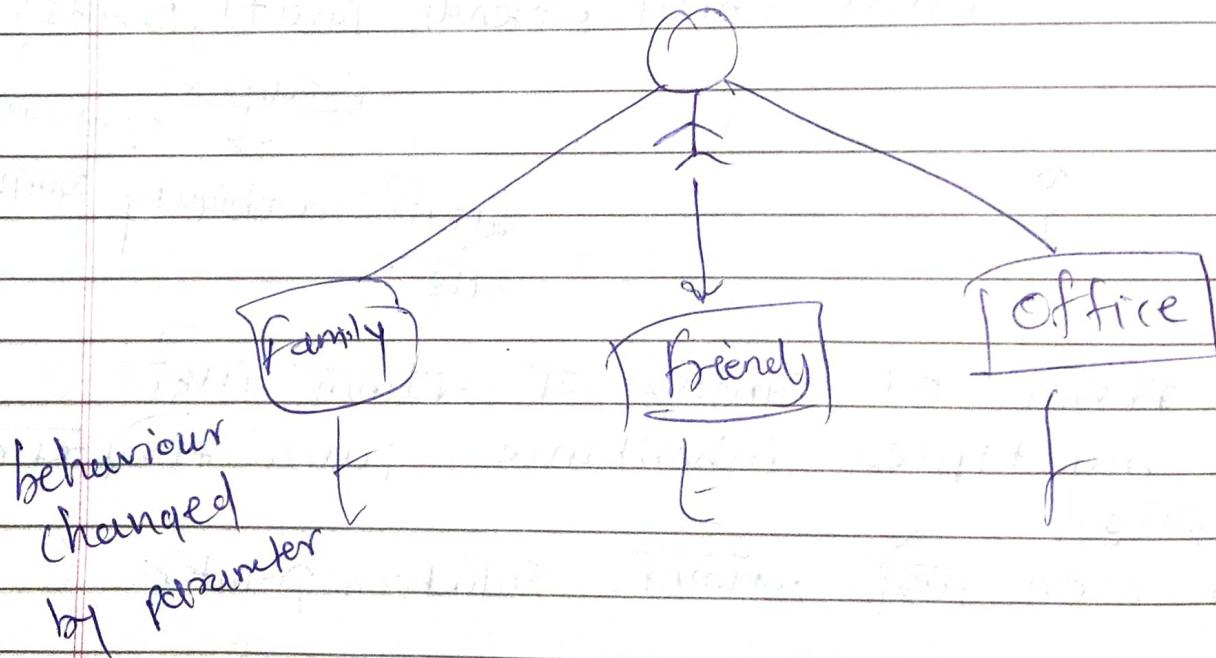
b.

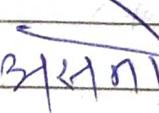
make → & docs में क्या है? fact: very often 3rd part
ETIENNE में क्या है? (comma में error क्या है?)
अब तक की कौन सी कमेंट में क्या है? क्या कॉमन की multiple inheritance की कमेंट क्या है?

* Polymorphism

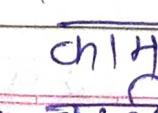
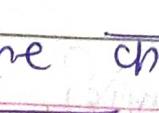


→ Backend developer → ~~Backend developer~~
overloading & overriding ~~as requirement~~
~~as requirement~~



* constructor overloading.  example

⇒ same name many forms

→ signature  same  polymorphism

best example of polymorphism.

① print fn.

↳ ~~any~~ print over (int, string, ...)

Page No.

not

Date

class Demo {

 void fun(int x) {

}

 void fun(int y) {

}

emr's method signature are same.

class Demo {

 void fun(int x) {

 void fun(float y) {

 }

class XYZ extends Demo

{

 void fun(int x) {

obj.fun(10)

table

fun(int)

fun(float)

fun(int)

override (over

set of

var)

parent

void memy(deepika) {

child

void memy(katrina) {

X

overriding
concept

VOTE

abstract class Parent

void memory();

without body

void property();

};

child {

memory() {

calculator

→ abstract class act object doesn't offer.

interface Parent {

void memory();

void property();

runnable method
body after

class child implements Parent {

void memory() {

void property() {

}

→ overloading est Scenario return type matters then other.

class Demo {

method signature
func(int)

func(int)

{ int fun(int x) {

float fun(int y) {

return
type returned
signature diff.

more method signature same

class Demo {

 void fun(int x) {

 sop(x)

// fun(int)
method signature

}

 void fun(int x) {

// fun(int)
method signature.

 sop(x)

}

→ (CON) class has same method signature ~~using~~
one.

error: method fun(int) is already defined
in class Demo

 void fun(int x) {

 | error

 |

→ return type overloading ~~has~~ Consider ~~dim~~ in
this.

→ overriding ~~has~~ return type mismatch

```
class Demo{  
    void fun(int x){  
        sop(x);  
    }  
    void fun(float y){  
        sop(y);  
    }  
}
```

```
void fun(Demo obj){  
    sop("In Demo Par");  
    sop(obj);  
}
```

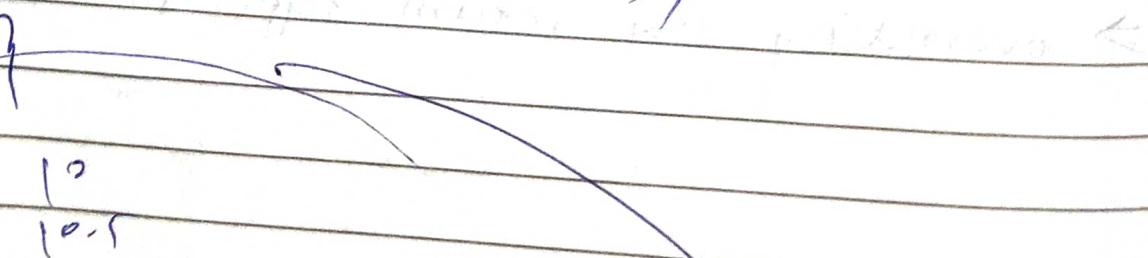
```
public static void main (String [] args){
```

```
    Demo obj = new Demo();
```

```
    Obj.fun(10);  
    Obj.fun(10.5f);  
Obj.fun(10);
```

```
    Demo obj1 = new Demo();
```

```
    obj1.fun(obj);
```



In Demo Par

demo@nxt6842

System.out.println()

fancy package

class System {

constructor is private.

(static final PrintStream out)

io package
class PrintStream

void println (int x) {

void println (float x) {

void println (String str) {

class clients

ip s void main (String args) {

void println (Object obj) {

System.out.println ("The code") ;

↓
System class
↓
Print Stream static object

↓
println method

example of method overloading

Sheet 62
Scenes 3-25
Polymorphism

Page No. _____
Date _____

class PP → Future

Overriding

method m1 @ body $\frac{\text{मूल}}{\text{अंतर्गत}}$ \rightarrow concrete method
 $\frac{\text{अंतर्गत}}{\text{मूल}}$ \rightarrow abstract method

\Rightarrow static methods override in their own class of the class
 \Rightarrow method name -

class Parent {

Parent() {

sop("Parent Constructor");

void property() {

sop("Home, car, Gold");

void marry() {

sop("Deepika Padukone

}

child {

sop("child constructor");

overriding

void marry()

, sop("Alia Bhatt");

```
class Client {
```

```
    public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
        Child obj = new Child();
```

```
        obj.property();
```

```
        obj.method();
```

```
}
```

Output parent constructor

child constructor

Home, car, Gold

Alice Bhatt

```
class Parent {
```

```
    Parent () {
```

```
        System.out.println ("Parent constructor");
```

```
}
```

```
void fun () {
```

```
    System.out.println ("In fun");
```

```
class Child extends Parent {
```

```
    Child () {
```

```
        System.out.println ("Child constructor");
```

```
    void gun () {
```

```
        System.out.println ("In gun");
```

```
}
```

```
class
```

OPP → virtual function
or pure virtual function

Page No.	
Date	

class Client {

public static void main (String [] args) {

 child obj1 = new child();

 obj1.fun();

 obj1.gun();

Parent obj2 = new parent();

obj2.fun();

obj2.gun();

error → cannot find symbol

 obj2.gun();

method table of Parent

parent()
fun()

method table of child

child()
gun()
fun()

if we make parent method is private
then it ~~will not~~ is not going in child's
method table.

child obj1 = new child();

reference

(object)

memory object store

runtime \rightarrow heap area

compiler \rightarrow delhi \rightarrow semantic domain

compiletime

compiler syntax check \rightarrow execution time

Parent obj1 = new Child();

Child obj2 = new Parent();

~~error incompatible type~~: Parent cannot be converted to Child

child obj2 = new Parent();

error

\rightarrow think that simple just reference store object directly from obj.

\rightarrow strict that Parent all reference store children object from.

parent

examples: Sujata Mehta parent Franchisee

\circ Mango Mehta

* Surveys Hotel (pure-honey).

on 14/09
2012

Page No.

Date

class Parent {

Parent () {

sop ("Parent (con)structor");

}
void func() { void fun(int x);
sop ("In Parent fun");

}
class child : public Parent {

child () {

sop ("child (con)structor");

}
void func() {

sop ("In ~~parent~~ child fun");

}

class client {

public static void main (String [] args) {

Parent obj1 = new child();
obj1.fun();

? reference site method table check
method signature.

① case

class Parent {

Parent() {

} sop ("Parent constructor");

void fun(int x) {

 sop("In Parent fun");

}

class child extends Parent {

child() {

 sop("child constructor");

}

void fun() {

 sop("In child fun");

} }

client {

 PSU main (String args) {

 Parent obj1 = new child();

 obj1.fun();

}

}

obj1

extended

Parent class applied

fun(int)

required :- int

found : No argument.

reason: actual & formal parameter size
differ in length.

case

class Parent {

parent() {

parent
sop("In Parent constructor");

}

void fun() {

sop("In Parent fun");

}

} class Child extends Parent {

child() {

sop("In child constructor");

}

void fun(int x) {

sop("In Parent child fun");

} class Client {

Client() { s main(string, args) }

Parent obj = new Child()

.obj.fun(); //obj.fun()

}

obj() In Parent constructor

In child constructor

In Parent fun.

override ~~feist~~, if method signature same
as parent class method child can't ~~override~~
~~override~~.

(Priority) → new method →
parent class

→ Compulsory parent method must be overridden exactly same method.

lect 635 seeh 4-8-23

Page No. _____
Date _____

Polymorphism.

⇒ real time example ~~cricket~~ cricket → ~~ICC~~ ~~World Cup~~.

realtime example of overloading

```
class IPL {  
    void matchInfo (String team1, String team2);  
    System.out.println (team1 + " vs " + team2);  
}
```

```
void matchInfo (String team1, String team2, String  
    venue)  
{  
    System.out.println (team1 + " vs " + team2);  
    System.out.println ("Venue = " + venue);  
}
```

```
class client {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
        IPL ipl2023 = new IPL ()  
        ipl2023.matchInfo ("GT", "SK");  
        ipl2023.matchInfo ("GT", "SK", "NMSA");  
    }
```

NMSA → Narendra modi stadium
Ahmedabad

- International level match
- Domestic level \rightarrow IPL
- class match{

~~class~~ void matchType() {

 sop("T20/OneDay/Test");

}

class IPLMatch extends Match{
 void matchType(){
 sop("T20");

}

class TestWorldCup extends Match{
 void matchType(){

 sop("Test");

}

go over maximum
मुख्य सेशन - 3 session में

class Client{

 public static void main(String[] args){

 Match type1 = new IPLMatch();
 type1.matchType();

 Match type2 = new TestWorldCup();
 type2.matchType();

}

Output \rightarrow T20
Test

Page No.	
Date	

प्रोजेक्ट

खट्टी

गोल

मैच रिपोर्ट

मार्केट

प्रॉटोकॉल

संवाद प्राप्ति

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

प्रॉक्रेट

class Demo{

```
    void fun(int x){  
        sop("int Parse");  
    }  
  
    void fun(char ch){  
        / / fun(float ch)  
        sop("char Parse");  
    }  
}
```

class Client{

```
    public static void main (String [] args){  
        Demo obj = new Demo();  
        obj.fun ('A');  
    }  
}
```

Output: char Parse

class Demo{

```
    void fun(int x){  
        sop("int Parse");  
    }  
  
    void fun(float ch){  
        sop("float Parse");  
    }  
}
```

class Client {

```
    public static void main ( String [] args ) {  
        Demo obj = new Demo();  
        obj.fun(10.5);  
    }  
}
```

error: no suitable method found for fun(double)
obj.fun(10.5);

method Demo.fun(int) is not applicable
argument mismatch; possible lossy conversion from
method Demo.fun(float) is not applicable

argument mismatch; possible lossy conversion from
double to float.

Page No	
Date	

class Demo{

void fun(int x, float y){

SOP ("int-float para");

}

void fun (float x, int y){

SOP ("Float-int para");

}

}

class Client {

public static void main (String args) {

Demo obj = new Demo();

obj.fun(10,10);

}

error: reference to fun is ambiguous

obj.fun(10,10);

both method fun(int, float) in Demo
and method fun (float, int) in Demo
match.

error

→ compiler method table, check ambiguity
int int method bind anen गर्ने दिएनो
method bind ही, असही तर ही
ambiguity error ही.

```

class Demo {
    void fun(String str) {
        System.out.println("String");
    }
}

class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Demo obj = new Demo();
        obj.fun("Ore2Web"); // string
        obj.fun(new StringBuffer("Ore2Web")); // StringBuffer
    }
}

```

OP: => string

StringBuffer

↳ String str = null; ✓ get return

// StringBuffer sb = null; ✓ return String StringBuffer

"call like" obj.fun(null) null pointer. ambiguity error.

fun(null) →

fun(String)
fun(StringBuffer)

Get two ref
return error

object arr[] = { 10, 'A', 10.5, 20.5f};

```
class demo {
    void fun ( object obj ) {
        sop ("object");
    }
}

void fun (String str) {
    sop ("string");
}

class Client {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        demo obj = new demo ();
        obj.fun ("Core2Web");
    }
}
```

OP: object.

class Demo {

 void fun (object obj) {

 Sop ("object");

 }

 void fun (string str) {

 Sop ("string");

 }

};

client {

 main (string [] args) {

 Demo obj = new Demo();

 String ← obj.fun ("Core2Web");

 }

};

~~exact run job exit not giving due~~

nice system call in OS

Date _____

Q.P. String
Object
String

A question on overloading

- ① overloading → ~~different~~ ~~different~~ ↗
- ② → same functionality ~~different~~ ~~different~~
from same method ~~different~~ ~~different~~
~~child~~ ~~child~~ ~~foreign~~

example → Addition of numbers

Add (two numbers)

Add (three number)

parameter change

③ real time example?

→ match example.

④

Overriding:

Q. When overriding is used?

Overriding is done between class hierarchy
in SIC (parent child relation) parent-child
relation ~~between~~ ~~between~~ ~~parent~~.

Q. If parent class method is called from
child class method then what happens?
overriding occurs

void no primitive data type है।
→ primitive (int, float, char, double, void)

(Page No.)

Date

class Parent {

void fun() {

SOP("Parent fun");

}

?

class Child extends Parent {

void fun() {

SOP("child fun");

?

class Client {

P = main (String [] args) {

Parent p = new Child ()

p.fun();

?

O/P: child fun.

⇒ overriding है। (return type classes अलग हो सकते हैं, StringBuffer, System.out.println)

Condition 1: If we define java के में ही return type
parent का method वाले child का method
वह same रहता है।

⇒ 1. If return type ही parent वाले
child relation रखते हैं तो उसमें

⇒ primitive return type वाले वह exactly same
मिलते हैं।

⇒ If method override होते हैं तो overridden

(overload & left method
classes in main)

```
class Parent {  
    int fun() {  
        cout << "parent fun";  
        return 10;  
    }  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {  
    char fun() {  
        cout << "child fun";  
        return 'A';  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        class Parent {  
            Parent obj = new Child();  
            obj.fun();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

error: fun() in Child cannot override fun() in Parent

char fun() {
 return type char is not compatible with int.
 error.

check ① my question why return type is same for overriding

~~covariant return type~~

~~parent return type~~

~~covariation~~

~~parent child relation~~

class Parent {

} Object fun () {

 Object obj = new Object();
 Sop("Parent fun");

 return obj; // return new object

class Child extends Parent {

} String fun () {

 Sop("Child fun");

} return "Shashi";

class Client {

 Parent p = new Child();
 p.fun();

overloading

- method signature \rightarrow not same.

\rightarrow return type ~~of parameter~~ \rightarrow primitive \rightarrow char \rightarrow int

\rightarrow parameter

\hookrightarrow length

\hookrightarrow type

\rightarrow parameter

argument

primitive \rightarrow char \rightarrow int

byte \rightarrow int \rightarrow

classes \rightarrow Parent object / child obj

Overriding

$str1 == str2 \rightarrow$ already

$str1.equals(str2)$ checks

example \rightarrow object class \leftarrow equals method
+ string class equals method
overriding example \rightarrow check,
 \rightarrow content checks

\rightarrow Parent-child relation in classes

\rightarrow method signature is same

\rightarrow return type

\hookrightarrow primitive same

\hookrightarrow classes \rightarrow (covariant return type)

egtech \rightarrow returning \rightarrow class of him

base on ?

unique
constructor

private
method

\rightarrow system class, object class

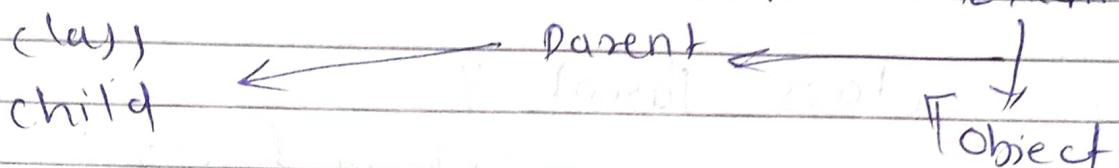
object class has
" methods,

- Super → This may typecast ~~arent~~ parent class
- super instance variable.
 - super ~~et~~ non static ~~ite~~.
 - Parent(this) & super()

→ wrapper classes →

Integer → parent class Number, object

Arithmetic exception → runtimeexception → Exception



→ final String class extend ~~Object~~ class ~~String~~ class
override ~~Object~~ method.

javap java.lang.String

→ String class ~~et~~ direct parent object class ~~ite~~.

↳ same for StringBuffer.

offcampus ref interview

class Parent {

Object fun() {

object obj = new object

return new object();

or

return new String();

or

return obj;

? class child extends Parent {

String fun() {

return new String

example: lift के तर्क से वह दृष्टि देना

आत में आपको दृष्टि देना चाहिए जो अपने लिए उपयोग करें।

abstraction: ~~redundant~~



→ अस्ट्रॉक्ट डिज़ाइन पैटर्न और याद नाप
आपको Abstractfactory design pattern

→ इसके अनुपरी में विभिन्न विकल्प दिए गए हैं।

class Parent {

child

String fun() {

return new String();

} }

class child extends Parent {

parent

object fun() {

return new object();

} }

error: fun() in child cannot override

fun() in Parent

object fun()

return type object is not compatible
with string

error,

चाहे :> Parent का child insert होती रहिए

→ Parent का reference आपको child का
object दिलाए।

→ Parent का reference ~~जो की~~ करी child का ~~जो की~~ ^{child का गोपी} reference
~~जो की~~ call करें। योगां जो Parent में दिए गए
आपको आपको child में पर्याप्त आदेश,

nothing
वाला wrapper class नहीं

overloading → compile time polymorphism
compile time binding
or
early binding.

overriding → runtime polymorphism
late binding.

runtime binding.

प्रैग्य से compile time नहीं जोड़ता है
bind हो जाता है तब तक जोहा runtime प्रैग्य
जारी करना तो कामय OIP के।

↓ Access Specifier In overriding ↓

class Parent {

public void fun() {

sop("parent fun");

} }

class child extends Parent {

// diff func

~~public~~ void fun() {

sop("child fun");

} }

error: redefn() in child (cannot override func) in
parent void fun()

attempting to assign weaker access

privilege); wa) public

lemor:

```
class Parent {  
    default void func() {
```

```
}  
class child extends Parent {  
    public void func() {
```

OP:- no error ✓

→ Private method override chnrgy in child

```
class Parent {
```

```
private void func() {
```

```
SOP("Parent'fun");
```

```
}  
class child extends Parent {
```

```
void func() {
```

```
SOP("child fun");
```

```
class client {
```

```
P S void main (String [] arr) {
```

```
Parent obj = new child();
```

```
obj. func();
```

```
class Parent {
```

```
    void fun() {
```

```
        cout << "Parent fun";
```

```
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {
```

```
    private void fun() {
```

```
        cout << "Child fun";
```

```
}
```

```
class Client {
```

```
    int main(string args) {
```

```
        Parent obj = new Child();
```

```
        obj.fun();
```

```
    }
```

error: friend fun() in child cannot override func

in Parent private void fun() {

attempting to assign weaker access privileges;

way package, default using from folder up to package.

→ If parent set method child can't inherit
 child override method If child can't
 inherit then it can't inherit method
 not final can't inherit.
Inconstant

→ final set modifier use.

* final modifier in overriding

Page No. _____
Date _____

```
class Parent{
```

```
    final void fun(){
```

```
        System.out.println("parent fun");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent{
```

```
    void{
```

```
        System.out.println("child fun");
```

```
    }
```

error → fun() in child cannot override
fun() in Parent

void fun()

overridden method is final

error

↳ parent class method can't be overridden

are off.

* modifier → static

↳ final

```
class Parent{
```

```
    static void
```

```
        void fun(){
```

```
            System.out.println("Parent fun");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent{
```

```
    void fun(){
```

```
        System.out.println("In child fun");
```

```
    }
```

PPC Questions

- ① C/CPP (recursion, linked list,)
- ② swap
- ③ prime number
- ④ Anagram string (shashik, ashish)

- * ⑤ In array find second largest
- ⑥ Binary search, linear search.
- ⑦ static & nonstatic.

→ error: func in child cannot override func
in Parent void func()
overridden method is static
error:

→ static in child class not bind. ~~bind~~ f
overriding static in class ~~not~~ static
~~child~~ static overriding ~~not~~ giving ~~an~~
other.

```
→ class Parent {  
    static void fun(){  
        sop("Parent");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {  
    static void fun(){  
        sop("Child");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        Parent obj3 = new Child();  
        obj3.fun();  
    }  
}
```

Parent obj3 = new Child()
obj3.fun();

obj3 in Parent ⇒

~~strict FP~~
~~strict & repeating point~~

Page No. _____
Date: _____

~~method hiding~~

→ ~~दोनों परिवर्ती घोषणाः~~ परि~~वर्ती~~ समीक्षा static
methods अस्सीते ते child class पर
parent class method ~~परि~~ hide करती है।

→ ~~उत्तरी दृष्टि~~ overriding नियम परि~~वर्ती~~ & overriding नियम

→ क्या कहते हैं? method hiding.

→ ~~परिवर्ती नहीं बल्कि~~ parent की method
child method parent की ~~बदलती~~ (2) ~~बदलती~~
override ~~हो~~ तो ~~बदलती~~ ~~बदलती~~ ~~बदलती~~ ~~बदलती~~

Same to same implementation Parent में ~~परि~~ परि~~वर्ती~~ बदलती, (2) method classes की
अवधारणा परिवर्ती object के depend ~~परि~~ परिवर्ती.

→ final ~~परि~~ static same ~~बदलती~~ ~~परि~~
not static ~~बदलती~~ ~~बदलती~~, object creation
परिवर्ती.

building without area (blueprint)

OOP

① classes & object → actual ~~परि~~ ~~परि~~ ~~परि~~ ~~परि~~ ~~परि~~ object

② Encapsulation → class ~~परि~~.

③ Inheritance

④ Polymorphism

⑤ Abstraction →

Object-oriented programming

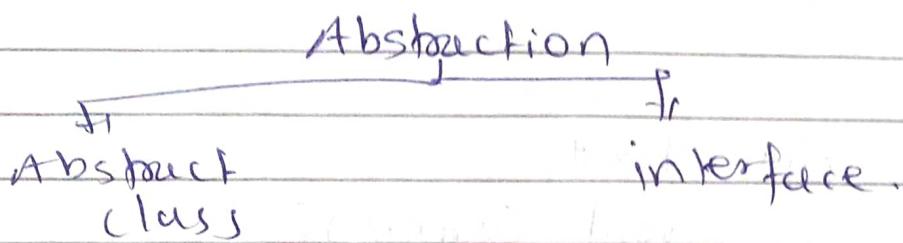
Abstraction → The basic
concept of OOP

~~lect 6~~ Abstract classes

seen :- 7-8-23

Page No.
Date

framework abstraction में से दो



*: यहाँ माना जाता है कि class जिसे बोला जाएगा वह child का रूप होता है। अब इसकी विवरणीय विशेषताएँ हैं।

- ① वाले की parent ने लिए थे और
- ② body नहीं दिया गया अब abstract character का child class (याहो) body देता है।

* Actually class नहीं abstract कहा जाता। यह कहा जाता है कि class नहीं object का उत्तर नहीं है।

* यह class के अन्य method का body अद्यतन तरीके नहीं आपका class abstract होना चाहिए।

* This type abstraction, यह कोई abstraction

→ HDFC यहाँ नोटे bank जैसे

rules → PBT → all bank follows rules
of PBT but

rate of interest ←
abstract

is different or depends
on bank like HDFC or
SBI

commercial of Home lightbill is different.

↓
expensive per unit ↓
less expensive

class Parent {

void career() {
 SOP("Doctor");

void marry();

}

error: missing body, or, declare as abstract
method marry,

void marry()

~~abstract~~ class Parent {

void career() {
 SOP("Doctor");

abstract void marry();

?

error:- Parent is not abstract and does not
override abstract method marry() in Parent.

class Parent {

(error)

→ interface next 100% abstraction 3/21/19.

abstract class Parent {

```
void Cancer() {  
    cout << "Doctor";
```

?
abstract void many(); → incomplete method that Why incomplete class)

class clients

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Parent obj = new Parent();
```

error: Parent is abstract, cannot be instantiated

→ abstract class का जरूरी object बनाने के लिए constructor अप्रत्येक

અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ લટ્ટ constructor

cheating अपि अस्ता

en101 तरीके का abstract अनुवान तरीके अनुवान

मात्राचय class inherit चिन्ह होते

child class etc object गति दिलजीत सिंह

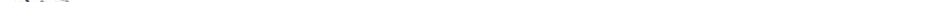
सीज़ि एम्थोड ऑफिस एब्स्ट्रेक्ट क्लास लोगो टिप्पणी

child ~~নাম~~ overnide ~~চৰিদে~~ ~~নাম~~ \rightarrow ফোন

→ એવેઠે જોણ કરી child object કરીએ

constructor में call होता

Present असे conductor का पारा हो

parent esti consuctor mi uoj (ai) 

শুভ

obj => null deni ~~जैसा कि~~ call करा देना है।

Page No.	
Date	

```
abstract class Parent {  
    void career() {  
        System.out.println("Doctor");  
    }  
    abstract void marry();  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {  
    void marry() {  
        System.out.println("Alka Kubal");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String args) {  
        Child obj2 = new Child();  
        obj2.career();  
        obj2.marry();  
    }  
}
```

```
parent obj2 = new Child();  
obj2.career();  
obj2.marry()
```

parent class
abstract class
reference आवी
child वाली ओपनी

O/p: Doctor

of reference इसी
method table है
देख।

Q. नए abstract class को object कैसे बनाये ताकि
old abstract class का constructor कैसे अप्लाई?

→ Constructor chaining

need of constructor chaining?

→ old constructor का वर्ता करा (call करा दिए) और
new class में instance variable को अप्लाई करा
जाएगा जो class में main method आवी हो तो initialize करा दिया जाएगा।
constructor chaining की जाएगी।

write real time example
of abstract class with
abstract method

Page No.	17	18
Date		

⑥ abstract class PTC {

abstract method project / role

⑦ abstract class India {

concrete \rightarrow central government Budget

abstract \rightarrow state government budget.

⑧ ab^{ab} class BCCI {

Concrete \rightarrow funding

abstract \rightarrow auction.

⑨ ab^{ab} class shop {

concrete \rightarrow total amount

abstract \rightarrow mode of payment

⑩ ab class KPC {

Concrete \rightarrow price

abstract \rightarrow infrastructure

⑪ abstr class Lurton {

concrete \rightarrow Lavi bags

abstract \rightarrow products.

⑫ abstract class India Government {

election

abstract void seats

(constructor std private return & class std object std
return, uses return class call std member class then return
(singleton design pattern)).

ab class WTC {

concrete → match info

abstract → dinner

}

ab class filmindustry {

concrete filmInfo();

abstract ticketprize.

?

abstract class SPPU {

Concrete → syllabus

Abstract → college place

?

abstract class Bakery {

Concrete → cake flavor

abstract → prize.

?

child's Cakeshops,

abstract class PlacementRegistration {

Concrete → registration duration

Abstract → no. of registration

?

abstract git {

Concrete → functioning

Abstract → CEO of staff

?

abstract society {
concrete society colour
abstract flat colour.

try this

Page No.

Date

make methods
private
static
etc.

to o output
method:

abstract franchiser {

concrete → product quality

abstract → price



Interface *

Singleton Design Pattern

singleton → single object.

class Singleton {

 singleton() {

 super("constructor");

 }

 main (String [] args) {

 Singleton obj1 = new Singleton();

 Singleton obj2 = new

 obj3 = new ();

 }

 Constructor

 Constructor

class Singleton {

 static Singleton obj = new Singleton();

 private Singleton() {

 super("constructor");

 static Singleton getObject() {

 return obj;

~~book~~ design pattern by dummies
gang of four
(microsoft, Amazon, interview & i have used code)

(a) Client

```
p s v main(String [] args){}
```

```
Singleton obj1 = Singleton.getObject();
```

```
sop(obj1); 100
```

```
Singleton obj2 = Singleton.getObject();
```

```
sop(obj2); 100
```

```
Singleton obj3 = Singleton.getObject();
```

```
sop(obj3); 100
```

?

→ static nonstatic method को call करता है

→ constructor private की एवं public design pattern
की under की singleton design pattern

→ object static की क्या कहते हैं ?

→ object static की क्या कहते हैं static का access
की method को static के रूप में without
object के call करते हैं.

a How interface is class ?

→ if it class के लिए .class @ file के लिए

* abstract class & interface के लिए तर

child class के लिए

→ Interface में constructor नहीं होता वह interface है।
Parent class object class नहीं।

★ Interface (100% abstraction)

→ java में multiple inheritance support नहीं होता।
लेकिन यह support क्लासिफिकेशन concept के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है।

Interface:

→ जब भी interface method में body नहीं होता।

→ interface में abstract method abstract भवित्व।

→ interface का .class file क्या बनता है?

→ नहीं।

→ interface का constructor क्या होता है?

→ नहीं।

→ interface एक object को बनाता है। child गणराजी object बनाता है।

In interface, methods are by default public abstract भवित्व।

⇒ Java architecture of programming language से इन develop के लिए जाता है।

⇒ java language कोड किडिला jvm कोडिम नहीं।

⇒ Interface विभिन्न method में call कराये जाने की child class आवाय लगते।

interface Demo {

 void fun();

 void gun();

} class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Demo obj = new Demo();

 } } error: Demo is abstract; cannot be instantiated

 Demo obj = new Demo();

error.

Lect 66 seen → 8-8-23

Interface - o

Interface Demo {

void m1();

}

~~select by Recode~~

Interface Demo {

Public abstract void m1();

}

Interface Demo {

void m1();

?

errors interface abstract methods cannot have body

void m1();

error

→ ~~Abstract statics~~

interface reference Fechni ~~class~~ () . Fechni

Parent obj = new child () ;

* Interface Demo {

void fun();

void gun();

?

class DemoChild implements Demo {

void fun() {

Sop ("In fun");

void gun() {

Sop ("In gun");

O/P: error: gun() in DemoChild. Cannot implement
gun() in Demo

attempting to assign weaker access privilege;
was public → on interface ~~was~~ ~~public~~, method by
default public ~~अखण्ड~~.

same error for fun();

interface Demo{

public abstract void fun();
void gun();

class DemoChild implements Demo{

public void fun(){
System.out.println("In fun");}

public void gun(){
System.out.println("In gun");}

class Client{

public static void main(String[] args){
Demo obj = new DemoChild();
obj.fun();
obj.gun();

O/P:⇒ In fun
In gun.

interface Demo

Page No. _____
Date _____

```
void func();
```

```
void gun();
```

?

abstract class Demochild implements Demo

```
public void gun() {
```

```
sop("In gun");
```

?

class Demochild extends Demochild {

```
public void func() {
```

```
sop("In func");
```

complete
class

one or more methods
method body

method body
from

class Client {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Demo obj = new Demochild();
```

```
obj.fun();
```

```
obj.gun();
```

?

→ ~~client scenario नहीं दिया गया~~ actual scenario हैं दिये गए

→ ~~adaptor class का नहीं दिया गया~~ concept हैं दिये गए
↳ design pattern

Q. interface क्या क्या है ?

→ जोकि को प्रतिक्रिया करने वाला scenario है

① जोकि 100% abstraction होता है तो

② जोकि अनुमति देता है कि class की functionality

trans class को 3101112241 अपलोड कर सकता है

→ interface का नहीं होता

interface Demo1 {
 void fun();

Page No.	
Date	

?
interface Demo2 {
 void gun();

?
class DemoChild implements Demo2, Demo1 {

error: DemoChild is not abstract and does not override
abstract method gun() in Demo2

class DemoChild implements Demo2, Demo1 {

error:

interface Demo1 {
 void fun();
}

interface Demo2 {
 void fun();
}

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {

class Demo1 {
 void fun();
}
class Demo2 {
 void fun();
}
class DemoChild extends Demo1, Demo2 {

ज्ञान के अंदर ambiguity होता है जबकि साथ में multiple inheritance होता है।

?
→ interface has multiple inheritance concept है।

→ हमें ज्ञान के लिए method हैं जो सभी फ्रेमवर्क में
ambiguity होते हैं जो कि method के body के बारे में।
for example in real time:

ज्ञान के अंदर login method
जिसमें ज्ञान के लिए scenario हो।

→ sudo update-alternatives --config javac
to switch

or
java

Multiple Inheritance in Java

```
interface Demo1 {  
    void fun();  
}
```

```
interface Demo2 {  
    void fun();  
}
```

```
class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {  
    public void fun() {  
        System.out.println("In fun (child)");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Demo1 obj1 = new DemoChild();  
        obj1.fun();  
        Demo2 obj2 = new DemoChild();  
        obj2.fun();  
    }  
}
```

→ interface first method ~~no~~ body ~~को लिखते ही~~
1. It ~~को~~ has feature add them in java at.
using following two keywords

↓ ↓
default or static
↓
modifier

Q. interface में method के body क्या कोनेक्ट कर सकते हैं?
→ various classes ने its multiple children अपनाए।
परन्तु child classes में इसी common method को किसी रूप से
code की redundancy नहीं करता। interface के method को body
देनारे feature आपको करता।

```
interface Demo {  
    void fun();  
    default void gun() {  
    }  
    static void sun();  
}
```

```
interface Demo1 {  
    void m1();  
}
```

```
interface Demo2 {  
    void m2();  
}
```

```
interface Demo3 extends Demo1, Demo2 {  
    void m3();  
}
```

O/P: No error
interface कहाँ multiple inheritance सही प्राप्ति
प्राप्ति करता है।

जिसका लिया जाता है।
इसका लिया जाता है।

इसका लिया जाता है।

```
interface Demo1 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo1-m1");  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Demo2 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo2-m1");  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Demo3 extends Demo1, Demo2 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo3-m1");  
    }  
}
```

O/P: ⇒ No error

⇒ यहीं कोई method का body नहीं है तो error
होता है। (ambiguity का error होता है जबकि).

⇒ static के override हें part के बिना,
जो inherit होना।

try this code at home

~~inherit~~

```
interface Demo1 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo1-m1");  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Demo2 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo2-m1");  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Demo3 {  
    static void m1() {  
        sop("Demo3-m1");  
    }  
}
```

Final &
Error
Ex @ code

1 interface Demo3 extends Demo1, Demo2 {

class Demochild implements Demo3 {

public static void main (String [] args) {

Demo1 obj = new Demochild();

obj.m1();

}

↳ It will call class exit method
because it is final.

3

lect 67

seen 03 10-8-2021

* Interface 02 *

```
interface Demo {
    static void fun() {
        System.out.println("In fun-Demo");
    }
    default void func() {
        System.out.println("In func-Demo");
    }
}
```

internal class
public static void fun()
public default void func()

internal
in bit code
J. I. access specifier
other J. I. modifier

overriding scenario

```
class Demo {
    static void fun() {
        System.out.println("In fun-Demo");
    }
}
```

```
class DemoChild extends Demo {
    // void fun() {
    //     System.out.println("In fun-DemoChild");
    // }
}
```

```
static void fun() {
    System.out.println("In fun-DemoChild");
}
```

```
class Client {
    public static void main(String args) {
        Demo obj = new DemoChild();
        obj.fun();
    }
}
```

⇒ no error

↳ static reference जैसे स्टेटिक
method का call करना उनको
static के object का नहीं होता.

(a) Demo {

 static void fun() {

 System.out.println("In fun-Demo");

 class DemoChild extends Demo {

 class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();
 obj.fun();

Output:- In fun-Demo.

interface Demo {

 void gun();

 default void func() {

 System.out.println("In fun-Demo");

 class DemoChild implements Demo {

 public void gun() {

 System.out.println("In gun-DemoChild");

 class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Demo obj = new DemoChild();

 obj.gun();

 obj.func();

Output:- No error → In gun-DemoChild

 In fun-Demo.

Escape F11
for copy lines

interface Demo{

default void fun(){

sop("In fun-Demo");

} ?

class DemoChild implements Demo{

public void fun(){

sop("In fun Demo");

? ?

default का overriding सहित allow करता है

for example: ~~विदेशी वालों~~ surname change

के लिए इसका उपयोग scenario में किया जा सकता है।

movies में shivaji, Raj Bhosle Boltoy.

B Kala

Advance
code

interface Demo1 {

default void fun(){

sop("In fun-Demo1");

} ?

interface Demo2 {

default void fun(){

sop("In fun-Demo2");

} ?

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {

} ?

class Client {

public static void main (String [] args)

DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();

obj.fun();

Page No. _____
Date _____

error: class DemoChild inherits unrelated defaults for
func() from types Demo1 & Demo2.

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {
 ^
 error

→ It's override charay or derive default attr.

interface Demo1 {

default void fun() {
 ? ?
 System.out.println("In fun-Demo1");
 }

interface Demo2 {

default void fun() {
 System.out.println("In fun-Demo2");
 }

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {

public void fun() {
 System.out.println("In fun-DemoChild");
 }

class Client {

public static void main (String args) {

DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();

obj.fun();

Demo1 obj1 = new DemoChild();

obj1.fun();

Demo2 obj2 = new DemoChild();

obj2.fun();

Output:

in fun DemoChild
in fun DemoChild
in fun DemoChild.

```
interface Demo {  
    default void fun1() {  
        System.out.println("In fun");  
    }  
}
```

```
class DemoChild implements Demo {  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();  
        obj.fun1();  
    }  
}
```

Output of fun1

- Ques 7) If default is overridden in child class then
① override . परा करा दें
② आपने child class में परा करा.

default & main feature
static & sub feature अलग } in 1.8

Page No.

Date

static

interface Demo {

 static void fun() {

 System.out.println("In fun");

दीजे वाले प्रॉपर्टी
विलेस प्रॉपर्टी

} class Demo child implements Demo {

 @Override static void fun() {

 }

class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Demochild obj = new Demochild();

 obj.fun();

 }

error: cannot find symbol.

तो अब इन्फर्मेशन में static method का लिए
कैसे एक विलेस प्रॉपर्टी को बनायें।

class Demo {

 static void fun() {

 System.out.println("In fun");

विलेस प्रॉपर्टी

} class Demo child extends Demo {

class Client {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 Demochild obj = new Demochild();

 obj.fun();

 }

 }

output - In fun.

Q. interface में static एवं वापर क्यों? और इसी method को override करने पर क्या होता?

```
interface Demo {  
    static void fun() {  
        System.out.println("In fun");  
    }  
}
```

```
class DemoChild implements Demo {  
    static void fun() {  
        System.out.println("In child fun");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Client {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        Demo obj = new DemoChild();  
        obj.fun();  
    }  
}
```

Error: illegal start of expression.

→ इसी विषय से Interface को निभाते ही static method का call करते हैं।

```
interface Demo {
```

of interface
method
static void fun() {
 System.out.println("In fun");
}

```
class DemoChild implements Demo {
```

overriding
method
static void fun() {
 System.out.println("In child fun");
}

```
class Client {
```

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();  
    obj.fun();  
}
```

Page No.	
Date	

```

interface Demo {
    static void fun() {
        sop("In fun");
    }
}

class DemoChild implements Demo {
    void fun() {
        sop("In fun-child");
        Demo.fun();
    }
}

class Client {
    public static void main() {
        DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();
        obj.fun();
    }
}

OP: ✓
  
```

interface Demo1 {

static void fun() {

sop("In fun-Demo1");

}

interface Demo2 {

static void fun() {

sop("In fun-Demo2");

}

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2 {

void fun() {

sop("In fun-child");

}

class Client {

public static void main() {

Demo obj = new DemoChild();

obj.fun();

}

try this code of default & static.

Page
Date
prep
instg

error: illegal start of expression

- Started after static method not call
- interface -> static method →
- interface not reference of not call after in
interface.method name()

lect 68 :
11-8-23 Inner Classes - 01

interface Demo {

 static void fun() {

 System.out.println("In fun - static");

 default void gun() {

 System.out.println("In gun - default");

? ?

class DemoChild implements Demo {

 class Client {

 public static void main (String [] args) {

 DemoChild obj = new DemoChild();

 obj.fun(); // error can't find symbol

 obj.gun();

marked

Demo obj = new DemoChild();
 |
 | child

→ option is static
we can call if
parent method is static

Interface Demo1{

 static void fun(){}

 sop("In fun-Demo1");

}

default void gun(){}

 sop("In gun-default");

}

interface Demo2{

 static void fun(){}

 sop("In fun-Demo2");

}

default void gun(){}

 sop("In gun-default2");

}

client class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2{

 void fun(){}

 sop("In fun-DemoChild");

}

class Client{

 public static void main(String[] args){}

→ call of one not error of ambiguity.

error: class DemoChild inherits unrelated defaults

for gun() from types Demo1 and Demo2

class DemoChild implements Demo1, Demo2{

 error:

Interface Demo1{

 default void gun(){}

 sop("In gun-Demo1");

class DemoChild implements Demo1{

 public void gun(){}

 sop("In gun-Demo-Child");

class Client{

 public static void main(String args){}

 Demo1 obj = new DemoChild();

 obj.gun();

→ 31/01
overide
method
in child
from parent
parent class
method
call other
child

Variables In Interface.

```
interface Demo {
```

```
    int x = 10;
```

internally → // public static final int x;

```
    void fun();
```

```
    // internally public abstract void fun();
```

```
}
```

```
class Arach {
```

```
    static int y = 20;
```

```
    static int z;
```

```
    static block
```

```
// bipublio!
```

⇒ interface ने आले हेतु कोनकी variable नहीं

जो by default public static final होता है।

scope भिन्न

interface

नियांग

directly

access

child वर्तमान

constant

वर्तमान

change child
class change
नहीं कर सकता।

⇒ interface ने आले हेतु variable नहीं
stack frame ने आले हेतु variable नहीं बचा।

interface Demo {

int x = 10;

void func();

}

class DemoChild implements Demo {

public void func() {

sop(x);

sop(Demo.x);

11, 10

local var
local var bipush
local var bipush
local var bipush
local var bipush

}

class Client {

ps v main(String args) {

Demo obj = new DemoChild();

obj.func();

scope frame
obj calling bipush

interface A {

int x = 10;

}

interface B {

int x = 20;

}

class Child implements A, B {

// int x = 30;

void func() {

sop(A.x);

~~sop(B.x);~~

~~sop(B.x);~~

class Client {

ps v main(String args) {

child obj = new Child();

obj.func();

error => reference to x is ambiguous

both variable x in A and variable x in B match

ज्याएंके जो इन्टरफ़ेसेवे वॉरिएल गो प्रिंट
ज्याएंचे असलीत लै ले इन्टरफ़ेस एवं रिफ़ेरेन्स
वापरुनय प्रिंट केले पड़ितेगे हैं जो ambigous error
देणा शक्ति.

f. Marker Interface *

- Serializable
- RandomAccess
- Cloneable, इसी class की object बनाएंगे
- EventListener.

→ यह अखण्ड इन्टरफ़ेस असली व्यापक
तकनी मेथोड नहीं.

⇒ example गोपनीय एवं रिट्रीवेकर दोनों तरीके
ज्याएं कोई नोई नहीं अलगाव चिठ्ठी देती।
तो यह मार्कर आहे (marker interface)

→ जावाप java.io.Serializable ;
 ↑ implements serializable.

javap → java.io.Serializable

public interface java.io.Serializable {
 }

javap -c java.lang.Cloneable.

javap -c java.util.RandomAccess ;
public interface java.util.RandomAccess {
 }

→ javap java.util.ArrayList.

marker interface JVM में चिह्नित करते हैं कि वह अपेक्षित प्रकार
object जैसे ले हमारे द्वारा इसकी functionality को.

Page No.	
Date	

Java lang.
java.util.Object.

linkedlist में random Access को संभव करता है।
java.util.LinkedList.

Marker interface Example :
1) String को Serializable → tag-subclass
Final
2) String को Comparable → tag → Ami
ghosh

Interface imp point

- ① interface 100% abstraction होती है।
- ② interface की object बनाने को नहीं।
- ③ interface की variable - by default Public
static final भासती है।
- ④ marker interface
→ user define को बनाना।