Certificate Course

On

Java Programming

18/04/2022 to 30/04/2022

Coordinators: Smt.B.Swetha

Mr. B. Mahesh Reddy

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(UGC - AUTONOMOUS)

Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India - 516003

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KSNR lives on..

Lr./KSRMCE/ (Department of CSE)/2021-22

Date: 12/04/2022

To
The Principal
KSRM College of Engineering
Kadapa, AP.

From
Smt.B.Swetha&Mr.B.Mahesh Reddy,
Assistant Professor,
CSE Department,
K.S.R.M College of Engineering
Kadapa.

Sub: KSRMCE - (Department of CSE) – Permission to conduct certification course on **Java Programming** – reg.

---***---

Respected Sir,

With reference to the cited, the Department of CSE is planning to conduct certificate course on **Java Programming** for all B.Tech IV sem students (All branches) from 18.04.2022 to 30.04.2022. In this I kindly request you to sir, grant me permission to conduct certificate course. This is submitted for your kind perusal.

Thanking you sir,

Yours Faithfully

Smt. B.Swetha, Swetha
Mr.B.Mahesh Reddy, Mahesh

Forwarded to the principal sir,

Permitted

V. S. Murthy

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF EGINEERING

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Dated: 12/04/2022

Circular

All the B.Tech IV Sem Students (all branches) are here by informed that department of CSE is going to conduct 30 hours certification course on Java Programming from 18/04/2022 to 30/04/2022. Instructed students may register their names with following link on or before 17/04/2022.

Registration Link https://forms.gle/YLQ6w1ogMVRbSsFc6

For any queries contact,

Coordinators:

Smt. B.Swetha,, Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE,KSRMCE.

Mr. B. Mahesh Reddy , Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE,KSRMCE.

HOD

Cc to:

The Management /Director / All Deans / All HODS/Staff / Students for information

The IQAC Cell for Documentation

KSRM College of Engineering(autonomous) Registrations Form

Certification Course On "Java Programming"

manorama@ksrmce.ac.in Switch account

Your email will be recorded when you submit this form

* Required

Name: *

Your answer

Email id: *

Your answer

Roll no: *

Your answer

Branch: *

Your answer

Section: *

Your answer

mobile no:

Your answer

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K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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Pulivendala Road, Kadapa-516 005

Andhra Pradesh, India

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Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Certificate Course on Analysis of Algorithms
Registered Student List

S. No	Roll Number	Name of the Student	Year & Branch	Email id
1	209Y1A0579	K.JAYASREE	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a0579@ksrmce.ac.in
2	209Y1A0580	K. REVATHI	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a0580@ksrmce.ac.in
3	209Y1A05D0	P.SYAMALA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a05D0@ksrmce.ac.in
4	199Y1A05D8	S. REDDY SAI NITISH	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a05d8@ksrmce.ac.in
5	199Y1A05F7	SIDDIREDDYGARI JAGANNADHA REDDY	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a05f7@ksrmce.ac.in
6	199Y1A0551	GANDIKOTA VENKATA THARUN	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0551@ksrmce.ac.in
7	199Y1A05F4	SHAIK SALMA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a05f4@ksrmce.ac.in
8	199Y1A0555	GUDURU ARUNA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0555@ksrmce.ac.in
9	199Y1A0551	GANDIKOTA VENKATA THARUN	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0551@ksrmce.ac.in
10	199Y1A0533	C.ARUNA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0533@ksrmce.ac.in
11	199Y1A0562	INDLA NAGAMANI	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0562@ksrmce.ac.in
12	199Y1A0535	C SUDHEER BABU	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0535@ksrmce.ac.in
13	219Y1A05G5	S.ABHINAY KUMAR REDDY	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	219y1a05g5@ksrmce.ac.in
14	199Y1A0548	G N KISHOR	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0548@ksrmce.ac.in
15	209Y1A0488	M.SUSHMITHA	B.Tech IV sem&ECE	209y1a0488@ksrmce.ac.in
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18	199Y1A0528	C. RAHUL VARDHAN NAIDU	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0528@ksrmce.ac.in
19	199Y1A0547	PRASANNA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0547@ksrmce.ac.in
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36	209Y1A0434	C. SIVAPAVANI	B.Tech IV sem& ECE	209y1a0434@ksrmce.ac.in
37	209Y1A05C1	P.HAMEENABEEBI	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a05c1@ksrmce.ac.in
38	209Y1A05I9	YELUGOTI JESHNAVI	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a05i9@ksrmce.ac.in
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40	199Y1A0559	G.DILEEP KUMAR	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	199y1a0559@ksrmce.ac.in
41	209Y1A05A2	M.SOPHIYA	B.Tech IV sem&CSE	209y1a05a2@ksrmce.ac.in
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58	219Y5A0167	SHAIK THAKKALLA YUNUS	B.Tech IV sem&CIVIL	219y5a0167@ksrmce.ac.in
59	219Y5A0117	ENAPATI GURUTEJA	B.Tech IV sem&CIVIL	219y5a0117@ksrmce.ac.in
60	209Y1A0139	M.VISHNU	B.Tech IV sem&CIVIL	209y1a0139@ksrmce.ac.in

Coordinators

HOD

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Professor & HOD CSE
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KADAPA - 516 [illegible]

Java Programming

Module I:- Object Oriented Programming basics: Simple java program, Principles of OOP concepts, , classes and objects – concepts of classes, objects, constructors, methods,

Module II:- Inheritance: Inheritance basics, Types of Inheritance, benefits of inheritance, super
uses, using **final** with inheritance, polymorphism- method overriding, abstract classes.

Module III:-Exception handling and multithreading: Concepts of exception handling, exception hierarchy, usage of try, catch, throw, throws and finally, creating own exception sub classes.

Module IV:- Event Handling : Events, Event sources, Event classes, Event Listeners, Delegation event model, handling Mouse and Keyboard events, Adapter classes, The AWT class hierarchy, user interface components- Labels, Button, Scrollbars, Text Components, Check box, Choices.

Module V:- Applets: Concepts of Applets, differences between applets and applications, life cycle of an Applet.

HOD

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Certificate Course on Java Programming
Schedule

S.No	Date& Time	Session	Faculty	Topic
1	18-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	Object Oriented Programming basics: Simple java program
2	19-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	Principles of OOP concepts, , classes and objects – concepts of classes, objects, constructors, methods.
3	20-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	Inheritance: Inheritance basics, Types of Inheritances.
4	21-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	Benefits of inheritance, super uses, using final with inheritance, polymorphism-method overriding, abstract classes.
5	22-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	Exception handling and multithreading: Concepts of exception handling.
6	23-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	Exception hierarchy, usage of try.
7	25-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	catch, throw, throws
8	26-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	finally, creating own exception sub classes.
9	27-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	Event Handling : Events, Event sources, Event classes, Event Listeners.

10	28-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	Delegation event model, handling Mouse and Keyboard events, Adapter classes.
11	29-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Mahesh Reddy	The AWT class hierarchy, user interface components-Labels, Button, Scrollbars, Text Components, Check box, Choices.
12	30-04-2022 4:00PM to 6:00 PM	1	B.Swetha	Applets: Concepts of Applets, differences between applets and applications, life cycle of an Applet.

Coordinators

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Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Certificate Course on "Java Programming"

Attendance Sheet

S.No	Roll Num	Name of the Student	18/04/202	19//04/202	20/04/202	21/04/202	22/04/202	23/04/202	25/04/202	26/04/202	27/04/202	28/04/202	29/04/202	30/04/202
1	209Y1A0579	K.JAYASREE	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	209Y1A0580	K. REVATHI	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	209Y1A05D0	P.SYAMALA	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P
4	199Y1A05D8	S. REDDY SAI NITISH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	199Y1A05F7	SIDDIREDDYGARI JAGANNADHA REDDY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P
6	199Y1A0551	GANDIKOTA VENKATA THARUN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	199Y1A05F4	SHAIK SALMA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	199Y1A0555	GUDURU ARUNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P
9	199Y1A0551	GANDIKOTA VENKATA THARUN	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	199Y1A0533	C.ARUNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	199Y1A0562	INDLA NAGAMANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	199Y1A0535	C SUDHEER BABU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P
13	219Y1A05G5	S.ABHINAY KUMAR REDDY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	199Y1A0548	G N KISHOR	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15	209Y1A0488	M.SUSHMITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P

16	209Y1A0462	G.HARI BABU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17	209Y1A0412	B. NARESH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P
18	199Y1A0528	C. RAHUL VARDHAN NAIDU	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
19	199Y1A0547	PRASANNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P
20	199Y1A05F2	S.RAHAMATHULLAH	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21	199Y1A05E9	SHAIK MOHAMMED SUHAIL	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
22	209Y1A0506	GOWTHAM KUMAR	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23	219Y5A0509	KUPPANI SAIKIRAN	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
24	199Y1A0507	ANNEM RUKMINI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25	219Y1A05I6	V.CHARAN KUMAR REDDY	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a
26	219Y1A05H0	S.SEKHAR	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P
27	219Y1A05G9	S. ANWAR BASHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
28	209Y1A0584	K.HARSHITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P
29	209Y1A05F6	SHAIK.REHANUMA	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
30	219Y1A05B6	MUTYALA RAGHAVENDRA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
31	219Y1A05G6	S.MANI SAI REDDY	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
32	209Y1A04B7	RAMIREDDY GARI BHARATHI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
33	209Y1A0209	D. DHARANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P
34	219Y1A05F0	SHAIK CHAND BASHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
35	199Y1A0541	DHARMAPURI HARI KISHAN	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
36	209Y1A0434	C. SIVAPAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	209Y1A05C1	P.HAMEENABEEBI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
38	209Y1A05I9	YELUGOTI JESHNAVI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P
39	209Y1A04E2	TATICHARLA VENKATA SAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
40	199Y1A0559	G.DILEEP KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P
41	209Y1A05A2	M.SOPHIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
42	209Y1A0123	TILAKREDDY	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
43	209Y1A05A2	M.SOPHIYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
44	209Y1A0138	M.SURESH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P
45	209Y1A0107	B. BHARATH SIMHA REDDY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
46	209Y1A0138	MADDUR SURESH	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
47	209Y1A0116	C. UDAYKIRAN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P
48	209Y1A0501	A GOWTHAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a

49	209Y1A0175	SHAIK MAHAMMAD JABEER	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P
50	209Y1A163	P.NAVEEN KUMAR	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
51	219Y5A0111	CHALLA NAVEEN	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
52	209Y5A0512	AVULA ASHWITH	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
53	209Y1A0113	CHAKALI SUBHASH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
54	209Y1A0184	SYED MOHAMMED ZAHEER AHAMED	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
55	219Y5A0411	M.MOUNIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a
56	219Y5A0405	G.KAVYA	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P
57	219Y5A0402	B.PALLAVI	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
58	219Y5A0167	SHAIK THAKKALLA YUNUS	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
59	219Y5A0117	ENAPATI GURUTEJA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
60	209Y1A0139	M.VISHNU	P	a	a	P	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	P

Coordinators

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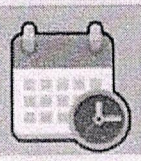
lives on..

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

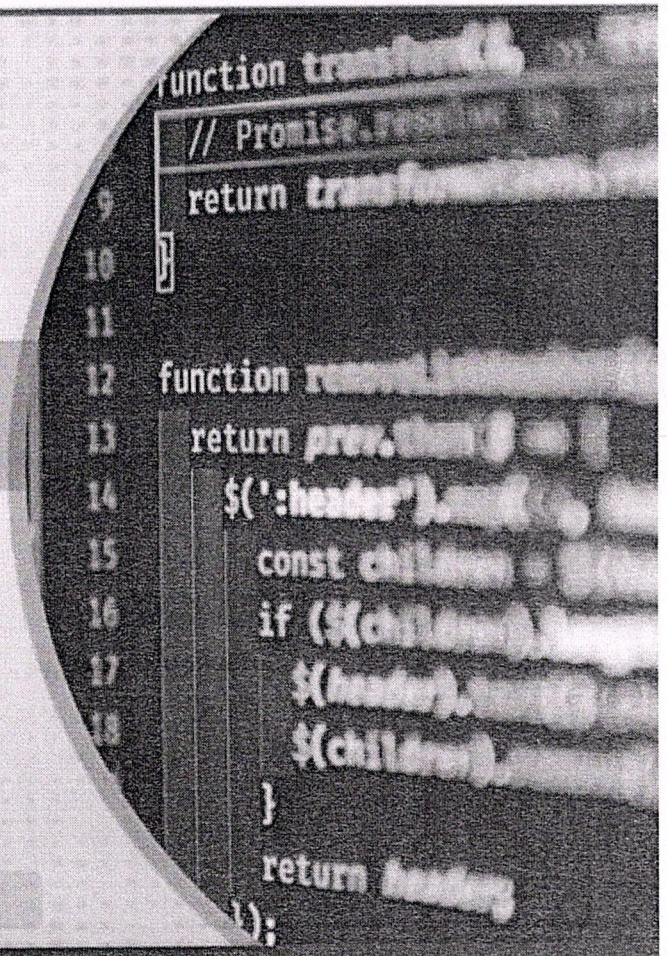
Certification Course on

" Java Programming "



18/04/2022 to 30/04/2022
4.00pm to 5.00pm

PG-116
(Data Base Lab)



Coordinator & Resource Persons

Smt. B.Swetha M.Tech ,

Asst. Prof, Dept of CSE

Mr. B. Mahesh Reddy M.Tech ,

Asst. Prof, Dept of CSE

Reg Link : https://forms.gle/YLQ6w1ogMVRbSsFc6

Dr. V. Lokeswara Reddy (HOD) | *Dr. V.S.S. Murthy* (Principal) | *Dr. Kandula Chandra Obul Reddy* (MD, KGI) | *Smt. K.Rajeswari* (Correspondent,Secretary,Treasurer) | *Sri K. Madan Mohan Reddy* (Vice - Chairman) | *Sri K. Raja Mohan Reddy* (Chairman)

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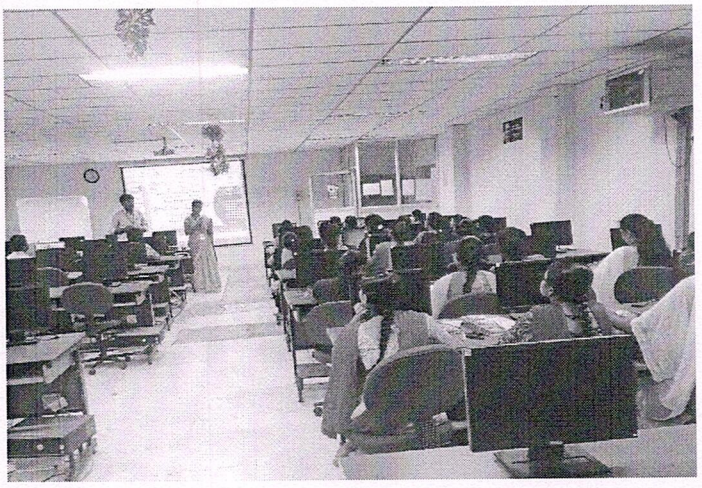
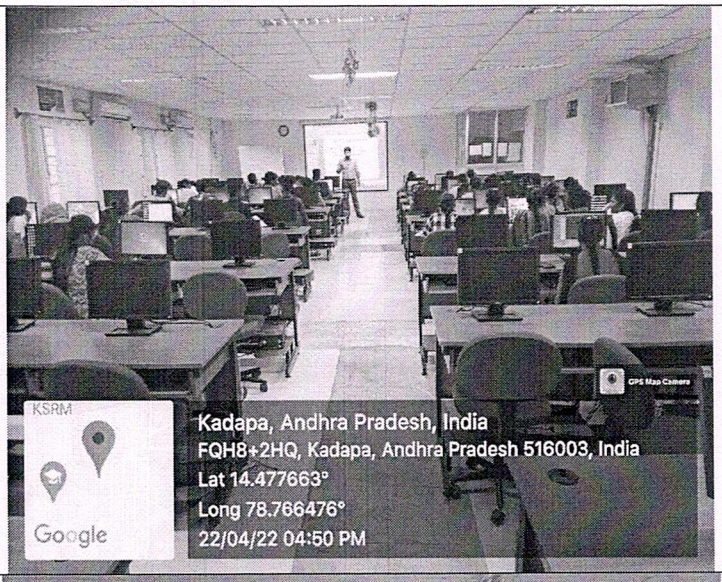
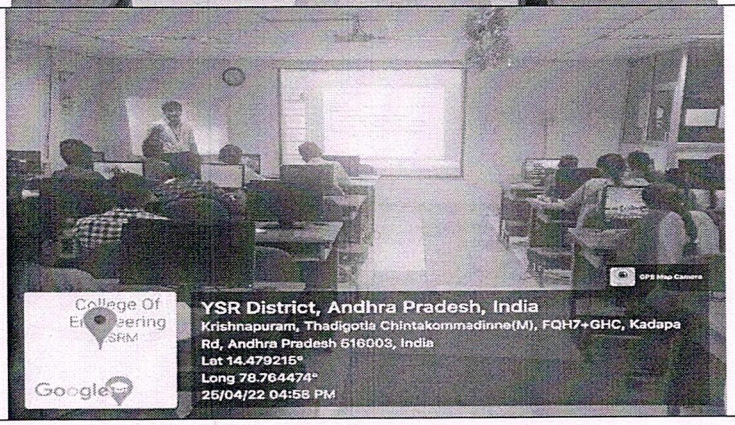
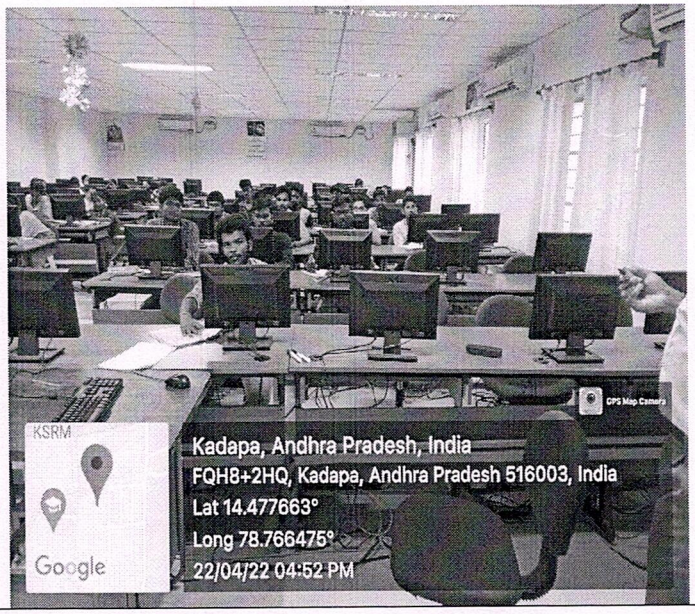
Activity Report

Name of the Activity	Java Programming
Type of Activity	Certification Course
Date and Time of Activity	From 18th April to 30th April 2021 at 4:00AM to 6:00PM
Details of Participants	B.Tech – III sem (All Branches)Students
Coordinator(s)	Smt. B.Swetha,, Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE,KSRMCE. Mr. B. Mahesh Reddy , Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE,KSRMCE
Organizing Dept./Support System	B.Ttech III-SEM(All Branches)
Description	The resource persons for the certificate course are Smt.B.Swetha and Mr.B.Mahesh Reddy,faculty of Department of CSE,KSRMCE.The course was started at 4 PM in PG-116 Database Lab.Intersted students who registered for the course from II B.Tech III semester attended the program. The resource persons, in their speeches highlighted the importance of acquiring programming skills to get placement in IT industry. Students from all branches participated and benefited from the program conducted in PG -116 Database Lab. At the end of the course an exam was conducted to test the programming knowledge acquired.
Photos	







Coordinator(s)

HOD

Dr. V. LOKESWARA REDDY
M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Professor & HOD CSE
K.S.R.M. College of Engineering (Autonomous)
KADAPA - 516 005.

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(UGC - Autonomous)
Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India– 516 003
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that *Mr/Miss* . B. PALLAVI

bearing Roll No 21Y5A0402 participated in a Certification course on " Java Programming " organized by Department of Computer Science and Engineering from 18th to 30th April, 2022.

Coordinator

HOD CSE

V. S. S. Murty

Principal

PRINCIPAL
K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KADAPA - 516 003. (A.P.)

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(UGC - Autonomous)
Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India– 516 003
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lives on..

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that *Mr/Miss* . S.T. YUNUS

bearing Roll No 21Y5A0167 participated in a Certification course on " Java Programming " organized by Department of Computer Science and Engineering from 18th to 30th April, 2022.

Coordinator

HOD CSE

V. S. S. Murty

Principal

PRINCIPAL
K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEER
KADAPA - 516 003. (A.P.)

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(UGC - Autonomous)
Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India– 516 003
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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that *Mr/Miss* . G. KAVYA

bearing Roll No 21945A0405 participated in a Certification course on " Java Programming " organized by Department of Computer Science and Engineering from 18th to 30th April, 2022.

Coordinator

HOD CSE

V. S. Murthy

Principal

PRINCIPAL
K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KADAPA - 516 003. (A.P.)

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that *Mr/Miss* . M. MOUNIKA bearing Roll No 21Y5A0411 participated in a Certification course on " Java Programming " organized by Department of Computer Science and Engineering from 18th to 30th April, 2022.

Coordinator

HOD CSE

V.S.S. Murthy

Principal

PRINCIPAL
K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KADAPA - 516 003. (A.P.)

Feedback form on Certificate Course

Java Programming (18/04/2022 to 30/04/2022)

* Required

1. Roll Number *

2. Name of the Student *

3. B.Tech Semester *

Mark only one oval.

- I Sem
- II Sem
- III Sem
- IV Sem
- V Sem
- VI Sem
- VII Sem
- VIII Sem

4. Branch *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Civil Engineering
- ◯ EEE
- ◯ ME
- ◯ ECE
- ◯ CSE
- ◯ AI&ML

5. Email ID *

_____

6. Is the course content met your expectation. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

7. Is the lecture sequence well planned? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

8. The contents of the course are explained with examples. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Agree
- ◯ Moderate
- ◯ strongly agree

9. Is the level of course high. *

Mark only one oval.

- Agree
- Moderate
- strongly agree

10. Is the course exposed you to the new knowledge and practice. *

Mark only one oval.

- Agree
- Moderate
- strongly agree

11. Is the lecture clear and easy to understand? *

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

12. Rate the value of the course increasing your skills. *

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Note: 1. Below average 2. Average 3. Good 4. Very Good 5. Excellent

13. Any Issues

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K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(UGC-AUTONOMOUS)

Kadapa,Andhra Pradesh, India– 516 003

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu.

An ISO 14001:2004 & 9001: 2015 Certified Institution

Certificate Course on "Java Programming"

18-APRIL-2022 To 30-APRIL-2022

Feedback responses

S.No.	Year & Semester	Branch	Is the course content met your expectation	Is the lecture sequencewell planned	The contents of the course is explained with examples	Is the level of course high	Is the course exposed you tothe new knowledge andpractices	Is the lecturerclear andeasyto understand	Rate thevalue ofcourse in increasing your skills	Any issues
1	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
2	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
3	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Nothing
4	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Nothing
5	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	very good
6	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	very good
7	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	Nothing
8	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Nothing
9	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Nothing

10	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
11	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Good
12	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
13	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
14	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	very good
15	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	very good
16	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	very good
17	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	5	no
18	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Nothing
19	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
20	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	4	Good
21	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	3	Good
22	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	Good
23	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	4	Good
24	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Good
25	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	5	Good
26	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Nothing
27	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	very good
28	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	4	very good
29	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	4	very good
30	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	no
31	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	nothing
32	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Nothing
33	B.Tech IV sem	EEE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	no
34	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Nothing
35	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Good
36	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
37	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
38	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
39	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good
40	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	Good

41	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	Good
42	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
43	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
44	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	5	Good
45	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	3	5	Nothing
46	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	2	5	Nothing
47	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	2	5	very good
48	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	very good
49	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	5	very good
50	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	nothing
51	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
52	B.Tech IV sem	CSE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	Good
53	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	5	very good
54	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	very good
55	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	very good
56	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	4	4	very good
57	B.Tech IV sem	ECE	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	Good
58	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	very good
59	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	very good
60	B.Tech IV sem	CIVIL	Yes	Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	5	4	nothing

Coordinators

HOD

Dr. V. LOKESWARA REDDY
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KADAPA - 516 005.

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), KADAPA-516003
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
VALUE ADDED / CERTIFICATE COURSE ON
JAVA PROGRAMMING FROM 18/04/2022 TO 30/04/2022
AWARD LIST

S.No	Roll Number	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained
1	209Y1A0579	K.Jayasree	13
2	209Y1A0580	K. Revathi	14
3	209Y1A05D0	P.Syamala	12
4	199Y1A05D8	S. Reddy Sai Nitish	16
5	199Y1A05F7	Siddireddygari Jagannadha Reddy	15
6	199Y1A0551	Gandikota Venkata Tharun	17
7	199Y1A05F4	Shaik Salma	18
8	199Y1A0555	Guduru Aruna	15
9	199Y1A0551	Gandikota Venkata Tharun	12
10	199Y1A0533	C.Aruna	10
11	199Y1A0562	Indla Nagamani	11
12	199Y1A0535	C Sudheer Babu	09
13	219Y1A05G5	S.Abhinay Kumar Reddy	12
14	199Y1A0548	G N Kishor	15
15	209Y1A0488	M.Sushmitha	16
16	209Y1A0462	G.Hari Babu	12
17	209Y1A0412	B. Naresh	18
18	199Y1A0528	C. Rahul Vardhan Naidu	19
19	199Y1A0547	Prasanna	12
20	199Y1A05F2	S.Rahamathullah	16
21	199Y1A05E9	Shaik Mohammed Suhail	17
22	209Y1A0506	Gowtham Kumar	13
23	219Y5A0509	Kuppani Saikiran	15
24	199Y1A0507	Annem Rukmini	14
25	219Y1A05I6	V.Charan Kumar Reddy	16
26	219Y1A05H0	S.Sekhar	12
27	219Y1A05G9	S. Anwar Basha	14
28	209Y1A0584	K.Harshitha	08
29	209Y1A05F6	Shaik.Rehanuma	16
30	219Y1A05B6	Mutyala Raghavendra	15
31	219Y1A05G6	S.Mani Sai Reddy	14
32	209Y1A04B7	Ramireddy Gari Bharathi	17
33	209Y1A0209	D. Dharani	15
34	219Y1A05F0	Shaik Chand Basha	16
35	199Y1A0541	Dharmapuri Hari Kishan	13
36	209Y1A0434	C. Sivapavani	15
37	209Y1A05C1	P.Hameenabeebi	05
38	209Y1A05I9	Yelugoti Jeshnavi	16
39	209Y1A04E2	Taticharla Venkata Sai	15
40	199Y1A0559	G.Dileep Kumar	17
41	209Y1A05A2	M.Sophiya	18
42	209Y1A0123	Tilakreddy	15

43	209Y1A05A2	M.Sophiya	14
44	209Y1A0138	M.Suresh	15
45	209Y1A0107	B. Bharath Simha Reddy	13
46	209Y1A0138	Maddur Suresh	15
47	209Y1A0116	C. Udaykiran	14
48	209Y1A0501	A Gowtham	16
49	209Y1A0175	Shaik Mahammad Jabeer	17
50	209Y1A163	P.Naveen Kumar	15
51	219Y5A0111	Challa Naveen	14
52	209Y5A0512	Avula Ashwith	15
53	209Y1A0113	Chakali Subhash	14
54	209Y1A0184	Syed Mohammed Zaheer Ahamed	16
55	219Y5A0411	M.Mounika	15
56	219Y5A0405	G.Kavya	12
57	219Y5A0402	B.Pallavi	09
58	219Y5A0167	Shaik Thakkalla Yunus	17
59	219Y5A0117	Enapati Guruteja	18
60	209Y1A0139	M.Vishnu	16

Coordinator(s)

HoD CSE

Dr. V. LOKESWARA REDDY
M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Professor & HOD CSE
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KADAPA - 516 005.

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), KADAPA-516003
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
VALUE ADDED /CERTIFICATE COURSE ON
JAVA PROGRAMMING FROM 18/04/2022 TO 30/04/2022
ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: _____ **Name of the Student:** _____

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [ ]
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

2. JRE stands for ___. [ ]
A. Java run ecosystem B. JDK runtime Environment
C. Java Runtime Environment D. None of these

3. What makes the Java platform independent? [ ]
A. Advanced programming language B. It uses bytecode for execution
C. Class compilation D. All of these

4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name? [ ]
A. Yes B. No

5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java? [ ]
A. Heap memory B. Stack memory C. Both A and B D. None of these

6. Multiline comment is created using ___. [ ]
A. // B. /* */ C. <!-- --> D. All of these

7. What is the entry point of a program in Java? [ ]
A. main() method B. The first line of code C. Last line of code D. main class

8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java? [ ]
A. Yes B. No

9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java? [ ]
A. Yes B. No

10. Which keyword in java is used for exception handling? [ ]
A. exep B. excepHand C. throw D. All of these

11. Which class in Java is used to take input from the user? [ ]
A. Scanner B. Input C. Applier D. None of these

12. Method used to take a string as input in Java? [ ]
A. next() B. nextLine() c. Both A and B D. None of these

13. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java? [ ]
A. var name; B. int name; C. var name int; D. All of these

14. Is string mutable in Java? [ ]
A. Yes B. No

15. Which of these is a type of variable in Java? [ ]
A. Instance Variable B. Local Variable C. Static Variable D. All of these

16. What will be the output of following Java code? [ ]

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello";
    str = "Bye";
    System.out.println(str);
  }
}
```

A. Hello B. Bye C. Error D. All of these

17. What is type casting in Java? [ ]

A. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

B. Casting variable to the class C. Creating a new variable D. All of these

18. Which type of casting is lossy in Java? [ ]

A. Widening typecasting B. Narrowing typecasting

C. Manual typecasting D. All of these

19. Which of the following can be declared as final in java? [ ]

A. Class B. Method C. Variable D. All of these

20. Finally block is attached to? [ ]

A. Try-catch block B. Class block C. Method block D. All of these

13/20

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), KADAPA-516003
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
VALUE ADDED /CERTIFICATE COURSE ON
JAVA PROGRAMMING FROM 18/04/2022 TO 30/04/2022
ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: 2094/A05-79 **Name of the Student:** K. Jaya Sree

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [A] ✓
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

2. JRE stands for ___. [C] ✓
A. Java run ecosystem B. JDK runtime Environment
C. Java Runtime Environment D. None of these

3. What makes the Java platform independent? [A] ✗
A. Advanced programming language B. It uses bytecode for execution
C. Class compilation D. All of these

4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name? [A] ✓
A. Yes B. No

5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java? [C] ✓
A. Heap memory B. Stack memory C. Both A and B D. None of these

6. Multiline comment is created using ___. [B] ✓
A. // B. /* */ C. <!-- --> D. All of these

7. What is the entry point of a program in Java? [C] ✗
A. main() method B. The first line of code C. Last line of code D. main class

8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java? [B] ✗
A. Yes B. No

9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java? [A] ✓
A. Yes B. No

10. Which keyword in java is used for exception handling? [A] ✗
A. exep B. excepHand C. throw D. All of these

11. Which class in Java is used to take input from the user? [A] ✓
A. Scanner B. Input C. Applier D. None of these

12. Method used to take a string as input in Java? [B] ✓
A. next() B. nextLine() c. Both A and B D. None of these

13. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java? [B] ✓
A. var name; B. int name; C. var name int; D. All of these

14. Is string mutable in Java? [B] ✓
A. Yes B. No

15. Which of these is a type of variable in Java? [B] ✗
A. Instance Variable B. Local Variable C. Static Variable D. All of these

16. What will be the output of following Java code? [B]

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello";
    str = "Bye";
    System.out.println(str);
  }
}
```

A. Hello B. Bye C. Error D. All of these

17. What is type casting in Java? [C]

A. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

B. Casting variable to the class C. Creating a new variable D. All of these

18. Which type of casting is lossy in Java? [B]

A. Widening typecasting B. Narrowing typecasting

C. Manual typecasting D. All of these

19. Which of the following can be declared as final in java? [D]

A. Class B. Method C. Variable D. All of these

20. Finally block is attached to? [C]

A. Try-catch block B. Class block C. Method block D. All of these

19/20

K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), KADAPA-516003
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
VALUE ADDED /CERTIFICATE COURSE ON
JAVA PROGRAMMING FROM 18/04/2022 TO 30/04/2022
ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: 199Y1A0528 **Name of the Student:** C. Rahul Vardhan Naidu

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [A]
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

2. JRE stands for ___. [C]
A. Java run ecosystem B. JDK runtime Environment
C. Java Runtime Environment D. None of these

3. What makes the Java platform independent? [B]
A. Advanced programming language B. It uses bytecode for execution
C. Class compilation D. All of these

4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name? [A]
A. Yes B. No

5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java? [C]
A. Heap memory B. Stack memory C. Both A and B D. None of these

6. Multiline comment is created using ___. [B]
A. // B. /* */ C. <!-- --> D. All of these

7. What is the entry point of a program in Java? [C] X
A. main() method B. The first line of code C. Last line of code D. main class

8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java? [A]
A. Yes B. No

9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java? [A]
A. Yes B. No

10. Which keyword in java is used for exception handling? [C]
A. exep B. excepHand C. throw D. All of these

11. Which class in Java is used to take input from the user? [A]
A. Scanner B. Input C. Applier D. None of these

12. Method used to take a string as input in Java? [B]
A. next() B. nextLine() c. Both A and B D. None of these

13. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java? [B]
A. var name; B. int name; C. var name int; D. All of these

14. Is string mutable in Java? [B]
A. Yes B. No

15. Which of these is a type of variable in Java? [D]
A. Instance Variable B. Local Variable C. Static Variable D. All of these

16. What will be the output of following Java code? [B]

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello";
    str = "Bye";
    System.out.println(str);
  }
}
```

A. Hello B. Bye C. Error D. All of these

17. What is type casting in Java? [A]

A. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

B. Casting variable to the class C. Creating a new variable D. All of these

18. Which type of casting is lossy in Java? [B]

A. Widening typecasting B. Narrowing typecasting

C. Manual typecasting D. All of these

19. Which of the following can be declared as final in java? [D]

A. Class B. Method C. Variable D. All of these

20. Finally block is attached to? [A]

A. Try-catch block B. Class block C. Method block D. All of these

14/20

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
VALUE ADDED /CERTIFICATE COURSE ON
JAVA PROGRAMMING FROM 18/04/2022 TO 30/04/2022
ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: 21941A05G6 **Name of the Student:** S. Mani Sai Reddy

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [A] ✓
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

2. JRE stands for ___. [C] ✓
A. Java run ecosystem B. JDK runtime Environment
C. Java Runtime Environment D. None of these

3. What makes the Java platform independent? [C] ✗
A. Advanced programming language B. It uses bytecode for execution
C. Class compilation D. All of these

4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name? [A] ✓
A. Yes B. No

5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java? [C] ✓
A. Heap memory B. Stack memory C. Both A and B D. None of these

6. Multiline comment is created using ___. [A] ✗
A. // B. /* */ C. <!-- --> D. All of these

7. What is the entry point of a program in Java? [A] ✓
A. main() method B. The first line of code C. Last line of code D. main class

8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java? [D] ✗
A. Yes B. No

9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java? [A] ✓
A. Yes B. No

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public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello";
    str = "Bye";
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  }
}
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18/20

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ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: 20941A0H12 **Name of the Student:** B. Naresh

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [A]
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

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ASSESSMENT TEST

Roll Number: 219Y1A05I6 **Name of the Student:** V. Charan Kumar Reddy

Time: 20 Min **(Objective Questions)** **Max.Marks:20**

Note: Answer the following Questions and each question carries **one** mark.

1. JDK stands for ____. [A] ✓
A. Java development kit B. Java deployment kit C. JavaScript deployment kit D. None

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Inheritance

INHERITANCE

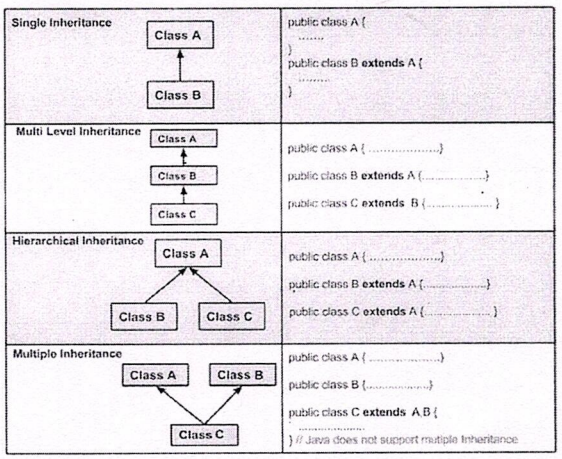
Types of inheritance

- Single inheritance
- Multilevel inheritance
- Hierarchical inheritance
- Multiple Inheritance(interface Chapter)

Introduction

- In Java inheritance is achieved by extends keyword .
- *Inheritance* allows to derive a new class from an existing one
- The existing class is called the *parent class*, or *super class*, or *base class*
- The derived class is called the *child class* or *subclass*

TYPES OF:-



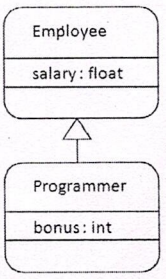
Inheritance

- we use the reserved word `extends` to establish an inheritance relationship.
- Uses :For Method Overriding (so runtime polymorphism can be achieved)
- For Code Re-usability

```
class Subclass-name extends Superclass-name
{
  //methods and fields
}
```

- *single inheritance:* derived class can have only one parent class

```
class Employee  {
 float salary=400; }
 class Programmer extends Employee  {
  int bonus=100;    }
Class TestMain {
public static void main(String args[])
{
    Programmer p=new Programmer();
 System.out.println("Programmer salary is:"+p.salary);
System.out.println("Bonus of Programmer is:"+p.bonus);
 } } }
```



EXAMPLE OF INHERITANCE

```
class Parent
{
  public void p1()
                { System.out.println("Parent method"); }
}
public class Child extends Parent {
  public void c1()
            { System.out.println("Child method"); }
}
Class Tests
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    Child cobj = new Child();
    cobj.c1(); //method of Child class
    cobj.p1(); //method of Parent class
  } }
```

Example for Hierarchical Inheritance

```
Class Bank{
Int getRateOfInterest()  {return 0;}
}
Class SBI extends Bank{
Int getRateOfInterest()  {return 8;}
}
Class ICICI extends Bank{
Int getRateOfInterest()  {return 7;}
}
class Test2  {
public static void main(String args[]){
SBI s=new SBI();
ICICI i=new ICICI();
System.out.println("SBI Rate of Interest: "+s.getRateOfInterest());
System.out.println("ICICI Rate of Interest: "+i.getRateOfInterest());
```

Multi-level inheritance

```
public class Inherit_Multilevel
{
    protected String str;
Inherit_Multilevel()
{
str = "J";
}
}
class SubClass1 extends
Inherit_Multilevel
{
SubClass1()
{
str = str.concat("A");
}
class SubClass21 extends
SubClass1 {
SubClass2() {
    str = str.concat("V");
}
}
class SubClass3 extends
SubClass2
SubClass3()
{
    str = str.concat("A");
}
void display()
{
System.out.println(str);
}
class MainClass
{
public static void main(String
args[])
SubClass3 obj = new SubClass3();
obj.display();
}
}
```

Super keyword

- In Java **super** keyword is used by a subclass whenever it need to refer to its immediate super class .
- **super()** to access all (non-private) **superclass methods and it must be first statement executed inside subclass constructor.**
- Super can be used to refer to **parent class's methods, instance variables, constructors to call** them
- Super keyword is useful when overriding and you want to keep the old behavior but add new behavior to it
- Syntax:

```
super();                  //to call default constructor
  super(args);            // call parent's constructor
  super.fieldName         // access parent's field
  super.methodName(args); //  method
```

Example of super keyword

```
class Vehicle  {
 int speed=50;
}
class Bike4 extends Vehicle{
 int speed=100;
  void display(){
     System.out.println(speed);
  System.out.println(super.speed);//will print speed of Vehicle now
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
{
  Bike4 b=new Bike4();
  b.display();
 }
 }
```

Example of super keyword

```
class Parent
{
    String name;

}
public class Child extends Parent {
    String name;
    public void details()
    {
        super.name = "Parent";     //refers to parent class member
        name = "Child";
        System.out.println(super.name+" and "+name);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Child cobj = new Child();
        cobj.details();
    }
}
```

No use of Super keyword

```
class Person
{
void message()
{
System.out.println("welcome");
}
}
class Student  extends Person
{
 void display()
{
message();
//will invoke parent class message() meth
od
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
Student   s=new Student();
s.display();
}
}
```

Output:
welcome

Example for Super keyword

```
class student
{
int roll_no;
String name;
student(int a,String b)
{
roll_no=a;
name=b;
}
}
Class sub_student extends student
{
Stirng branch;
sub_student(int x,Stirng y,String z)
{
super(x,y);
branch=z;
}
Void display()
{
System.out.println(roll_no+name+branch);
}}
```

```
Class demo
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
sub_student   s=new sub_student(1,"
neeta","CSE");
s.display();
}
}
```

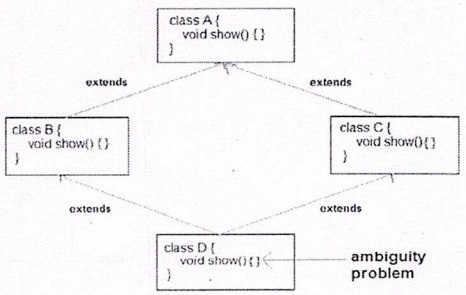
Example for inheritance

```
class Rect
{
Int l,b;
 Rect(int x, int y)
{
l=x;
b=y;
}
Int area()
{
return(l*b);
} }
class tringle extends Rect
{
Int h;
tringle(int x,int y int z)
{
 super(x,y);
h=z;
}
Int volume()
{
Return(l*b*h);
}}
Class inherit
{
PSVM(String  args[])
{
tringle s1= new tringle(2,2,2);
Int area1=s1.area(); // Superclass method
Int volume1 =s1.volume();//subclass method
System.out.println(area1);
System.out.println(volume1);
}
}
```

Output:
Area1=4
volume=8

Multiple inheritance

- To remove ambiguity.
- To provide more maintainable and clear design.



Multiple inheritance

- *Multiple inheritance* allows a class to be derived from two or more classes, inheriting the members of all parents
- Collisions, such as the same variable name in two parents, have to be resolved
- Java does not support this directly, rather it uses *Interfaces*

Overriding methods

- Child class can replace the behavior of its parent's methods by redefining them.
- Method with same name having different behavior when they are called.
- Methods with same name and Return type must be same for calling and to the called.
- method must have same parameter as in the parent class.
- must be IS-A relationship (inheritance).
- Method overriding is used to provide specific implementation of a method that is already provided by its super class.

Rules :Overriding methods

- A method declared final cannot be overridden.
- A method declared static cannot be overridden but can be re-declared.
- If a method cannot be inherited, then it cannot be overridden.
- A subclass within the same package as the instance's superclass can override any superclass method that is not declared private or final.
- A subclass in a different package can only override the non-final methods declared public or protected.

Method definition:

```
class Vehicle{
  void run(){System.out.println("Vehicle is running");}
}
class Bike extends Vehicle{

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

Output:Vehicle is running

Method overriding example

```
class Vehicle{
void run(){System.out.println("Vehicle is running");}
}
class Bike2 extends Vehicle{
void run(){System.out.println("Bike is running safely");}

public static void main(String args[]){
Bike2 obj = new Bike2();
obj.run();
}
```

Output:Bike is running safely

Method overridden example

```
Class A
{
Int x;
A(int x)
{
This.x=x;
}
void display()
{
System.out.println("superclass x=" +x);
}
}
Class sub extentds A
{
Int y;
Sub(int x,int y)
{
Super(x);
This.y=y;
}
Void display()
{
System.out.println("superclass x="+ x);
System.out.println("subclass y=" + y);
}
Class mainc
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
Sub s1 = new sub(100,200);
s1.display();
}
}
```

Static keyword(variables,methods)

- We can apply Java static keyword with variables, methods, blocks and nested class.
- The static variable can be used to refer the common property of all objects (that is unique for each object) e.g. company name of employees, college name of students etc.
- The static variable gets memory only once in class area at the time of class loading.
- It makes your program **memory efficient.**
- A static method can be invoked without the need for creating an instance of a class.
- static method can access static data member and can change the value of it.

Static variable example

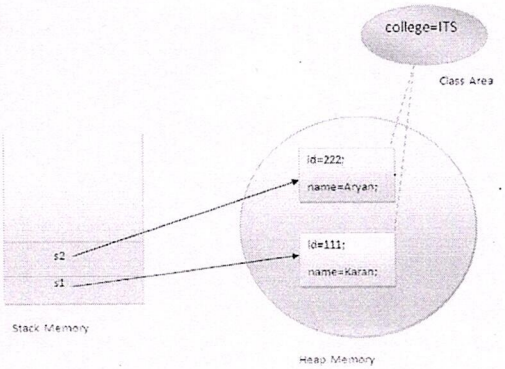
```
class Student
{
int rollno;
String name;
static String college ="ITS";

Student(int r,String n){
rollno = r;
name = n;
}

void display ()
{
System.out.println(rollno+"\n"+name+"\n"+college
);
}
}
Class mainst
{

public static void main(String args[])
{
Student s1 = new Student(111,"Karan");
Student s2 = new Student(222,"Aryan");
  s1.display();
  s2.display();
  }
}
```

Example



Static keyword(variables,methods)

- A static method can be invoked without the need for creating an instance of a class.
- static method can access static data member and can change the value of it.
- Static method is called by using class name

  Classname.method()
- The static method can not use non static data member or call non-static method directly.

```
class A {
 int a=40;//non static
 public static void main(String args[]) {
  System.out.println(a);   } }
```

Static method

```
class Calculate
{
static int cube(int x)
{
return x*x*x;
}

public static void main(String args[]){
int result=Calculate.cube(5);
System.out.println(result);
}
}
```

Final class and methods

- Preventing overriding the members of superclass to subclass using final keyword.
- Defining method using final keyword the method cannot be changed.

A class cannot have a subclass if class is final class

```
class FinalExample{
 public static void main(String[] args){
 final int x=100;
 x=200;//Compile Time Error
}}
```

Final members and methods

```
public class A {

public static final int a = 111;
public static final float b = 11.20f;
public static final double c = 1.123456789;
public static final boolean d = true;
public static final String e = "Final String Value";

void display() {

System.out.println("The Final Variables");
System.out.println("\nInteger - " + a);
System.out.println("Float - " + b);
System.out.println("Double - " + c);
System.out.println("Boolean - " + d);
System.out.println("String - " + e);
} }
```

```
class MainClass
 {
public static void main(String args[]) {
A obj = new A();
      obj.display();
} }
```

Ouput
The Final Variables Integer - 111Float - 11.2Double - 1.123456789Boolean - trueString - Final String Value

Example :

```
package myPackage;
public class class1
{
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
// Body of class1
}
```

In the above example, myPackage is the name of the package. The class class1 is now considered as a part of this package.

This listing would be saved as a file called class1.java & located in a directory named mypackage. When the source file is compiled, java will create a .class file & store it in the same directory.

The .class files must be located in a directory that has the same name as the package & this directory should be a subdirectory of the directory where classes that will import the package are located.

STEPS FOR CREATING PACKAGE :

To create a user defined package the following steps should be involved :-

1: Declare the package at the beginning of a file using the syntax :-

package packageName;

2: Define the class that is to be put in the package & declare it public.

3: Create a subdirectory under the directory where the main source files are stored.

4: Store the listing as the classname.java file in the subdirectory created.

5: Compile the file. This create .class file in the subdirectory.

Java also supports the concept of package hierarchy. This is done by specifying multiple names in a package statement, seprated by dots (.).

Ex :- package firstPackage.secondPackage;

This approach allows us to group related classes into a package and their group related package into a larger package. Store this package in a subdirectory named firstpackage/secondPackage.

A java package file can have more than one class definition. In such cases, only one of the classes may be declared public & that class name with .java extension is the source file name. When a source file with more than one class definition is compiled, java creates independent .class files for those classes.

ACCESSING A PACKAGE

Java package can be accessed either using a fully qualified class name or using a shortcut approach through the import statement.

Syntax :

import package1[.package2][.package3].classname;

Here, package1 is the name of the top level package, package2 is the name of the package that is inside the package & so on. We can have any number of packages in a package hierarchy. Finally the explicit classname is specified. The import statement must end with a semicolon (;). The import startment should appear before any class definitions in a source file. Multiple import statements are allowed.

Ex :

import firstpackage.secondPackage.Myclass;

or

import firstpackage.*;

ADVANTAGES OF PACKAGES

There are several advantages of package some of them are as follow :-

1: Packages are useful to arrange related classes and interface into a group.This makes all the classes & interface performing the same task to put together in the same package.

2: Packages hide the classes & interfaces in a seprate subdirectory, so that accidental deletion of classes & interfaces will not take place.

3: The classes & interfaces of a packages are isolated form the classes & interfaces of another packages. This means that we can use same names for classes of two different classes.

4: A group of packages is called a library. The classes & interface of a package are like books in a library & can be reused several times. This reusability nature of packages makes programming easy.

Thank You...

Final class

```
public class F {
protected int a = 10;
protected int b = 20;
}
 final class Sub extends F {
Sub()
{
System.out.println("The final Class");
System.out.println("This Class cannot be
inherited..");
System.out.println("It's the final class of
inherited classes");
}
void add()
{
int c = a + b;
System.out.println("\nThe Addition is : " + c);
}}
```

```
class MainClass
{
public static void main(String
args[])
{
Sub obj = new Sub();
obj.add();
}
}
```

output
The final ClassThis Class
cannot be inherited..I
t's the final class of inherited
classes
The Addition is : 30

Abstract classes

- By using final keyword for Methods which cannot be inherited in subclass
- But by using abstract methods redefine methods in subclass, i.e method overriding
- Cannot create object for abstract classes.
- Abstract method of abstract class must defined in its subclass.
- We cannot declare abstract constructor or abstract static methods. Abstract modifier means that the class can be used as a superclass only.
- Abstract classes are inherited and abstract methods can be overridden
- Used in inheritance hierarchies

Create Abstract Class & Abstract Method

```
public abstract class A1 {
    abstract void f1();
void f2() {
    System.out.println("Function - 2");
} }
class B extends A1 {
@Override
void f1() {
    System.out.println("Function - 1");    } }
class MainClass {
public static void main(String args[]) {
    B obj = new B();
    obj.f1();        obj.f2();
} }
```

Nested or inner class

- Define a class inside one class is refereed as Inner class.
- Class B is defined in class A , class B have access to all data members (including private) of A but class A don't have access to the data members of class B

Nested or inner class Example

```
Class A
{
int x=10;
Void get() //class A method
{
B b=new B();
b.doget();
}
Class B
{
Int y=20;
Void doget() //inner class method
{
System.out.println("display x
value"+x);
}
}
```

```
Void display() // class A method
cannot done
{
System.out.println("display y
value"+y);
}
}
Class main_test
{
public static void main(String[] ar)
{
A a =new A();
a.get();
a.display();// cannot access
}
}
```

Dynamic method dispatch

- With help of DMD call to overridden method is resolved at run time rather than compile time(runtime polymorphism)
- In DMA overridden method is called through the reference variable of a superclass

Dynamic method dispatch

```
Class A
{
Void disp()
{
System.out.println("A");
}
}
Class B
{
Void disp()
{
System.out.println("B");
}
}
Class C
{
Void disp()
{
System.out.println("C");
}
}
```

```
Class dispatch
{

public static void main(String[] ar)

{
A a =new A();
B b =new B();
B c =new C();
A r;
r=a;
r.disp();
r=b;
r.disp();
r=c;
r.disp();
}
}
```

For more detail contact us