

# **ENCAPSULATION**

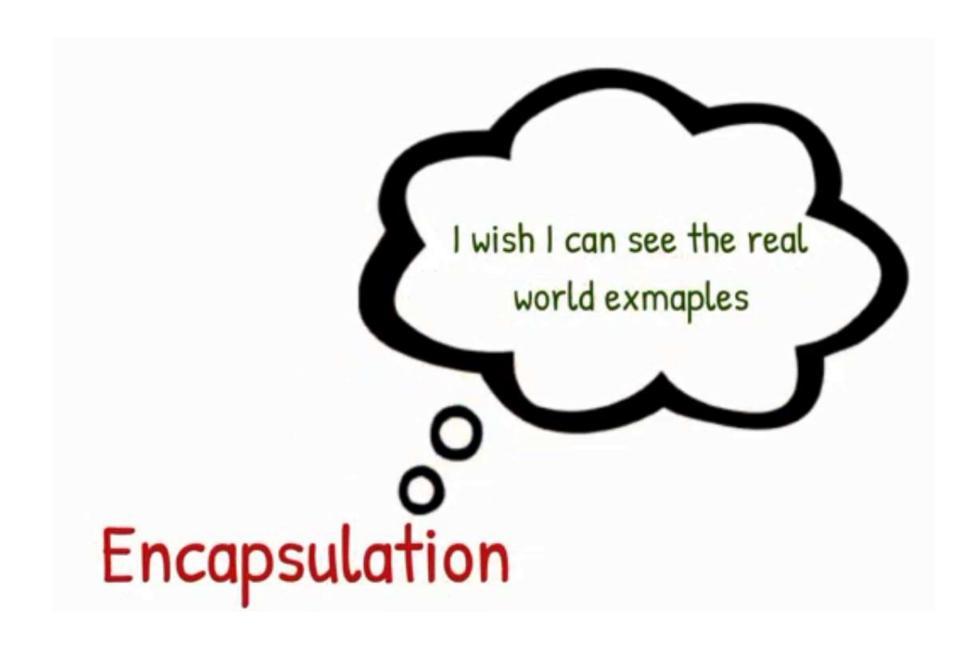
### Four Pillars of OOPS

1. Encapsulation

2. Abstraction

3. Polymorphism

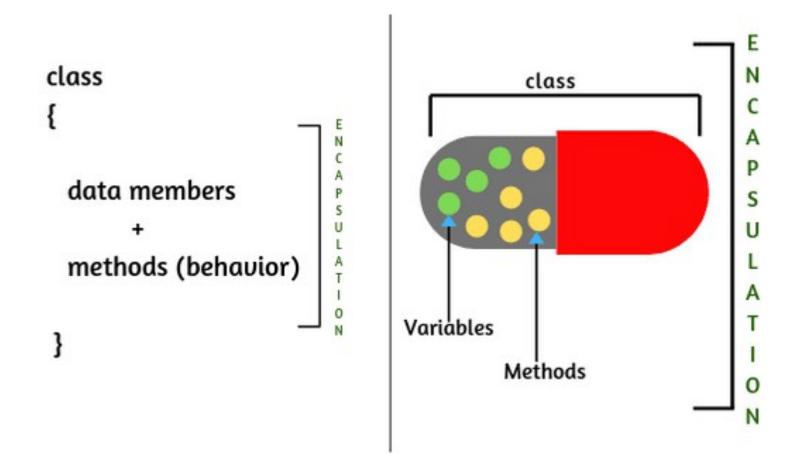
4. Inheritance



## **Encapsulation in Java**

The process of binding data and corresponding methods (behaviour) together into a single unit is called encapsulation in Java.

- Binds members of class together.
- •Prevents from accessing the members by other classes.



In encapsulation, the fields are declared as private in the class to prevent other classes directly. And these can be accessed using the public setter and getter methods.

If the field is declared private in the class then it cannot be accessed by anyone from outside the class and hides the field within the class. Therefore, it is also called data hiding.

## **Data Hiding**

Prevents to access data members (variables) directly from outside the class so that we can achieve security on data.

**Encapsulation = Data Hiding + Abstraction** 

Encapsulation can be termed as wrapping up of data and methods into a single unit.

A class encapsulates the fields, which holds the state of an object and the methods which define the actions of the object.

### 4 levels for access

1. private

2. default

3. protected

4. public

## Let's understand by an example

Suppose there is a secret code required to enter into your HOME

Code to enter into your HOME?



### 1. private

Only head of the family knows the code to enter into home. So only he can open the front door.

#### 2. default

Entire family have code. So everyone in family can open the front door.

### 3. protected

The entire family + few relatives living in home have code. So relative + family can open the door.

### 4. public

You put the code on social media and everyone can access it now.

```
'class' is a keyword which is a reserved word

✓ class {

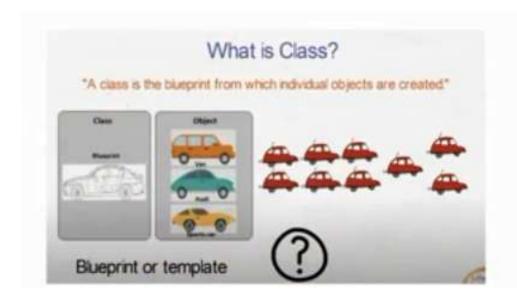
✓ // Variables → data is saved here...

✓ // Methods → perform actions on data here...
}
```

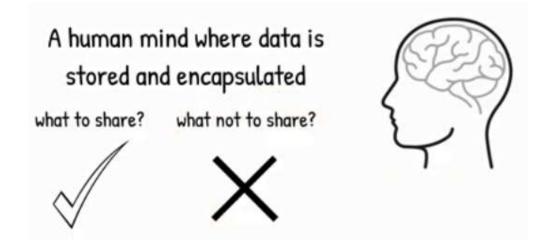
```
Object State = fields

Binding these two into single unit = Encapsulation is called
```

```
class Home {
 private int secretCode = 123;
  public int getSecretCode() {
      if(secretCode = = 123)
          return secretCode;
                                          SUCCESS
      else
                                          FAILED
         return "ERROR"
```







#### **NEXT LECTURE: INHERITANCE**

