Encapsulation in DSA

1. What is Encapsulation?

- Encapsulation bundles **data** (variables) and **methods** (functions) that operate on the data into one unit (like a class).
- It restricts direct access to data, allowing only controlled access through methods.

2. Why Encapsulation?

- 1. **Code Organization**: Groups data and operations in a logical structure.
- 2. **Data Protection**: Prevents accidental or unauthorized modifications.
- 3. **Reusability**: Makes code modular and reusable.
- 4. **Ease of Maintenance**: Clear separation of concerns makes debugging easier.

3. How to Implement Encapsulation?

- 1. Use **private** access specifier for data members.
- 2. Provide **public methods** (getters and setters) for controlled access.
- 3. Hide unnecessary implementation details, exposing only required functionality.

4. Example: Encapsulation in Stack

Structure

- A Stack class with:
 - Private:
 - arr[] for storing elements,
 - top to track the top position,
 - capacity for the maximum size.
 - Public:
 - Methods like push(), pop(), peek(), and isEmpty() for operations.

Code:

5. Steps to Solve Encapsulation Problems

- 1. Understand Requirements:
 - What data to store?
 - What operations are needed?
- 2. **Design Class**:

- Use private for internal data (e.g., arr, top).
- Use public for interfaces (e.g., push, pop).

3. Handle Errors:

• Handle boundary cases like empty stack or full stack.

4. Restrict Access:

• Use getters/setters or public methods to control data access.

6. Key Points to Remember

- Encapsulation hides **implementation details** and exposes only **functionality**.
- Use access specifiers (private, public) wisely.
- Protect data integrity with controlled access.

7. Benefits of Encapsulation

- 1. **Security**: Prevents unauthorized data changes.
- 2. **Modularity**: Code is easier to read and reuse.
- 3. **Abstraction**: Hides complexity, focuses on what is necessary.

8. Example Use Cases

- 1. Stack
- 2. Queue
- 3. Linked List

https://github.com/AjayPalhal-1/GrowthRepo