1.Binding of data and corresponding method in a single unit is called as encapsulation. The java follows data hiding and abstraction then the class is referred as encapsulated class and it is used for security.

2. - to the exposed world the data should not be exposed directly.

* In order to provide controlled access we use encapsulation.

3.Encapsulation = Data Hiding + abstraction.

Every data member in a class should be declared as private, and to access this private take we need to have setter and getter methods.

4.class Student

{

private String name;

private Integer id;

private String address;

Student(String name,Integer id, String address){

name = name;

id = id;

address = address;

}

public void display()

{

System.out.println("Name is :: "+name);

System.out.println("Id is :: "+id);

System.out.println("Address is :: "+address);

}

}

public class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Student std = new Student("sachin",10,"MI”);

std.display();

}

}

This keyword always point to the current object and this variable will hold the address the active object in the heap memory.

5. -We can achieve security.

* Enhancement becomes easy.
* Maintainability and modularity becomes easy.
* It provide flexibility to the user to use the system easily.

6.Encapsulation can be achieved by declaring the instance variable in a class private which means they can only access within a class.

public class Student{

private boolean married;

public void setMarried(boolean married){

this.married=married;

}

public boolean isMarried()(){

return married;

}

}