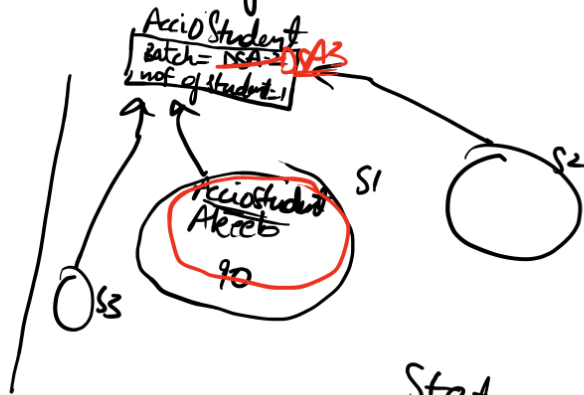


Static

↳ A keyword that defines something which belongs to the class → and not just to an instance.

JVM



static

↳ Blocks

When class are first loaded.
→ Used to initialise static variables

Static variables

↳ shared properties available to all the objects.

↳ All instances share these

↳ Created at class level

↳ can create global variables inside

→ can create private members in a class.

Static methods

- ↳ use properties without any object
- ↳ used to access static variables
- ↳ they can also other static methods
- ↳ cannot call non static fields
- ↳ cannot use this in them.

Static classes

- ↳ Nesting of class
 - ↳ inner class
 - outer class cannot be static
- ↳ static class cannot access non static members of outer class

~~~~~

## Advantages

- ↳ Memory efficiency
  - ↳ static members are allocated the memory only once
- ↳ They can be access from anywhere without the need of object
- ↳ Writing efficient code

## Access Specifiers

- ↳ limit the accessability
  - ↳ used to define the scope of data

- ↳ private → accessed only within the class
  - ↳ × outside the class
- ↳ protected → within package + outside the package through inheritance / child class
- ↳ ... → which can be accessed from ...

↳ public - anyone

↳ default → within a package

|           | within class | within package | outside package with in child class | outside package |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| private   | ✓            | ✗              | ✗                                   | ✗               |
| protected | ✓            | ✓              | ✓                                   | ✗               |
| default   | ✓            | ✓              | ✗                                   | ✗               |
| public    | ✓            | ✓              | ✓                                   | ✓               |

✓ Encapsulation → 1st pillar of oops

↳ wrapping up of relevant data  
under a single unit

↳ class

↳ members + functions

Ensured with the use of

# Classes and objects + Access modifiers

Inheritance → 2nd Pillar of OOPS

↳ mechanism through which one object acquires the properties and behaviour of parents.

↳ This is used so that we can reuse methods and fields of parent class + have some unique methods of current class

SDE IS A Employee

① Single

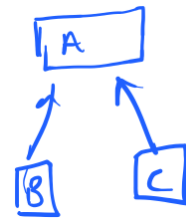


Multilevel

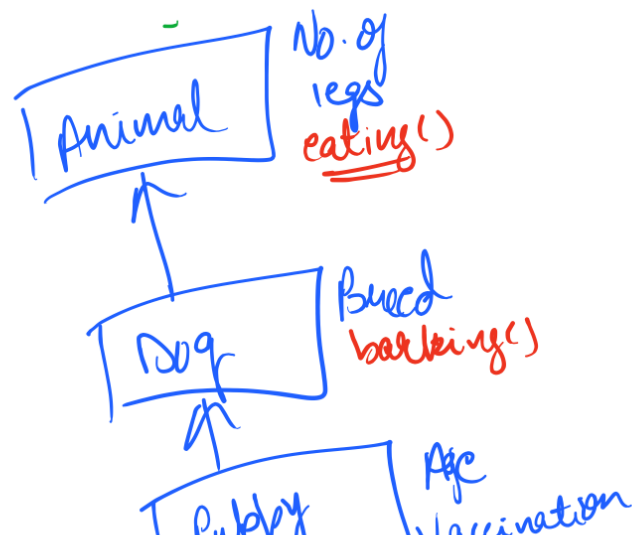
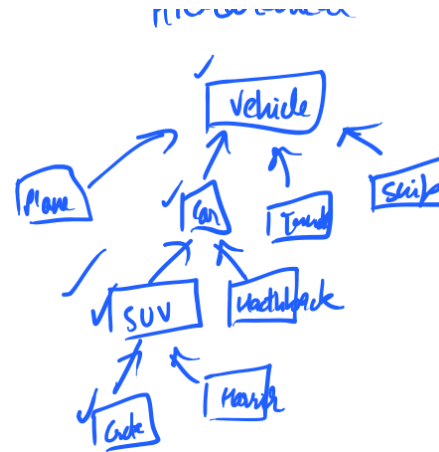
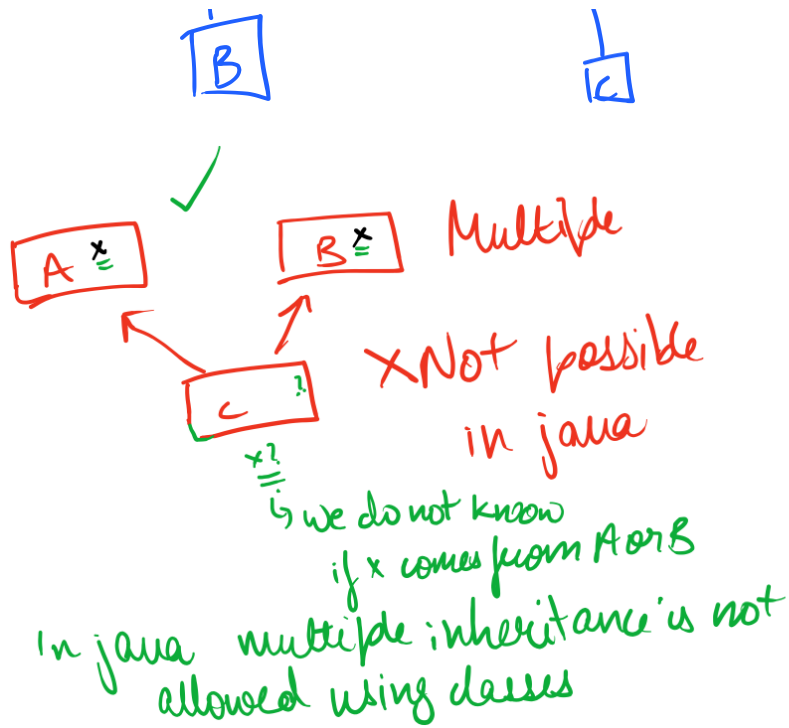
②



③



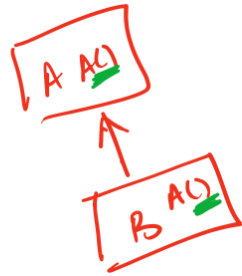
Hierarchical



try

tryng()

super → refer the immediate parent  
↳ used to invoke parent method  
↳ used to invoke parent constructor



B b = new B();

b.AC();

function  
overriding

