

Encapsulation: Wrapping of Data & Method into single Unit  $\rightarrow$  Using Class

Polymorphism :- An object is behaving differently in different Situation.

Inheritance :- Acquiring the properties & behaviour of another class.

Abstraction :- Hiding the complexities of existing program.

Everything should be in the form of classes & objects.

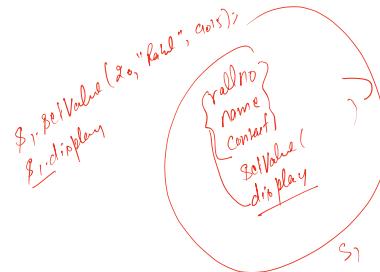
## ① Jdk Ka Installation / Vs code / Eclipse

/ IntelliJ / STS  
Spring Tool Suite

Student's installations

	Private	Non-Private	Protected	Public
Same file	Yes	No	No	No
Same package	No	Yes	Yes	No
Same package module	No	Yes	Yes	No
Different package	No	No	Yes	No
Different package module	No	No	No	No

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class A {  
    public static void main (String args[]){  
        System.out.println("Hello");  
    }  
}

Datatypes :-

Data Types in Java

Java provides two types of data types:

### Primitive Data Types

Primitive types store simple values and are predefined by Java.

### Example Programs

public class DataTypes {

    public static void main (String args[]){























}

}

(x1,y1,z1) (x2,y2,z2)  
 (x3,y3,z3) (x4,y4,z4)  
 (x5,y5,z5) (x6,y6,z6)  
 (x7,y7,z7) (x8,y8,z8)  
 (x9,y9,z9) (x10,y10,z10)

Drawn =  
 print(x1,y1,z1)  
 print(x2,y2,z2)  
 print(x3,y3,z3)  
 print(x4,y4,z4)  
 print(x5,y5,z5)  
 print(x6,y6,z6)  
 print(x7,y7,z7)  
 print(x8,y8,z8)  
 print(x9,y9,z9)  
 print(x10,y10,z10)

Q:  
 What is the class?

```

public class HelloWorld {
  public static void main(String arg[]) {
    System.out.println("Hello World");
  }
}
  
```

Library  
 Integer lib1 = 45, a1=10  
 float lib2 = 6.5, b1=7.9  
 String lib3 = "C:\\";  
 Boolean lib4 = true; false  
 String lib5 = "False"