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Encapsulation in Java is a *process of wrapping code and data together into a single unit*, for example, a capsule which is mixed of several medicines.

We can create a fully encapsulated class in Java by making all the data members of the class private. Now we can use setter and getter methods to set and get the data in it.

The Java Bean class is the example of a fully encapsulated class.



Advantage of Encapsulation in Java

It is a way to achieve **data hiding** in Java because other class will not be able to access the data through the private data members.

The encapsulate class is easy to test. So, it is better for unit testing.

The standard IDE's are providing the facility to generate the getters and setters. So, it is **easy and fast to create an encapsulated class** in Java.

```
//A Account class which is a fully encapsulated class.
//It has a private data member and getter and setter methods.
class Account {
//private data members
private long acc_no;
private String name, email;
private float amount;
//public getter and setter methods
public long getAcc_no() {
                                            File: TestAccount.java
   return acc_no;
                                             //A Java class to test the encapsulated class Account.
}
                                             public class TestEncapsulation {
public void setAcc_no(long acc_no) {
                                             public static void main(String[] args) {
                                               //creating instance of Account class
   this.acc_no = acc_no;
                                               Account acc=new Account();
}
                                               //setting values through setter methods
public String getName() {
                                               acc.setAcc_no(7560504000L);
                                               acc.setName("Sonoo Jaiswal");
   return name;
                                               acc.setEmail("sonoojaiswal@javatpoint.com");
                                               acc.setAmount(500000f);
                                               //getting values through getter methods
public void setName(String name) {
                                               System.out.println(acc.getAcc_no()+" "+acc.getName()+" "+acc.getEmail()+" "+acc.getAmount());
   this.name = name;
                                             }
                                             }
public String getEmail() {
                                             ☑ Test it Now
   return email:
                                            Output:
}
                                            7560504000 Sonoo Jaiswal sonoojaiswal@javatpoint.com 500000.0
public void setEmail(String email)
    this.email = email;
}
public float getAmount() {
    return amount;
}
public void setAmount(float amount) {
   this.amount = amount;
}
}
```