



Enclose in a capsule, or to wrap something around an object to cover it.

Allows any class in any package to access the field or method

Allows access only to other methods within the class itself

The protected modifier specifies that the member can only be accessed within its own package and by a subclass of its class in another package.

It is visible only within its own package

Public

Private

Protected

Default

Access Modifiers

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	World
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected	Y	Y	N	N
no modifier	Y	N	N	N
private	Y	N	N	N

Image Example

Naming the method/ Class in a way to identify use or functionality

Naming

Encapsulation

Protects unwanted access

Prevents assigning undesired values

Allows changing the class implementation without modifying the client interface.

Why use encapsulation?

Constructors

Create a Constructor

Use the default Constructor

Define new class in terms of an existing one

SubClassing

The user keyword may also be used to invoke a parents method or to access a parent (nonprivate) field.

Super

Call for several methods in the same class with the same name but with different arguments.

Can have different return types

Arguments lists must differ

Overloading

Overriding

Overloading and Overriding

Java only permits a class extend only from one Parent Class

Single Inheritance

Object Oriented

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

UML

Class Diagram Tutorial

Chapter 6

Chapter 5

System: Classes that interact with each other