

Advantages

1. It reduces the complexity of viewing things.
2. Reduces the duplication of the code

Real Life Example

Consider a real-life example of a man driving a car. The man only knows that pressing the accelerators applying brakes will stop the car but he does not know about how on pressing the accelerator the speed know about the inner mechanism of the car or the implementation of the accelerator, brakes, etc in the

Encapsulation

It describes the idea of bundling data and methods that work on that data within one unit.

Advantages

1. Encapsulation protects an object from unwanted access by clients.
2. Simplifies the maintenance of the application

Real Life Example

A Real-Life Example of Encapsulation is a School Bag.

Polymorphism

The word polymorphism means having many forms. It describes the concept that different classes can Polymorphism is the ability of any data to be processed in more than one form.

Polymorphism is divided into two types:

- **Compile Time Polymorphism** - Compile time polymorphism, also known as Static Polymorphism that happens at compile time. What it means is that the compiler decides what shape or value has picture.
- **Runtime Polymorphism** - Runtime polymorphism, also known as Dynamic Polymorphism, refers happens at the run time. What it means is it can't be decided by the compiler. Therefore what shape upon the execution. Hence the name Runtime Polymorphism.

Advantages

1. It helps the programmer to reuse the codes, i.e. classes once written, tested and implemented can time.
2. A single variable can be used to store multiple data types.

Real Life Example

Like a man at the same time is a father, a husband, an employee. So the same person possesses different This is called polymorphism.

Inheritance

Inheritance is a feature of OOPs which allows subclasses classes to inherit properties from the parent c