Assignment - 4.

Explain Encapsulation with an example.

In Java Encapsulation is the process

conapping on hidding data in Single unit

for protecting the data from unnecessary

making the data private and now used the getter and setter method to set and get the data in it.

eg: 7 /1 simple example with any one Rield

Package assignment7; public class Student ?

private String name;

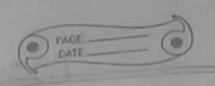
public String get Mame CDE return name;

public Void Set Name (String name) &

this name = name

2

3



Package assignment 4:

closs Test &

public static void main (stronge) e

Student S = New Student();

S. Set Name ("gayatai")

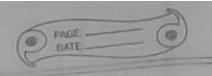
System ocutput. printin (siget Name());

Output: gayator

Explain naming Convention for Java Beans for getter Better method for Boolean and non Brolean types

In Java Bean the naming Convension for getter method are the names are Composed of get and for Setter method name Composed of Set, plus property name having first character is capital.

An Por boolean and not boolean instead of Gel used "is a for gelter method and gelter is some as earlier. 3) Difference between parameterize Const Defacult Constructor P Constructor that 9 1) Constauctor that is automatically produced generated by the programmer with one or more by the Compilor in the absence of any parameter to intralize programmer defined the instance Vomable Compilar Constructor of class. 2) Has no parameter 2) Has one or more parameter When programmer 3) programmer Should not define any orition own Cons-Constructor default Amustor when coniting Constructor automatically a porrameterized called. Constructor.



4) Why == Should be used for Companie Objects? How else should one check for equality?

> using == operator to compare too object does not check to see if they have the same Value, Rather it checks to see if ab both Object mereners point to exactly same object in the memory. Although it doesn't bother us bad cuptill as long as the crescult we one expecting 80 else coe used Equals() method clopent change So that you can compared the state of two Object or the Content of the Object. for eg:> Lavo long string closs overside the equiper and trashed codec and in the oversidden method it will check that too String Contain Same value or character it yes then they equal othercoise not equal.

What is the output
String 3 = "Abc";

String S1 = new String ("abc");

S.O.P (S == 81);

S.O.P (S. equal (81));

S.O.P (S. equal signore case(8));

(a) THE False Palse moe. become stand so one different in the case of character so equals method areturn Pake but when we used equalignare case then the mac will be ignore and it gives true as a output. 6) Important of equal() and hesterode() method a equal and hashcoded are the too importaof method in Java provide by object class for Comparing objects 1) equal(): . it is used to Compare too objects · To Compare too object coheather they one the Borne, it Compone the Value of the both object · By default two object same only cotten it Storre in Same memory 10coHon Syntan :- Public boolean equals Cobject obj2

Proced Carts	25 28 23
2) hashcades :- hascade is a integer ve Bisociated with every object in Java, the hashing in hash table.	
· To get this value we used hashcod. · hashcodec return the integer hashcod.	900
· The hashcode co metum the same has	of equal 5xx
cohen Called on two objects which according to equal co. and it object of according to equally return different his gual it usually return different his syntax? Public into hash code ()	ash values.
2) different botween Comparable Comparable provide U Comparator	provide B
Single Sorting Seg. multiple Son	ating Seq.
3) Compare Toc) for sorting 3) Compare	() For sorting
4) we can fort list element 40 coe can so by Collection, Sort (List) by Collection.	. Sort (List, comparator)