* The key points of this chapter are:

• Fields in classes automatically come with getters and setters.

• You can replace a field with a custom getter/setter without changing the

client of a class—that is the “uniform access principle.”

• Use the @BeanProperty annotation to generate the JavaBeans getXxx/setXxx

methods.

• Every class has a primary constructor that is “interwoven” with the class

definition. Its parameters turn into the fields of the class. The primary

constructor executes all statements in the body of the class.

• Auxiliary constructors are optional. They are called this.