Encapsulation

Benefits of Encapsulation

variables methods

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Encapsulation



- Process of wrapping code and data together into a single unit
- Flexibility and extensibility of the code
- Reduces complexity
- Structural changes remain local
- Allows validation and data binding

Encapsulation



Objects fields must be private

```
class Person {
  private int age;
}
```

Use getters and setters for data access

```
class Person {
  public int getAge()
  public void setAge(int age)
}
```

Encapsulation – Example



Fields should be private

```
Person
-name: string
                                 - == private
-age: int
+Person(String name, int age)
+getName(): String
                                 + == public
+setName(String name): void
+getAge(): int
+setAge(int age): void
```

Accessors and Mutators should be public

Keyword This (1)



- this is a reference to the current object
- this can refer to current class instance

```
public Person(String name) {
  this.name = name;
}
```

this can invoke the current class method

```
public String fullName() {
  return this.getFirstName() + " " + this.getLastName();
}
```

Keyword This (2)



this can invoke a current class constructor

```
public Person(String name) {
  this.firstName = name;
}
```

```
public Person (String name, Integer age) {
  this(name);
  this.age = age;
}
```



Private Access Modifier



Object hides data from the outside world



```
class Person {
  private String name;
  Person (String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

- Classes and interfaces cannot be private
- Data can be accessed only within the declared class itself

Protected Access Modifier



Grants access to subclasses

```
class Team {
  protected String getName () {...}
  protected void setName (String name) {...}
}
```

- The protected modifier cannot be applied to classes and interfaces
- Prevents a nonrelated class from trying to use it

Default Access Modifier



Do not explicitly declare an access modifier

```
class Team {
   String getName() {...}
   void setName(String name) {...}
}
```

Available to any other class in the same package

Public Access Modifier



 Grants access to any class belonging to the Java Universe

```
public class Team {
  public String getName() {...}
  public void setName(String name) {...}
}
```

- Import a package if you need to use a class
- The main() method of an application must be public

Problem: Sort by Name and Age



Create a class Person

Person

```
-firstName: String
```

-lastName: String

-age: int

+getFirstName(): String

+getLastName(): String

+getAge(): int

+toString(): String



Solution: Sort by Name and Age



```
public class Person {
  private String firstName;
  private String lastName; private int age;
  // TODO: Implement Constructor
  public String getFirstName() { /* TODO */ }
  public String getLastName() { /* TODO */ }
  public int getAge() { return age; }
 @Override
 public String toString() { /* TODO */ }
```

Problem: Salary Increase



- Implement Salary
- Add:
 - getter for salary
 - increaseSalary by percentage
- Persons younger than 30 get
 only half of the increase

Person

```
-firstName: String
```

-lastName: String

-age: int

-salary: double

+getFirstName(): String

+getLastName() : String

+getAge() : int

+getSalary(): double

+setSalary(double): void

+increaseSalary(double): void

+toString(): String

Solution: Salary Increase (1)



Expand Person from previous task

```
public class Person {
 private double salary;
 // Edit Constructor
 public double getSalary() {
   return this.salary;
 public void setSalary(double salary) {
   this.salary = salary;
  // Next Slide...
 // TODO: Edit toString() method
```

Solution: Salary Increase (2)



Expand Person from previous task

```
public void increaseSalary(double percentage) {
  if (this.getAge() < 30) {</pre>
    this.setSalary(this.getSalary() +
                   (this.getSalary() * percentage / 200));
  } else {
    this.setSalary(this.getSalary() +
                   (this.getSalary() * percentage / 100));
```



Validation (1)



Data validation happens in setters

```
private void setSalary(double salary) {
  if (salary < 460) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Message");
  }
  this.salary = salary;
}</pre>
It is better to throw exceptions,
rather than printing to the Console
```

- Printing with System.out couples your class
- The Client can handle class exceptions

Validation (2)



Constructors use private setters with validation logic

- Guarantees valid state of an object in its creation
- Guarantees valid state for public setters

Problem: Validation Data



- Expand Person with validation for every field
- Names should be at least 3 symbols
- Age cannot be zero or negative
- Salary cannot be less than 460

```
Person
-firstName : String
-lastName : String
-age : int
-salary : double
+Person()
+setFirstName(String fName)
+setLastName(String 1Name)
+setAge(int age)
+setSalary(double salary)
```

Solution: Validation Data



```
// TODO: Add validation for firstName
// TODO: Add validation for LastName
public void setAge(int age) {
  if (age < 1) {
   throw new IllegalArgumentException(
      "Age cannot be zero or negative integer");
  this.age = age;
// TODO: Add validation for salary
```



Mutable vs Immutable Objects



- Mutable Objects
 - The contents of that instance can be altered

```
Point myPoint = new Point(0, 0);
myPoint.setLocation(1.0, 0.0);
System.out.println(myPoint);
```



The contents of the instance can't be altered

```
String str = new String("old String");
System.out.println(str);
str.replaceAll("old", "new");
System.out.println(str);
```



java.awt.Point[1.0, 0.0]





old String old String

Mutable Fields



private mutable fields are not fully encapsulated



```
class Team {
  private String name;
  private List<Person> players;
  public List<Person> getPlayers() {
    return this.players;
```

In this case, the getter is like a setter too

Mutable Fields – Example



```
Team team = new Team();
Person person = new Person("David", "Adams", 22);
team.getPlayers().add(person);
System.out.println(team.getPlayers().size()); // 1
team.getPlayers().clear();
System.out.println(team.getPlayers().size()); // 0
```

Imutable Fields



For securing our collection we can return
 Collections.unmodifiableList()



```
Add new methods for
class Team {
                                      functionality over list
  private List<Person> players;
  public void addPlayer(Person person) {
    this.players.add(person);
  public List<Person> getPlayers() {
    return Collections.unmodifiableList(players);
                               Returns a safe collections
```

Problem: First and Reserve Team



- Expand your project with class Team
- Team have two squads first team and reserve team
- Read persons from console and add them to team
- If they are younger than 40, they go to first squad
- Print both squad sizes

```
Team
-name: String
-firstTeam: List<Person>
-reserveTeam: List<Person>
+Team(String name)
+getName()
-setName(String name)
+getFirstTeam()
+getReserveTeam()
+addPlayer(Person person)
```

Solution: First and Reserve Team



```
private List<Person> firstTeam;
private List<Person> reserveTeam;
public void addPlayer(Person person) {
  if (person.getAge() < 40)</pre>
   this.firstTeam.add(person);
  else
   this.reserveTeam.add(person);
public List<Person> getFirstTeam() {
  return Collections.unmodifiableList(firstTeam);
// TODO: add getter for reserve team
```



Keyword Final



A final class can't be extended

```
public class Animal {}
public final class Mammal extends Animal {}
public class Cat extends Mammal {}
```

A final method can't be overridden

```
public final void move(Point point) {}
public class Mammal extends Animal {
    @Override
    public void move() {}
}
```

Keyword Final



The final variable value can't be changed once it is set

```
private final String name;
private final List<Person> firstTeam;
public Team (String name) {
  this.name = name;
  this.firstTeam = new ArrayList<Person> ();
public void doSomething(Person person) {
 this.name = "";
                                        Compile time error
 this.firstTeam = new ArrayList<>();
  this.firstTeam.add(person);
```

Summary



- Encapsulation:
 - Hides implementation
 - Reduces complexity
 - Ensures that structural changes remain local
- Mutable and Immutable objects
- Keyword final





Questions?

















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