

INNER CLASS

Type 1: Normal Inner class

Type 2: Static Inner Class

Example:

```
public class Payment {  
    static class UPI{ //static inner class  
    }  
  
    class NEFT{ //normal inner class  
    }  
}
```

Creating Objects of Inner classes

Normal class:

<obj of outer class> . <obj of inner-class>

Static class:

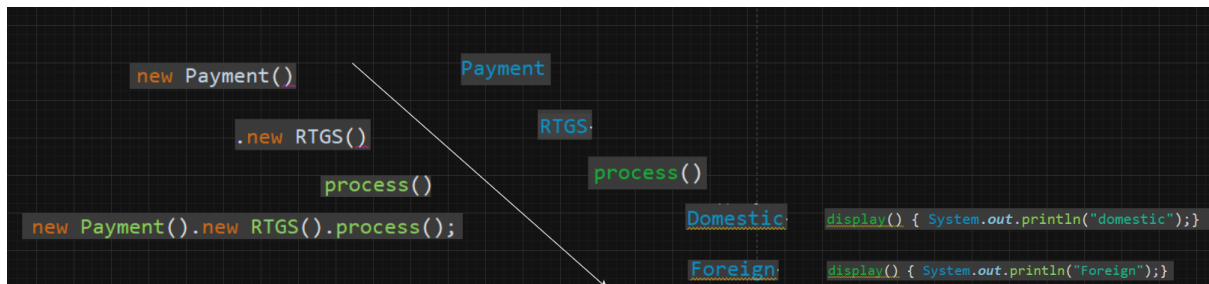
<Outer-class-name.obj of inner class>

```
new Payment().new NEFT(); //normal  
new Payment.UPI(); //static
```

Conclusion: We need not create an object of Outer class to access inner class if we mark inner-class as static.

Type 3: Method local inner class

These classes are created inside the method which can be inside other inner class as shown below



```
public class Payment {  
    class RTGS{  
        void process() {  
            class Domestic{ //method local inner class  
                public void display() { System.out.println("domestic");}  
            }  
  
            class Foreign{ //method local inner class  
                public void display() { System.out.println("Foreign");}  
            }  
  
            new Domestic().display(); //obj created within the method  
            new Foreign().display(); //obj created within the method  
        } //method ends  
    }  
}
```

Calling from controller:

```
new Payment().new RTGS().process();
```

Type 4: Anonymous Inner class

If you have an interface and want to override its methods without using a separate class then you can do so as shown below:

```
public interface Payroll {  
    public void processSalary(int empId);  
}  
  
Payroll payroll = new Payroll() { //Anonymous inner class  
  
    @Override  
    public void processSalary(int empId) {  
        System.out.println("Salary calc for " + empId);  
    }  
};  
  
payroll.processSalary(1);
```

That's it for Type 4 class.

Note: We have used this class format for RowMapper interface in Spring JDBC implementation.