Disadvantage of Classes->
.complex to define the classes bcs syntax is slightly difficult as compare to pop language.
. If someone is beginner he/she finds some difficult to implement the Opp Concept.

class ke andar 2 cheeje hoti hai

C++ me 3 access specifier hote hai -> public, private, protected(via default private hota hai)
Java me 4 access specifier hote hai -> public, private, protected and default(via default default hota hai)

properties
functions/methods

ab ye properties or behavior(function) kha tak access ho sakte hai uske leaye ham access specifier ka use karte hai.

public- class ke andar agar koi variable/function public access specifier ka use karke banaya hai to use koi bhi access kar sakta hai chahe vo same file me ya different file me ho(or chahe same folder ya different folder me ho).

protected- it seems like a private, class ke andar agar koi variable/function protected access specifier ka use karke banaya hai to use koi bhi access kar sakta hai lekin vo same class ka object hona chaheaye means(same class ka object hee access kar sakta hai uske variables ko ya uske functions ko) uske alawa agar koi other class us class ko inherit karti hai or vo class same folder me hai to us class ke object bhi protected class ke properties/ function ko use kar sakte hai.

private- class ke andar agar koi variable/function private access specifier ka use karke banaya hai to use koi bhi access kar sakta hai lekin vo same class ka hona chaheaye means(same class ka object hee access kar sakta hai) it is not allowed to access outside the class.

c++ me agar koi access specifier ka use nhi karte hai at the time variable creation or function creation us case me via default private access specifier lag jata hai

java me agar koi access specifier ka use nhi karte hai at the time variable creation or function creation us case me via default default access specifier lag jata hai

default(ye java me hota hai).

class banana kee syntax(syntax of creating class)->

```
class ClassName {
// your code
};
```

(class ka name hamesa pascal case me hota hai means 1st alphbet capital hota hai)

example->

```
class Person{
    public:
      int x=10;

    void printValueOfX(){
       cout<<"value of x is "<<x<<endl;
    }
};
```

Syntex of creating Object (Object create karne ka tarika)

(object hamesa main function ke andar banate hai c++ me)

```
ClassName objectName;
```

example

```
Person  rohan;
```

Constructor->

object creation ke time me ese function jo automatically call hote hai unhe ham constructor kahte hai.
1.Constructor ka name hamesa class ka name hota hai
2.ye ek function hota hai jiska koi return type nhi hota hai (jab return type nhi hoga to value bhi return nhi kar sakte hai)
3. constructor class ke private members ko value assign karne ka kaam karta hai

Constructor 3 type ke hote hai

1.default constructor
2.parameterized constructor
non parameterized constructor(ye default constructor hee hote hai)
3.copy constructor

agar aap class ke andar constructor nhi banate hai to compiler automatically default constructor bna leta hai

agar aapne koi ek constructor bhi banaya (3 constructor ke type mese koi ek bhi)to compiler koi bhi constructor nhi banata hai