**Document for OOPS Concepts:**

1. ***CLASS***

**A class is a blueprint for the object.**

We can think of class as a prototype of a house. It contains all the details about the floors, doors, windows etc. Based on these descriptions we build the house. House is the object.

1. ***OBJECT***

When class is defined, only the specification for the object is defined; no memory or storage is allocated.

T o call the method inside the class.

To access members defined within the class, we need to create objects.

**Eg: ClassName obj = new ClassName();**

**Obj.MethodName();**

1. ***STATIC***

**static**is a non-access modifier

When it is declared static, it can be accessed before any objects of its class are created, and without reference to any object.

Main method is always declared as static.

**Eg: public static void main(String[] args){}**

1. ***SUPER***

It represents the current instance of a parent class.

It is used to call default constructor of the parent class.

It is used to access methods of the base class.

It is used for pointing the super class instance.

1. ***FINAL***

It is used in classes, methods, and variables.

**Classes** marked as *final* can’t be extended.

**Methods** marked as *final* cannot be overridden.

**Variables** marked as *final* can’t be reassigned.

1. ***THIS***

It represents the current instance of a class.

It is used to call default constructor of the same class.

It is used to access methods of the current class.

It is used for pointing the current class instance.

1. ***TRY,CATCH,FINALLY***

**Case (i)**: **If exception occurs** in try block’s body then control immediately transferred (skipping rest of the statements in try block) to the catch block. Once catch block finished execution then [finally block](https://beginnersbook.com/2013/04/java-finally-block/) and after that rest of the program.

**Case (ii)**: **If there is no exception** occurred in the code which is present in try block then first, the try block gets executed completely and then control gets transferred to finally block (skipping catch blocks).

**Case (iii)**: If a[**return statement**](https://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-finally-return/) is encountered either in try or catch block. In this case finally block runs. Control first jumps to finally and then it returned back to return statement.

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