**Inheritance**: <https://www.javatpoint.com/inheritance-in-java>

Inheritance in Java is a mechanism in which one object acquires all the properties and behaviors of a parent classes.

The idea behind inheritance in Java is that you can create new classes

that are built upon existing classes. When you inherit from an existing class, you can reuse methods and fields of the parent class. Moreover, you can add new methods and fields in your current class also.

Types of Inheritance:

1. Single level -> class sub-class extends super-class
2. Multi-level -> class sub-class implements super

**Polymorphism**: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/polymorphism-in-java/>

Polymorphism allows us to perform a single action in different ways. In other words, polymorphism allows you to define one interface and have multiple implementations. The word “poly” means many and “morphs” means forms, So it means many forms.

In Java polymorphism is mainly divided into two types:

* Compile-time Polymorphism - Method overloading
* Runtime Polymorphism - Method overriding

**Method Overloading**: If a [class](https://www.javatpoint.com/object-and-class-in-java) has multiple methods having same name but different in parameters, it is known as Method Overloading.

**Method overriding:**

If subclass (child class) has the same method as declared in the parent class, it is known asmethod overriding in Java.

**Encapsulation**: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/encapsulation-in-java/>

Binding the data with methods under a single unit Is known as Encapsulation. The variables of classes will be hidden from the other classes and can be accesses through the methods of their current class, therefore it is also known as data hiding.

To achieve encapsulation:

Declare variables as a private

Provide public setters and getters methods to modify and view the variables values.

**Abstraction:** [**https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/abstract-keyword-in-java/**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/abstract-keyword-in-java/)

Abstraction is a process of hiding the implementation details and showing only functionality to the user.

Two ways to achieve:

* + Abstract class
  + Interface

Points to remember:

An abstract class must be declared with an abstract keyword.

It can have abstract and non-abstract methods.

It cannot be instantiated.

It can have constructors and static methods also.

It can have final methods which will force the subclass not to change the implementation.

**Singleton Design pattern:**

Ensure that class has only one instance and provides a global point of access to it.

There are two types:

Early Instantiatison -> creation of instances at load time.

Lazy Instantiation -> creation of instance when required.

Saves memory because object is not created at each request. Only single instance is used again and again.

Singleton pattern is mostly used in multi-threaded and database applications.