



IMPLEMENTING ENCAPSULATION AND AGGREGATION

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INTRODUCTION *IMPLEMENTING ENCAPSULATION AND AGGREGATION*



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand Encapsulation
- Implement a class with Encapsulation concepts
- Understand and implement Aggregation.
- Differentiate between Aggregation and Composition





CONCEPT

Implementing Encapsulation

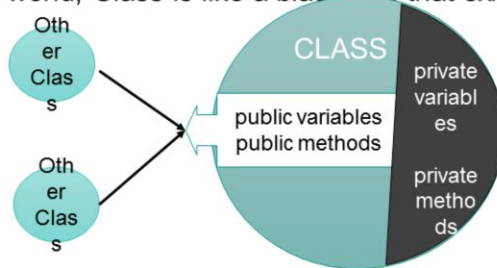


Refer package **com.mgait.encapsulation** in the provided code base for demo programs on Encapsulation



UNDERSTANDING ENCAPSULATION

- Is the concept of hiding most of the data and internal functionality and exposing essential interfaces for interacting with the object
- Class is like a capsule which encapsulates methods and data to provide intended functionality
- To external world, Class is like a black box that exhibits certain behavior





IMPLEMENTING ENCAPSULATION

- To Implement Encapsulation
 - Protect the instance variables with private access modifier
 - Provide public getter and setter methods
 - Any method which is internal functionality of class must be made private

- Advantages
 - improves maintainability, flexibility and reusability
 - Fields can be made read-only
 - Helps in providing simple interfaces to other classes in the application

```
public class Employee {  
    private String empName;  
  
    //getter and setter (accessor and mutator)  
    public String getEmpName() {  
        return empName;  
    }  
    public void setEmpName(String empName) {  
        this.empName = empName;  
    }  
}
```



The wrapping up of data and functions into a single unit is called

- ☐ Encapsulation
- ☐ Abstraction
- ☐ Data Hiding
- ☐ Polymorphism





Class is said to be Encapsulated if

- i. The instance variables are made public and getter/Setter methods are made public
- ii. The instance variable are made private and getter/Setter methods are made public
- iii. The instance variable are made private and getter/Setter methods are made private
- iv. The instance variables and methods are present in the class





CONCEPT

Implementing Aggregation

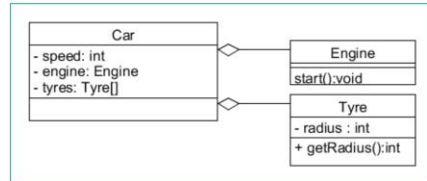


Refer package **com.mgait.aggregation** in the provided code base for demo programs on Aggregation



AGGREGATION AND COMPOSITION

- Aggregation is a relationship between classes, where object of one class contains objects of other classes
- The contained object can exist, even if the containing object ceases to exist
- HAS-A relationship between two classes
 - Ex: Account has Locker, Car has tyres
- Implemented by making the contained object reference as an instance variable in containing object



```
class Engine{
    public void start() {...};
}
class Tyre {
    int radius;
    public int getRadius() {...};
}
class Car{
    int speed;
    Engine engine;
    Tyre[] tyres = new Tyre[4];
    ... methods--
}
```



AGGREGATION AND COMPOSITION

- Composition is a stricter form of aggregation
 - contained object cannot exist, if the containing object ceases to exist
 - Ex. Account has Transactions

- Advantages
 - Helps design classes that follow good OO practices
 - Reuse of classes
 - Avoids code redundancy
 - Ease in Maintenance



1. Aggregation can be defined as _____ between two classes

- ☐ "Is-a" relationship
- ☐ "has-a" relationship
- ☐ "uses-a" relationship
- ☐ None of the above





References

- Refer following demo videos on EduNxt
 - M4I4I2 Aggregation - Demo





SUMMARY

IMPLEMENTING ENCAPSULATION AND AGGREGATION



SUMMARY



In this lesson, you've learned to:

- Encapsulate a class
- Differentiate between Aggregation and Composition
- Implement Aggregation