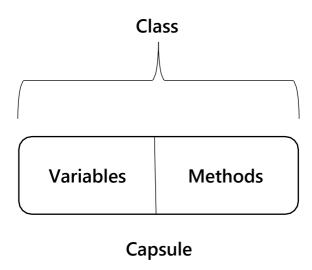
# **Encapsulation**:-

### What is encapsulation?

It is a mechanism through we can wrap the data members and member methods of class in a single unit, is called encapsulation.

- Declare the class variables as a private.
- Declare the class method as a public.

Ex. Class is the best example of encapsulation.



## **Abstraction**:-

#### What is abstraction?

It is a process of hiding the implementation details from the user, only the highlighted set of services provided to the user.

## Advantage:-

- 1. Security
- 2. Enhancement

#### **Abstraction**

- Abstract class
- Interface

#### What is abstract class?

A class which contains the abstract keyword in it's declaration is called abstract class.

1. We cannot create object for abstract class.

```
🛂 abc.java 1 🗙
                                                                    D ~ [] ...
🗾 abc.java > ધ Mario > 🕅 main(String[])
     abstract class Greet {
     class Mario {
          public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
              Greet A = new Greet();
                                              段 Run: Mario + ∨ □ 値 ··· ^ ×
PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                    TERMINAL
orage\f0493831d8fdb4f3fde5f3bfe25c5937\redhat.java\jdt_ws\Java Practical_ef5b
deb4\bin' 'Mario'
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
        Cannot instantiate the type Greet
        at Mario.main(abc.java:6)
PS C:\Users\Soumodip Das\Desktop\Java Practical>
```

But we can create reference of abstract class.

```
    abc.java 1 X

    abc.java > ☆ Luigi
    abstract class Greet {
    2
    3    }
    4    class Mario extends Greet {
    5
    6    }
    7    class Luigi {
        Run | Debug
        public static void main(String[] args) {
        Greet A = new Mario();
    10    }
    11    }
}
```

- 2. It may or may not contain abstract method.
- 3. It can have abstract & non-abstract methods.
- 4. To use an abstract class, we have to inherit it from sub classes.
- 5. If a class contain partial implementation then we should declare a class as abstract.

Ex.

```
abc.java
■ abc.java > 😘 Student > 🛇 sleep()
       class Teacher extends Person { //super class
           public void sleep() {
                 System.out.println(x: "The time is 12:00 AM, teacher will sleep.");
      class Student extends Person {
               System.out.println(x: "The time is 2:00 AM, student will sleep.");
 14 class School {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
          Teacher t = new Teacher();
Student s = new Student();
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Users\Soumodip Das\Desktop\Java Practical> & 'C:\Program Files\Eclipse Adoptium\jdk-17.0.6.10-hotspot\bin\java.s' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Soumodip Das\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\f0493831d8fdb4f3fde5f3bfe25c5937\redhat.java
The time is 12:00 AM, teacher will sleep.
The time is 2:00 AM, student will sleep.
PS C:\Users\Soumodip Das\Desktop\Java Practical>
```

# <u>Abstract Method(Incomplete)</u>:-

#### What is abstract method?

A method which contain abstract modifier at the time of declaration is called abstract method.

- It can be used in abstract class.
- It does not contain any body "{ }" and always ends with ";".
- Abstract method must be overridden in a sub classes otherwise it will also become an abstract class.
- Whenever the action is common but implementation are different then we should abstract method.

```
class vehicle {
  void wheels ();
}
We can never say that how many wheels can exist in a vehicle, so
we should define the method as abstract.
abstract class vehicle {
  abstract void wheels ();
}
```

## var-args method

It is known as variable number of arguments method. By using this concept we can pass any number of parameters including zero parameter to the calling method.