LAB 1

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Exercise 1

Object : It is the basic unit of Java language and object programming languages. It works by have a methods which makes it interact with other objects. It is reflected by the properties of the object and it can be named.

Class: It defines properties for the behavior of objects. All the objects inside a class have the same properties from the class. Starts with capitalized letter. Can be private or public.

Instantiation of object: It is the creation of an object in Java. An object is an instance of the class, so we create a object for a class. So when this process take place it is called instantiation.

Visibility(public/private/protected): When the class is private it cannot be affected by external classes or object. It can only be affected inside it.  
When the class is public it can be affected by all classes inside or outside.  
When. The class is protected it can be modified by its subclasses or the classes in the same package.

Memberdatas/methods: A method is like a function. It has to be called from an object to work. It is a block of code in which you can pass parameters.

Inheritance: It is the expansion of an already existing class by adding more properties into a new class which inherited the properties of the old class.

Interface: It is like a java class but only with static variables and abstract methods ad it is used to apply inheritance sometime.

Polymorphism: It allows to perform actions in different ways. It allows us to create different usages by having one interface but multiple implementations.

Overriding: Method overriding is used to provide the specific implementation of a method which is already provided by its superclass.

Abstract class: It is a class which is declared. It cannot be instantiated but it can be a subclass which provides all the implementations of parent class