Nested Classes :-
Only such nested classes are considered as "inner classes" which are not static and which do not have static fields or methods in them.

1) Member Inner Class
2) Static Member Class
3) Local Inner Class
4) Anonymous Inner Class

Nested Classes :-
Only such nested classes are considered as "inner classes" which are not static and which do not have static fields or methods in them.

1) Member Inner Class :-
i) It is placed inside the outer class at member level.
ii) It can be assigned any access modifier.
iii) It can not be declared as static and can not contain static fields or methods.
iv) It can inherit from any class and can implement any interface.
v) It can be declared as abstract.
vi) It can be declared as final.
viii) It can access all members of outer class.
ix) To create its object , object of outer class is needed.

2) Static Member Class
3) Local Inner Class
4) Anonymous Inner Class

```
class ABC {
	private int length = 20;

	protected class PQR     //member inner class
	{
		private int width = 30;

		public void area() {
			System.out.println("Area is : " + (length * width));
		}
	}
}

class AppMain {
	public static void main(String[] args) {

		ABC obj = new ABC();

		ABC.PQR ref = obj.new PQR();

		ref.area();
	}
}
```