public class Counter {
    // details hidden for now
}

public class CounterTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create new counters
        Counter c1 = new Counter();
        Counter c2 = new Counter();

        c1.count();
        c1.count();
        int counts = c1.getValue();
        System.out.println("the total number of counts in c1 should be 2, actual: " + counts);

        c2.count();
        c2.count();
        c2.count();
        c2.count();
        System.out.println("the total number of counts in c2 should be 4, actual: " + c2.getValue());
    }
}

We are going to play detectives and solve a puzzle here:

What are c1 and c2?
What do c1 and c2 have in common? In what way are they different?
What can we know about class Counter? What does it do (describes its features and/or behaviors)? How to define those features and/or behaviors?
How is class Counter related to object c1 or c2?

What does class Counter do? It,

- Defines a type
- Defines what operations can be performed on the objects of that type
- Defines how to construct an object of that type
- Represents the common features and behaviors of all Counter objects - a class represents a concept

- Different Counter objects have the same functionality (as defined by class Counter) but may return different results when queried because each of them has its own internal values (instance variables) that may be different.