

## -instance-of

- checks the reference of same type or sub-class
- instance-of is used to before doing downcasting
- to call non-overridden methods we need to have reference of that specific class

## - final method

- if implementation of method is logically 100% complete we can declare method as final

## - final class

- if implementation of class is 100% complete we declare class as final , eventually all the methods of final class becomes final

## - equals()

- to compare the state of object we override the equals method
  - comparison of same type
  - null comparison
  - incompatible types ( instance-of) -- `ClassCastException`

## - interface

- Fragile base class problem - (changes made in super class -- recompile all the sub-class)
- interface - standards / rules / specification |

## - interface

- interface contains only method declaration and field declaration
- field -( public static final ) , method ( public abstract)
- multiple interface inheritance is allowed in java ( interface only contains declaration)

## - abstract method

- implementation of method is incomplete method as abstract
- abstract method cannot be private ,static , final
- if method is abstract we need to declare class as abstract
- abstract method are forced to be implemented in subclass or else mark subclass as abstract
- abstract method are forced to be implemented in subclass because sub-class should have corresponding behaviour

## - abstract class

- if implementation of class is logically incomplete - declare class as abstract
- abstract class may contain zero or more abstract method
- method is abstract -- declare class as abstract
- abstract class can have fields , methods and constructors ( we can create reference ) |

In this example, since Date is not inherited from Cloneable, its copy will not be created and will throw ex.

```
1 package com.sunbeam;
2
3 public class Date extends Object {
4     private int day, month, year;
5     public Date() {
6         this(1, 1, 2000);
7     }
8     public Date(int day, int month, int year) {
9         this.day = day;
10        this.month = month;
11        this.year = year;
12    }
13    @Override
14    public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {
15        Object temp = super.clone();
16        return temp;
17    }
18    public int getDay() {
19        return day;
20    }
21    public void setDay(int day) {
22        this.day = day;
23    }
```

```
1 com.sunbeam;
2
3 class Program04 {
4     static void main(String[] args) throws CloneNotSupportedException {
5         Date d1 = new Date(1, 2, 2024);
6         Date d2 = (Date) d1.clone();
7         System.out.println("d1: " + d1.toString());
8         System.out.println("d2: " + d2.toString());
9     }
10 }
11 // pre-defined Object class
12 class Object {
13     // ...
14     Object clone() throws ... {
15         if(!(this instanceof Cloneable))
16             throw CloneNotSupportedException;
17         // create copy of "this" object and return
18     }
19 }
```

```

1 public class Person implements Cloneable {
2     private String name;
3     private int height, weight;
4     private Date birth;
5
6     public Person() {}
7
8     public Person(String name, int height, int weight, Date birth) {
9         this.name = name;
10        this.height = height;
11        this.weight = weight;
12        this.birth = birth;
13    }
14
15    public int getHeight() {
16        return height;
17    }
18    public void setHeight(int height) {
19        this.height = height;
20    }
21    public int getWeight() {
22        return weight;
23    }
24    public void setWeight(int weight) {
25        this.weight = weight;
26    }
27    public String getName() {
28        return name;
29    }
30    public void setName(String name) {
31        this.name = name;
32    }
33    public Date getBirth() {
34        return birth;
35    }
36    public void setBirth(Date birth) {
37        this.birth = birth;
38    }
39    public String toString() {
40        return "Person [name=" + name + ", height=" + height + ", weight=" + weight + ", birth=" + birth + "]";
41    }
42
43    @Override
44    protected Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {
45        Person temp = (Person) super.clone();
46        temp.birth = (Date) this.birth.clone();
47        return temp;
48    }
49
50 }

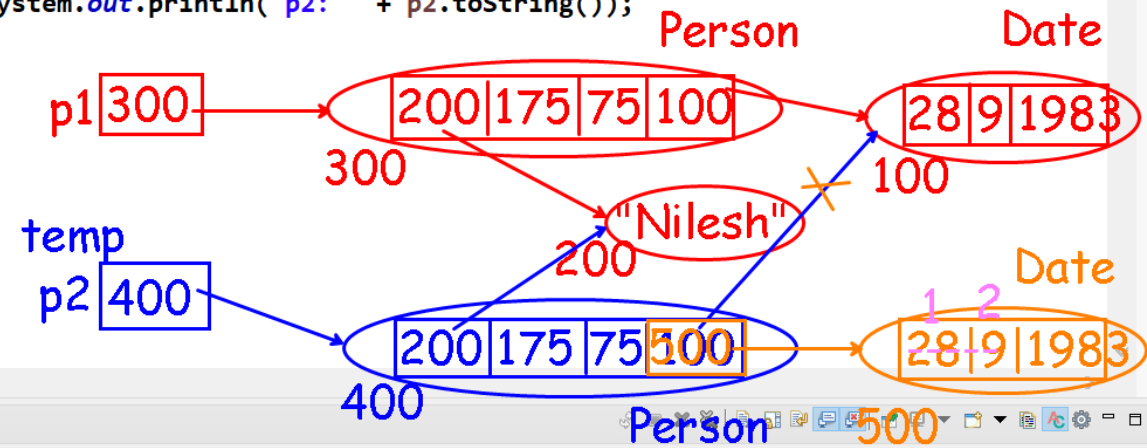
```

Deep copy - Copy of outer object as well as inner objects (referred by the fields in outer object). Now both objects have different memory locations. Changes in one will not affect other object.

```

1 package com.sunbeam;
2
3 public class Program01 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws CloneNotSupportedException {
5         Person p1 = new Person("Nilesh", 175, 75, new Date(28, 9, 1983));
6         Person p2 = (Person) p1.clone();
7         System.out.println("p1: " + p1.toString());
8         System.out.println("p2: " + p2.toString());
9         p2.getBirth().setDay(1);
10        p2.getBirth().setMonth(2);
11        System.out.println("p1: " + p1.toString());
12        System.out.println("p2: " + p2.toString());
13    }
14 }
15

```



Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

<terminated> Program01 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86\_64\_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Feb 8, 2024, 9:15:17 AM - 9:15:17 AM) [pid: 2940]

```

p1: Person [name=Nilesh, height=175, weight=75, birth=28-9-1983]
p2: Person [name=Nilesh, height=175, weight=75, birth=28-9-1983]
p1: Person [name=Nilesh, height=175, weight=75, birth=1-2-1983]
p2: Person [name=Nilesh, height=175, weight=75, birth=1-2-1983]

```

Writable

Smart Insert

45 : 5 : 945



```
1 package com.sunbeam;
2
3 public class Program02 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // String class in Java -- represents immutable "sequence of characters"
6         // length() returns number of chars
7         // charAt() returns char at given index -- 0 to length()-1
8         // "str" reference is created on "stack"
9         // "Sunbeam" string literal/constant is created on String pool (in heap)
10        String str = "Sunbeam";
11        System.out.println("Length: " + str.length());
12        for(int i=0; i<str.length(); i++) {
13            char ch = str.charAt(i);
14            System.out.print(ch);
15        }
16    }
17 }
18 String st = new String("Infotech");
```

The "new" string objects are created on Heap.

str

Java Heap

String pool

"Sunbeam" 7

String

st

"Infotech" 8

String

Length: 7  
Sunbeam

### ### String objects vs String literals

#### \* Example 01:

```
```Java
```

```
String s1 = "Sunbeam";
String s2 = "Sunbeam";
System.out.println(s1 == s2);    // ??? true
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
```
```

#### \* Example 02:

```
```Java
```

```
String s1 = new String("Sunbeam");
String s2 = new String("Sunbeam");
System.out.println(s1 == s2);    // ??? false
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
```
```

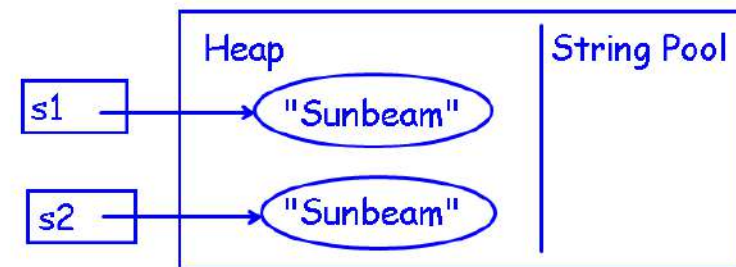
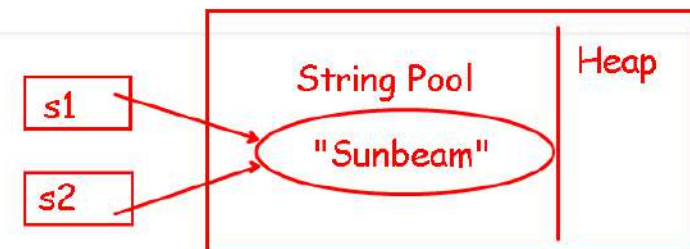
#### \* Example 03:

```
```Java
```

```
String s1 = "Sunbeam";
String s2 = new String("Sunbeam");
System.out.println(s1 == s2);    // ??? false
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
```
```

#### \* Example 04:

```
```Java
```



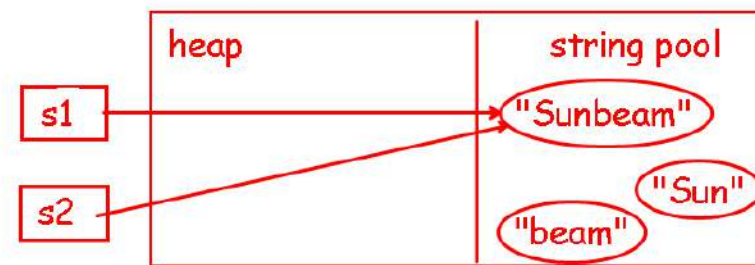


```

59
60 * Example 04:
61 ```Java
62 String s1 = "Sunbeam";
63 String s2 = "Sun" + "beam";
64 System.out.println(s1 == s2); // ??? true
65 System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
66 ```

```

evaluated by compiler  
"Sunbeam" is already in pool.

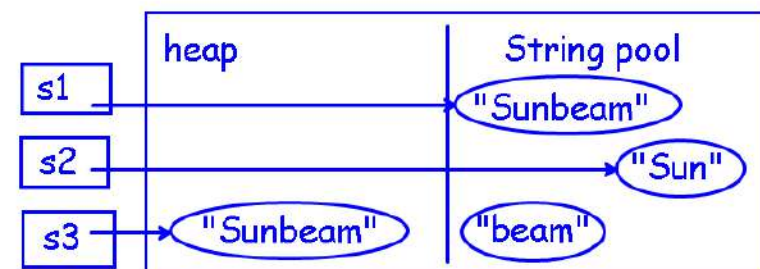


```

67 * Example 05:
68 ```Java
69 String s1 = "Sunbeam";
70 String s2 = "Sun";
71 String s3 = s2 + "beam";
72 System.out.println(s1 == s3); // ??? false
73 System.out.println(s1.equals(s3)); // ??? true
74 ```

```

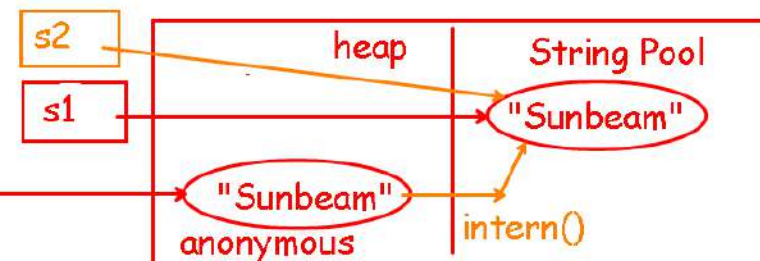
new obj in heap  
evaluated by jvm at runtime



```

75 * Example 06:
76 ```Java
77 String s1 = "Sunbeam";
78 String s2 = new String("Sunbeam").intern();
79 System.out.println(s1 == s2); // ??? true
80 System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
81 ```

```



```

82 * Example 07:

```

```
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day09.md X day08.md classwork.md U Untitled-1
day09.md > # Core Java > ## Java Strings > ### String objects vs String literals

83  ``Java In Java string contents are case sensitive.
84  String s1 = "Sunbeam"; two different objects created in
85  String s2 = "SunBeam"; String pool.
86  System.out.println(s1 == s2); // ??? false
87  System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? false ← case sensitive comparison
88  System.out.println(s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2)); // ??? true ← case insensitive comparison
89  System.out.println(s1.compareTo(s2)); // ??? returns difference of first non-matching char i.e. 'b' - 'B' = 32
90  System.out.println(s1.compareToIgnoreCase(s2)); // ??? returns difference of first non-matching char but case-
91  insensitive i.e. 0
92
93  ### String operations
94  * int length()
95  * char charAt(int index)
96  * int compareTo(String anotherString)
97  * boolean equals(String anotherString)
98  * boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)
99  * boolean matches(String regex)
100 * boolean isEmpty()
101 * boolean startsWith(String prefix)
102 * boolean endsWith(String suffix)
103 * int indexOf(int ch)
104 * int indexOf(String str)
105 * String concat(String str)
106 * String substring(int beginIndex)
```



```
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day09.md X day08.md classwork.md U Untitled-1
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96  * int compareTo(String anotherString)
97  * boolean equals(String anotherString)
98  * boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)
99  * boolean matches(String regex)
100 * boolean isEmpty()
101 * boolean startsWith(String prefix)
102 * boolean endsWith(String suffix)
103 * int indexOf(int ch)
104 * int indexOf(String str)
105 * String concat(String str)
106 * String substring(int beginIndex)
```

```

1 package com.sunbeam;
2
3 public class Program03 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
6         sb.append("Nilesh"); // append(String)
7         sb.append(40); // append(int)
8         sb.append('M'); // append(char)
9         sb.append(75.45); // append(double)
10        String str = sb.toString();
11        System.out.println(str);
12    }
13
14    /*
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        // capacity is size of internal char array
17        // length is number of chars stored in that array
18        StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
19        System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + " Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: ?

```

allocates StringBuffer object with  
initial capacity = 16.



Nilesh40M75.45



```

12  System.out.println(str);
13  }
14  */
15
16  public static void main(String[] args) {
17      // capacity is size of internal char array
18      // length is number of chars stored in that array
19      StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
20      System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + ", Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: 16, Length: 0
21      sb.append("0123456789");
22      System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + ", Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: 16, Length: 10
23      sb.append("ABCDEF");
24      System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + ", Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: 16, Length: 16
25      sb.append("GHIJKL"); ← when appended more data, buffer will be expanded/grow.
26      System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + ", Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: 34, Length: 22
27  }
28
29  /*
30  public static void main(String[] args) {

```

buffer capacity is full

new capacity = (current capacity + 1) \* 2 = (16 + 1) \* 2 = 34

```

Capacity: 16, Length: 10
Capacity: 16, Length: 16
Capacity: 34, Length: 22

```



```

87 //        return sb.toString();
88 //    }
89    public String toString() {
90        // more efficient than StringBuffer -- Since Java 5.0
91        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
92        String str = sb.append("Box: length=")
93            .append(this.length)
94            .append(", breadth=")
95            .append(this.breadth)
96            .append(", height=")
97            .append(this.height)
98            .toString();
99        return str;
100    }
101 }
102 Box b = new Box(5, 4, 3);
103 System.out.println("b = " + b.toString());
104 }
105 }
    
```

StringBuffer/StringBuilder's most of the methods return the current object itself.

It is possible to invoke methods in a chain/cascaded-style.

Here "str" String is created using StringBuilder object's various operations. In other words, we gave instructions to StringBuilder about creating the String and it created String object accordingly (toString() method).

This is called as -  
Builder Design Pattern.

```

sb1 == sb2 : false
sb1.equals(sb2) : false
    
```

155 \* Example 04:

156 ```Java

157 `StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Sunbeam");`

158 `StringBuffer s2 = s1.reverse();`

159 `System.out.println(s1 == s2);` // true

160 `System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));` // true

161 ```

162 \* Example 05:

163 ```Java

164 `StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Sunbeam");`

165 `StringBuilder s2 = new StringBuilder("Sunbeam");`

166 `System.out.println(s1 == s2);` // ???

167 `System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));` // ???

168 ```

169 \* Example 06:

170 ```Java

171 `StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer();`

172 `System.out.println("Capacity: " + s.capacity() + ", Length: " + s.length());` // 16, 0

173 `s.append("1234567890");`

174 `System.out.println("Capacity: " + s.capacity() + ", Length: " + s.length());` // 16, 10

175 `s.append("ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ");`

176 `System.out.println("Capacity: " + s.capacity() + ", Length: " + s.length());` // 34, 32

177 ```

reference comparison



Object.equals() -- reference comparison

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day09.md > # Core Java > ## Resource Management

```
194 }
195 ...
196
197 ## Resource Management
198 * System resources should be released immediately after the use.
199 * Few system resources are Memory, File, IO Devices, Socket/Connection, etc.
200 * The Garbage collector automatically releases memory if objects are no more used (unreferenced).
201 * The GC collector doesn't release memory/resources immediately; rather it is executed only memory is full upto a threshold.
202 * The standard way to release the resources immediately after their use is java.io.Closeable interface. It has only one method.
203     * void close() throws IOException;
204 * Programmer should call close() explicitly on resource object after its use.
205     * e.g. FileInputStream, FileOutputStream, etc.
206 * Java 7 introduced an interface java.lang.AutoCloseable as super interface of Closeable. It has only one method.
207     * void close() throws Exception;
208 * Since it is super-interface of Closeable, all classes implementing Closeable now also inherit from AutoCloseable.
209 * If a class is inherited from AutoCloseable, then it can be closed using try-with-resource syntax.
210 ```Java
211 class MyResource implements AutoCloseable {
212     // ...
213     public void close() {
```

Garbage collector deletes objects when they are no more used.

SC

Scanner

System.in

InputStream

Not cleaned by GC.

stdin (OS)

closed by close() of System.in

main\* 0 0 0 0 Search

Ln 198, Col 1 (24 selected) Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Markdown

12:13 PM



```
public class Program04 {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter a number:");
```

```
        int num = sc.nextInt();
```

```
    }
```

Resource leak: 'sc' is never closed

4 quick fixes available:

- [Surround with try-with-resources](#)
- [@ Add @SuppressWarnings 'resource' to 'sc'](#)
- [@ Add @SuppressWarnings 'resource' to 'main\(\)'](#)
- [Configure problem severity](#)

```

12 // "sc" is not closed -- stdin is not closed -- resource leakage
13 }
14 */
15
16 public static void main(String[] args) {
17     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
18     System.out.print("Entet a number: ");
19     int num = sc.nextInt();
20     System.out.println("Square: " + num * num);
21     sc.close(); // internally close System.in i.e. stdin
22 }
23
24 }
25

```

if user give wrong input, program will be aborted with exception and sc.close() is not called. in this case resource will leak.

```

Entet a number: three
Exception in thread "main" java.util.InputMismatchException
    at java.base/java.util.Scanner.throwFor(Scanner.java:939)
    at java.base/java.util.Scanner.next(Scanner.java:1594)
    at java.base/java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2258)
    at java.base/java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2212)
    at com.sunbeam.Program04.main(Program04.java:19)

```

```

26 public static void main(String[] args) {
27     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
28     try {
29         System.out.print("Entet a number: ");
30         int num = sc.nextInt();
31         System.out.println("Square: " + num * num);
32         System.exit(0);
33     }
34     finally {
35         System.out.println("Closing scanner.");
36         sc.close(); // internally close System.in i.e. stdin
37     }
38 }
39

```

if application JVM exits, then finally block is not executed. Rest all cases (like return from method, break, ...) finally will execute.

finally block is always executed irrespective of exception occurs or not.

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console x

<terminated> Program04 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86\_64\_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Feb 8, 2024, 12:30)

Entet a number: three

Closing scanner.

Exception in thread "main" [java.util.InputMismatchException](#)

at java.base/java.util.Scanner.throwFor(Scanner.java:939)  
 at java.base/java.util.Scanner.next(Scanner.java:1594)  
 at java.base/java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2258)  
 at java.base/java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2212)  
 at com.sunbeam.Program04.main(Program04.java:30)

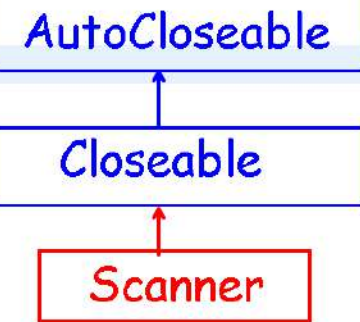


```

37         sc.close(); // internally close System.in i.e. stdin
38     }
39 }
40 */
41
42 public static void main(String[] args) {
43     // try-with-resource (since Java 7) ensure that resource is auto-closed.
44     try(Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in)) {
45         System.out.print("Entet a number: ");
46         int num = sc.nextInt();
47         System.out.println("Square: " + num * num);
48     } // sc.close(); // called automatically
49 }
50 }

```

try-with-resource works with any class that is inherited from  
AutoCloseable.



Entet a number: 4  
Square: 16