

-instance-of

- checks the reference of same type or sub-class
- instance-of is used to before doing downcasting
- to call non-overrided 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(); //Object.clone()
16        return temp;
17    }
18    public int getDay() {
19        return day;
20    }
21    public void setDay(int day) {
22        this.day = day;
23    }
}
```

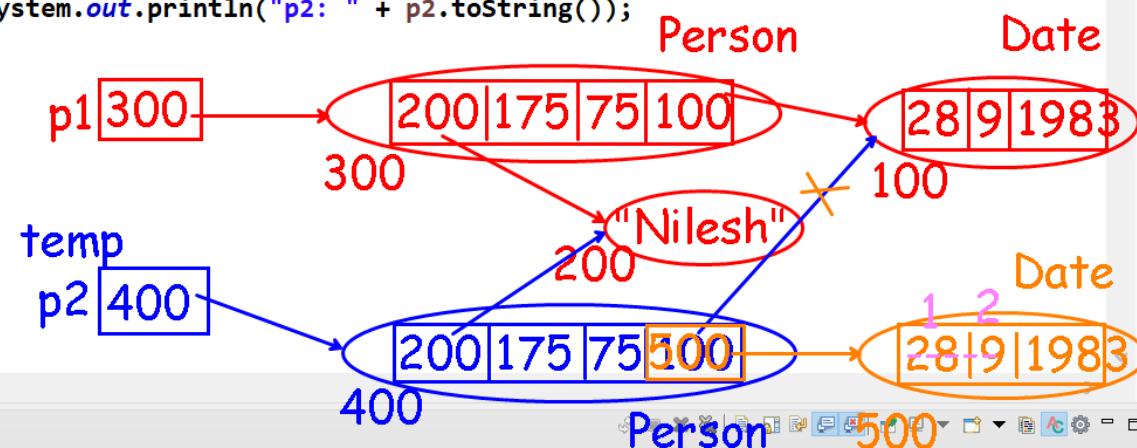
```
1 com.sunbeam;
2
3 class Program04 {
4     static void main(String[] args) throws CloneNotSupportedException {
5         Date d1 = new Date(1, 2, 2024);
6         Date d2 = (Date) d1.clone();
7         System.out.println("d1: " + d1.toString());
8         System.out.println("d2: " + d2.toString());
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 }
```

day09 - demo01/src/com/sunbeam/Person.java - Spring Tool Suite 4
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

```
Date.java Person.java x  
3 public class Person implements Cloneable {  
4     private String name;  
5     private int height, weight;  
6     private Date birth;  
7  
8     public Person() {}  
9     public Person(String name, int height, int weight) {  
10        this.name = name;  
11        this.height = height;  
12        this.weight = weight;  
13    }  
14  
15    public String getName() {  
16        return name;  
17    }  
18    public void setName(String name) {  
19        this.name = name;  
20    }  
21  
22    public int getHeight() {  
23        return height;  
24    }  
25    public void setHeight(int height) {  
26        this.height = height;  
27    }  
28  
29    public int getWeight() {  
30        return weight;  
31    }  
32    public void setWeight(int weight) {  
33        this.weight = weight;  
34    }  
35  
36    public Date getBirth() {  
37        return birth;  
38    }  
39    public void setBirth(Date birth) {  
40        this.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.

```
Program01.java x  
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 x  
<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]
```

Package Explorer X Program02.java

```
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 }  
String st = new String("Infotech");  
The "new" string objects are created on Heap.
```

Java Heap

String pool

String

str → "Sunbeam" [7]

st → "Infotech" [8]

Length: 7
Sunbeam

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X
<terminated> Program02 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64\17.0.3\20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Feb 8, 2024, 9:47:28)

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Core Java > ## Java Strings > ### String literals

```

38  ### String objects vs String literals
39  * Example 01:
40    ```Java
41      String s1 = "Sunbeam";
42      String s2 = "Sunbeam";
43      System.out.println(s1 == s2);          // ???true
44      System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));     // ???true
45      ```
46  * Example 02:
47    ```Java
48      String s1 = new String("Sunbeam");
49      String s2 = new String("Sunbeam");
50      System.out.println(s1 == s2);          // ??? false
51      System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));     // ??? true
52      ```
53  * Example 03:
54    ```Java
55      String s1 = "Sunbeam";
56      String s2 = new String("Sunbeam");
57      System.out.println(s1 == s2);          // ??? false
58      System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));     // ??? true
59      ```
60  * Example 04:
  
```

The diagram illustrates the behavior of string literals and objects in Java across four examples:

- Example 01:** Shows two local variables `s1` and `s2` pointing to the same string object "Sunbeam" in the String Pool.
- Example 02:** Shows two local variables `s1` and `s2` pointing to two separate string objects "Sunbeam" in the String Pool, despite both referring to the same literal.
- Example 03:** Shows two local variables `s1` and `s2` pointing to different objects: `s1` points to a string literal, and `s2` points to a new string object created on the heap.
- Example 04:** Shows two local variables `s1` and `s2` pointing to the same string object "Sunbeam" in the String Pool, even though they were created in different ways.

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Core Java > ## Java Strings > ### String literals

59 ````

60 * Example 04:

```
61    ````Java
62     String s1 = "Sunbeam";           evaluated by compiler
63     String s2 = "Sun" + "beam";      "Sunbeam" is already in pool.
64     System.out.println(s1 == s2);    // ??? true
65     System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // ??? true
66   ````
```

67 * Example 05:

```
68   ````Java
69     String s1 = "Sunbeam";
70     String s2 = "Sun";             compiler generate byte code
71     String s3 = s2 + "beam";       evaluated by jvm at runtime | new obj in heap
72     System.out.println(s1 == s3);  // ??? false
73     System.out.println(s1.equals(s3)); // ??? true
74   ````
```

75 * Example 06:

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

82 * Example 07:

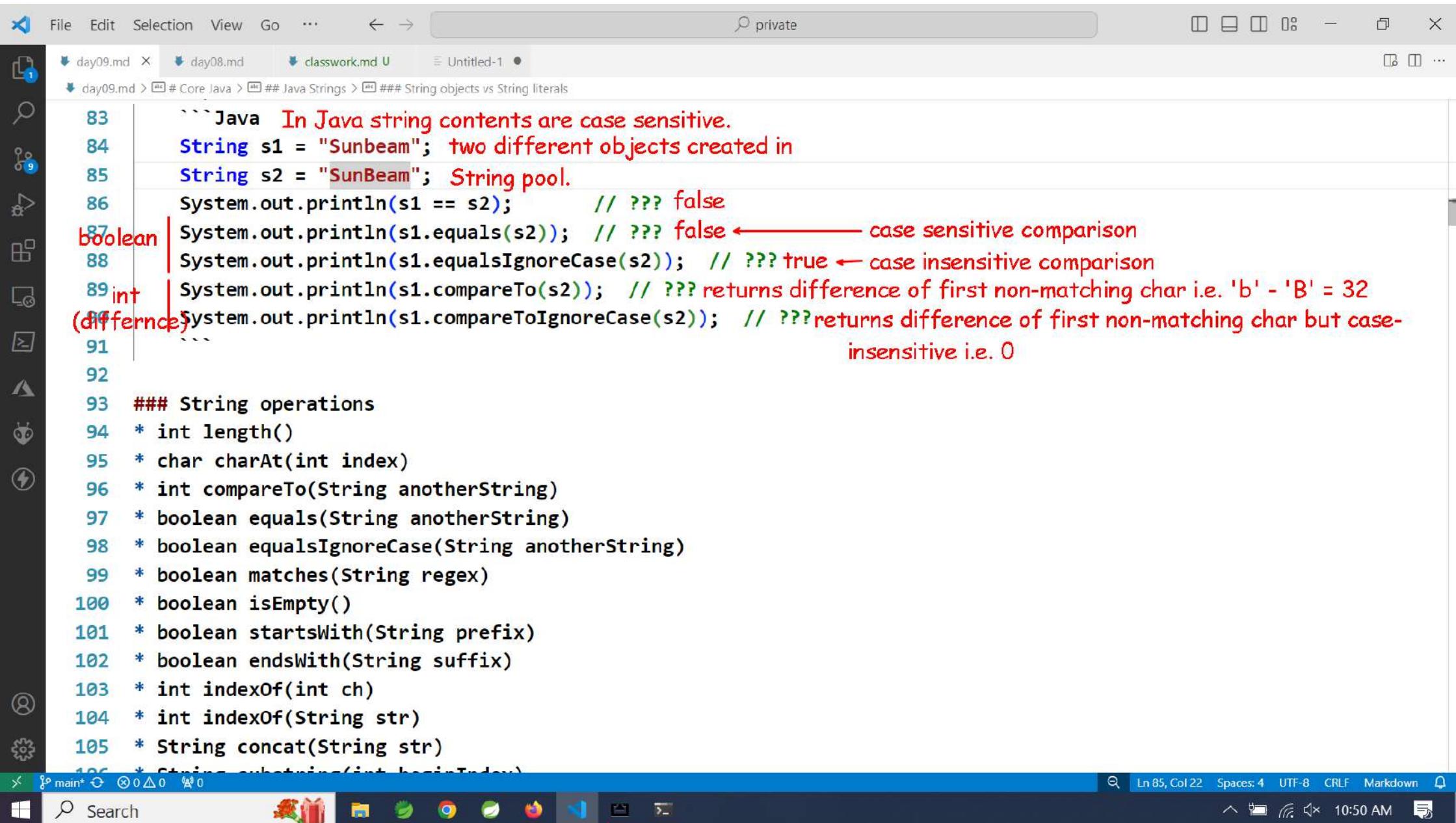
Diagram illustrating string pool behavior in Example 04. The heap contains references `s1` and `s2`. The string pool contains the string `"Sunbeam"`, which has two pointers originating from `s1` and `s2`.

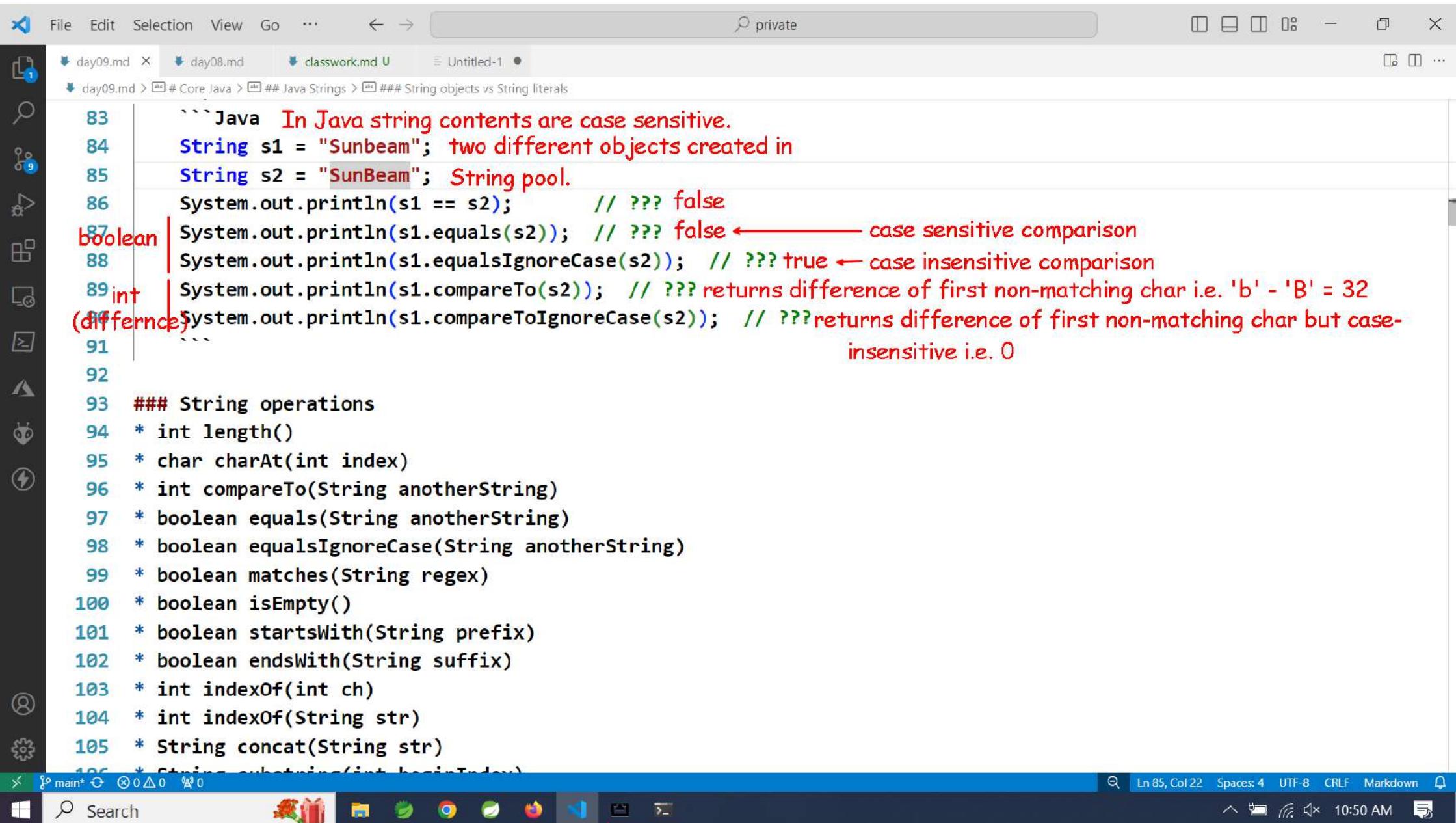
Diagram illustrating string pool behavior in Example 05. The heap contains references `s1`, `s2`, and `s3`. The string pool contains the strings `"Sunbeam"` and `"Sun"`. `"Sunbeam"` is pointed to by `s1` and `s3`. `"Sun"` is pointed to by `s2`.

Diagram illustrating string pool behavior in Example 06. The heap contains references `s1` and `s2`. The string pool contains an anonymous string `"Sunbeam"` and a string `"Sunbeam"` resulting from `intern()`. Both are pointed to by `s1` and `s2`.

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Windows 10 10:36 AM





allocates StringBuffer object with initial capacity = 16.

```
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     * Capacity is size of internal char array
16     * length is number of chars stored in that array
17     */
18    public static void main(String[] args) {
19        // capacity is size of internal char array
20        // length is number of chars stored in that array
21        StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
22        System.out.println("Capacity: " + sb.capacity() + " Length: " + sb.length()); // Capacity: 16 Length: 14
23    }
24}
```

sb → "Nilesh40M75.45" [capacity: 16, length: 14] StringBuffer

str → "Nilesh40M75.45" String

Stack Heap

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console ×
<terminated> Program03 [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, 11:23)
Nilesh40M75.45

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```
Program02.java Program03.java x
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     new capacity = (current capacity + 1) * 2 = (16 + 1) * 2 = 34
29 /*
30     public static void main(String[] args) {
```

buffer capacity is full

```
Problems Javadoc Declaration Console x
<terminated> Program03 [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, 11:31:09 AM – 11:31:09 AM) [pid: 2972]
Capacity: 16, Length: 10
Capacity: 16, Length: 16
Capacity: 34, Length: 22
```

```
Program02.java Program03.java x
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 }
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console x

<terminated> Program03 [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, 11:46:16 AM – 11:46:16 AM) [pid: 4216]

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

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.



```
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("ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ");  
176     System.out.println("Capacity: " + s.capacity() + ", Length: " + s.length()); // 34, 32  
177     ````
```

reference comparison

The diagram illustrates the state of memory for Example 04. It shows two variable boxes, 's1' and 's2', each with a red arrow pointing to a shared memory location. This location contains the string value 'Sunbeam'. The text 'Object.equals() -- reference comparison' is written in blue at the bottom right.



`^ Object.equals() -- reference comparison`

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day09.md classwork.md U Untitled-1

day09.md # Core Java > ## Resource Management

System.out.println("Hello, world!");
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. **closed by close() of System.in**
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 → InputStream → stdin (OS)

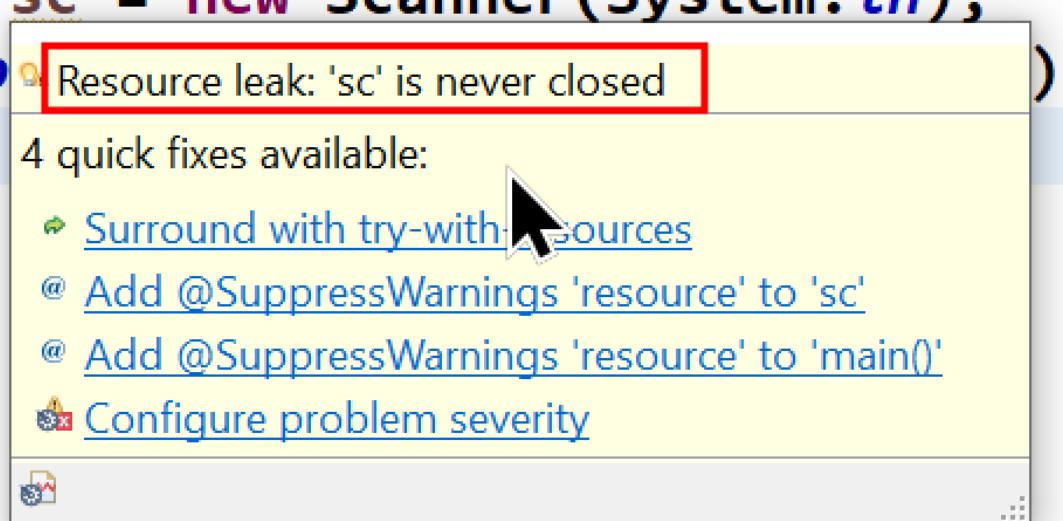
Scanner → Not cleaned by GC.

Diagram illustrating reference counting:

```
graph LR; SC[SC] --> Scanner((Scanner)); Scanner --> InputStream((InputStream)); InputStream --> stdIn(stdin);
```

The diagram shows a sequence of references: SC points to Scanner, Scanner points to InputStream, and InputStream points to stdIn. A red circle highlights the Scanner node, and a blue circle highlights the InputStream node. A pink arrow labeled "Not cleaned by GC." points from the Scanner node to the text "Not cleaned by GC.", indicating that the Scanner object is not subject to garbage collection.

```
public class Program04 {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Enter a number: ");  
        int num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());  
    }  
}
```



Package Explorer X Program04.java

```
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("Enter 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)

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Search

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.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    try {
        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
        int num = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Square: " + num * num);
        System.exit(0);
    } finally {
        System.out.println("Closing scanner.");
        sc.close(); // internally close System.in i.e. stdin
    }
}
```

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)



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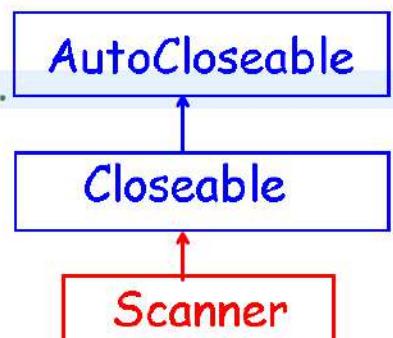
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32 : 13 : 900

Package Explorer X
demo01 [CJ-H-02 main]
demo02 [CJ-H-02 main]
demo03 [CJ-H-02 main]
demo04 [CJ-H-02 main]
JRE System Library [Java]
SRC
com.sunbeam
Program04.java

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



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, 12:38:49 PM)

Enter a number: 4

Square: 16