

Java

Create Object

in 5 Ways



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1. Using a new keyword.

→ It's the most popular one.
We create an object by using a new operator followed by a constructor call.

→ Example:



```
class ClassA{  
  
}
```

```
ClassA obj=new ClassA( );
```


2. newInstance() method

→ Using the newInstance() method of class "Class"

→ Example:



```
class ClassA{  
  
}
```

```
ClassA obj = ClassA.class.newInstance( );
```

3. newInstance() method - 2

→ Using the newInstance() method in class "Constructor":

→ Example:



```
class ClassA{
```

```
}
```

```
Constructor<ClassA> obj =
```

```
ClassA.class.getConstructor().newInstance();
```


→ Both the previous ways (Shown in 2 and 3), are known as reflective ways of creating objects.

Fun-fact:

→ Class's newInstance() method internally uses Constructor's newInstance() method.

4. clone() method

- Using "Object" class clone() method. The clone() method creates a copy of an existing object.
- The clone() method is part of the "Object" class which returns a clone object.
- Example:



```
public class ClassA implements Cloneable {  
    protected Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {  
        //...  
    }  
}
```

```
ClassA obj1 = new ClassA();  
ClassA obj2 = (ClassA) obj1.clone();
```


→ When using the clone() method:

→ **Always Remember:**

- The "Cloneable" interface is implemented.
- The clone() method must be overridden with other classes.
- Inside the clone() method, the class must call super.clone().

5. Deserialization

- When we deserialize any object then JVM creates a new object internally.
- For this, we need to implement the Serializable interface.
- Example:

```
public class ClassA implements Serializable {  
    //...  
}  
  
// Serialization  
ClassA classA;  
try (ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("classA.obj"))) {  
    out.writeObject(classA);  
}  
  
// Deserialization  
ClassA deserialClassA;  
try (ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(  
    new FileInputStream("classA.obj"))) {  
    deserialClassA = (ClassA) in.readObject();  
}  
  
// deserialClassA Object will be created after de-  
serialization process
```


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