

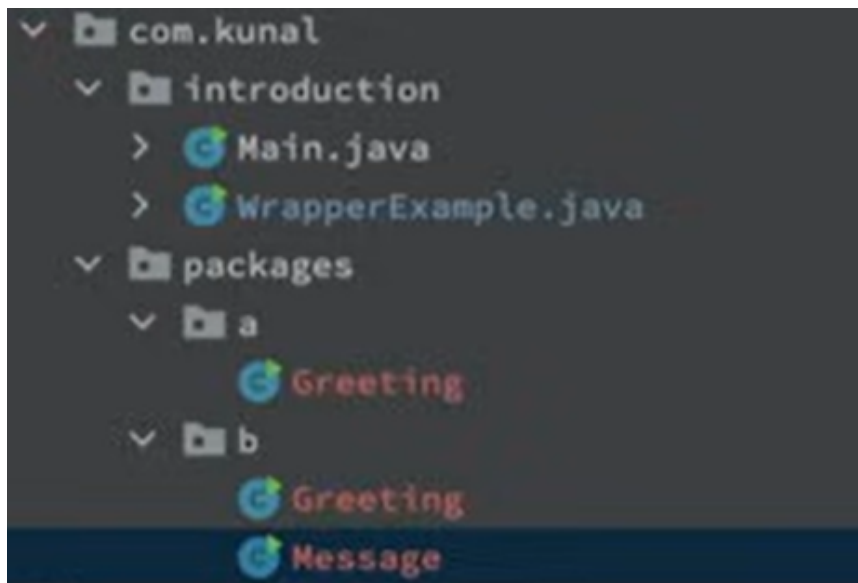
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Packages, Static, Singleton Class, In-built Methods

Packages

- Stored in the Hierarchical method
- Containers for classes
- Used to have classes compartment-wise

Importing



If the method I need to use in a current class/file exists in the same folder, we don't import anything.

while if the class/file exists in another folder, WE HAVE TO IMPORT the class in the current folder specifying their path

Static Variable

- The world's population is 7 billion. This is a fact shared by all human beings on earth.
- If Earth's population is 7 Billion for an object 'Aish'. it remains the same even for all other objects.
- The property POPULATION is OBJECT INDEPENDENT. it doesn't depend on the object or change for each object.
- **These kinds of PROPERTIES are called Static variables / Static methods**
- Static variable: when a member is declared as static in a method. it can be accessed without even an object being created and also without referencing the object (Independent of objects)

```
public class Human {
    int age;
    String name;
    int salary;
    boolean married;
    static long population;

    public Human(int age, String name, int salary, boolean married) {
        this.age = age;
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
        this.married = married;
        Human.population += 1;
    }
}
```

```
package com.kunal.staticExample;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Human kunal = new Human(age:22, name:"Kunal", salary:10000, married:false);
        Human rahul = new Human(age:34, name:"Rahul", salary:15000, married:true);

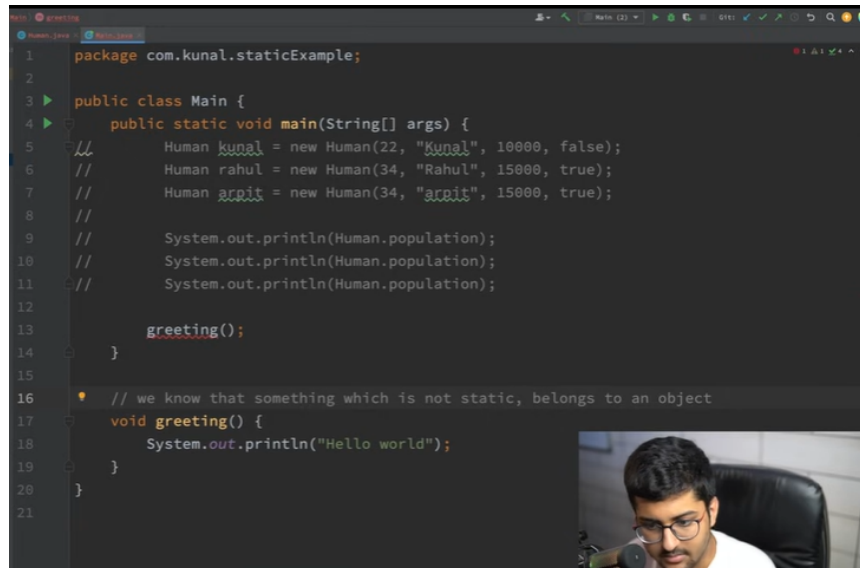
        System.out.println(kunal.population);
        System.out.println(rahul.population);
    }
}
```

Static Method

Example: Main method (can be accessed without creating an object)

- **Suppose STATIC from the main method is removed. How can the program be run to access something in a main class without being an object created?**

- If the main method isn't Static, we would be supposed to create an object mandatorily to access or run a program's MAIN METHOD in a class.



```
1 package com.kunal.staticExample;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // Human kunal = new Human(22, "Kunal", 10000, false);
6         // Human rahul = new Human(34, "Rahul", 15000, true);
7         // Human arpit = new Human(34, "arpit", 15000, true);
8         //
9         // System.out.println(Human.population);
10        // System.out.println(Human.population);
11        // System.out.println(Human.population);
12
13        greeting();
14    }
15
16    // we know that something which is not static, belongs to an object
17    void greeting() {
18        System.out.println("Hello world");
19    }
20 }
21
```



Non-static methods /Variables Cannot be used under or inside Static Methods/Variables. (Vice versa works out)

Here, 'public static void main(String[] args)' is a static method that is independent of any object whereas the method 'greeting' is non-static and is dependent on an object.

```


// this is not dependent on objects
static void fun() {
//    greeting(); // you cant use this because it requires an instance
//    but the function you are using it in does not depend on instances

// you cannot access non static stuff without referencing their instances in
// a static context

// hence, here I am referencing it
Main obj = new Main();
obj.greeting();
}

// we know that something which is not static, belongs to an object
void greeting() {
//    fun();
    System.out.println("Hello world");
}
}

```



Initialising the Static Variables

```

public class staticBlock{
    static int a=10;
    static int b;
}

static{
    System.out.println("This is the static block");
    b=a*3;
}

public static void main(String[] args){
    staticBlock obj1=new staticBlock();
    System.out.println(staticBlock.a + "," + staticBlock.b);

    staticBlock.b +=5;
    System.out.println(staticBlock.a + "," + staticBlock.b);

    // another object
    staticBlock obj2=new staticBlock();
    System.out.println(staticBlock.a + "," + staticBlock.b);
}

```

This gives output as:

This is a static block

10, 30

10, 35

10, 35

Here, the static method will run only once when the class is loaded with the object

Consider,

```
public class innerClass{
    class trail{

    }
}
```

The outer class Cannot be STATIC, while the inner class can be either STATIC or no :

Singleton Classes

- class that can create only a single object
- prevent using constructor(when constructor is called , new obj is created)

```
public class Singleton(){
    private Singleton(){

    }
}
```