## Records in Java 14+

Are special type of class that help **avoid boilerplate code**. They are considered "data carriers."

- The data in the record is held in private final fields and there is only a getter method. Therefore, data in the record is immutable.
- A record cannot inherit another class, because implicitly inherit from java.lang.Record class.
  - As such, overrides equals(), hashCode(), toString() methods of the Object class.
- A record can implement one or more interfaces.
- All the instance fields are listed as "components" in the record declaration.
   Any other fields, except the list of components, must be declared static.
- Records are immutable and final by default.
- Records can have both static fields and static methods.
- Records can have instance methods.

## **Syntax:**

```
record recordName(list-of-components) {
    //optional statements
}
```

## **Example:**

public record PersonRecord(String name, int age) { }

Here is the implicitly generated code from the statement above:

- Canonical (all-arguments) constructor
- public accessor methods with the same name as the components.
- toString () the string representation of all the record class's components, with their equals() and hashCode() which specify that two record classes are equal if they are of the same type and contain equal component values.
- You can override all the default implementations including the canonical constructor (i.e. for data validation).

## Java record Code Example

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
6 usages
record PersonRecord(String name, int age) { }
no usages
public class TestRecord {

    no usages

public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<PersonRecord(name: "John", age: 18));
    folks.add(new PersonRecord(name: "Poe", age: 12));
    folks.add(new PersonRecord(name: "Alan", age: 25));
    folks.add(new PersonRecord(name: "Jack", age: 22));

    folks.add(new PersonRecord(name: "Jack", age: 22));

    folks.forEach(System.out::println);
}
</pre>
```