CSE 1322 Module 2 – Part 3

Garbage and Static Keyword



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

public class Garbage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Number a = new Number(5);
        a = new Number(8);
    }
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

public class Garbage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Number a = new Number(5);
        a = new Number(8);
    }
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

Deficitions Garbage

public static void main(String[] args) {
        Number a = new Number(5);
        a = new Number(8);
    }
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

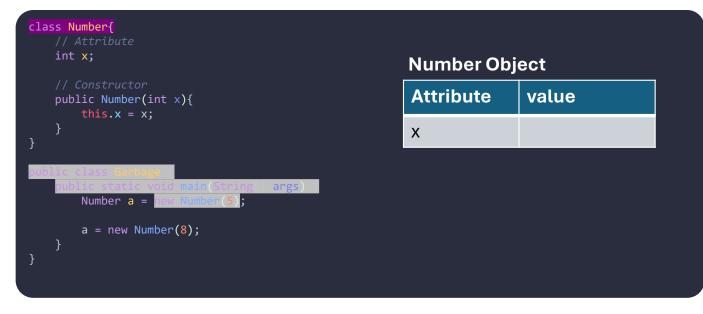
    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

under Class Garbage {
    while state unit man (string) args)
        Number a = new Number(5);
        a = new Number(8);
    }
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

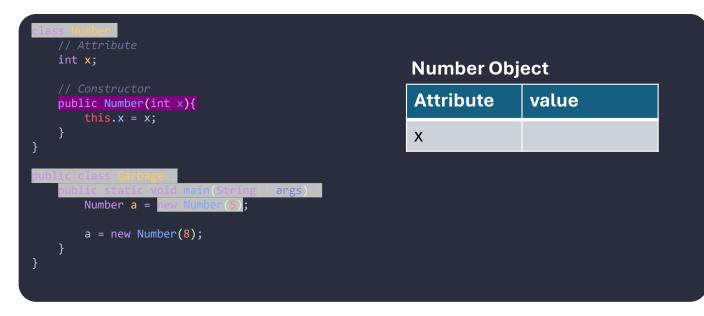




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

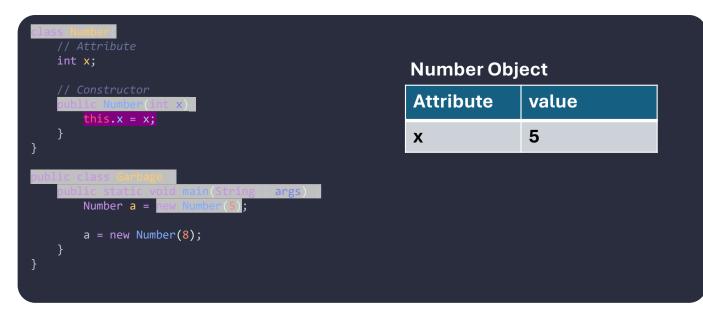




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	





Memory (RAM)

address	value
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

under Class declare

minute class declare

number a = new Number(5);

a = new Number(8);
}

Number Object

Attribute value

x 5
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

under class declare

Number Object

Attribute value

x 5

Number a = new Number(1 args)

Number a = new Number(5);

a = new Number(8);
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1	
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

unblic class declare

Number Object - a

Attribute value

x 5

Number a = new Number(5);

a = new Number(8);
}
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	



```
class Number{
    // Attribute
    int x;

    // Constructor
    public Number(int x){
        this.x = x;
    }
}

mblic class Garbage {
        while states unit man (string) args)
        Number a = new Number(5);
        a = new Number(8);
    }
}

class Number Object - a

Attribute value
    x

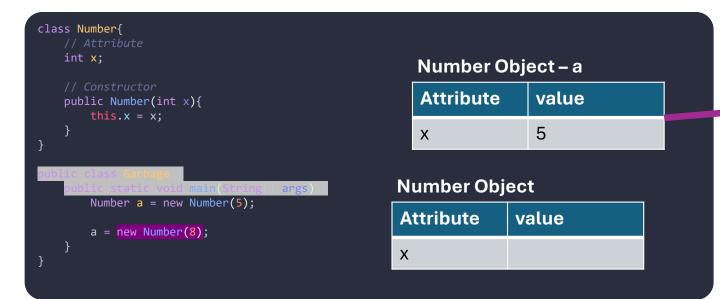
Attribute value
    x

5
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

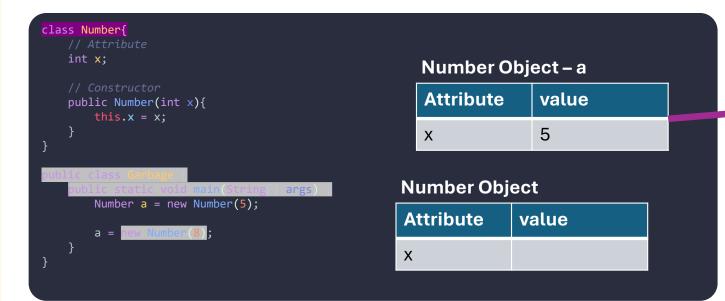




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

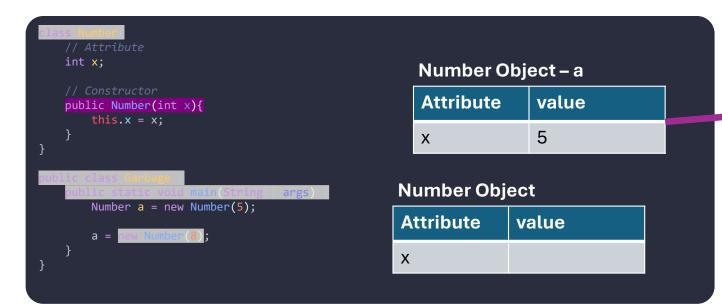




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

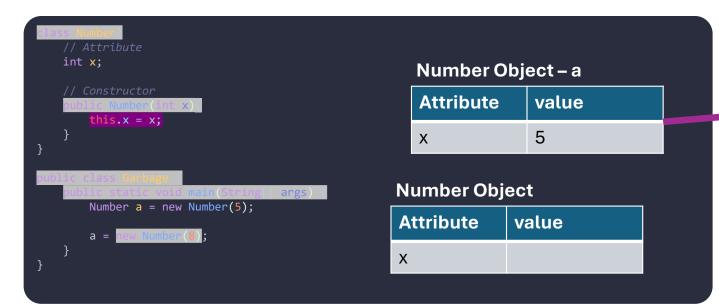




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

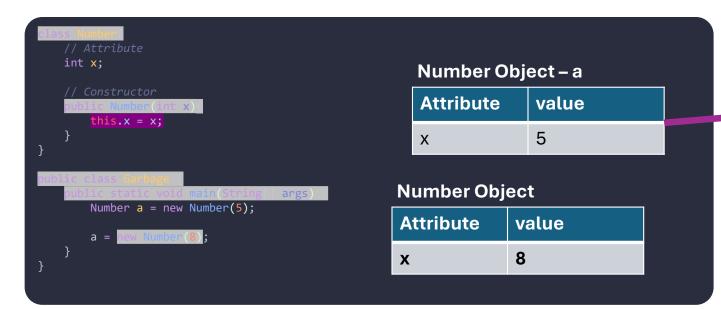




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

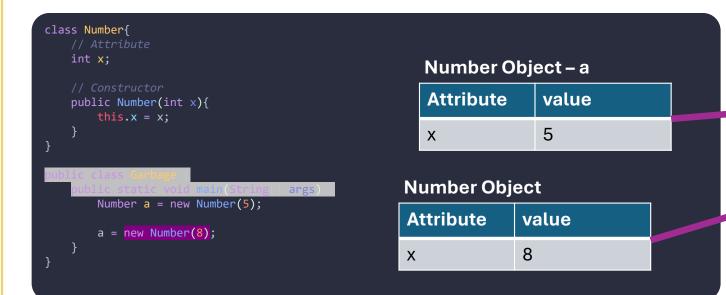




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2	
3	
4	

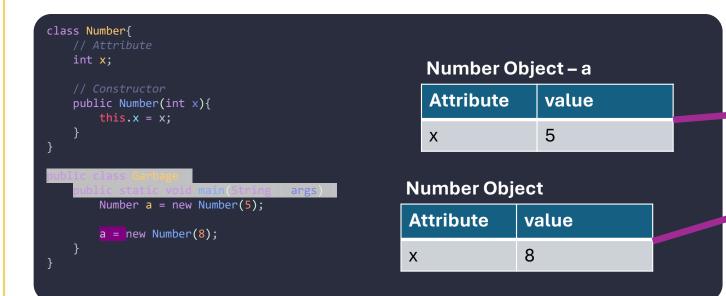




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	

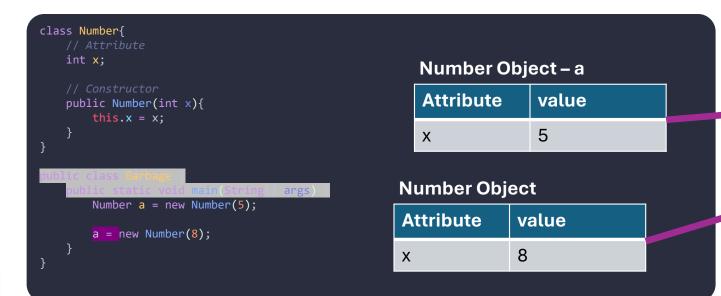




Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 0
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	





Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	->2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



```
class Number{
                                                   Number Object - a
                                                   Attribute
                                                                  value
   public Number(int x){
                                                                   5
                                                   Χ
public class Garbage {
                                                Number Object
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Number a = new Number(5);
                                                Attribute
                                                                value
      a = new Number(8);
                                                                8
                                                Χ
```

Memory (RAM)

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



- The object at address 0 is no longer being referenced by any variable.
- This means that a is now considered Garbage.
- At some point during the runtime or by the end of the program, the object at address 0 will be deleted by Java Garbage Collector.

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



- The Java Garbage Collector is a task that runs in the background.
- The purpose of the JGC is to clean up unused memory addresses.
 - In this case, since there is nothing that references address 0, it is unreachable and cannot be used. Therefore, it will eventually get removed.

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



- We say "eventually removed" because it is not guaranteed when the garbage collection will happen.
- Address 0 it is just eligible for Garbage Collection.

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



- Garbage Collection is just another task that runs in the background; hence it uses resources.
- Having the Garbage Collector run aggressively is great for memory efficiency, but it drives a higher CPU utilization and add unnecessary overhead.

address	value
0 a (object)	obj
1 a (reference)	-> 2
2 a (object)	obj
3	
4	



Static

- The static keyword is used to mark anything that belongs to the class rather than the instance (object).
- We can have:
 - Static Variables
 - Static Methods
 - Static Classes



Static

Feature	Static (Class-Level)	Instance (Object-Level)
Belongs to	The class itself	Each individual instance
Requires Object?	NO	YES
Can use .this	NO	YES
Changes affect	All instances	Individual instance



Static - Variables and Methods

- Variables and Methods marked as static are shared across all instances.
- They should be called using class name.
 - Calling static variables or methods using the instance name is possible, but they should be called with the class name since they "belong to the class" not the instance.
- Cannot use this since it belongs to the class, not the instance.



Static - Methods

- Static methods can access any static variable or function from within the class.
- They cannot access non-static values directly.
 - If you need to access a non-static value, you must either pass an object of the same class or create an instance of the same class from within the function.



Static - Class

- In Java, we can create static classes, but they must be nested inside a class, they cannot be "top-level" classes.
- Static classes can only access static members of the outer class.
- We are not going to discuss this yet, but there are lots of use cases for this.



Static - Example

- Let's build a software for a car dealership.
- We want a program that keeps track on all salesman from a car dealership.
- We need to know their basic information such as first and last name.
- We also want to track how many cars the dealership has sold in total and how many cars each salesman has sold.
- From within the program, a salesman should be able to increase the number of cars they have sold.



Static – Example: Salesman Class

- To build this program, we will follow these constraints:
 - We can only have 2 classes, the Driver and a Salesman class.
 - The Salesman Class will contain the data related to a salesman such as first and last name and how many cars that salesman has sold (individual sales).
 - The Salesman Class will contain a static variable to keep track on the total amount of cars sold by every salesman in the dealership.
 - The Salesman Class will contain a static function to print back the total amount of cars sold and the report of how many cars were sold by which salesman.



Static - Example: Driver

- For the driver:
 - The dealership has 3 salesmen; therefore, we need an array of Salesman class of size 3.
 - In a loop, we prompt the user if they want to add a sale or print a report of sales.
 - If the user chooses to add a sale, we ask which salesmen.
 - If the user chooses print a report, we will call the report function and finish the program.

