



NUML

National University of Modern Languages

OOP

BS-Software Engineering 2nd-E

Hamza Mehmood

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Title: Theory Assignment 1

Submitted to
Mam. Sadaf

National University of Modern Languages

Object Oriented Programming

Q1(a). Describe the difference between static block and instance (initializer) block. Write the difference in a way that the concept of both these blocks is clarified.

| <u>Static block</u> | <u>Instance block</u> |
|---|---|
| Known only as static initialization block in java. | Also known as non-static initialization block in java. |
| static blocks executes before instance blocks in java. | instance blocks executes after static blocks in java. |
| Only static variables can be accessed inside static block | Static and non-static variables (instance variables) can be accessed inside instance block . |
| static blocks can be used for initializing static variables or calling any static method in java. | instance blocks can be used for initializing instance variables or calling any instance method in java. |
| static blocks executes when class is loaded in java. | instance block executes only when instance of class is created , not called when class is loaded in java. |
| this keyword cannot be used in static blocks . | this keyword can be used in instance block . |

Q1(b). Explain when and how many times each of these blocks gets executed.

Instance block will be executed **only once for each object during its creation**. So, the number of times an instance block is executed signifies the number of objects created in the program. The execution of instance block depends only on the object creation and not on the execution of a constructor.

Static block in java is executed **every time when a class loads**. This is also known as Static initialization block. Static block in java initializes when class load into memory, it means when JVM read the byte code.

Q2. Write a program that uses static block and instance (initializer) block.

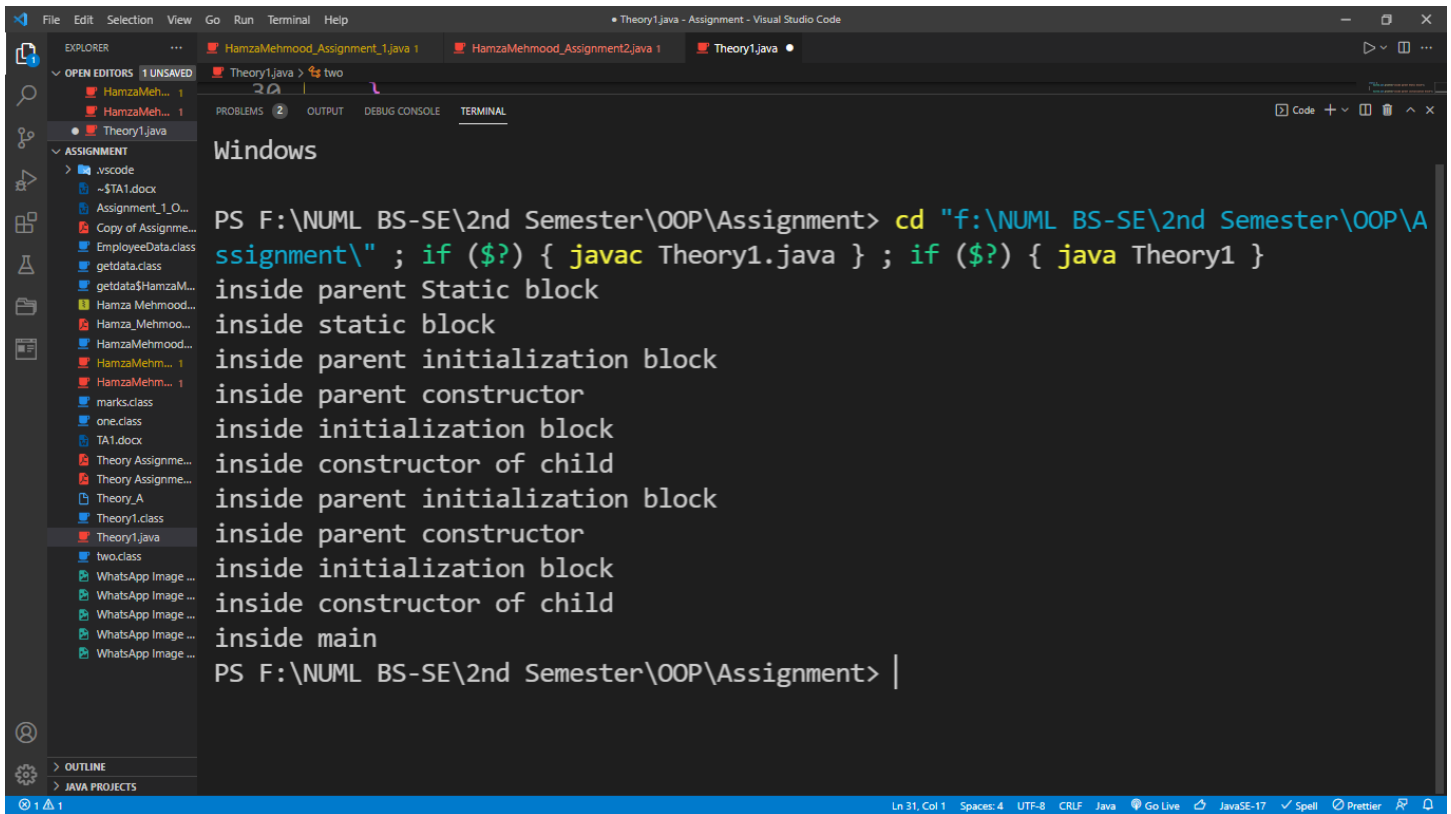
We can have both static and initializer blocks in a Java program. But static block will execute **first** even before initializer block.

THEORY ASSIGNMENT 1

```
1 class one extends two {
2     static {
3         System.out.println("inside static block");
4     }
5
6     one() {
7         System.out.println("inside constructor of child");
8     }
9
10    {
11        System.out.println("inside initialization block");
12    }
13}
14
15public class Theory1 {
16    public static void main(String[] args) {
17        new one();
18        new one();
19        System.out.println("inside main");
20    }
21}
22
23class two {
24    static {
25        System.out.println("inside parent Static block");
26    }
27    {
28        System.out.println("inside parent initialization block");
29    }
30
31    two() {
32        System.out.println("inside parent constructor");
33    }
34}
```

THEORY ASSIGNMENT 1

OUTPUT



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
PS F:\NUML BS-SE\2nd Semester\OOP\Assignment> cd "f:\NUML BS-SE\2nd Semester\OOP\Assignment\" ; if ($?) { javac Theory1.java } ; if ($?) { java Theory1 }
```

The output of the Java program is as follows:

```
inside parent Static block
inside static block
inside parent initialization block
inside parent constructor
inside initialization block
inside constructor of child
inside parent initialization block
inside parent constructor
inside initialization block
inside constructor of child
inside main
```

The terminal prompt is now `PS F:\NUML BS-SE\2nd Semester\OOP\Assignment> |`.

