Monday, August 18, 2025

3:25 PM

Instance Variables and Methods

- Instance Variable:
 - Belongs to an **object** (instance) of the class.
 - Each object gets its **own copy** of instance variables.
 - o Declared without static keyword.
 - Exists as long as the object exists.
- Instance Method:
 - Works on instance variables.
 - Can be called only through an **object**.
 - Can access both **instance** and **static** variables/methods.
- Eg.

```
class Product{ 5 usages new*

   static String name ; 2 usages

String color ; 3 usages

public void show(){ 2 usages new*
       System.out.println(name + " : " + color);
}

/*
   // wrong static method definition
public static void show(){
   System.out.println(name + " : " + color);
}
   */
}
```

Static Variables and Methods

- Static Variable:
 - Belongs to the **class**, not to objects.
 - Shared among all objects (only one copy exists in memory).
 - Declared using static keyword.
- Static Method:
 - o Belongs to the class.
 - Can be called without creating an object.
 - Can access only static variables and other static methods (cannot directly access instance variables).
- Eg.

```
class Product{ 5 usages new *
static String name ; 2 usages
```

```
public class Instance_static { new*

public static void main(String[] a){ new*
```

Notes:

- 1. A instance variable cannot be called inside a static method .
 - Cause the value of the instance variable is different for different object, thus when called it creates conflict
 - Eg.

```
// wrong static method definition
public static void show(){ no usages new*
    System.out.println(name + " : " + color);
}
```

- 2. Why main is a static method
 - as if main is instance method then we need an object to call it
- 3. Initialization of static variable is done using class name

```
// initialization of static variable
Product.name = "pen";

// initialization of instance variable among objects
Product pen1 = new Product();
pen1.color = "black";

Product pen2 = new Product();
pen2.color = "blue";
```