

Important keywords in java

note: keywords in java should always be in lower case:

1. class: Class is a factory that generates objects for us when ever it receives a request from "new keyword"

Syntax:

```
class A {
```

```
}
```

2. new:

2.1 new keyword in java send a request to the class to create object

2.2 It gets the address of the object and stores that in reference variable

Syntax:

```
ClassName var = new ClassName();
```

static versus non static:

non static:

1. When ever an object is created non static member will be loaded into the object, where as static members will never get loaded into the object
2. non static member can be accessed only after creating an Object

Example 1:

```
public class A {
```

```
    int i = 10;
```

```
    static int j = 100;
```

```
    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        A a1 = new A();
```

```
        System.out.println(a1.i);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Output:

10

Example 2:

```
public class A {
```

```
int i = 10;
```

```
int k = 100;
```

```
static int j = 1000;
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
    A a1 = new A();
```

```
    System.out.println(a1.i);
```

```
    System.out.println(a1.k);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

static:

1. Every class will have a dedicated common memory created on RAM. static members automatically gets loaded into this common memory
2. To access static member we need not create any object

Example 1:

```
public class A {
```

```
    static int j = 1000;
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
System.out.println(A.j);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

1000

Example 2:

```
public class A {
```

```
int i = 10;//non static
```

```
static int j = 500;//static
```

```
int k = 20;//non static
```

```
static int z = 1000;//static
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
A a1 = new A();
```

```
System.out.println(a1.i);
```

```
System.out.println(a1.k);
```

```
System.out.println(A.j);
```

```
System.out.println(A.z);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output

10

20

500

1000

Example 3:

```
public class A {
```

```
static int i = 10;
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
    A.i = 100;
```

```
    System.out.println(A.i);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

100

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