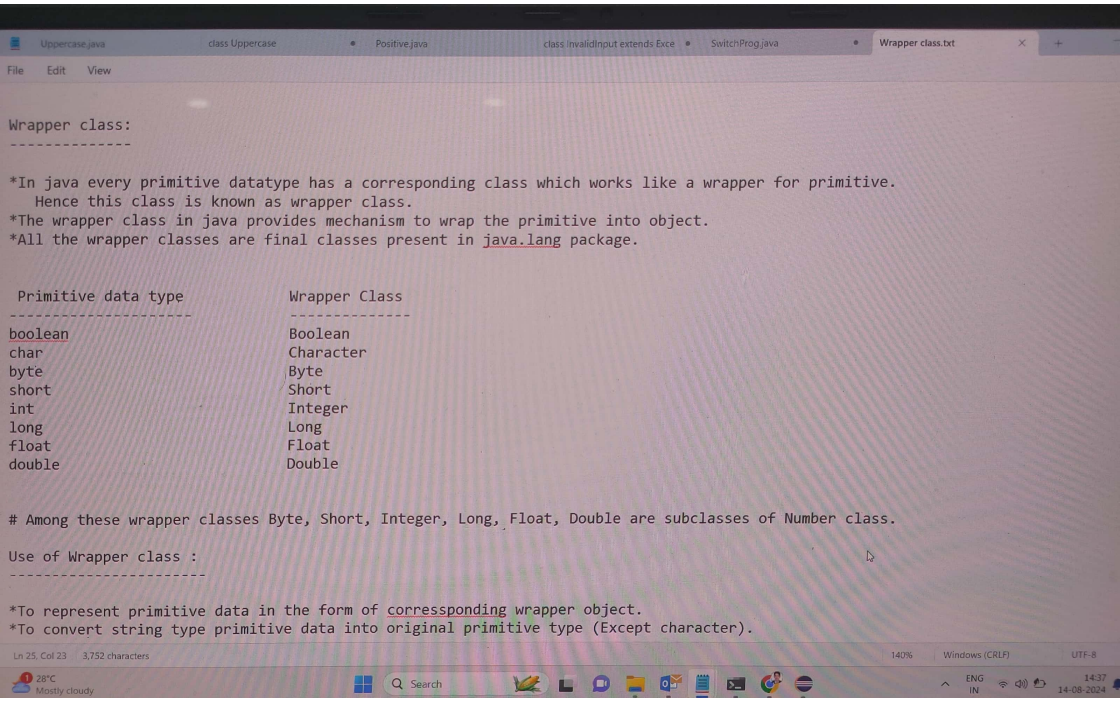

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To represent primitive data in the form of corresponding wrapper object

---

```
Byte b = 10; // auto boxing
System.out.println(b); // 10 [ not reference ]
We are not getting reference of Byte object because the to string is overriden inside wraper class.

eg:
int i = 2578;
Integer i1 = new Integer(i);
Sopln(i); //2578
Sopln(i1); //2578
We are not getting reference of Integer object because the toString() method
 is overriden inside wrapper class.

Autoboxing:
-----------

It is a process of automatic or implicit conversion of primitive datatype into its corresponding
non primitive datatype.
eg:

byte to Byte
short to Short
int to Integer
char to Character etc.,
Byte b = 50; // directly we can store the value inside the variable bcoz auto boxing is happening
Boolean b1 = true;
```

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```
Unboxing / auto unboxing
--------

The process of automatic or implict conversion of non primitive wrapper datatype into its
 corresponding primitive datatype.

eg:

Integer x1 = new Integer(520);
int x2 = x1;
System.out.println(x2); // 520


To convert String type primitive data into original primitive type:
-----------------------------------

Every wrapper class has a static method which is used to convert String representation of primitive to
 actual primitive.
These methods are called Parse method. The process is known as parsing.

Byte : public static byte parseByte(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Short : public static short parseShort(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Integer : public static int parseInt(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Long : public static long parseLong(String S) throws NumberFormatException

Float : public static float parseFloat(String S) throws NumberFormatException
```

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```
Short : public static short parseShort(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Integer : public static int parseInt(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Long : public static long parseLong(String S) throws NumberFormatException

Float : public static float parseFloat(String S) throws NumberFormatException

Double : public static double parseDouble(String s) throws NumberFormatException

Boolean : public static boolean parseBoolean (String S)
eg :
int x = Integer.parseInt("10");
Sopln(x); //10

double d = Double.parseDouble("58.5");
Sopln(d); //58.5

boolean b = Boolean.parseBoolean("true");
Sopln(b); //true

String to boolean Conversion:
------------------------------
* It doesn't follows case sensetive and if it only contains 'true' then it converted into 'true' .
* Or else for any other value including false value it will converted into false.
NumberFormatException:
--------------------------

Whenever we are trying to convert any String to primitive number type if the content of string is not number type
it will throw an exception which is known as NumberFormatException.
```

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```
Boolean : public static boolean parseBoolean (String S)
eg :
int x = Integer.parseInt("10");
Sopln(x); //10

double d = Double.parseDouble("58.5");
Sopln(d); //58.5

boolean b = Boolean.parseBoolean("true");
Sopln(b); //true

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* Or else for any other value including false value it will converted into false.
NumberFormatException:
--------------------------

Whenever we are trying to convert any String to primitive number type if the content of string is not number type
it will throw an exception which is known as NumberFormatException.

NOTE:

* We can't convert String to char that's why there is no such method like parseChar (String). // it can done by charAt(index) method
* parseBoolean(String s) method won't throw NumberFormatException.
* For String to primitive conversion autoboxing and auto unboxing does not work. we have to do it explicitly.
```

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```
final keyword
---------------
. final is keyword.
. It is also known as modifier.
. It is applicable for class , variable and methods.

If class will be Final
----------------------
. If class will be final we can't inherit that class ( we
   can't make the child of this class )
. final class prevent inheritance.

Example :
Demo.java
---------
final class Demo
{
        int x = 89;
        public void m()
        {
                System.out.println("m()");
        }
}

Demo1.java
-----------
class Demo1 extends Demo
{
        public static void main(String [] args)
```

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```
class Demo1 extends Demo
{
        public static void main(String [] args)
        {
                Demo1 d = new Demo1();
                System.out.println(d.x);
                d.m();
        }
}

error: cannot inherit from final Demo
class Demo1 extends Demo


If variable will final
----------------------
. If variable will be final, we can't reassign the value of
 the declared variable.
. final variable prevent reassign or update the value

Convention Final Variable
-------------------------
. If we are taking any final variable in our class , we have
  to make the variable name as in UPPER CASE .
For example:if variable name is age the we have declare like
final int AGE = 20;

Ex:
class Prog
{
```

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```
Ex:
class Prog
{
        final int AGE = 10;
        public static void main(String [] args)
        {
                Prog p = new  Prog();
                System.out.println(p.AGE);   // 10
                p.AGE = 20;// reassigning the value
                System.out.println(p.AGE);
        }
}
Compile Time Error :
  error: cannot assign a value to final variable x
                p.x = 20;// reassigning the value


If method will be Final
-----------------------
. If method will final  , we can't override the method.
. Final method prevent method overriding .

Ex :
class Father
{
        final public void home()
        {
                System.out.println("Color: Red");
        }
}
```

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```
class Son extends Father
{
        @Override
        public void home()
        {
                System.out.println("Color: Yellow");
        }
        public static void main(String [] args)
        {
                Son s = new Son();
                s.home();
        }
}
```

Compile Time Error:

```
 error: home() in Son cannot override home() in Father
        public void home()
                    ^
  overridden method is final
```

Q. Can we make our constructor final ?

Ans : No,We are using final keyword with method for preventing the override of method.As constructor is not inherited only to the child , then what is the use of make it final. That's why it is not possible.

Q. Is constructor inherited from parent to child ? Why ?

or

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Why construtor is not inherited from parent to child ?

Ans : No, as constructor name same as class name, if it is inherited to the child , then in the child class , the constructor name must be same as child class name which is not possible. And as constructor has no return type it wont considered as method also.

Q. Can we make our constructor private ?
Ans : yes, we can .If we declare a constructor private , we can create object of the class within the same class only, outside the class we can't create object of the class.
- Creating object inside the same class only is nothing but nature of Singleton class.

Q1.1 When we should go for private constructor ?
Ans :
a) If we don't want to allow to create an object of a class outside of the class .

b) When there is no subclass to be created for the class which which has the private constructor.Because a private constructor does not allow make sub class of it's own class .

Q. can we make constructor as static ?
Ans : No , it is by-defaultly non-static , because it will called the time of object creation.

Q. Can we make abstract method private ?

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Q. Can we make abstract method private ?
Q. Can we make abstract method static ?
Q. Can we make abstract method final?
Q. Can we make class private ?
Q. Can we make static method final ?
Q. Can we make non-static method final ?
Q. Can we make main method final ?
Q. What extra modifier we can use with main method ?
Q. is final method inherited to the child ?
Q. Can we override the final method ?
Q. how many ways are there we can stop the inheritance?