Variable

In C language, Variables are of 2 types:

```
1. local variable (inside main ())
2. global variable (outside main ())

Ex:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#define pi=3.14;// Global variable
main()
{
int i=10;// Local variable
clrscr();
------
return 0;
```

In JAVA language, Variables are of 2 types:

1. Instance variable

- a.) The variable which is declared inside a "Class".
- b.) The contents here are known as "Non-static contents".
- c.) JVM gives the first priority to Non static contents only.

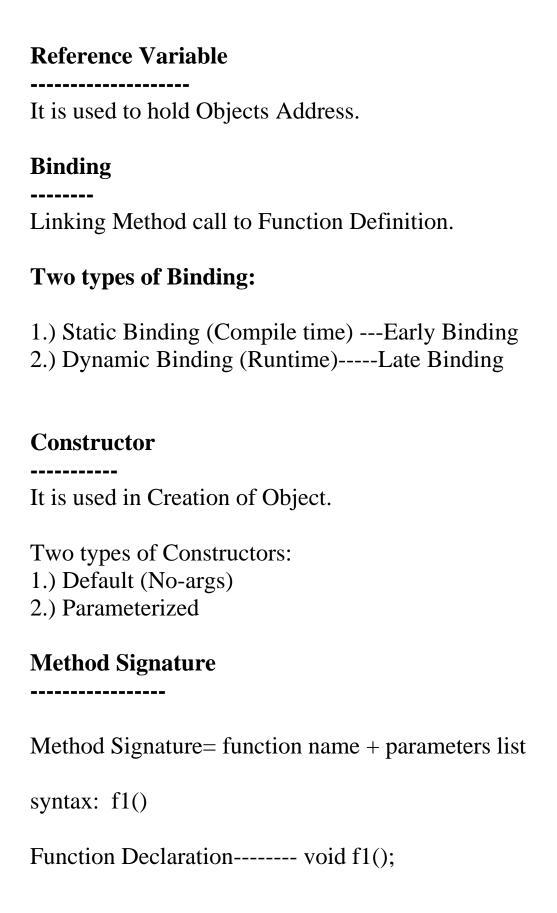
2. Local variable

- a.) The variable which is declared inside a "Method or Function".
- b.) The contents here are known as "Static contents".
- c.) JVM gives the second priority to static contents.

new() operator

- 1. It is a special kind of operator in JAVA.
- 2. It is used in Object creation.
- 3. It Reserves Some memory inside RAM for Object purpose.
- 4. It is used to transfer Non-Static contents from Hard disk to RAM.

*** Default Memory of Object is " 64 KB ".



Function Definition

VO:	id f	1()	
 }			

Function Example:

```
class A
{
  void f1()
  {
  ---
  ----
  }
```

Constructor Example:

class A
{
 A ()
 {
----}
}

Differences between Function and Constructor are:

- 1.) void is presented before function and there is no necessity of mentioning void before constructor.
- 2.) class name and function name must not be same. class name and constructor name must be same.

Call by Value:

Conversion of Actual (or) Original Parameters to Formal Parameters.

Actual Parameter:

The Parameter which is declared inside "Method Call".

Syntax---- obj.f1(10,20);

Here, 10&20 are Actual Parameters.

Formal Parameter:

The Parameter which is declared inside "Function Definition".

Syntax---- void f1(int a,int b)

Here, int a & int b are Formal Parameters.