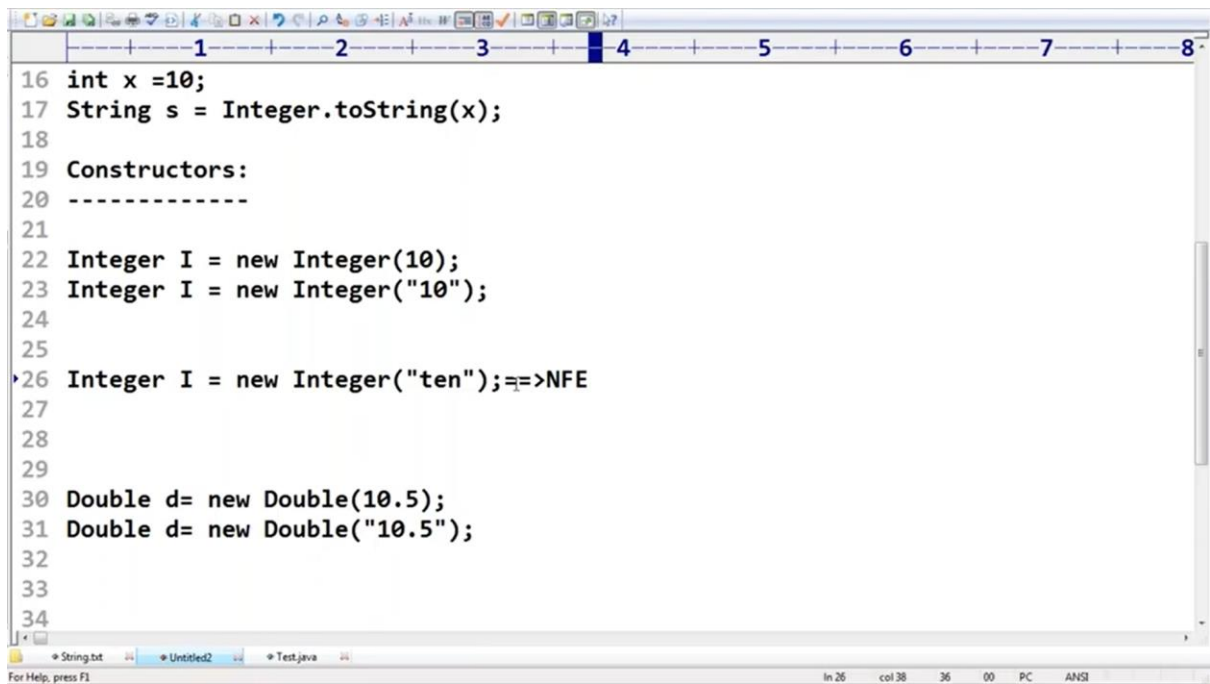


A screenshot of an IDE window showing a code editor. The editor has a ruler at the top with line numbers 1 through 8. The code is as follows:

```
7  
8 purpose of wrapper classes:  
9 -----  
10  
11  
12  
13 1. To wrap primitives into object  
14 2. To define utility methods for primitives  
15  
16 int x =10;  
17 String s = Integer.toString(x);  
18
```

The IDE's status bar at the bottom shows "In 17 col 19 18 2E PC ANSI".

NFE -> Number Format Exception. All primitive class has two constructors



A screenshot of an IDE window showing a code editor. The editor has a ruler at the top with line numbers 1 through 8. The code is as follows:

```
16 int x =10;  
17 String s = Integer.toString(x);  
18  
19 Constructors:  
20 -----  
21  
22 Integer I = new Integer(10);  
23 Integer I = new Integer("10");  
24  
25  
26 Integer I = new Integer("ten");==>NFE  
27  
28  
29  
30 Double d= new Double(10.5);  
31 Double d= new Double("10.5");  
32  
33  
34
```

The IDE's status bar at the bottom shows "In 26 col 38 36 00 PC ANSI".

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018
1 Wrapper classes:
2 -----
3 Integer
4 Boolean
5 Double
6
7

33 Boolean b= new Boolean(true);
34 Boolean b= new Boolean(false);
35
36 Boolean b = new Boolean("true");
37 Boolean b = new Boolean("false");
38
39
```

Valid... If u pass string args content is not important. True and true and TRue-> always true only

If its not True or true -> treat as false

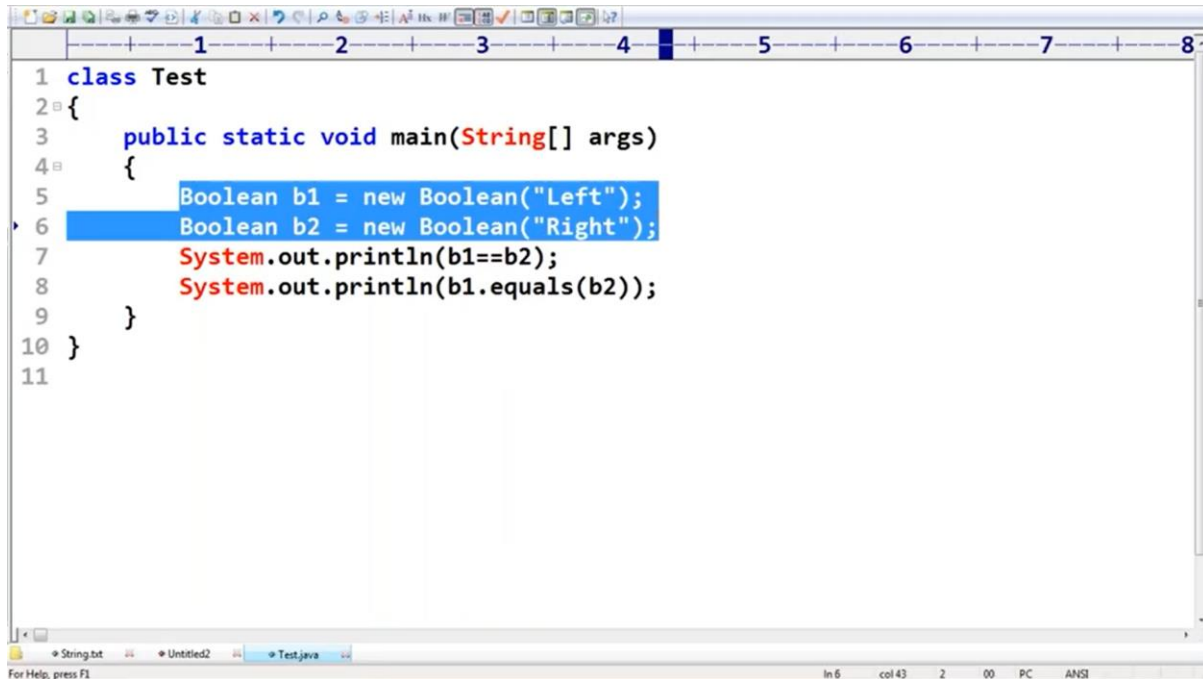
```
38
39 Boolean b = new Boolean("True");
40 Boolean b = new Boolean("Durga");
41
42
```

False

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Boolean b = new Boolean("1000");
6         System.out.println(b);
7     }
8 }
9
```

B1==B2 ref comparison ->False

Equals on boolean, all wrapper equals is overridden to perform content comparison so True

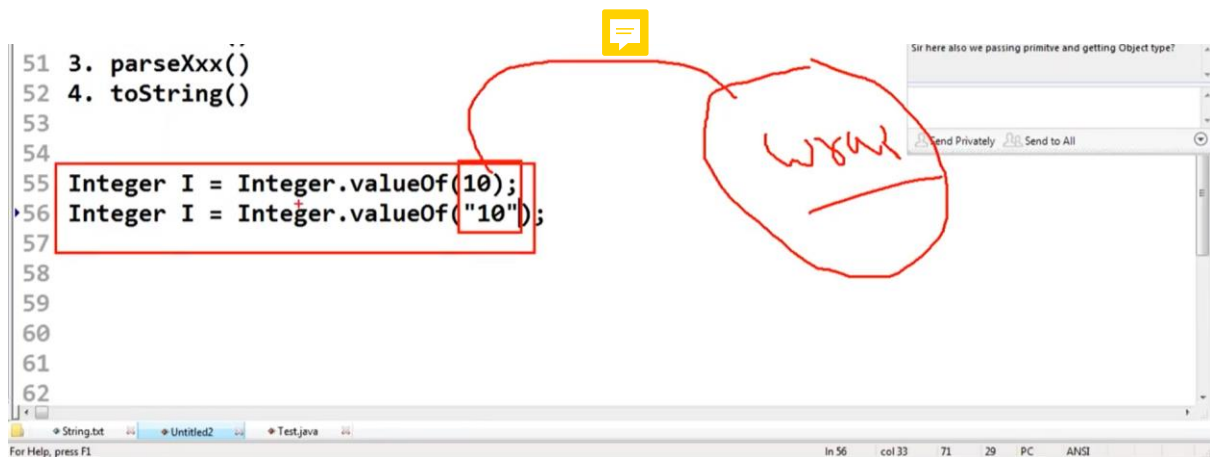


```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Boolean b1 = new Boolean("Left");
6         Boolean b2 = new Boolean("Right");
7         System.out.println(b1==b2);
8         System.out.println(b1.equals(b2));
9     }
10 }
11
```



```
44 Note: equals() method is overridden for content com
45
46
47 Utility methods:
48 -----
49 1. valueOf()
50 2. xxxValue()
51 3. parseXxx()
52 4. toString()
53
54
55
```

If u want to create a wrapper object from primitive or String use ValueOf

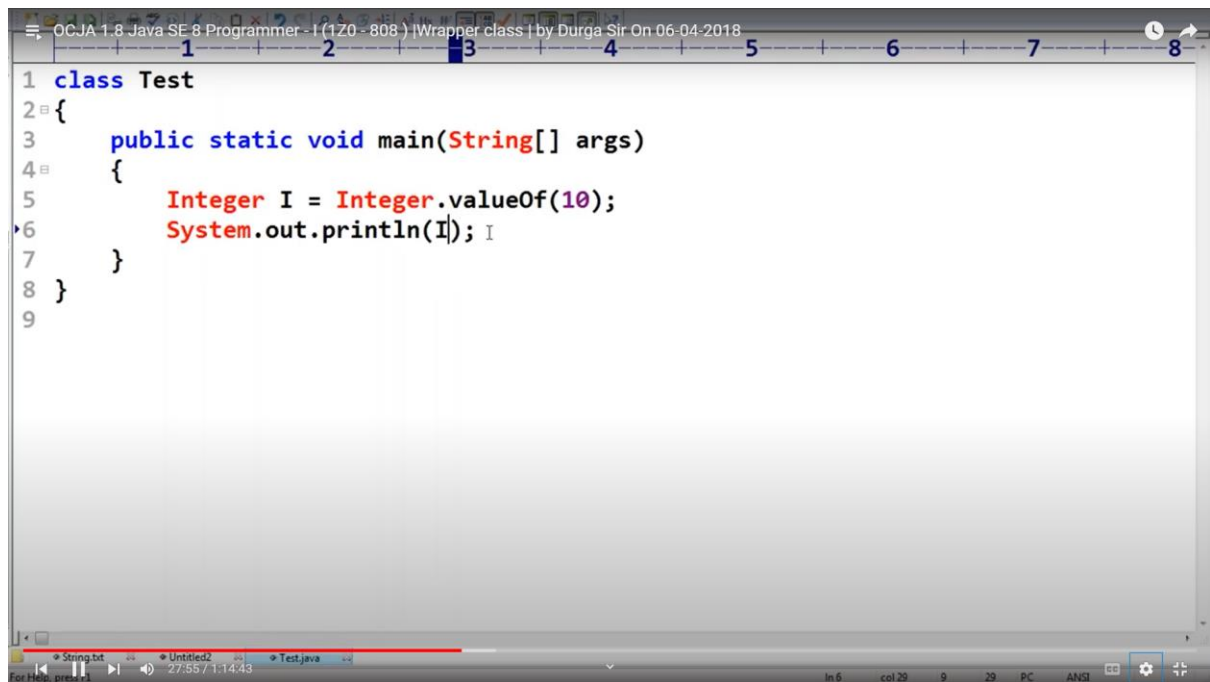


The screenshot shows a code editor with the following Java code:

```
51 3. parseXxx()  
52 4. toString()  
53  
54  
55 Integer I = Integer.valueOf(10);  
56 Integer I = Integer.valueOf("10");  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62
```

Handwritten annotations include a red box around lines 55 and 56, a red circle around the word "wrapper" in the right margin, and a red arrow pointing from the circle to the `valueOf` method in line 55. A yellow speech bubble icon is also present above the code.

Sop(I)-> will call toString Method and print the content



The screenshot shows a code editor with the following Java code:

```
1 class Test  
2 {  
3     public static void main(String[] args)  
4     {  
5         Integer I = Integer.valueOf(10);  
6         System.out.println(I);  
7     }  
8 }  
9
```

The code is part of a class named `Test`. The `main` method creates an `Integer` object `I` using `Integer.valueOf(10)` and prints it using `System.out.println(I)`. The IDE interface shows the file name as `Test.java` and the current line is 6.

False

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Boolean B = Boolean.valueOf("Durga");
6         System.out.println(B);
7     }
8 }
9
```

This is same as → new Integer("10")

ValueOf() does not create a new object everytime sometime it reuses. Will discuss in autoboxing

Primitive or String to Wrapper Objects

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018

50 2. xxxValue()
51 3. parseXxx()
52 4. toString()
53
54
55 Integer I = Integer.valueOf(10);
56 Integer I = Integer.valueOf("10");
57
58 |
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
```

Handwritten notes:

- ValueOf* (circled in red)
- P/S* (circled in red)
- Wrapper* (circled in red)

Questions window:

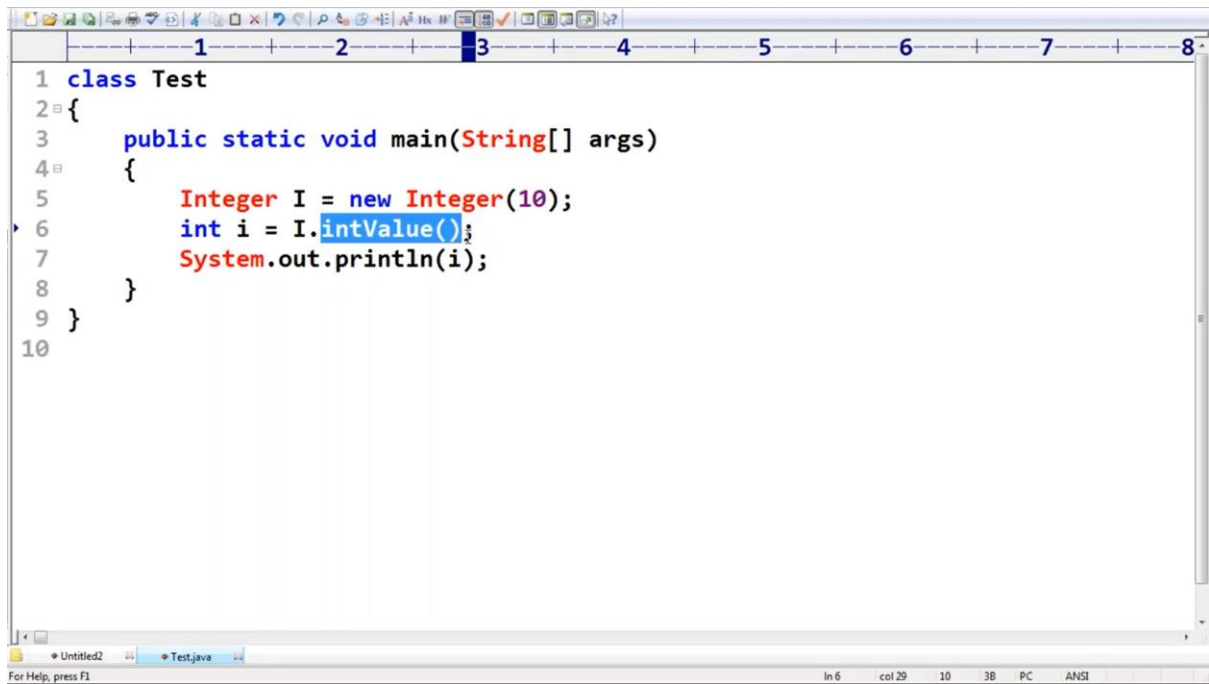
Question	Asker	R...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	Pooja Chavan	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false	Deepankaj Yadav	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ok sir	Deepankaj Yadav	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ohhk	Pooja Chavan	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> s	Pooja Chavan	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> s	SrujanaReddy Govar...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes sir	Deepankaj Yadav	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes sir	Govindu Rayapur	

Sir here also we passing primitive and getting Object type?

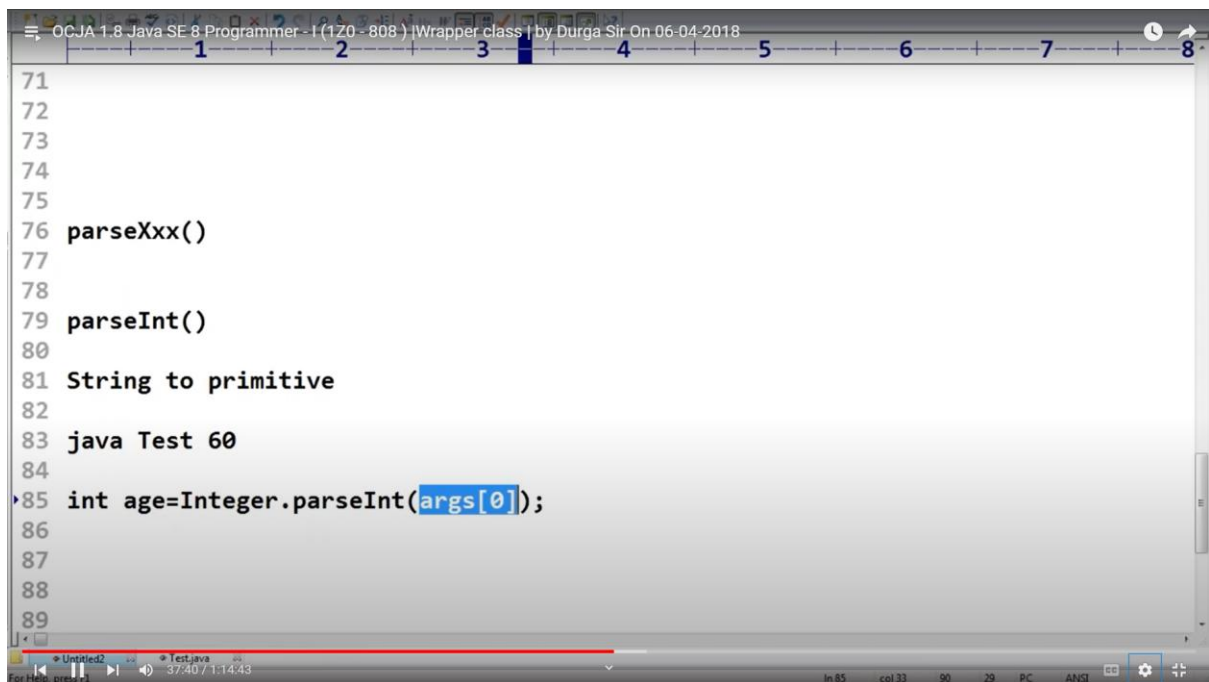
```
58 xxxValue():
59 -----
60 to convert wrapper object to primitive
61
62 byteValue()
63 shortValue()
64 intValue()
65 longValue()
66 floatValue()
67 doubleValue()
68
69 |
70
71
72
73
74
```

```
Untitled2  Test.java
For Help, press F1      In 69  col 1  B1  00  PC  ANSI

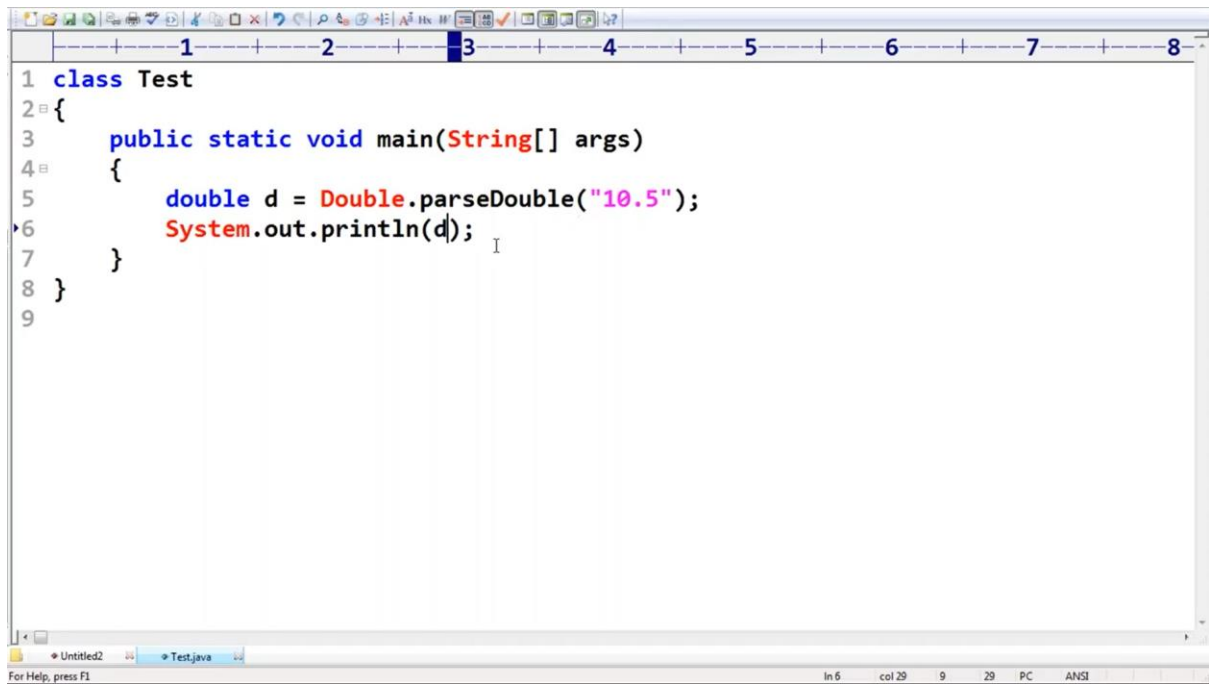
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Boolean B = Boolean.valueOf("Durga");
6         boolean b = B.booleanValue();
7         System.out.println(b);
8     }
9 }
10
```



```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Integer I = new Integer(10);
6         int i = I.intValue();
7         System.out.println(i);
8     }
9 }
10
```



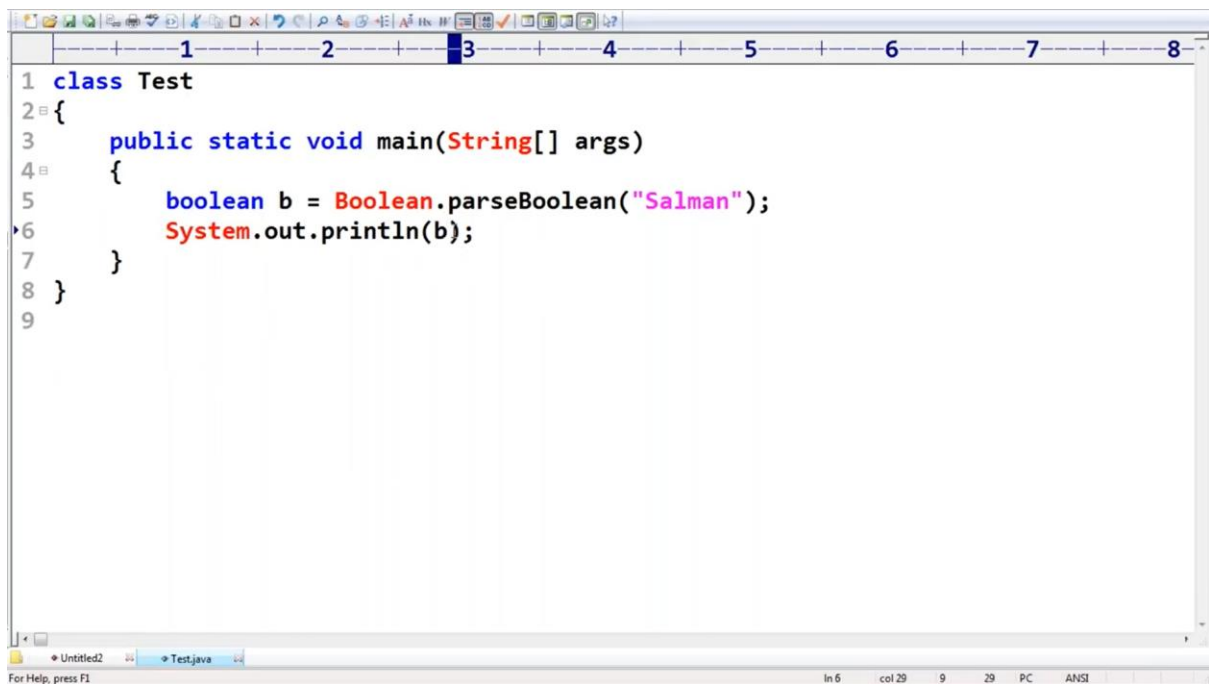
```
71
72
73
74
75
76 parseInt()
77
78
79 parseInt()
80
81 String to primitive
82
83 java Test 60
84
85 int age=Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
86
87
88
89
```



```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         double d = Double.parseDouble("10.5");
6         System.out.println(d);
7     }
8 }
9
```

For Help, press F1

ln 6 col 29 9 29 PC ANSI



```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         boolean b = Boolean.parseBoolean("Salman");
6         System.out.println(b);
7     }
8 }
9
```

For Help, press F1

ln 6 col 29 9 29 PC ANSI

Convert Wrapper to String

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Integer I = new Integer(10);
6         String s = I.toString();
7
8         System.out.println(s);
9     }
10 }
11
```

Line 6 in an Instance method

Line 8- Static Method of Integer Class

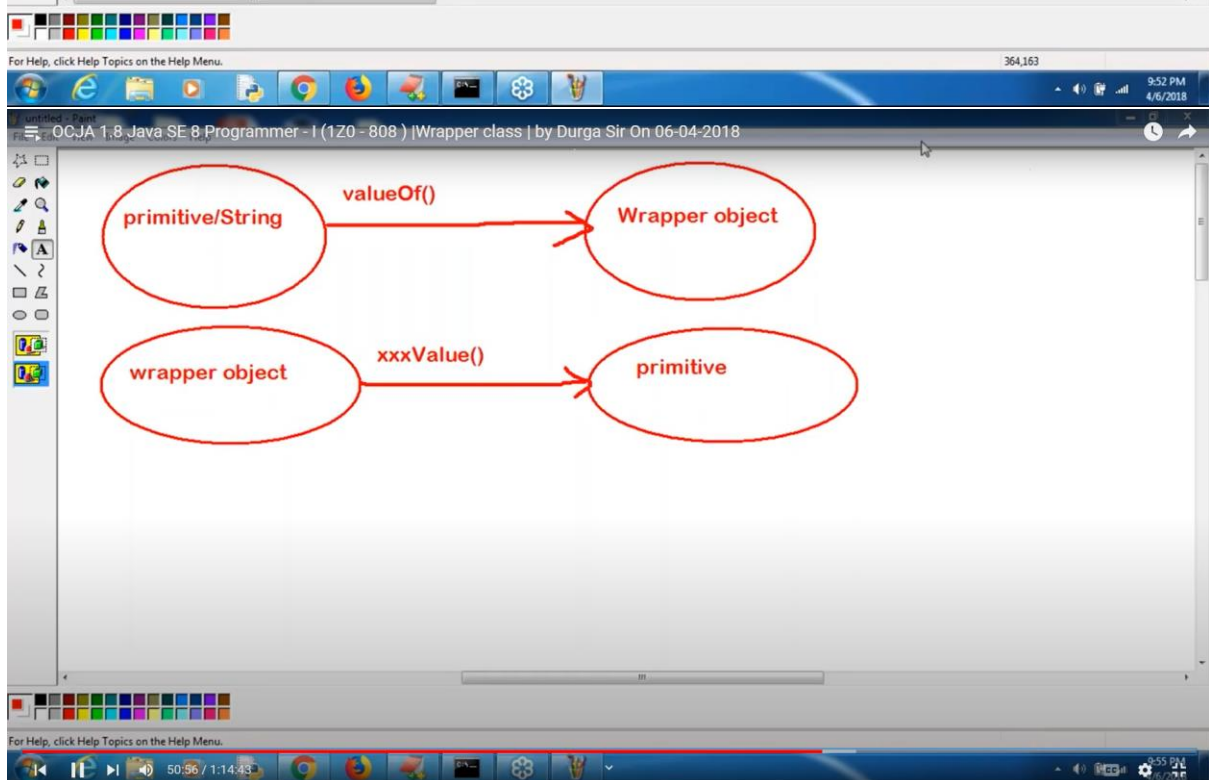
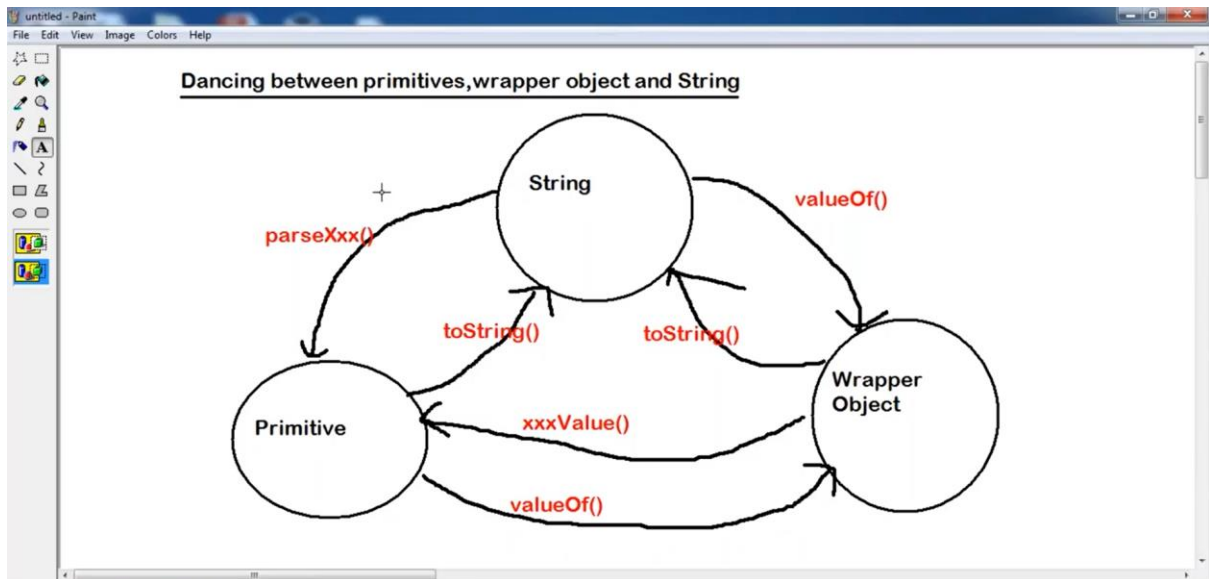
```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         Integer I = new Integer(10);
6         String s1 = I.toString();
7
8         String s = Integer.toString(10);
9
10        System.out.println(s);
11    }
12 }
13
```

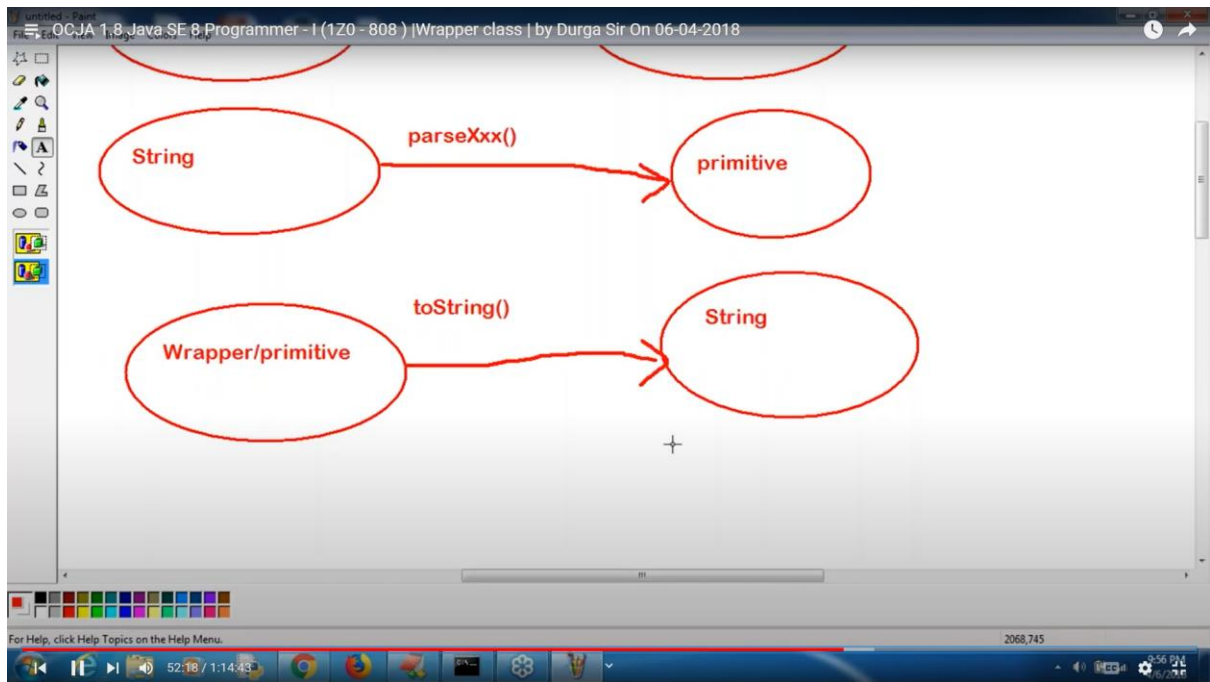
Handwritten notes: "In" with an arrow pointing to line 6, and red boxes around `I.toString()` and `Integer.toString(10)`.

X	Question	Asker	R...
	people eats hen fish by killing it	Shubham Gupta	
	..no issue in this	SrujanaReddy Govar...	
	string	Govindu Rayapur	
	string	Govindu Rayapur	
	boolean	Govindu Rayapur	
	false	Govindu Rayapur	
	10	Govindu Rayapur	
	s	Shubham Gupta	

Sir here also we passing primitive and getting Object type?

Send Privately Send to All





AutoBoxing and AutoUnBoxing

```
89
90
91
92 Autoboxing and autounboxing:
93 -----
94
95
96 Integer I=Integer Object
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106 Integer I=new Integer(10);I
107
```

In the place of object assigning Primitive and

For primitive assigning Object

```
96 Integer I=10;
97
98 int i =new Integer(10);
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
```

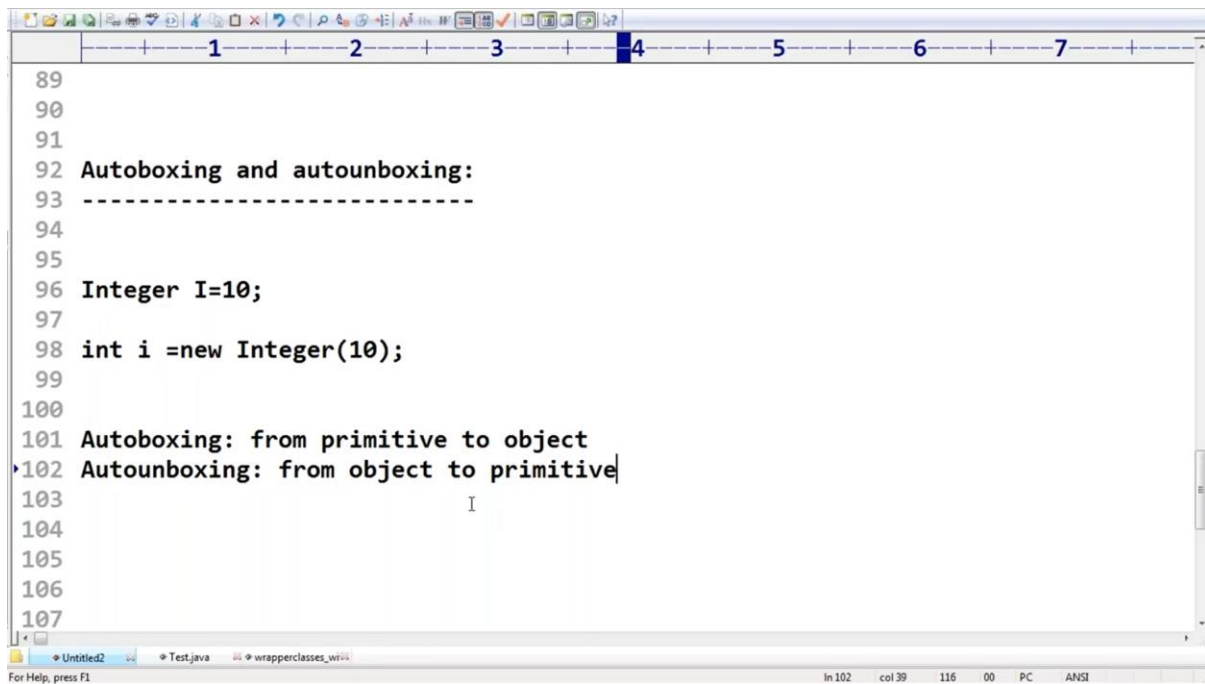
In the place of Object you provide Primitive , compiler will convert primitive to Object Automatically

```
89
90
91
92 Autoboxing and autounboxing:
93 -----
94
95
96 Integer I=10;
97
98 int i =new Integer(10);
99
```

X	Question	Asker	R...
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes sir	Deepankaj Yadav	
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes sir	SrujanaReddy Govar...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	object	Shubham Gupta	
<input type="checkbox"/>	primv	Deepankaj Yadav	
<input type="checkbox"/>	value	Shubham Gupta	
<input type="checkbox"/>	primitive	Mahaboob basha	
<input type="checkbox"/>	valid	Mahaboob basha	
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes from 1.5	Shubham Gupta	

Am joined newly...

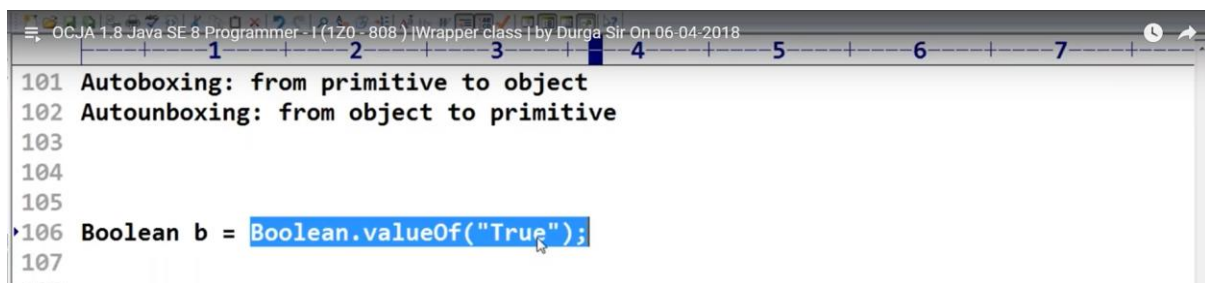
Automatic conversion of -> From 1.5 Version



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a toolbar at the top and a code editor below. The code editor contains the following text:

```
89
90
91
92 Autoboxing and autounboxing:
93 -----
94
95
96 Integer I=10;
97
98 int i =new Integer(10);
99
100
101 Autoboxing: from primitive to object
102 Autounboxing: from object to primitive
103
104
105
106
107
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'Test.java' and the cursor is at line 102, column 39.

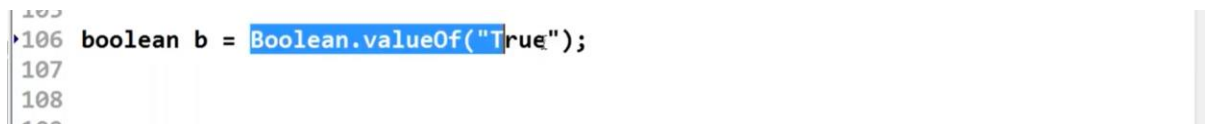


The screenshot shows an IDE window with a toolbar at the top and a code editor below. The code editor contains the following text:

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
101 Autoboxing: from primitive to object
102 Autounboxing: from object to primitive
103
104
105
106 Boolean b = Boolean.valueOf("True");
107
108
```

The line `Boolean b = Boolean.valueOf("True");` is highlighted in blue. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'Test.java' and the cursor is at line 106, column 39.

Auto Unboxing



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a toolbar at the top and a code editor below. The code editor contains the following text:

```
101
102
103
104
105
106 boolean b = Boolean.valueOf("True");
107
108
109
```

The line `boolean b = Boolean.valueOf("True");` is highlighted in blue. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'Test.java' and the cursor is at line 106, column 39.

Auto UnBoxing

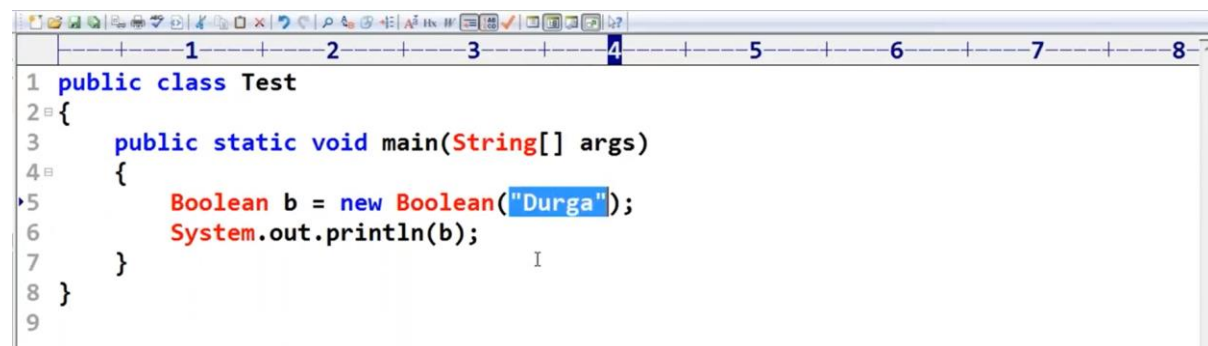
```
108 Integer I = new Integer(10);  
109 int i = I.intValue();  
110
```

AutoBoxing

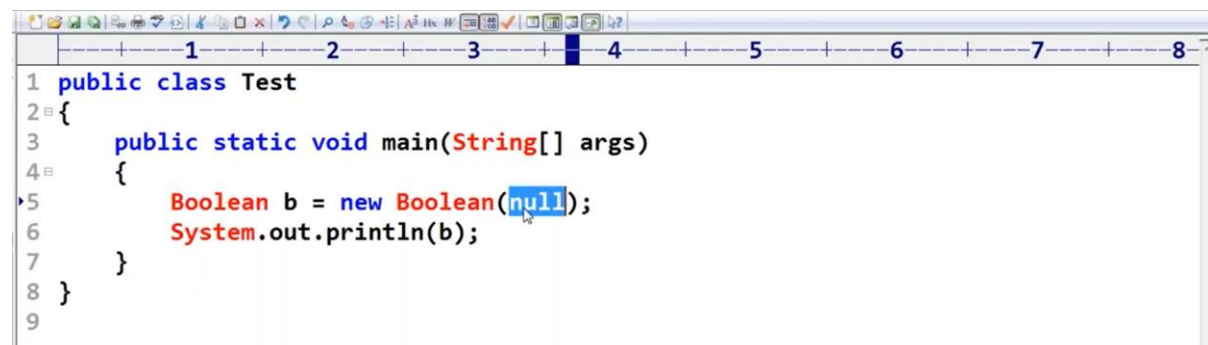
```
109 Integer i = I.intValue();  
110
```

Always expecting String Value what happens when we pass NULL

Always consider as False



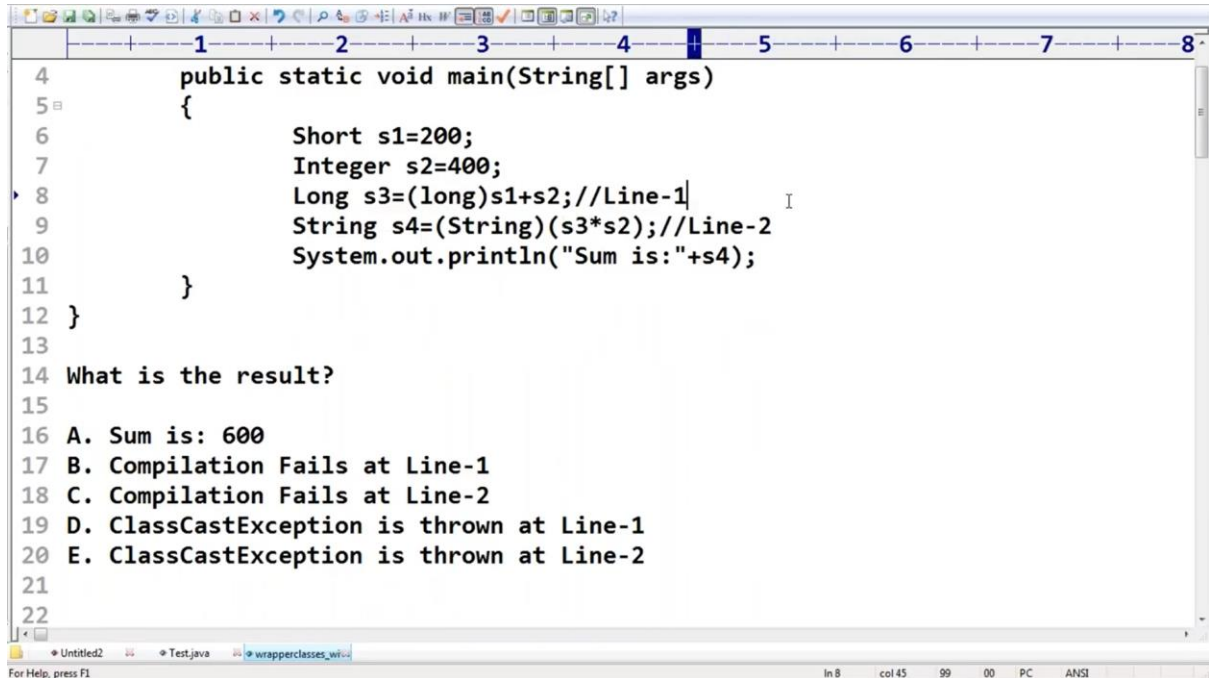
```
1 public class Test  
2 {  
3     public static void main(String[] args)  
4     {  
5         Boolean b = new Boolean("Durga");  
6         System.out.println(b);  
7     }  
8 }  
9
```



```
1 public class Test  
2 {  
3     public static void main(String[] args)  
4     {  
5         Boolean b = new Boolean(null);  
6         System.out.println(b);  
7     }  
8 }  
9
```

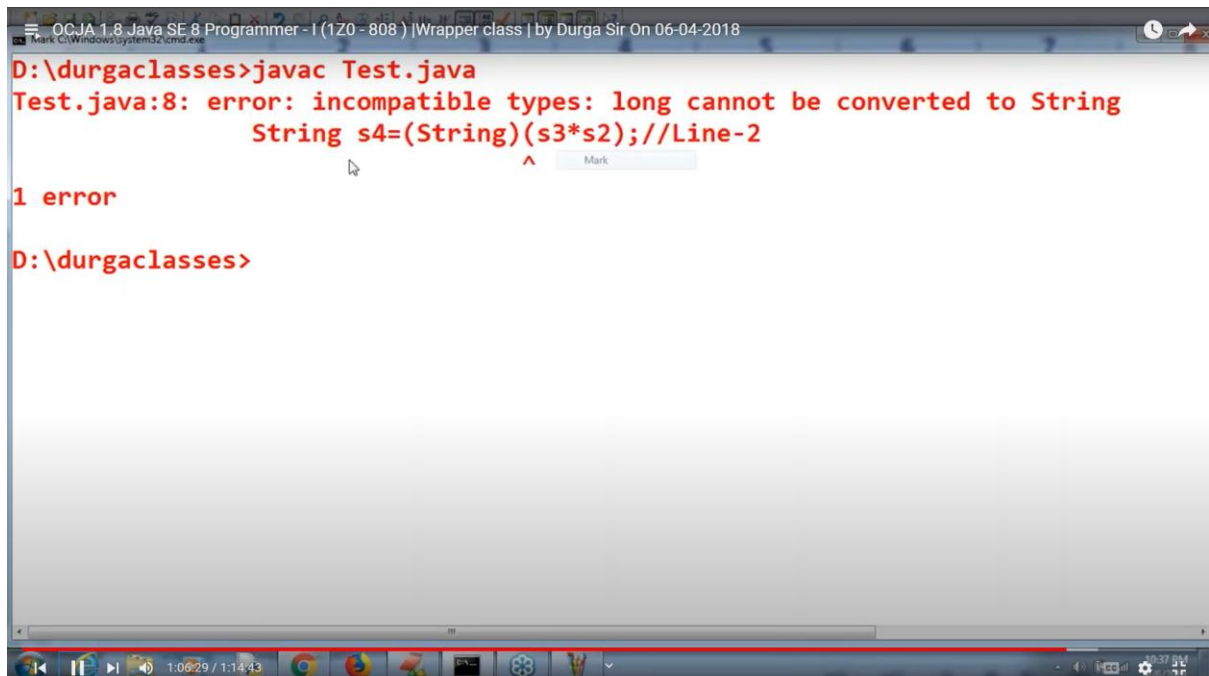
Line 8. First Short is converted to Long and Then added with S2. And the assigned to Long No issues there

//Line 2 – cant convert Long to String



```
4      public static void main(String[] args)
5      {
6          Short s1=200;
7          Integer s2=400;
8          Long s3=(long)s1+s2;//Line-1
9          String s4=(String)(s3*s2);//Line-2
10         System.out.println("Sum is:"+s4);
11     }
12 }
13
14 What is the result?
15
16 A. Sum is: 600
17 B. Compilation Fails at Line-1
18 C. Compilation Fails at Line-2
19 D. ClassCastException is thrown at Line-1
20 E. ClassCastException is thrown at Line-2
21
22
```

For Help, press F1



```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (120 - 808 ) | Wrapper class | by Durga Sir On 06-04-2018
D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
Test.java:8: error: incompatible types: long cannot be converted to String
    String s4=(String)(s3*s2);//Line-2
                        ^
1 error

D:\durgaclasses>
```

Line 30-> first String to primitive happens

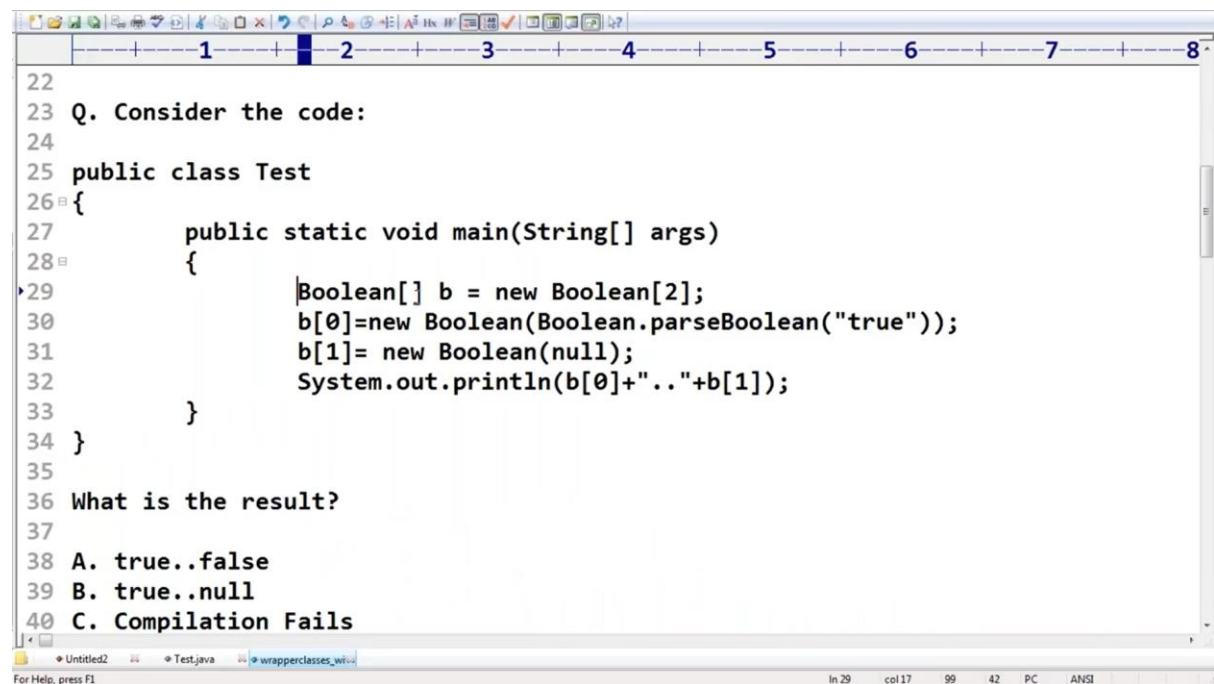
`Boolean.parseBoolean("true")`

Next

`b[0]=new Boolean (true)`

`b[1] = False`

True .. False



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a Java code snippet and multiple-choice options. The code is as follows:

```
22
23 Q. Consider the code:
24
25 public class Test
26 {
27     public static void main(String[] args)
28     {
29         Boolean[] b = new Boolean[2];
30         b[0]=new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
31         b[1]= new Boolean(null);
32         System.out.println(b[0]+".."+"b[1]);
33     }
34 }
35
36 What is the result?
37
38 A. true..false
39 B. true..null
40 C. Compilation Fails
```

The IDE window has a title bar with "Untitled2", "Test.java", and "wrapperclasses_wi...". The status bar at the bottom shows "For Help, press F1", "Ln 29", "col 17", "99", "42", "PC", and "ANSI".

S

Here

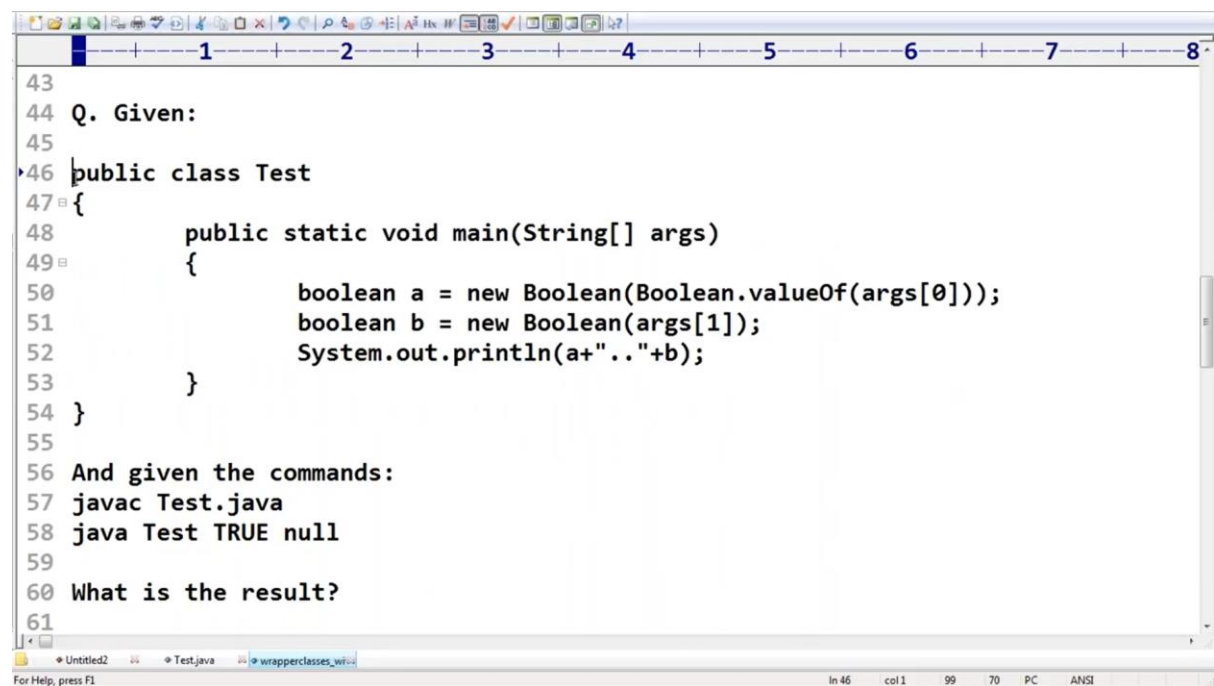
`Boolean.valueOf(args[0])` -> will create a Boolean Object

`New Boolean(Boolean Object)` -> Auto Unboxing Happens will be converted to Primitive

`New Boolean(primitive true)` – creates a Boolean object will be unboxed to primitive b

Line 51 null will be passed as String not as null object, either way return False and auto unboxing will result False

True .. false

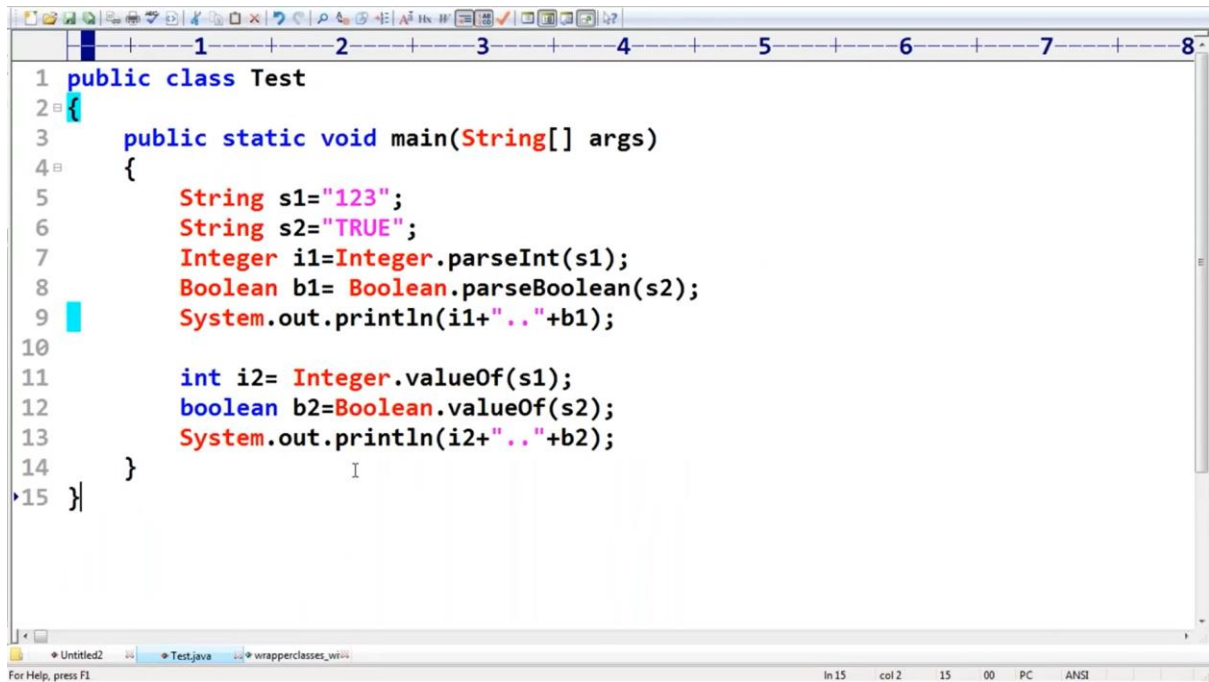


```
43
44 Q. Given:
45
46 public class Test
47 {
48     public static void main(String[] args)
49     {
50         boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
51         boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
52         System.out.println(a+"."+b);
53     }
54 }
55
56 And given the commands:
57 javac Test.java
58 java Test TRUE null
59
60 What is the result?
61
```

The screenshot shows an IDE window with a Java file named 'Test.java'. The code defines a class 'Test' with a 'main' method that takes an array of strings 'args'. It creates two 'Boolean' objects: 'a' from 'Boolean.valueOf(args[0])' and 'b' from 'Boolean(args[1])'. It then prints the concatenation of 'a' and 'b' with a period in between. Below the code, the execution commands are listed: 'javac Test.java' and 'java Test TRUE null'. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current line is 46, column 1, with 99 characters, 70 lines, and the file is in PC ANSI encoding.

123 .. True

123 .. True



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String s1="123";
6         String s2="TRUE";
7         Integer i1=Integer.parseInt(s1);
8         Boolean b1= Boolean.parseBoolean(s2);
9         System.out.println(i1+".."+b1);
10
11         int i2= Integer.valueOf(s1);
12         boolean b2=Boolean.valueOf(s2);
13         System.out.println(i2+".."+b2);
14     }
15 }
```