Java — Basic

↳ 3 Major Syntax of Java :-

① { } → The curly braces marks the beginning and end of a block of code. Ex:- page.
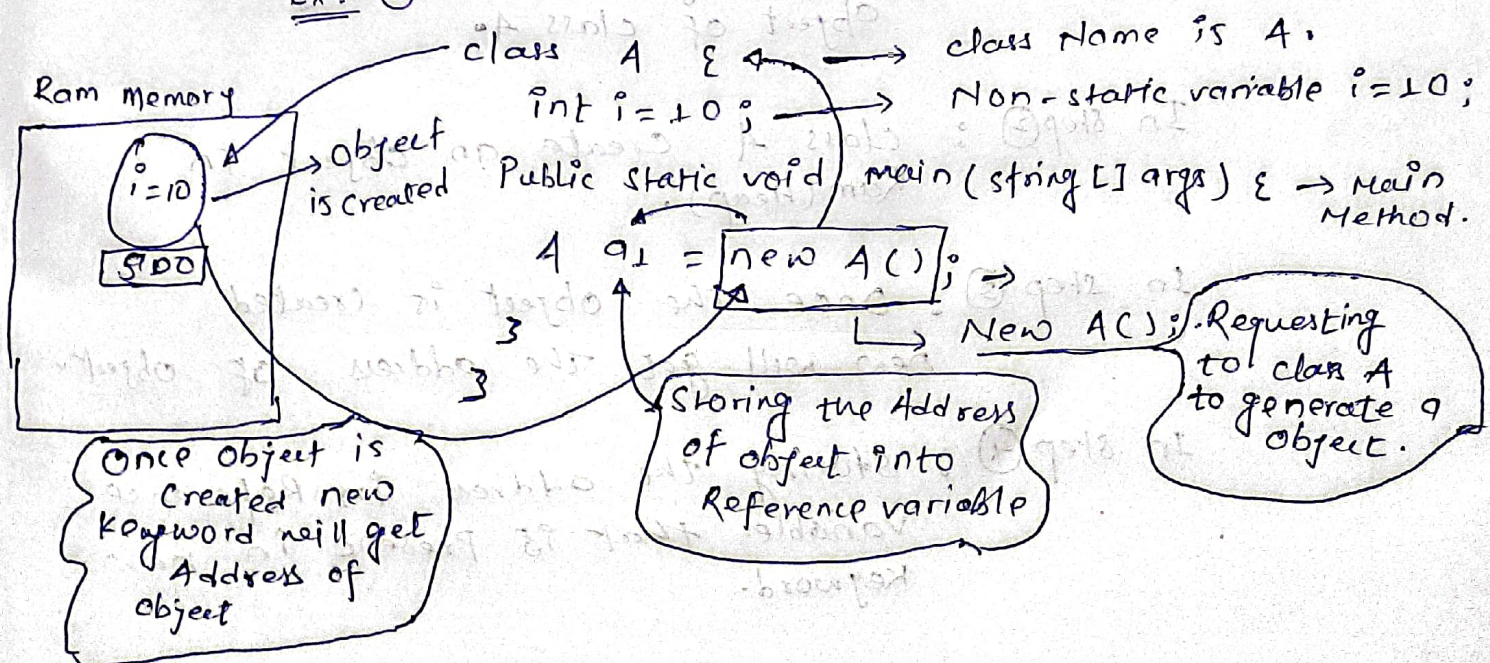
② ( )

③ ; → Full stop.

↳ class :- class is a factory that generates objects for us whenever it receives a request from "new" keyword.

Syntax :-

class className ⓔ ← beginning of class

ⓑ ← end of class.

↳ **New keyword :-**

↳ it helps us to send a request to the class to create an object.

Ex:- ①

Ram memory

class A ⓔ ← → class Name is A.

int i = 10; → Non-static variable i = 10;

→ object is created   Public static void main (string [] args) ⓔ → Main Method.

A a1 = new A(); →

3

New A(); Requesting to class A to generate a object.

Storing the Address of object into Reference variable

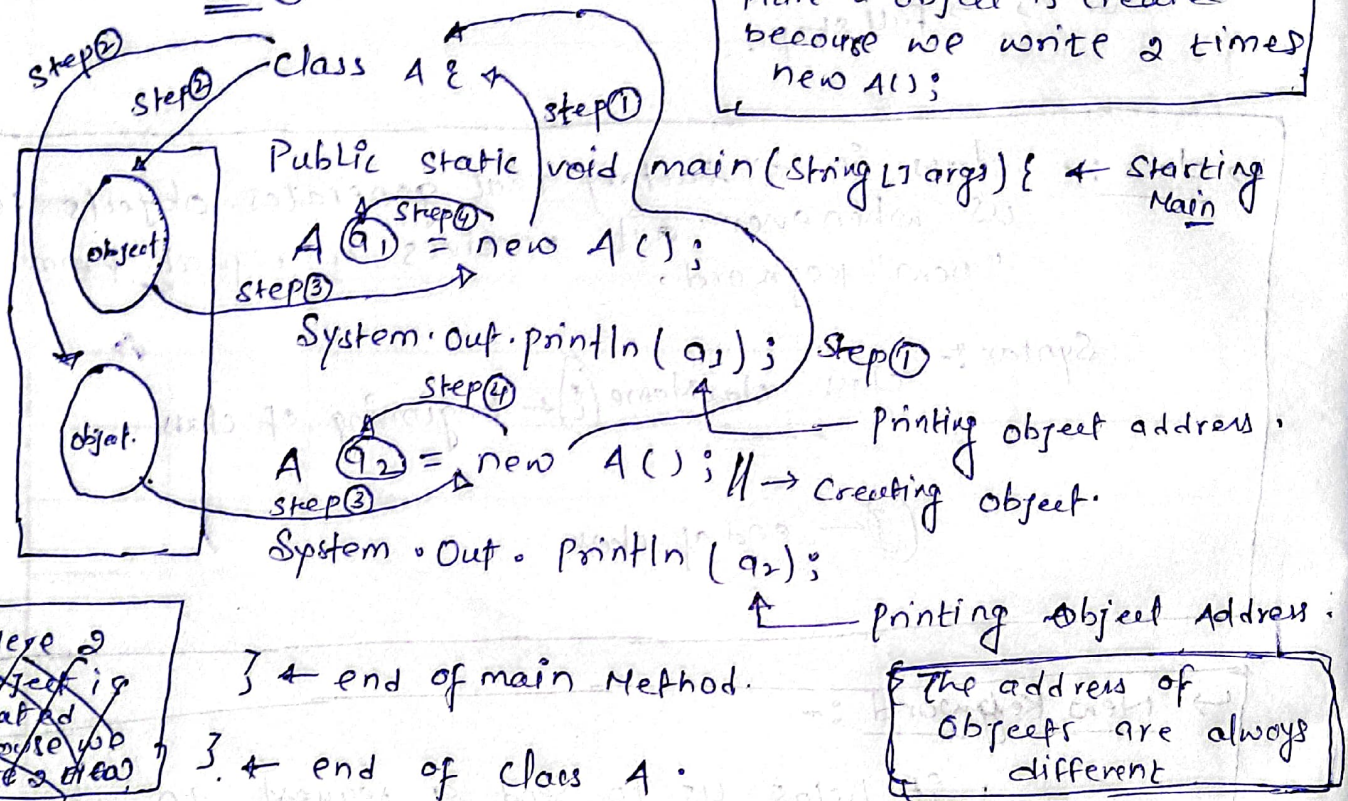Once object is created new keyword will get Address of object

- Once the class create an object new keyword will get the Address of the object and Store that in reference variable.

Ex :- ①

Syntax :- [new className () ;]

Ex :- ②

```
Class A {

    Public static void main (String [] args) {    ← Starting Main
                    Step④
        A a₁ = new A();
    Step③

        System.out.println (a₁);   Step①

        Step④
        A a₂ = new A(); // → Creating object.
    Step③
        System.out.println (a₂);

    } ← end of main Method.

3. ← end of class A.
```

step②
step②

object

objet.

Here 2 object is created because we write 2 times new A();

← Printing object address

← printing object Address.

Here 2 Object is created because we write 2 times

The address of Objects are always different

In step ① : Requesting to class plz give me Object of class A.

In step ② : class A create an object in Ram (Heap).

In step ③ : Once the object is created new will get the address of object.

In step ④ : Storing the address in Reference variable that is present in new Keyword.

↳ object :– object is an Instance of class.
or
object is an baby of class.