

Object Orientated Programming VIVA

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Q1. What is keyword static in JAVA?

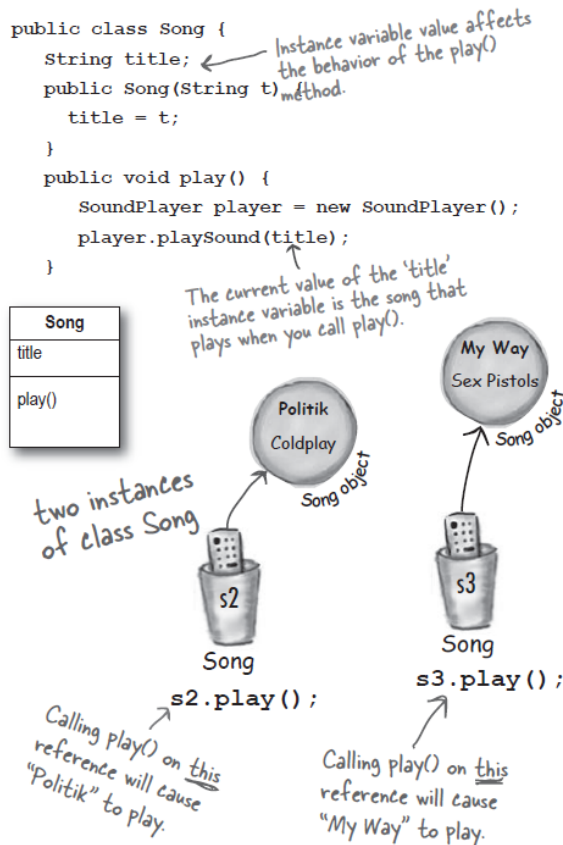
Answer I have given :-

The static keyword in Java is used for memory management mainly. We can apply static keyword with variables, methods, blocks and nested classes. The static keyword belongs to the class than an instance(object) of the class.

ANSWER WHICH I HAVE COME ACROSS:-

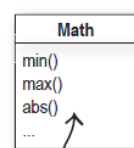
The keyword static lets a method run without any instance of the class. A static method means "behaviour not dependent on an instance variable, so no instance/object is required. Just the class."

regular (non-static) method



static method

```
public static int min(int a, int b) {
    //returns the lesser of a and b
}
```



No instance variables. The method behavior doesn't change with instance variable state.

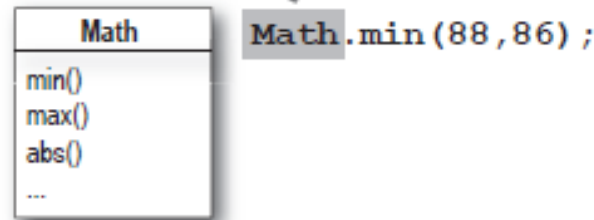
Math.min(42, 36);

Use the Class name, rather than a reference variable name.

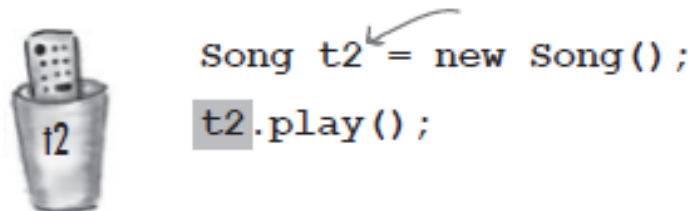


NO OBJECTS!!
Absolutely NO OBJECTS anywhere in this picture!

Call a static method using a class name



Call a non-static method using a reference variable name



From above picture it can be seen that an object is being created and then called in non-static method .

In case of static method no objects or instance are being created and we use the name of class for calling function.

Advantages of static variable

It makes your program memory efficient (i.e., it saves memory).

EXAMPLE

Suppose there are 500 students in my college, now all instance data members will get memory each time when the object is created. All students have its unique roll no. and name, so instance data member is good in such case. Here, "college" refers to the common property of all objects. If we make it static, this field will get the memory only once.

Common Doubt

Q: I could swear I've seen code that calls a static method using a reference variable instead of the class name.

A: You *can* do that, but as your mother always told you, "Just because it's legal doesn't mean it's good." Although it *works* to call a static method using any instance of the class, it makes for misleading (less-readable) code. You *can* say,

```
Duck d = new Duck();  
String[] s = {};  
d.main(s);
```

This code is legal, but the compiler just resolves it back to the real class anyway ("OK, *d* is of type Duck, and `main()` is static, so I'll call the static `main()` in class Duck"). In other words, using *d* to invoke `main()` doesn't imply that `main()` will have any special knowledge of the object that *d* is referencing. It's just an alternate way to invoke a static method, but the method is still static!