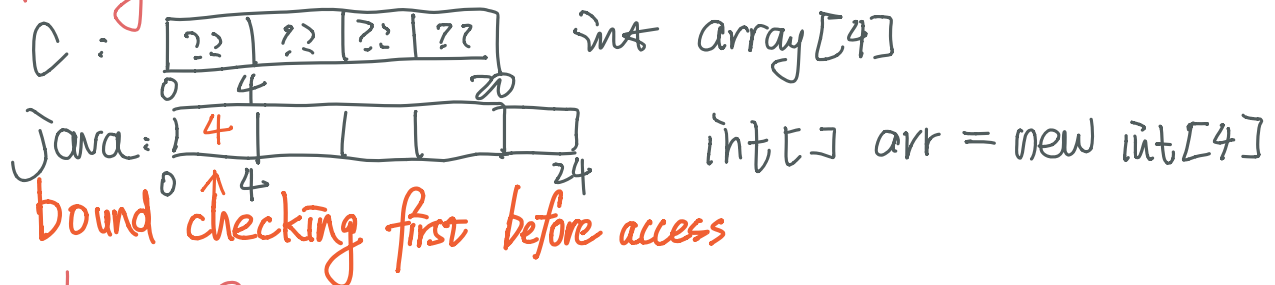
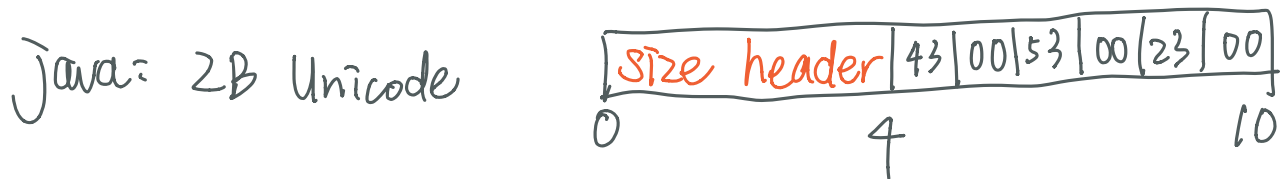
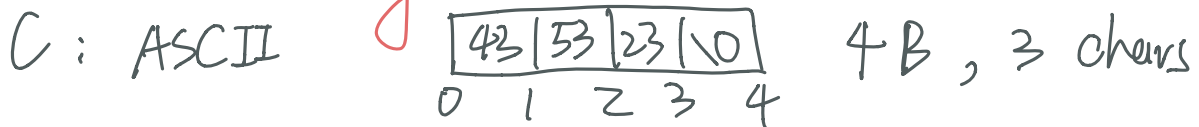


## Data in Java:

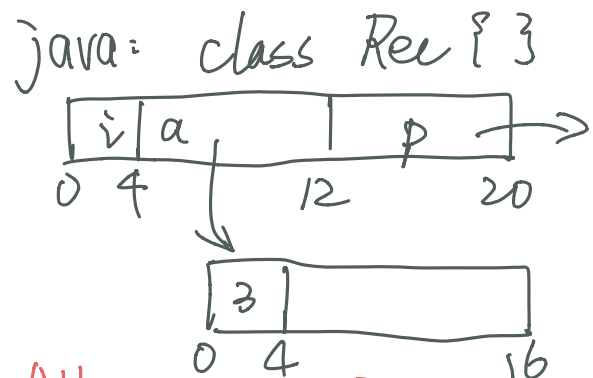
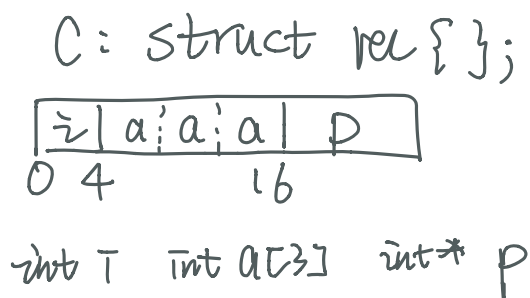
- pointers → references, more constrained.
- Java's portability-guarantee fixes the size of all types
- No unsigned types → no conversion pitfalls
- null typically represented as "0", can't tell.
- Arrays:



- chars & string



- Objects:



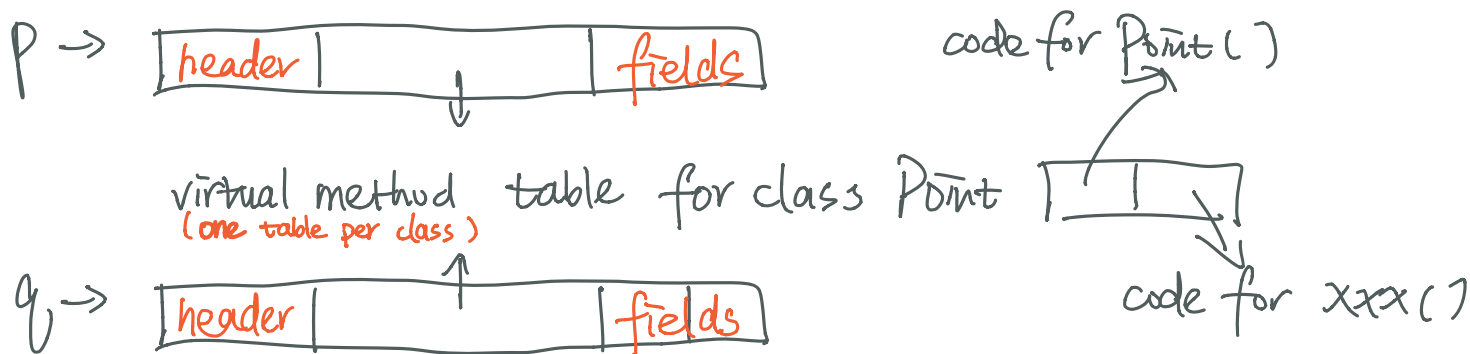
- we have "→" and "."
- pointer can point to both start and intermediate part of memory

- All non-primitive vars are references to objects.
- ★ No Java fields need more than 8 B.
- references in Java only point to START of the object.

- casting in C changes dereference and arithmetic behavior

- Type-safe casting in java can only cast compatible object references based on class hierarchy

## Java Objects and Method Dispatch:



- ❖ **When we call `new`:** allocate space for object (data fields and references), initialize to zero/null, and run constructor method

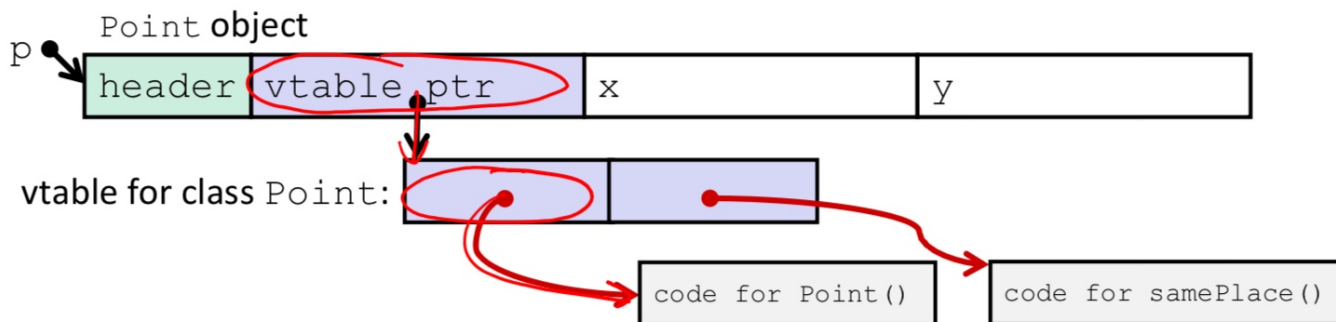
### Java:

```
Point p = new Point();
```

### C pseudo-translation:

```
Point* p = calloc(1, sizeof(Point));
p->header = ...; // set up header (somehow)
p->vtable = &Point_vtable; } run the constructor
p->vtable[0](p);
```

*Zero out object data*



- subclassing:

3D point



when referring to "this" → in C: `p → vtable[i](p, other)`  
(use `p → vtable`)

*(if override, point to new code)*

*old method p → new code*

# Practice Question

- ❖ Assume: 64-bit pointers and that a Java object header is 8 B
- ❖ What are the sizes of the things being pointed at by `ptr_c` (32 B) and `ptr_j`? (44 B)

```
struct c {
    int i;
    char s[3];
    int a[3];
    struct c *p;
};
struct c* ptr_c;
```

*Handwritten notes:*  
 K = 4  
 1 (for char s[3])  
 4 (for int a[3])  
 8 (for struct c \*p)  
 K<sub>max</sub> = 8  
 } internal frag  
 } external frag

```
class jobj {
    int i;
    String s = "hi";
    int[] a = new int[3];
    jobj p;
};
jobj ptr_j = new jobj();
```

*Handwritten note:*  
 no explicit methods, but still inherits constructor & methods from Object class

