Variables - 2

Non-Primitive / Reference data types

- 1. Class
 - Whenever we use 'new' keyword, we are creating new object in Heap
 - object created from Class is reference to the actual Heap memory

2. String

- Inside Heap memory we have 'string constant pool'.
- Whenever new string is created, it first checks 'string constant pool' for same literal, if present newly created string object will point to same literal.
- When we use 'new' keyword, it is not considered string literal, it created another String object inside Heap and referenced to this object and not to string constant pool.
- == , checks whether variables refer to same memory in Heap
- o .equals() checks value inside that memory
- Strings are immutable once created they cannot be changed, if literal not present in 'string constant pool', new string literal will be created.
 - old string literal will still be there, just reference is changed

3. Interface

- 'interface' keyword
- when some class implements 'interface' it has to override that interface methods
- An class which implements an interface, can store objects references of its own name or its parent implements interface
- o An object of an interface cannot be created interface only defines blueprint not implementation
- o default value = 0

4. Array

- new int [6] | {0,9,0} in Heap
- In java there is no concept of pointers
- In java everything is pass by value not pass by reference
- · everything achieved in C with pointers, can be achieved with reference in Java

1. Wrapper Class

- AutoBoxing
 - int a = 10;
 - Integer n = a; (primitive to wrapper class)
- Unboxing

classes.

- Integer x = 20;
- int n = x; (wrapper class to primitive)
- For each primitive type, we have their respective Reference type in Java (wrapper class)
- o if we want to pass primitive data type as Reference data type we can wrap them inside wrappe
- Collections work on only reference data type

- 2. Constant Variable read only
 - o 'static final' keyword cannot be changed afterwards
 - o name must be Capital