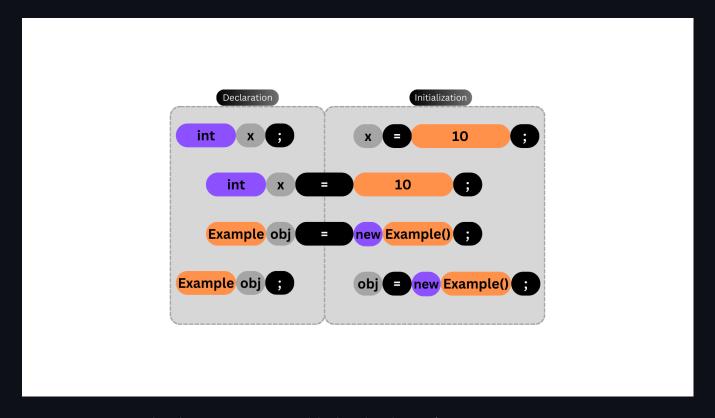
Variables

- A variable is an identifier associated with a memory location where data can be stored, retrieved, and modified during program execution.
 - Both value and object are considered data.
- Literal: A constant value assigned to a variable.
- A variable consists of two parts:
 - Declaration
 - Initialization



- Declaration is mandatory; Initialization is optional.
 - The **JVM** provides *default values* for uninitialized variables.

Default Value

• JVM-provided default values for uninitialized variables:

```
1 class DefaultValues {
2   byte byteVal;
3   short shortVal;
4   int intVal;
```

```
long longVal;
        float floatVal;
       double doubleVal;
       char charVal;
       boolean boolVal;
11
12
13
       DefaultValues dv;
       String stringRef;
       System systemRef;
15
       public static void main(String[] args) {
17
            DefaultValues obj = new DefaultValues();
            System.out.println(obj.byteVal + "\n" + obj.shortVal + "\n" +
19
   obj.intVal + "\n" + obj.longVal);
            System.out.println(obj.floatVal + "\n" + obj.doubleVal);
21
            System.out.println(obj.charVal);
22
            System.out.println(obj.boolVal);
23
24
            System.out.println(obj.dv);
            System.out.println(obj.stringRef + "\n" + obj.systemRef);
```

Types of Variables

- Variables are categorized based on where and how they are declared within the class:
 - Non-Static Variable
 - Static Variable
 - Local Variable

Non-Static Variable

- Values depend on the object context.
- Each object has a separate copy.
- Names of non-static variables must be unique.
- Initialization is optional; JVM provides default values.

Declaration

```
class NonStaticVariableExample {
   int instanceValue = 10; // Non-static variable
   public static void main(String[] args) {
   }
}
```

Access

Accessed via object reference:

```
class NonStaticVariableAccess {
   int instanceValue = 10;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      NonStaticVariableAccess obj1 = new NonStaticVariableAccess();
      NonStaticVariableAccess obj2 = new NonStaticVariableAccess();
      System.out.println(obj1.instanceValue + " " +
      obj2.instanceValue);
      obj1.instanceValue = 99;
      obj2.instanceValue = -99;
      System.out.println(obj1.instanceValue + " " +
      obj2.instanceValue);
    }
}
```

Storage Area

• Stored in **Heap Memory**.

Memory Allocation

Occurs at run-time, after object creation.

Static Variable

- Value remains common across all objects.
- Each object shares a single copy.
- Static and non-static variables cannot share the same name.

• Initialization is **optional**; JVM provides default values.

Declaration

```
1 class StaticVariableExample {
2    static int staticValue1 = 10;
3    static int staticValue2 = 20;
4    public static void main(String[] args) {
5    }
6 }
```

Access

- Accessed in three ways:
 - Directly
 - Using class name (Recommended)
 - Using object reference

Storage Area

Initially in the Method Area, then moved to Heap Memory.

Memory Allocation

Occurs at class loading time.

Local Variable

- Temporary variable; destroyed after the execution scope ends.
- Names of local and non-static/static variables can be the same, but local variables have higher precedence.
- Initialization is mandatory before use.

```
class ShadowingExample {
   static int globalValue = 100;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int globalValue = 10;
      System.out.println(globalValue); // 10
      System.out.println(ShadowingExample.globalValue); // 100
   }
}
```

```
class LocalVariableDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int x, y;
      y = 10;
      System.out.println(y);
   }
}
```

Declaration

Declared within methods or blocks inside the class.

```
class LocalVariableDeclaration {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int localVar = 10; // Local Variable
   }
}
```

Access

• Accessed directly:

```
1 class LocalVariableAccess {
2    public static void main(String[] args) {
3        int localValue = 10;
4        System.out.println(localValue);
5    }
6 }
```

Storage Area

• Stored in **Stack Memory**.

Memory Allocation

• Allocated during method/code block execution.