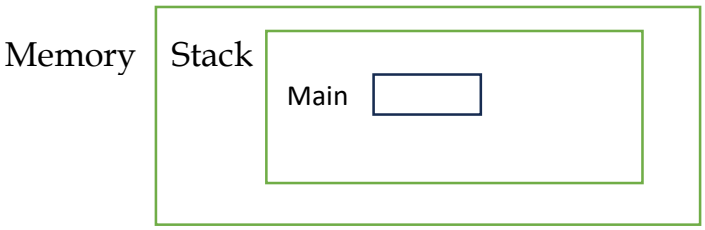
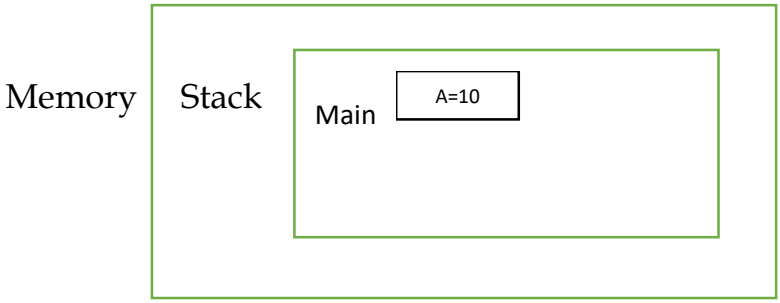
Explanation:

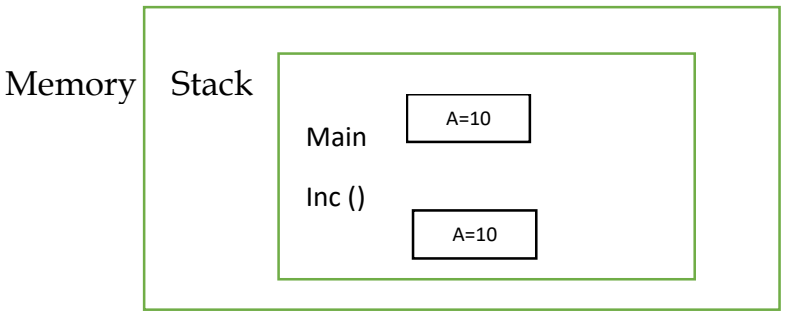
- Memory has lot of space and it will allocate some space for the main method.



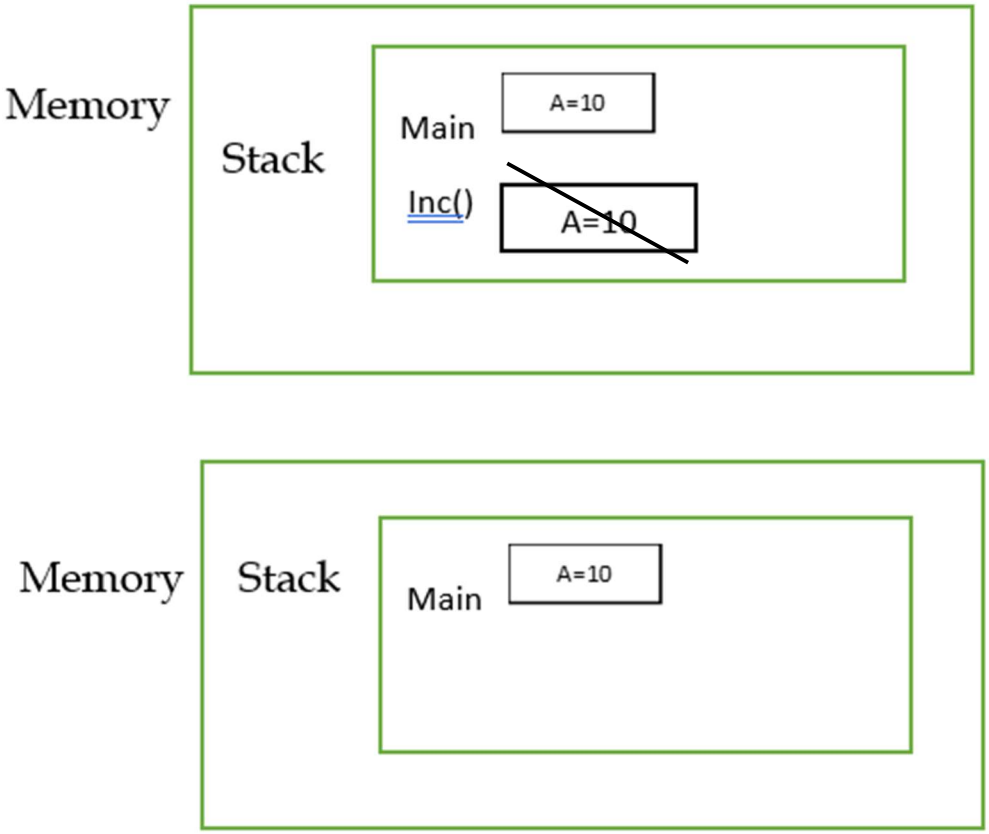
- If we declare a method it will go into that memory allocated for main.



- Main is a separate method and we are calling inc() method which is a separate method.
- JVM will allocate some space in stack for the new method.



- So, if we pass the value in the method parameter it will take a copy of the value in the Inc () parameter (int a)
- We are using same variable name in both main and Inc () but both variables doesn't share same memory locations. Both methods are using different memory locations.
- So, if we make any changes inside the Inc () method it will change the value only in that memory location and exit the method.
- When, we call the inc(), since the inc() has already completed it's work the automatic garbage collector which is in the jvm will de-allocate the memory space for the inc() method.



- Hence, when we print the value of a, it will print the value of a which is in the main memory and results in no change of values.