

Today's Agenda :-

→ Stack vs heap memory

→ Classes

→ Objects

→ Constructor

→ this keyword

Today's Quote :-

What's the most important step
a person can take?

→ The next step.

```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        fun();

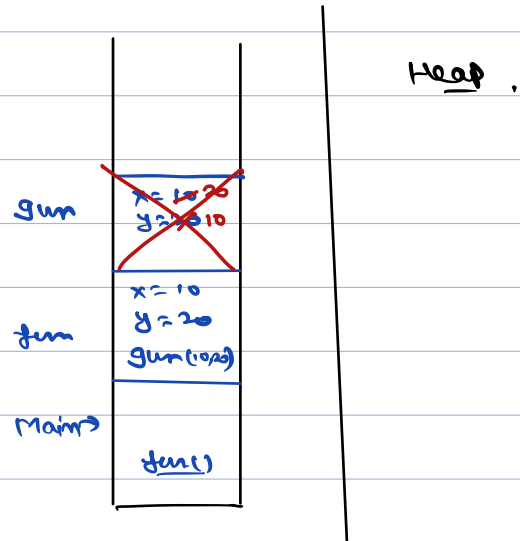
        // Quiz 1)

        public static void fun(){
            int x = 10;
            int y = 20;
            gun(x,y);
            System.out.println(x+" "+y);
        }

        public static void gun(int x, int y){
            int temp = x;
            x = y;
            y = temp;
            // System.out.println(x+" "+y);
        }
    }
}

```

2 memory areas :-



```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        fun();
    }

    public static void fun(){
        int[] arr = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
        gun(arr);
        System.out.println(arr[0]);
    }

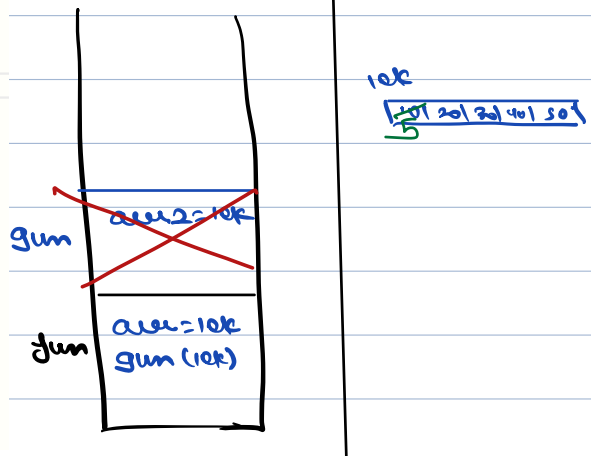
    public static void gun(int[] arr2){
        arr2[0] = 5;
        // System.out.println(arr2[0]);
    }
}

```

*int[] arr = new int[5]
arr[0] = 10
arr[1] = 20
...*

Stack

Heap



new → heap.

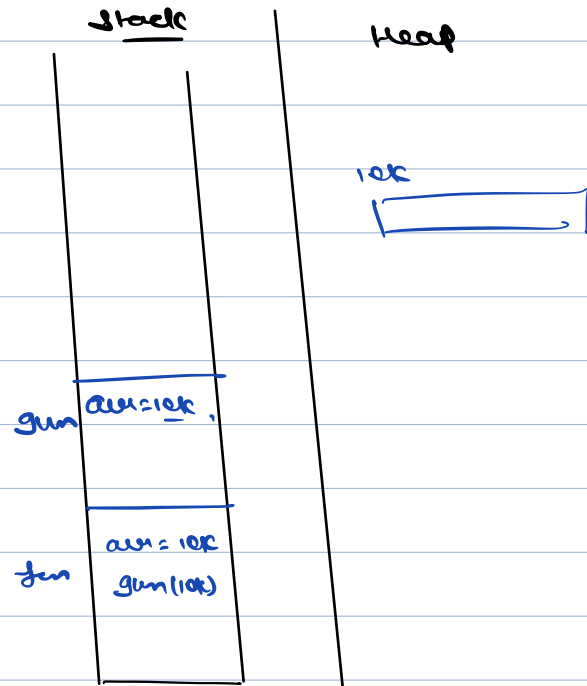
```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        fun();
    }

    public static void fun(){
        int[] arr = {10,20,30,40,50};
        gun(arr);
        System.out.println(arr[0]);
    }

    public static void gun(int[] arr){
        arr[0] = 5;
        // System.out.println(arr2[0]);
    }
}

```

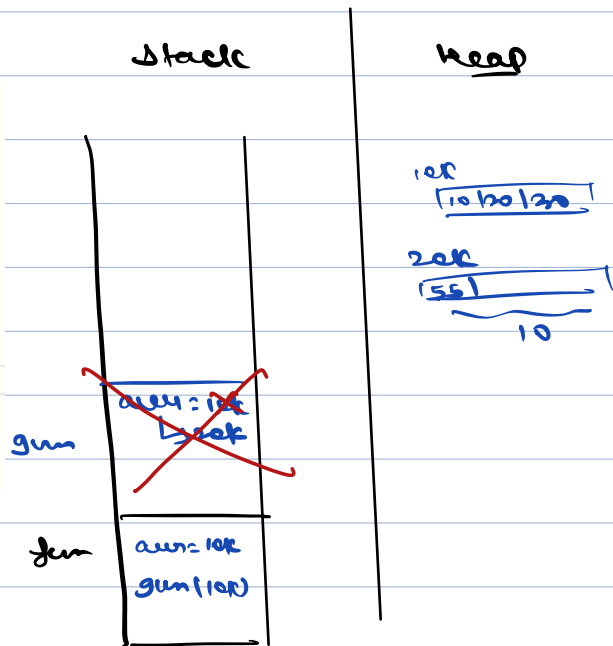


```

public static void fun(){
    int[] arr = {10,20,30,40,50};
    gun(arr);
    System.out.println(arr[0]);
}

public static void gun(int[] arr){
    arr = new arr int[10];
    arr[0] = 55;
}

```



Class \Rightarrow Blueprint of an Object.

Object \rightarrow It's an instance of a class.

<u>Students</u> :-	Name
↓	Age
<u>50</u>	Psp

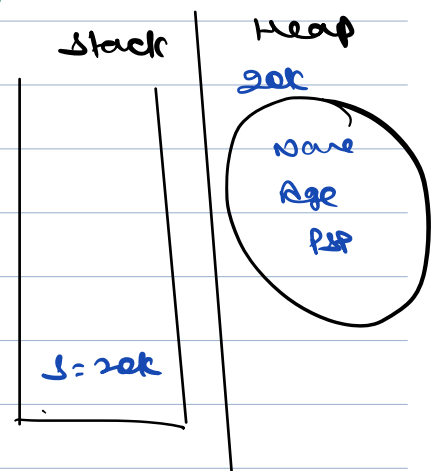
String[50] name;	\rightarrow	name[0]
int[50] Age;	\rightarrow	Age[0]
int[50] Psp;	\rightarrow	Psp[0]

we can create our own data type,
which we call class.

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int Age;  
    int Psp;  
}
```

Template,

Student s = new Student();

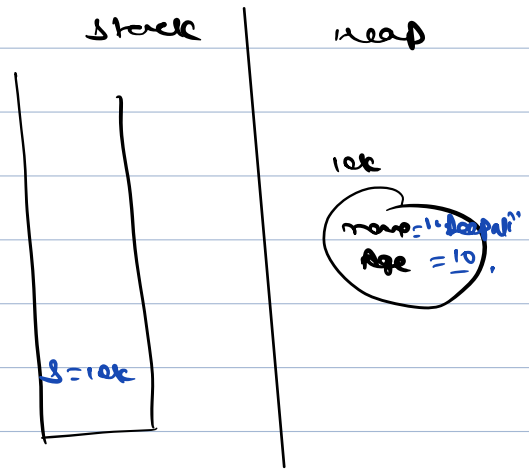


```

class Student {
    String name;
    int age;
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student();
        s.name = "Deepak";
        s.age = 10;
        System.out.println(s.name);
        System.out.println(s.age);
    }
}

```

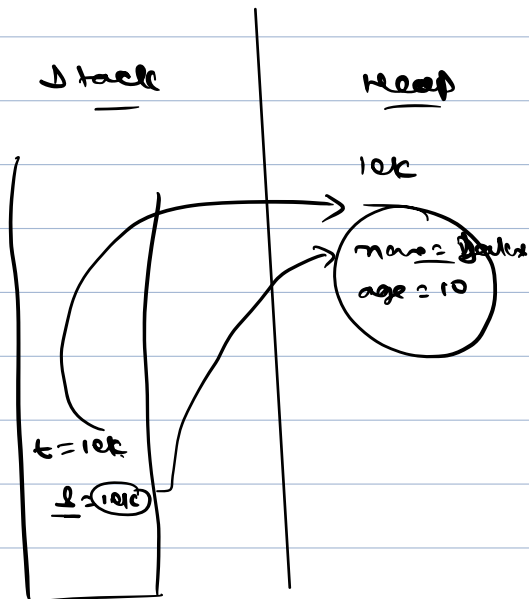


```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student();
        s.name = "Deepak";
        s.age = 10;
        Student t = s;
        t.name = "Saket";

        System.out.println(s.name);
        // System.out.println(s.age);
    }
}

```



int a

```

class Student{
    String name;
    int age;

    // constructor -> function
    Student(){
        name = "TestUser";
        age = 100;
    }
}

```

name must be here as class name.

It has no return type

Constructor

↓
It is a function, used to initialize data members of a class.

Student s = new Student()

you don't call it, as soon as object is created it is

↓
instantiated

called.

```

class Student{
    String name;
    int age;

    // constructor -> function
    Student(){
        name = "TestUser";
        age = 100;
    }

    // Parameterised constructor
    Student(String a, int b){
        name = a;
        age = b;
    }
}

```

```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student("Deepak", 10);

        Student t = new Student();
        t.name = "Saket";
        t.age = 40;

        System.out.println(s.name);
        System.out.println(s.age);
    }
}

```

```

class Student{
    String name;
    int age;

    // constructor -> function
    Student(){...
}

    // Parameterised constructor
    Student(String a, int b){...
}

    public void incrementAge(){
        age+=10;
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student("Deepak", 10);
        Student temp = new Student();
        // System.out.println(temp.name);
        // System.out.println(temp.age);
        s.incrementAge();

        // s.name="Deepak"
        // s.age = 10

        // temp.name="testUser"
        // temp.age=100
    }
}

```

Stack

Heap



20k
name: Deepak
Age = 10
20

30k
name: testUser
Age = 100

Break 10:16 pm - 10:26 pm.

```

class Student {
    String name;
    int age;

    // Parameterised constructor
    Student(String a, int b) {
        this.name = a;
        this.age = b;
    }

    public void updateAge() {
        this.age += 10;
    }
}

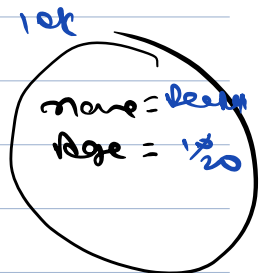
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student("Deepak", 10);
    }
}

```

s.updateAge();

Stack

Heap




```

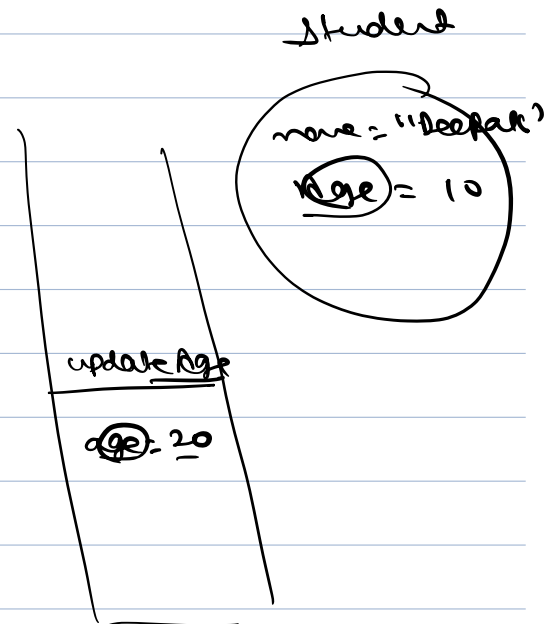
class Student{
    String name;
    int age;

    // Parameterised constructor
    Student(String name, int age){
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
    }

    public void updateAge(int age){
        this.age+=age;
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s = new Student("Deepak", 10);
        s.updateAge(20);
        System.out.println(s.name+" "+s.age);
    }
}

```



- datatype;

```

class Node {
    int data;
    Node next;
    Node(int data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}

```

```

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Node node = new Node(10);
    }
}

```

variable which can store address of node objects.

Heap

10k
data = 10

Node temp = node;

int A;

String B.

temp = 10k
node = 10k

Node kalyan;

→ It can store address of node objects.

Node Pratik;

```

class Node{
    int data;
    Node next; // next is a variable which can store address of
                // Node objects in heap

    Node(int data){
        this.data = data;
    }
}

```

```

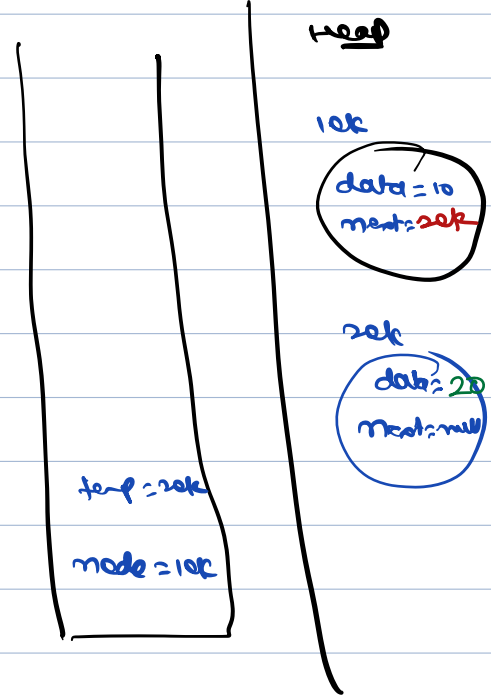
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Node node = new Node(10);
        // node = 10k

        Node temp = new Node(20);
        // temp = 20k

        node.next = temp;

        print ( node.next.data );
    }
}

```



```

class Node{
    int data;
    Node next; // next is a variable which can store address of
                // Node objects in heap

    Node(int data){
        this.data = data;
    }
}

```

```

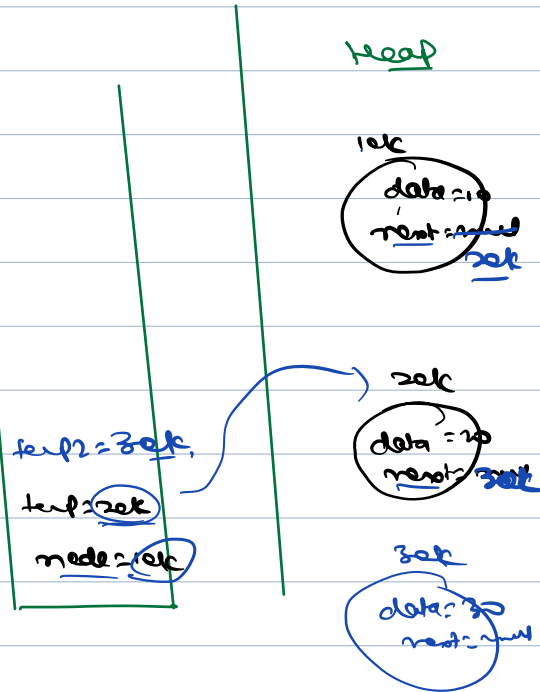
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Node node = new Node(10);
        // node = 10k

        Node temp = new Node(20);
        // temp = 20k

        node.next = temp;
        // System.out.print(node.next.data);
        System.out.println(node.next);
        System.out.println(temp);

        Node temp2 = new Node(30);
        temp.next = temp2;
    }
}

```



node.next.next.data

→ 30

→ 'node.next.next.next.data', → null pointer Exception.

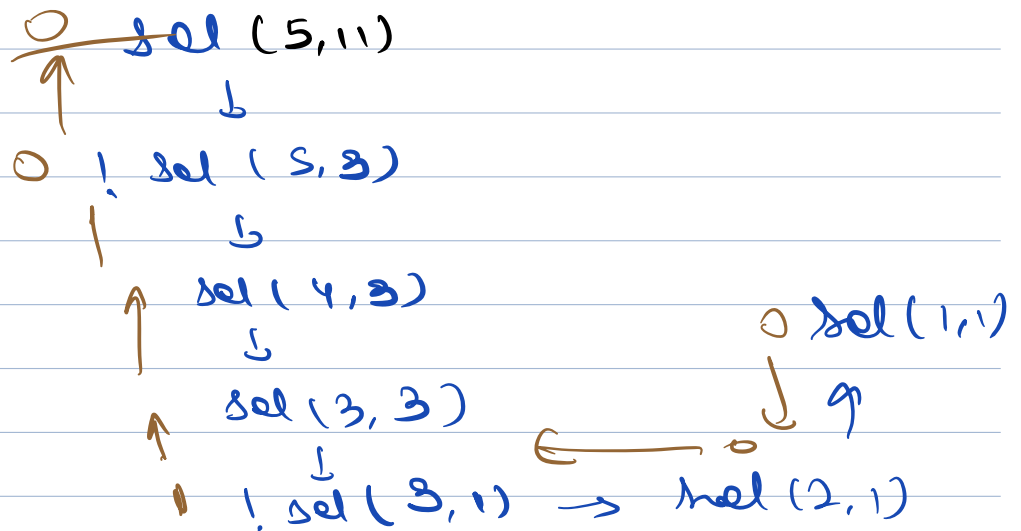
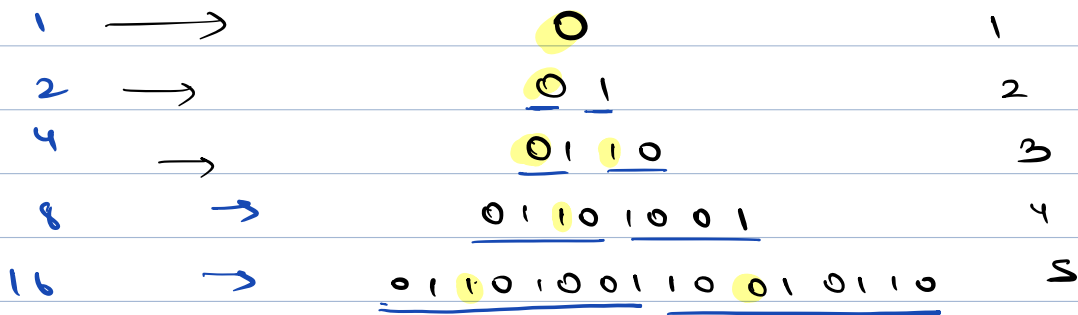
Student 8;

int* arr = new int [10];

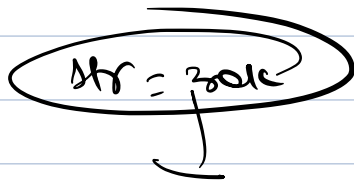
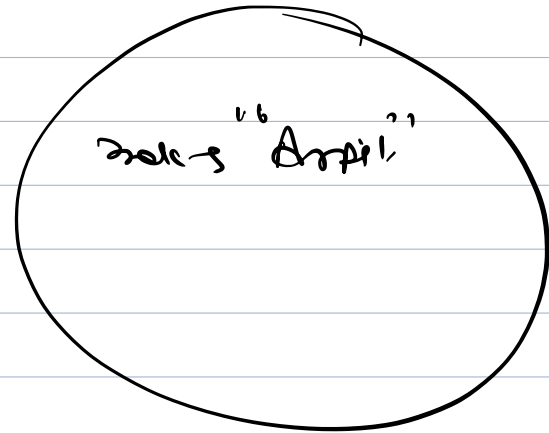
int arr[10]

static

9^{rev-1}



String str = "Aspit"

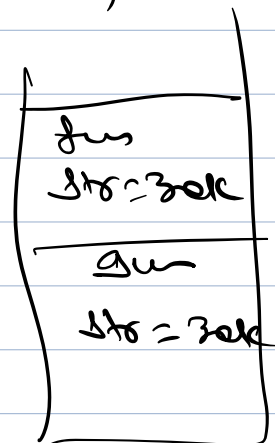


fun

```
String str = "Aspit"  
fun (str);  
print (str);
```

fun

```
str = "a"
```



```
fun ( ) {
```

```

    string str = "Aspit"
    int [] arr = {10, 20}
    fun (str, arr)
    print (str);
    print (arr[0]);
    str2 = str

```

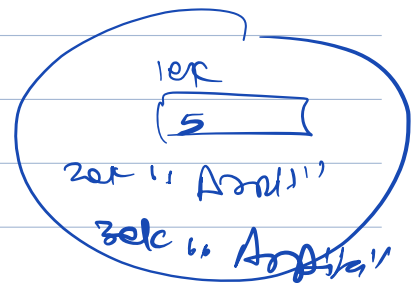
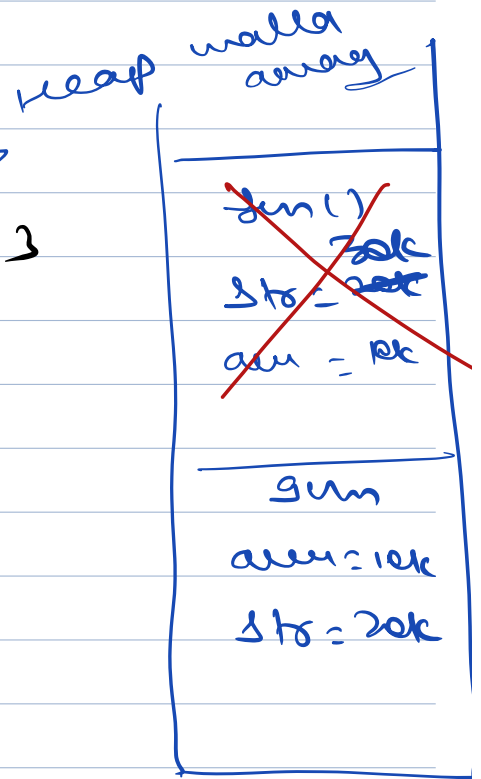
3

```

fun() {
    str = 'a'
    arr[0] = 5

```

}



$$(a + m) + m$$