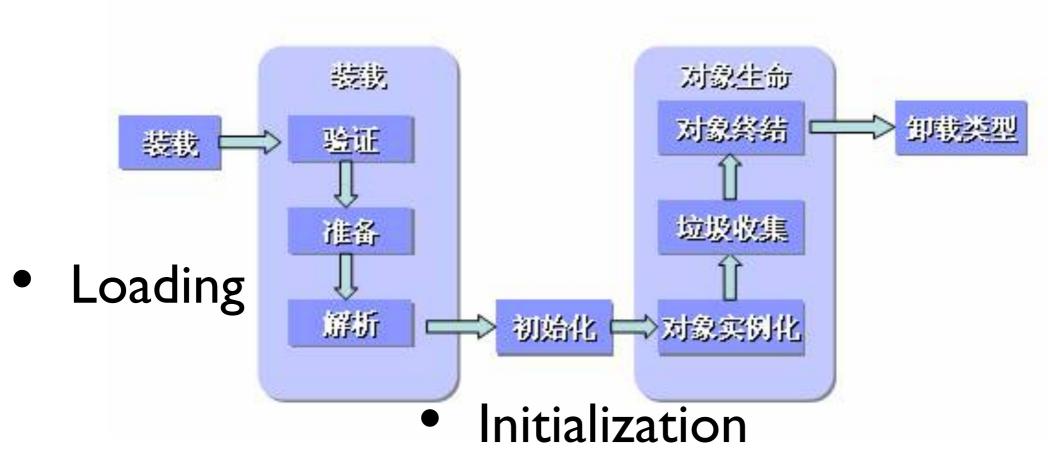


简单类的初始化

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Linking

类生命周期

静态初始化代码块

```
class StaticDemo{
     static {
        int a=1;
        System.out.println("I am a static block!");
```

初始化代码块

```
class ConstructorBlockDemo{
       int a=1;
       System.out.println("I am a constructor
  block!");
```

构造方法

- public class ConstructorDemo{
- public ConstructorDemo(){
- int a=1;
- System.out.println("I am a constructor!");
- }
- }

成员变量

- class FieldDemo{
- int b; //initialized implicitly
- int a=1; //initialized explicitly
- }

对象初始化初步

- 1. 静态变量初始化
- 2. 静态初始化代码块
- 3. 变量和初始化代码块
- 4. 构造方法

同一级别, 按文字顺序

```
public class InitialOrderTest {
                                                           System.out.println(field);
# 静态变量
                                                           System.out.println("初始化块");
  public static String staticField = "静态变量";
                                                         // 构造器
// 变量
  public String field = "变量";
                                                           public InitialOrderTest() {
                                                                                              静态初始化块
// 静态初始化块
                                                              System.out.println("构造器");
  static {
                                                                                              初始化块
                                                                                              构造器
    System.out.println(staticField);
                                                           public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("静态初始化块");
                                                              new InitialOrderTest();
// 初始化块
```

静态域的初始化顺序的示例

public class StaticOrder{ public static int X = 20; public static int Y = 2 * X; static{ • X = 30; public static void main(String[] args){ • System.out.println(Y); //输出40;

```
public class StaticTest {
public static int X = 10;
static {
  X = 30;
public static int Y = X * 2;
public static void main(String[] args) {
  System.out.println(Y); // 输出60
```

```
public class StaticTest {
 //这里和上一段代码的不同在于把静态代码块和静态变量X的赋值这两句代码交换了位置。
  static {
    X = 30;
  public static int X = 10;
  public static int Y = X * 2;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println(Y); // 输出20
```