Bsp. 1

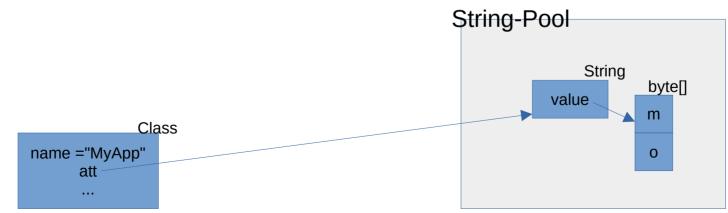
```
Anwendung wird so gestartet:
```

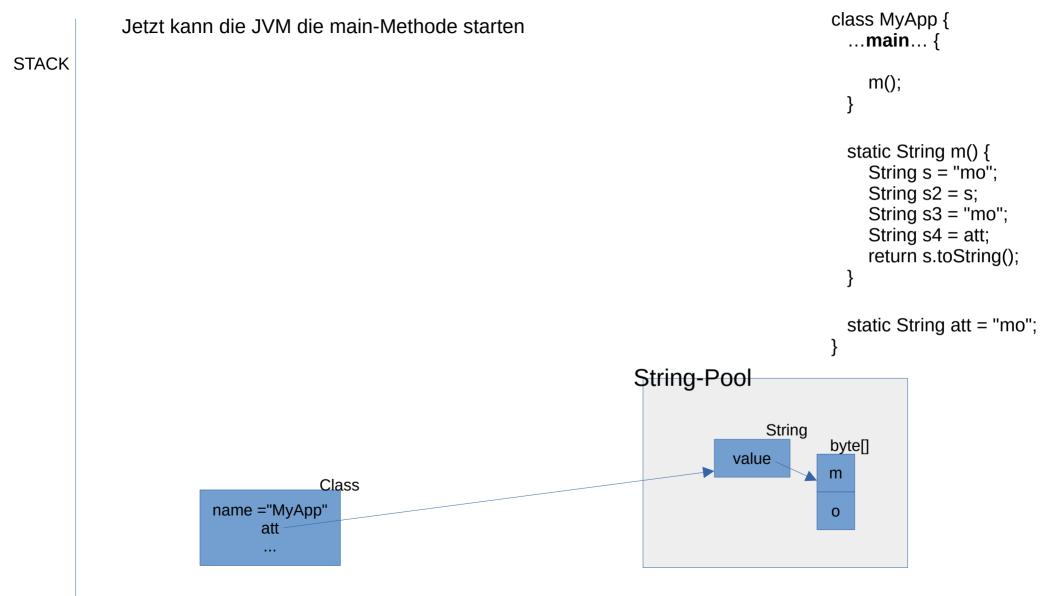
java MyApp

Die JVM lädt die Klasse MyApp. Die JVM erweitert dabei den String-Pool mit den Strings, die aus Literalen der Klasse entstehen. Das Class-Objekt der Klasse MyApp wird auch erzeugt.

```
...main... {
  m();
static String m() {
  String s = "mo";
  String s2 = s;
  String s3 = "mo";
  String s4 = att;
  return s.toString();
static String att = "mo";
```

class MyApp {

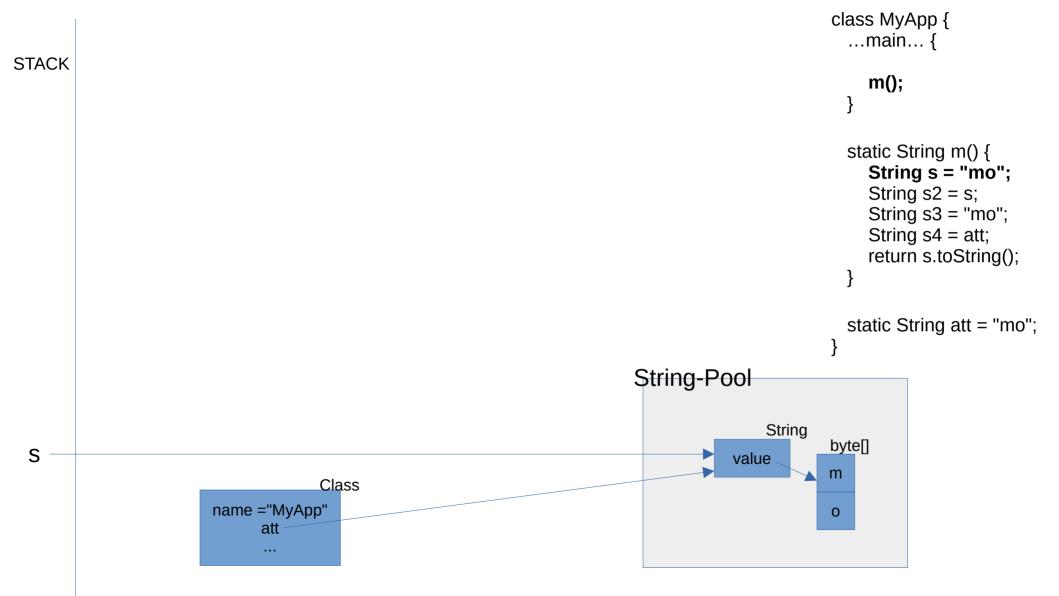


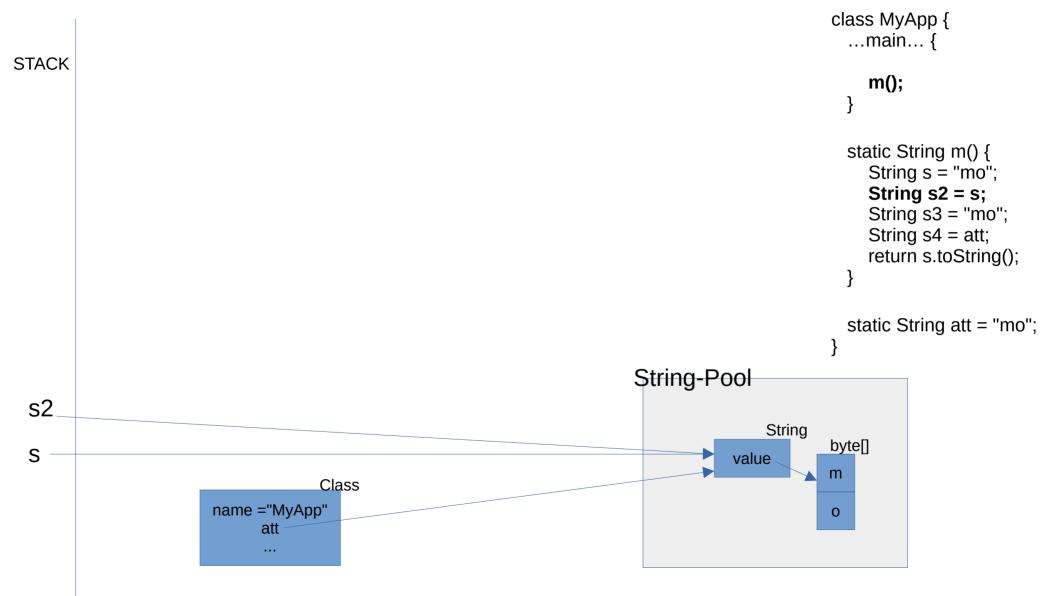


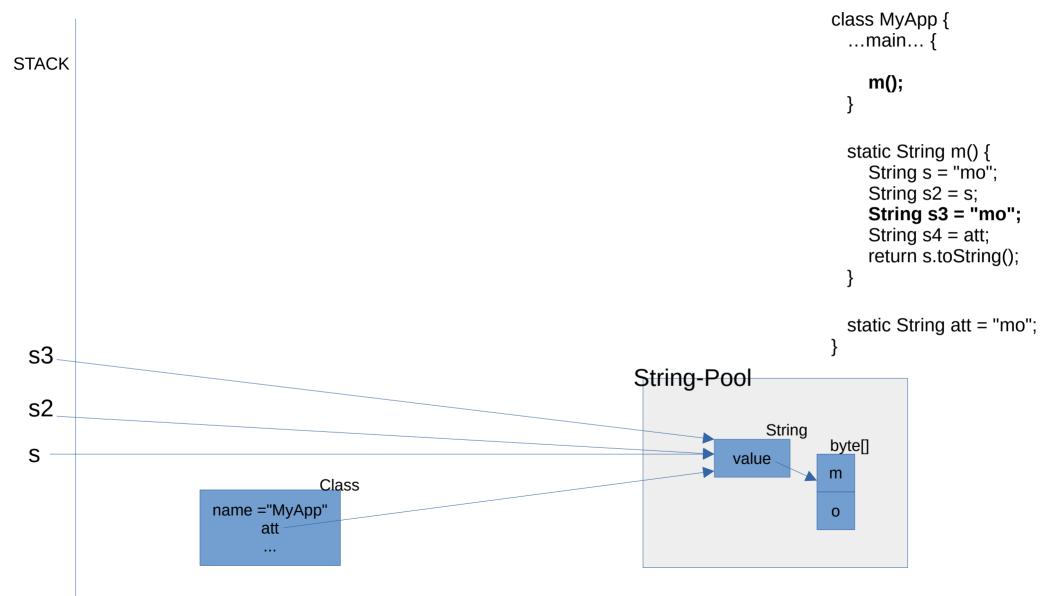
STACK

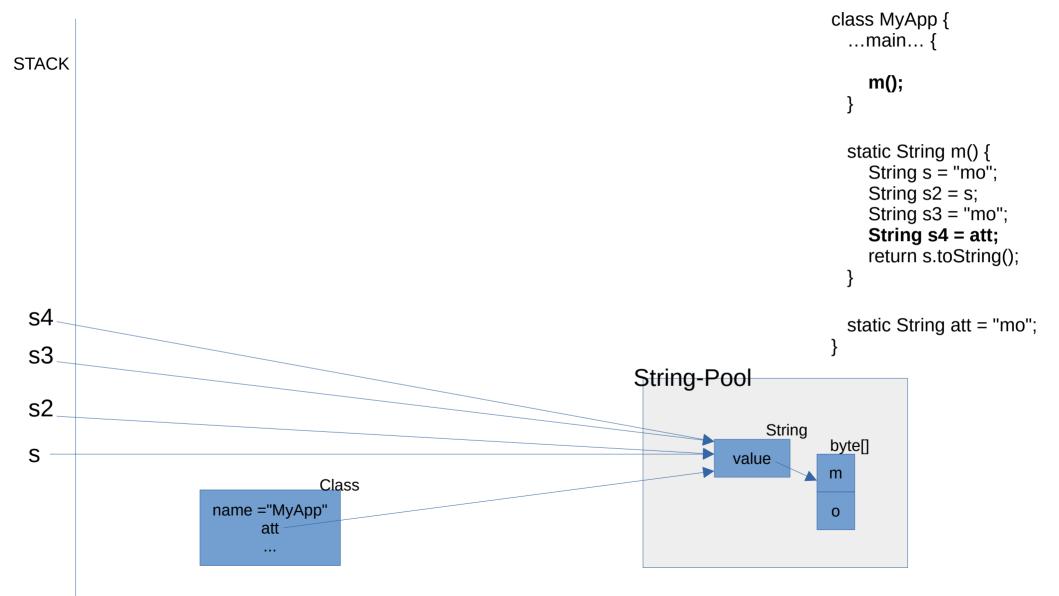
```
...main... {
                                                                                  m();
                                                                                static String n() {
                                                                                  String s = "mo";
                                                                                  String s2 = s;
                                                                                  String s3 = "mo";
                                                                                  String s4 = att;
                                                                                  return s.toString();
                                                                                static String att = "mo";
                                                     String-Pool
                                                                     String
                                                                             byte[]
                                                                 value
                                                                             m
             Class
name ="MyApp"
                                                                              0
      att
```

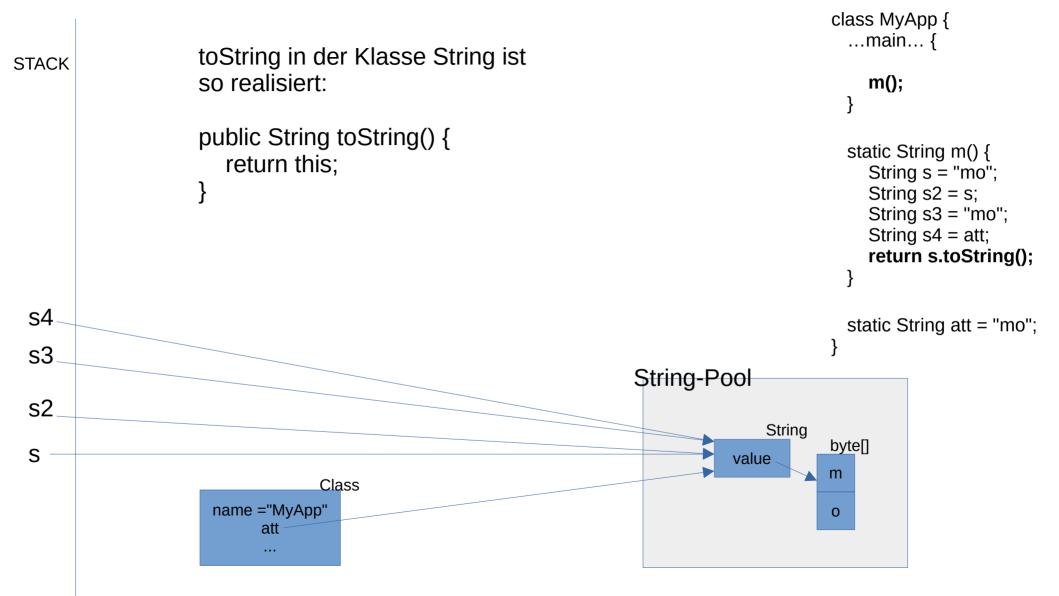
class MyApp {



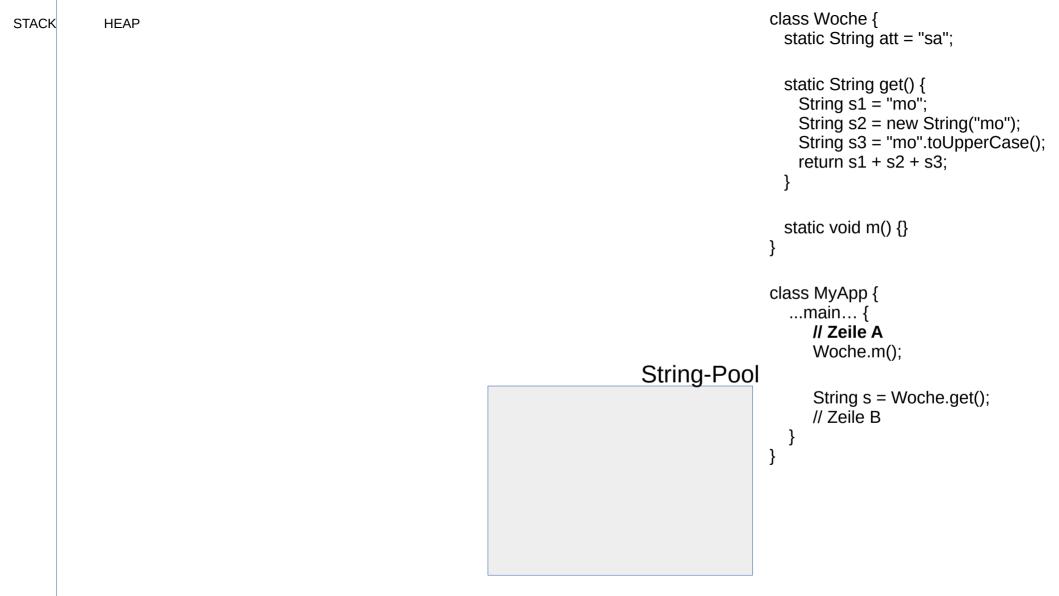








Bsp. 2

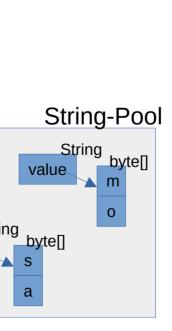


Klasse Woche wird geladen. String-Pool wird mit den Strings aus den Literalen dieser Klasse vervollständigt.

Class

name ="Woche" att

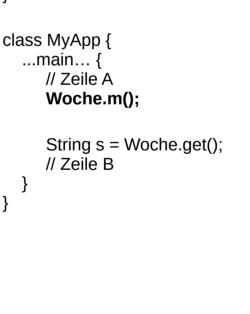
Nachdem das Class-Objekt für die Klasse Woche erzeugt wurde (Klasse Woche wurde geladen), startet die Methode m()

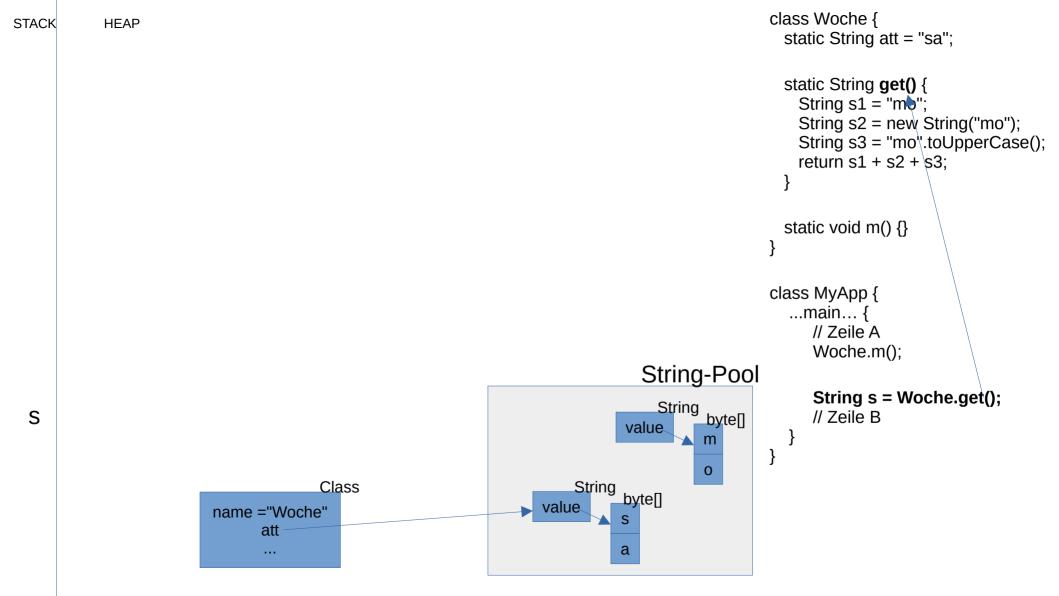


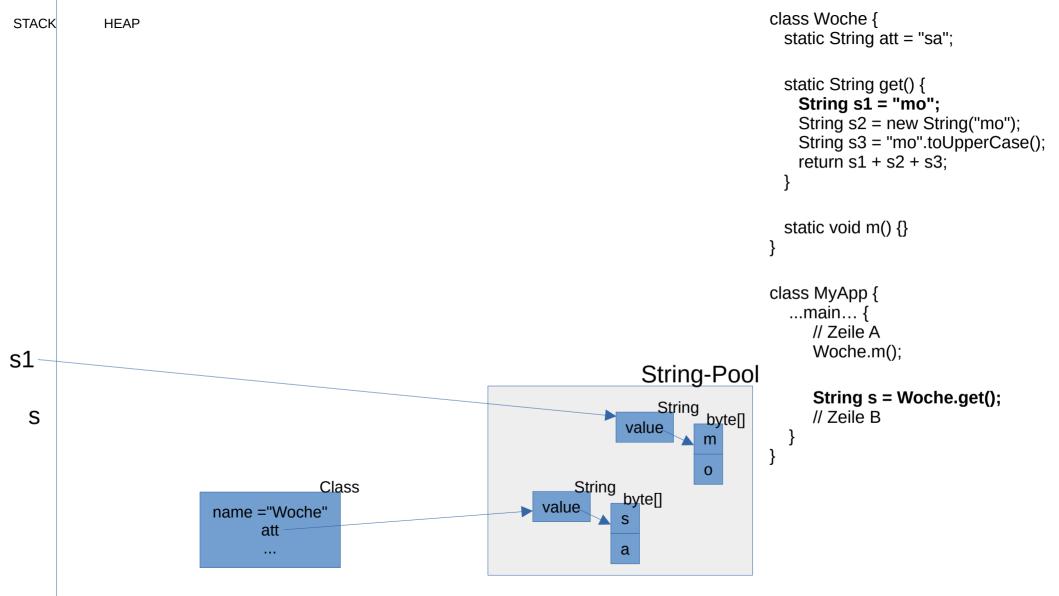
```
static String get() {
   String s1 = "mo";
   String s2 = new String("mo");
   String s3 = "mo".toUpperCase();
   return s1 + s2 + s3;
}
static void m() {}
```

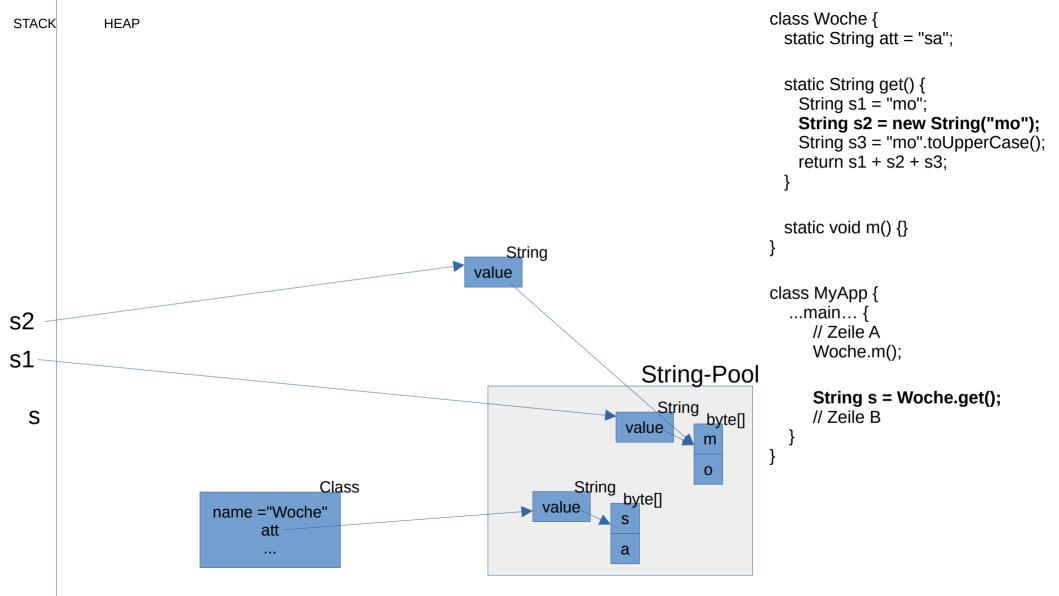
class Woche {

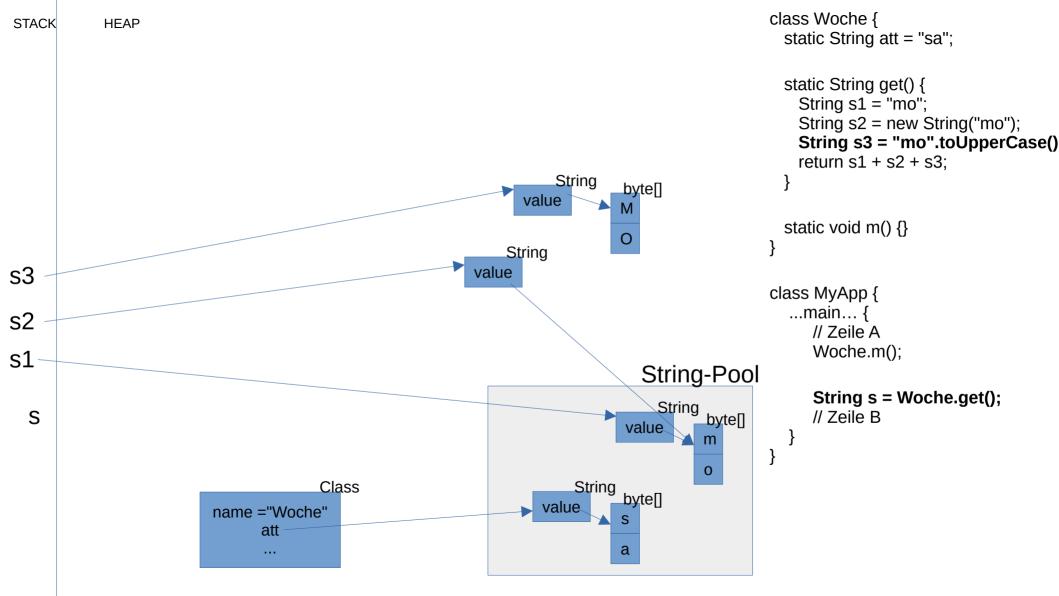
static String att = "sa";

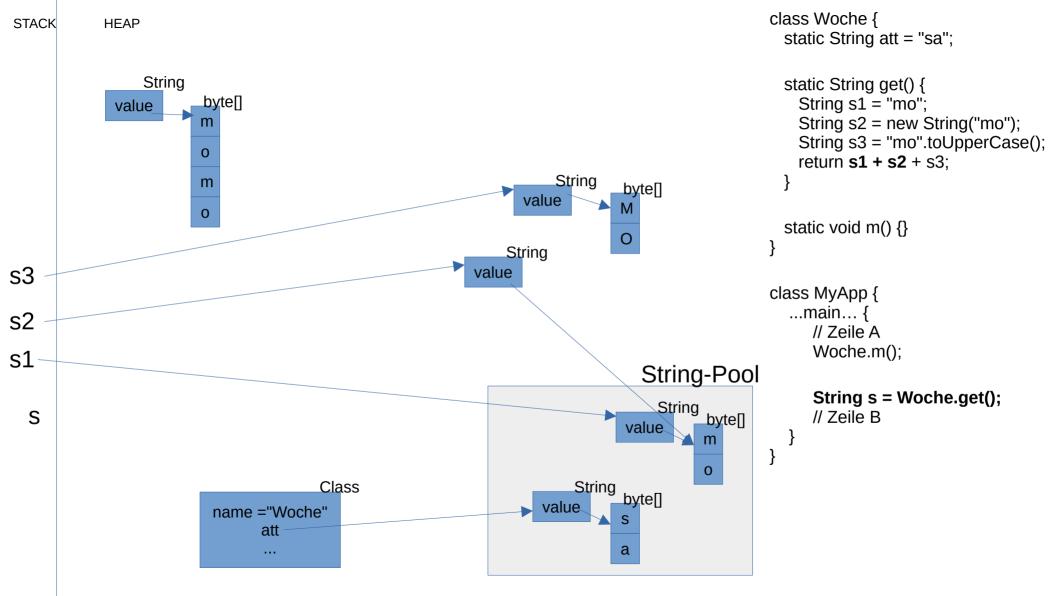


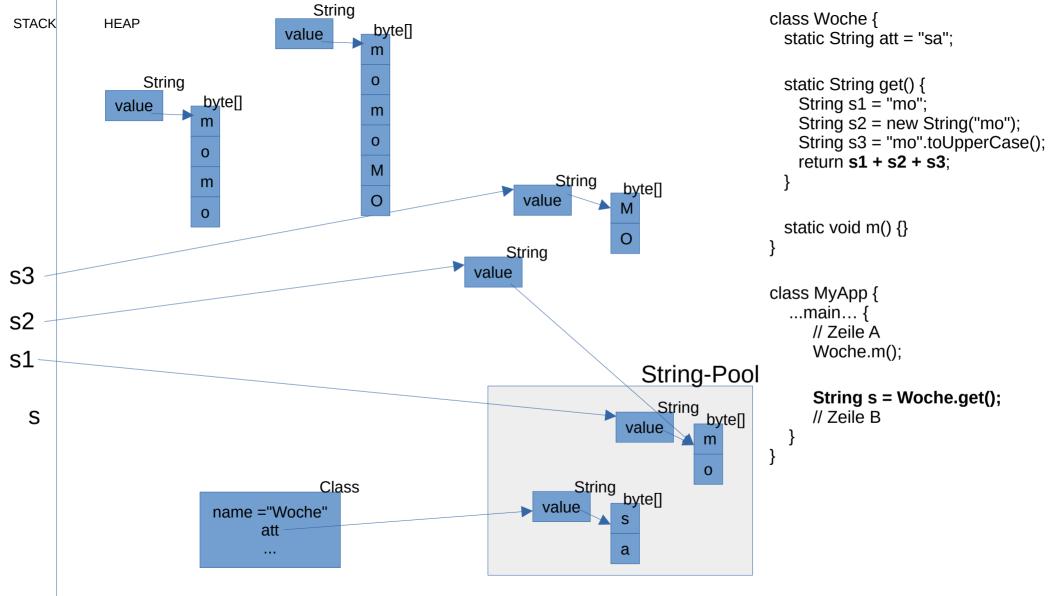


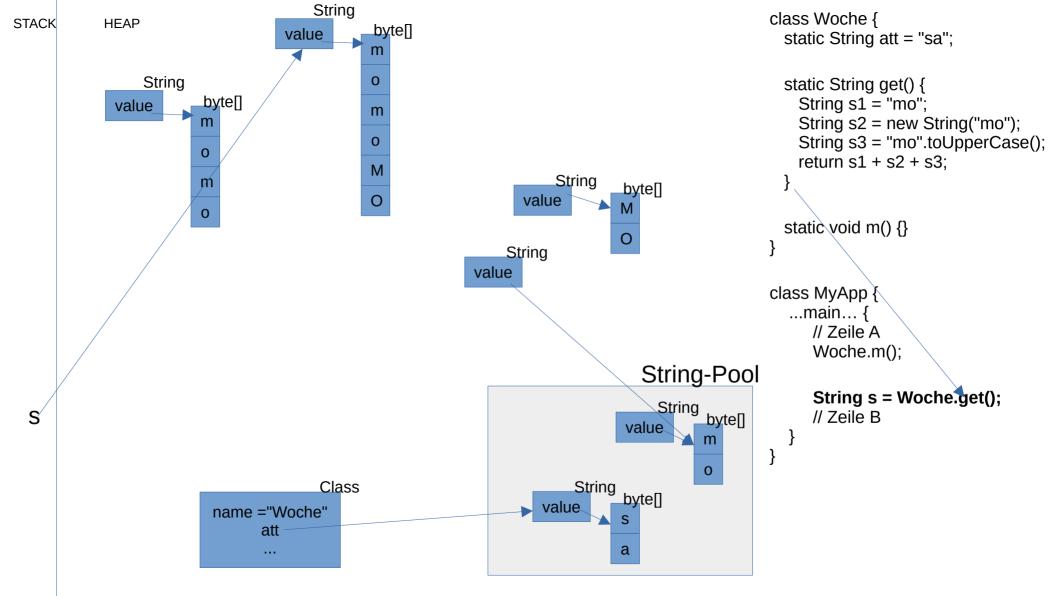


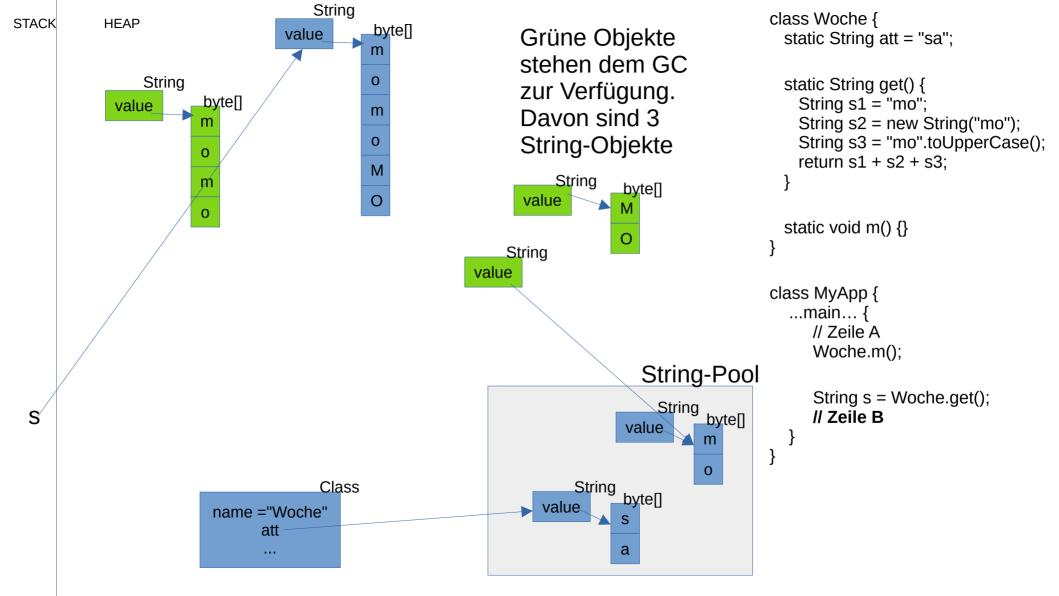












Da in der Prüfung die internen byte[] aus Strings nicht gefragt werden, kann man vereinfacht die String-Objekte darstellen:

