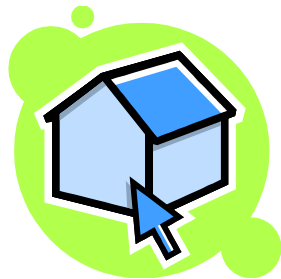


References

Array of References



Object Object *Instantiation*

class Monster

```
public class Monster
```

```
{
```

```
    // instance variables
```

```
    public Monster(){ code }
```

```
    public Monster( int ht ) { code }
```

```
    public Monster(int ht, int wt)
```

```
    { code }
```

```
    public Monster(int ht, int wt, int age)
```

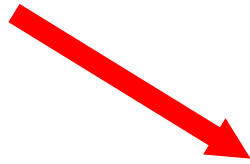
```
    { code }
```

```
}
```

Monster Instantiation 1

Monster m = new Monster();

m



MONSTER

Properties

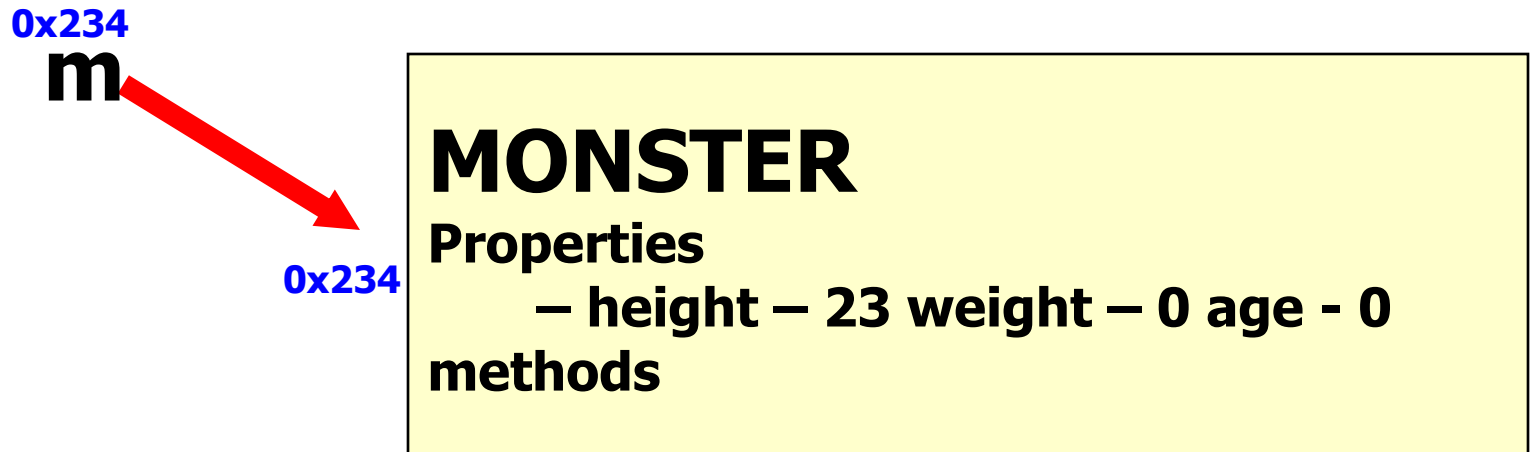
– height – 0 weight - 0 age - 0

methods

m is a reference variable that refers to a Monster object.

Monster Instantiation 2

Monster m = new Monster(23);



m is a reference variable that refers to a Monster object.

Monster Instantiation 3

Monster m = new Monster(23, 45);

0x239

m

0x239

MONSTER

Properties

– height – 23 weight – 45 age - 0

methods

m is a reference variable that refers to a Monster object.

Monster Instantiation 4

Monster m = new Monster(23, 45, 11);

0x2B3

m

0x2B3

MONSTER

Properties

– height – 23 weight – 45 age - 11

methods

m is a reference variable that refers to a Monster object.

References

References

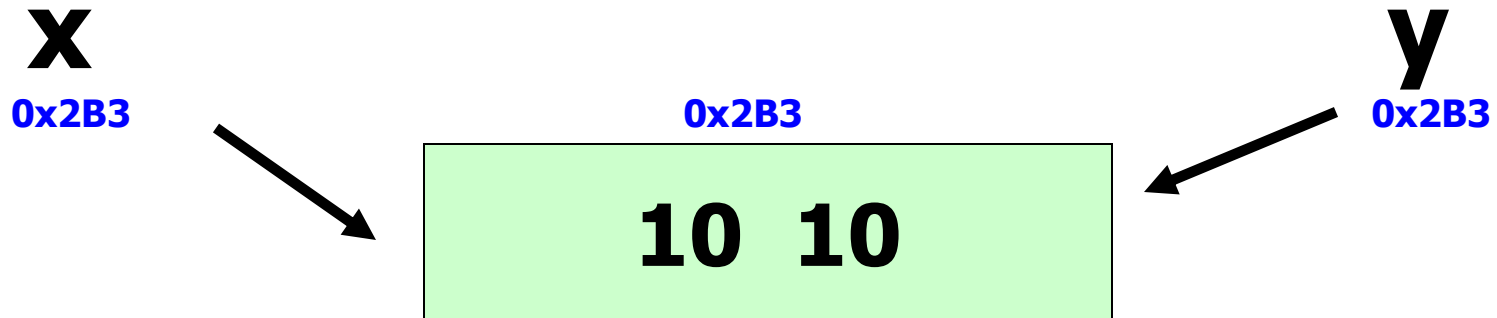
In Java, any variable that refers to an Object is a reference variable.

The variable stores the memory address of the actual Object.

References

```
Monster x = new Monster( 10, 10 );  
Monster y = x;
```

x and y store the same memory address.



References

```
Monster x = new Monster( 10, 10 );  
Monster y = x;
```

```
System.out.println( x == y );  
System.out.println( x.equals( y ) );
```

OUTPUT

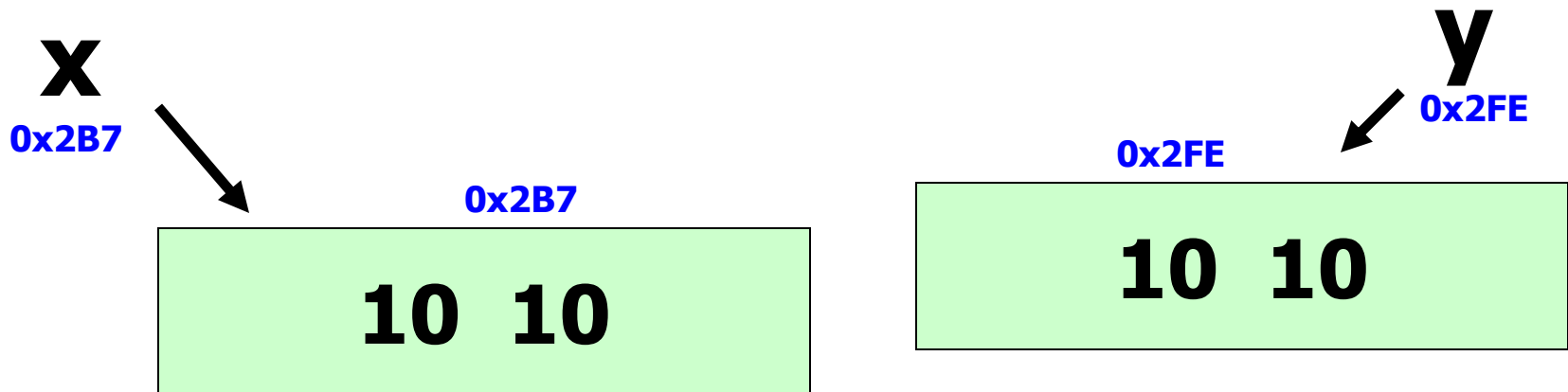
true

true

References

```
Monster x = new Monster( 10, 10 );  
Monster y = new Monster( 10, 10 );
```

x and y store different addresses.



References

```
Monster x = new Monster( 10, 10 );  
Monster y = new Monster( 10, 10 );
```

```
System.out.println( x == y );  
System.out.println( x.equals( y ) );
```

OUTPUT

false

true

**open
references.java**

Array of Monster References

Array of References

```
Monster[] list = new Monster[50];  
//all 50 spots are null
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...

null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Array of References

```
list[3] = new Monster( 10, 10 );
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...

null	null	null	0x7	null	null	null	null
------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------

10 10

Array of References

```
Monster[] list = new Monster[5];
```

```
out.println(list[0]);  
out.println(list[1]);  
out.println(list[2]);  
out.println(list[3]);  
out.println(list[4]);
```

OUTPUT

null

null

null

null

null

Array of References

```
Monster[] list = new Monster[5];  
list[0] = new Monster();  
list[1] = new Monster(33);  
list[2] = new Monster(3,4,5);
```

```
out.println(list[0]);  
out.println(list[1]);  
out.println(list[2]);  
out.println(list[3]);
```

OUTPUT

0 0 0

33 0 0

3 4 5

null

Array of References

```
Monster[] list = new Monster[3];  
list[0]=new Monster(4);  
list[1]=new Monster(9);  
list[2]=new Monster(1);
```

```
out.println( list[0] );  
list[0].setSize(7);
```

```
out.println(list[0]);  
out.println(list[2]);
```

OUTPUT

4

7

1

Array of References

list[0] . setSize(7);

0x242

**What
does this
store?**

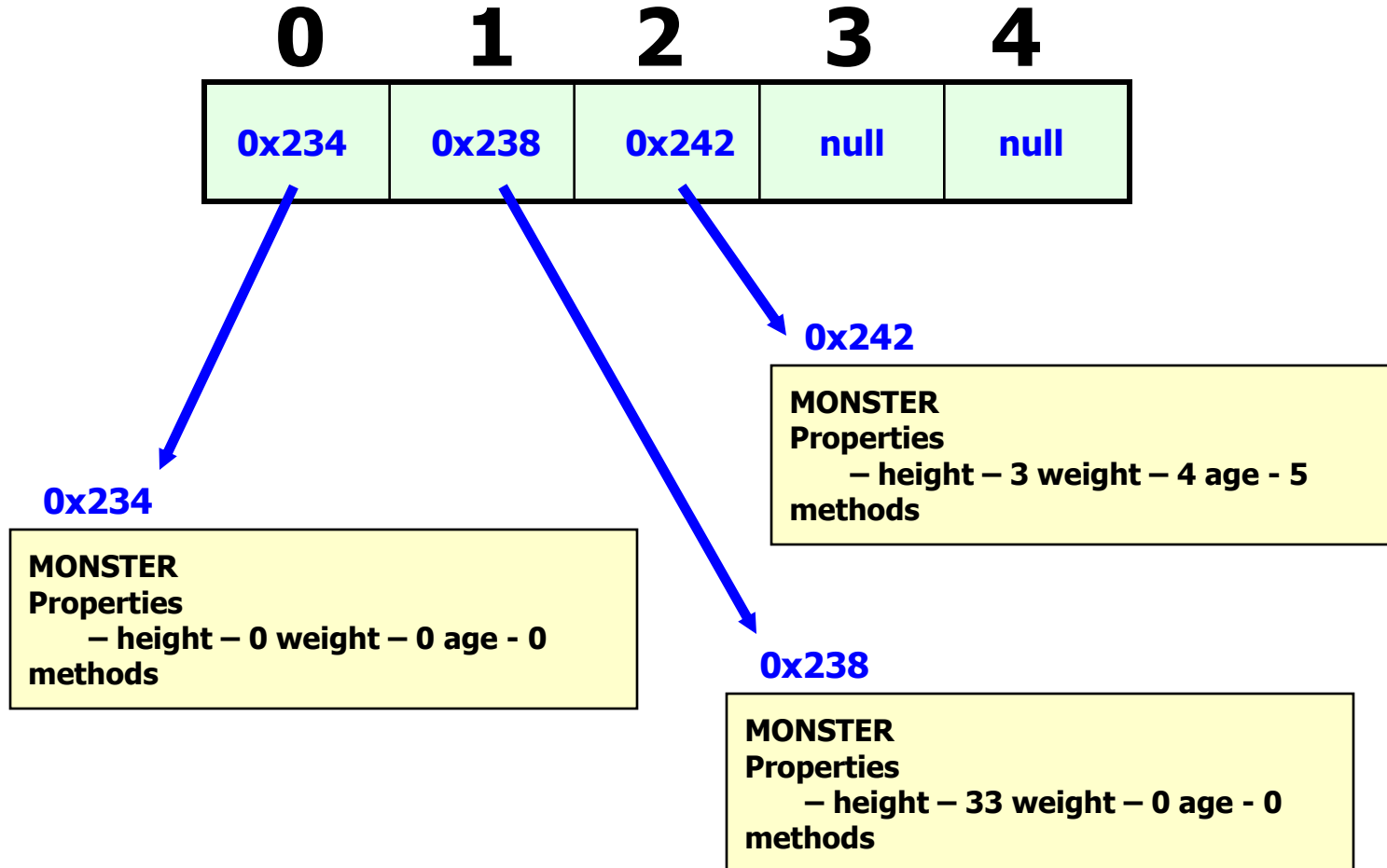
**What
does the
. dot do?**

0x242

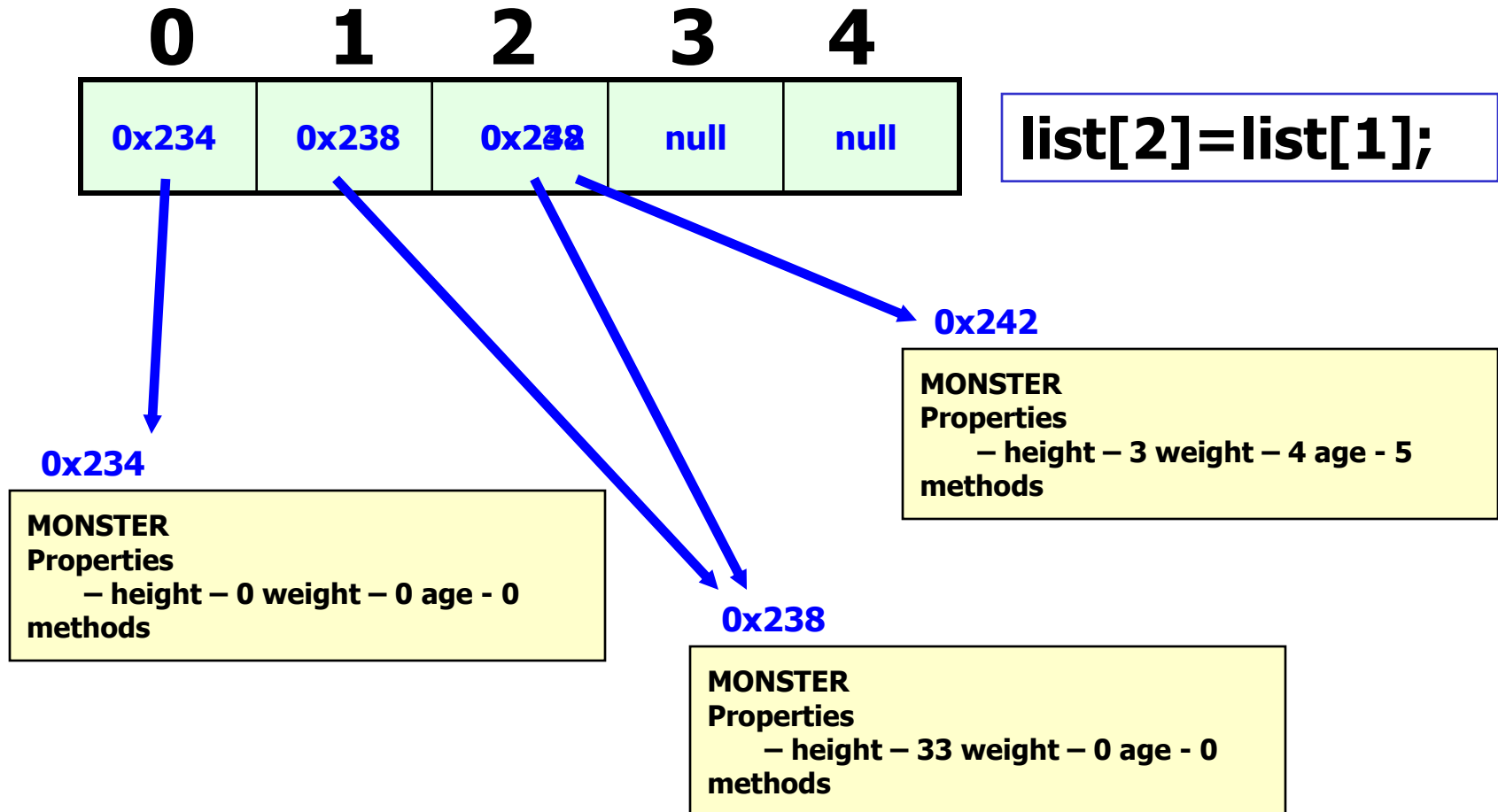
Monster

**The . dot grants access to the
Object at the stored address.**

Array of References



Array of References



Open

arrayofmonsters.java

Instance *Instance* **Variables**

Array of References

```
public class Herd
{
    private Creature[] creatureList;

    public Herd()
    {
        //must size the array

    }

    //other constructors and methods
    //not shown
}
```

Open
creature.java
herd.java
herdrunner.java

String String *References*

References

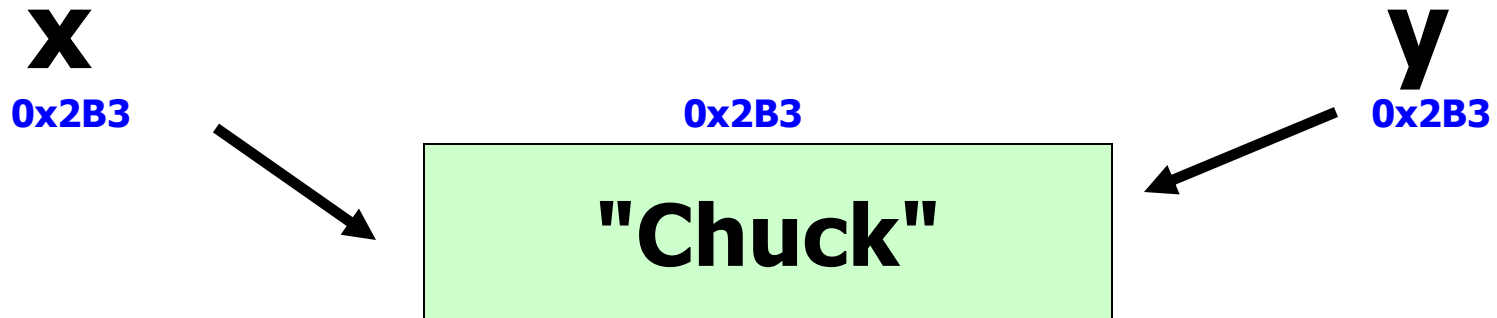
In Java, any variable that refers to an Object is a reference variable.

The variable stores the memory address of the actual Object.

References

```
String x = new String("Chuck");  
String y = x;
```

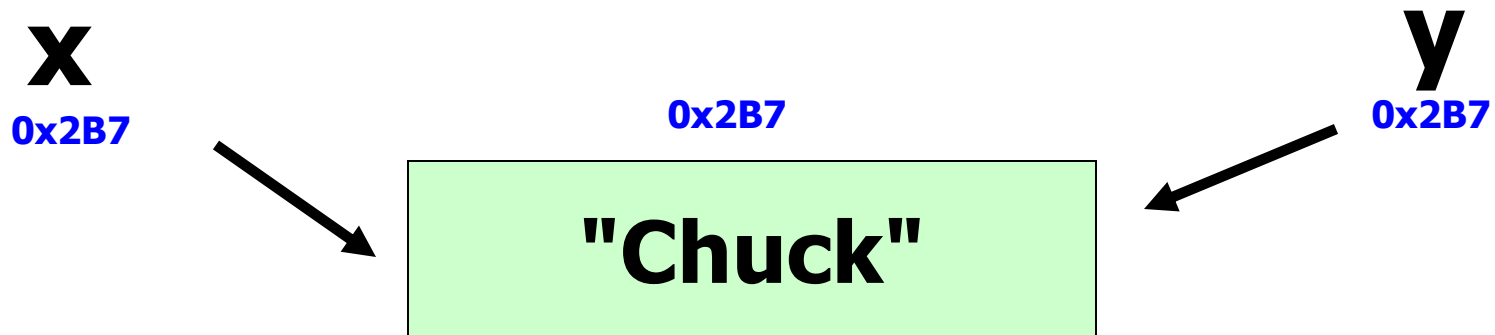
x and y store the same memory address.



References

```
String x = "Chuck";  
String y = "Chuck";
```

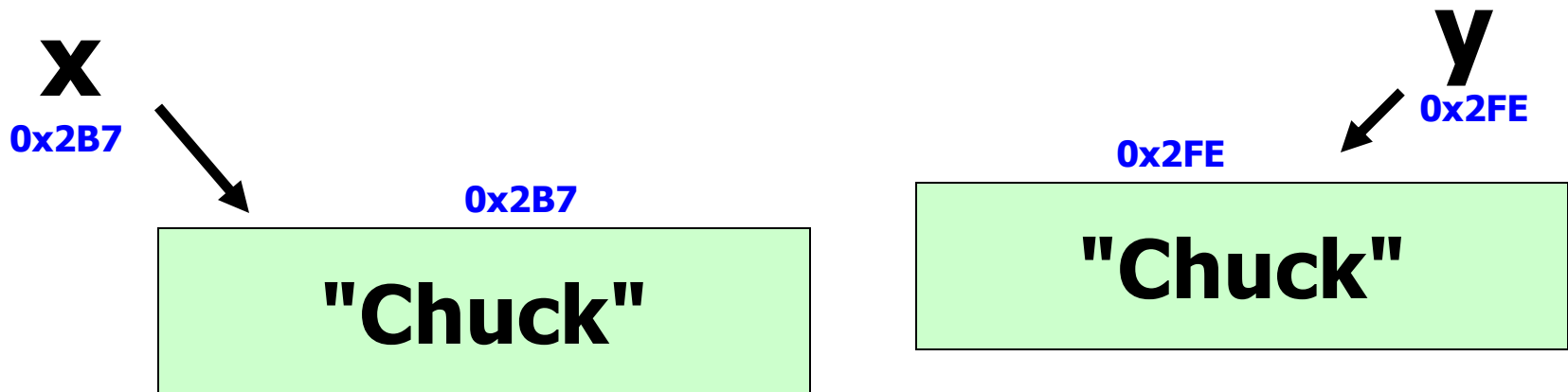
x and y store the same memory address.



References

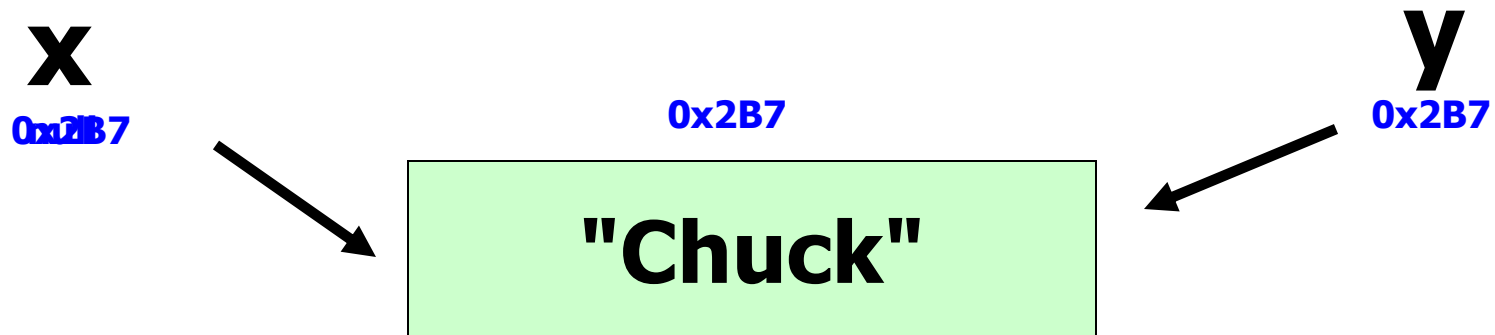
```
String x = new String("Chuck");  
String y = new String("Chuck");
```

x and y store different memory addresses.



References

```
String x = "Chuck";  
String y = "Chuck";  
x = null;
```



**open
references.java**

Array of References

Array of References

```
String[] list = new String[50];  
//all 50 spots are null
```

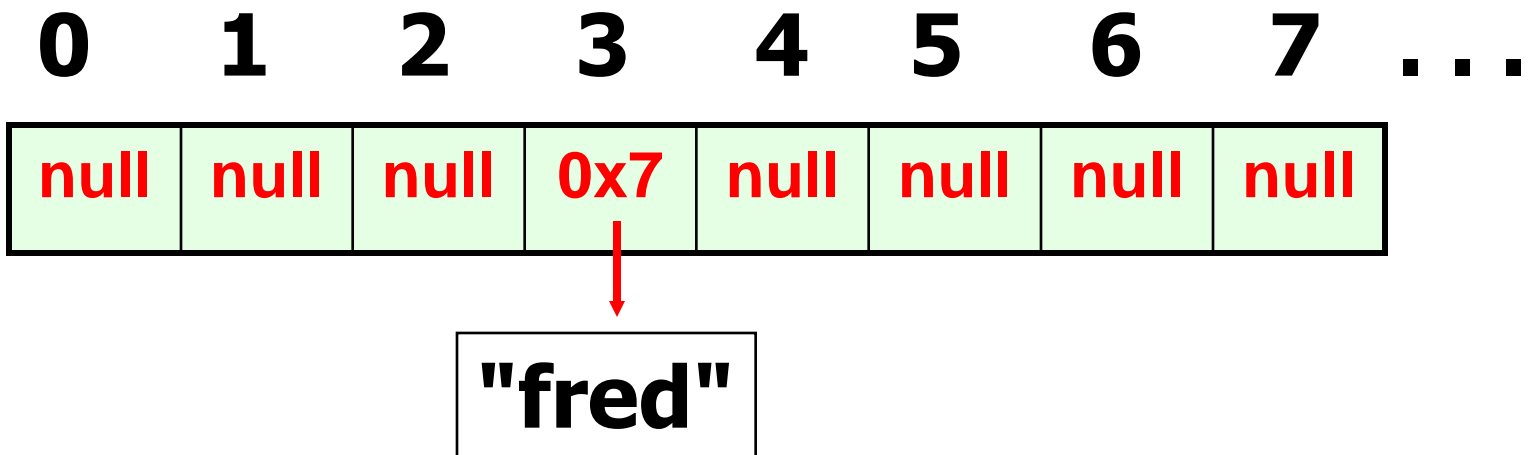
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...

null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Array of References

```
list[3] = "fred";
```



Open arrayofstrings.java

**Start work
on the labs**