

Methods

Boxing and Unboxing

Boxing and Unboxing

- **Boxing:** converting a primitive into its wrapper class
 - (putting primitive in the "box")
- **Unboxing:** converting a wrapper class to a primitive
 - (getting a primitive out of the "box")

```
// explicit
```

```
int a = 3;
```

```
Integer b = Integer.valueOf(a);
```

```
// int -> Integer    (boxing)
```

```
int c = b.intValue();
```

```
// Integer -> int    (unboxing)
```

```
// implicit
```

```
int a = 3;
```

```
Integer b = a;
```

```
// int -> Integer    (autoboxing)
```

```
int c = b;
```

```
// Integer -> int    (unboxing)
```

```
// Java will also autocast a smaller primitive into the larger one  
// BUT Java will not do both automatic operations at the same time!!
```

```
int x = 7;
```

```
long y = x;
```

```
// autocasting, OK
```

```
Long z = x;
```

```
// autocasting and autoboxing cannot be done at once => NOK!
```

```
// if you need both autocasting and autoboxing,  
// one of these operations should be done by hand (or both)
```

```
int x = 7;
```

```
// explicit boxing (w/ autocasting)
```

```
Long z = Long.valueOf(x);
```

```
// explicit casting (w/ autoboxing)
```

```
Long z = (long) x;
```

```
// explicit everything
```

```
Long z = Long.valueOf((long)x);
```

// be careful when working with primitive literals

Long x = 10;
_{int}

=> NOK, autocasting and autoboxing is required

Long y = 10L;
_{long}

=> OK, only autoboxing is required