



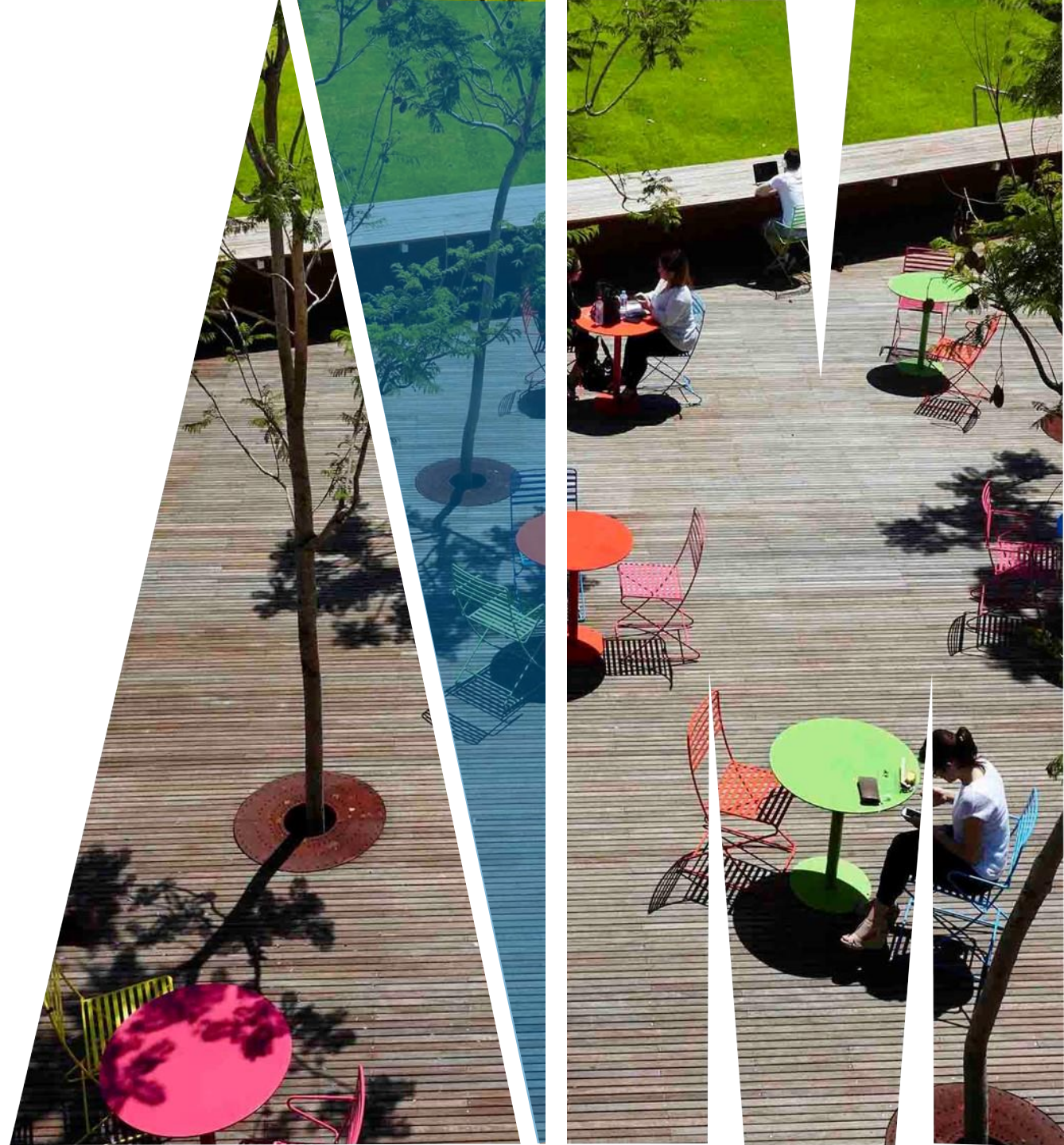
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# FIT2099 Object-Oriented Design and Implementation

Static and final  
in Java



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# Outline

Static keyword

Final keyword

# WHAT IS THE STATIC KEYWORD?

The **static keyword** in Java is used to refer to the common property of all objects (which is not unique for each object).

The users can apply static keywords with variables, methods, blocks, and nested classes.

The diagram shows the declaration `static dataType variableName = value;` with four annotations and arrows:

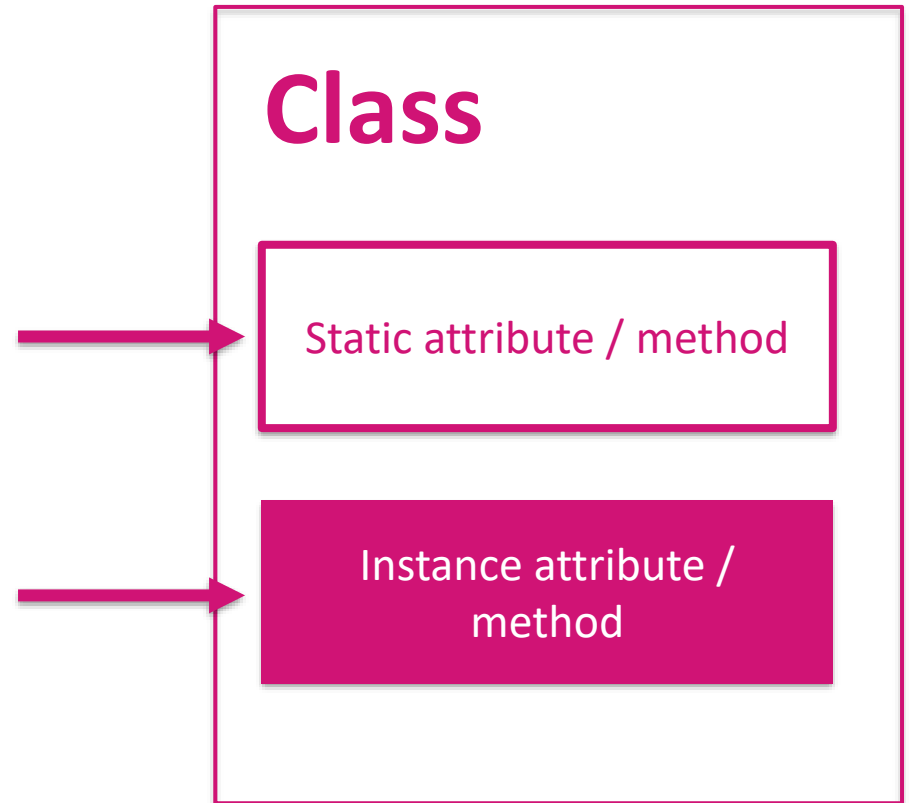
- An arrow points from the word `static` (in red) down to the text "Static is a keyword".
- An arrow points from the word `dataType` up to the text "The type of variable".
- An arrow points from the text `variableName` down to the text "Name of variable".
- An arrow points from the word `value` (in green) up to the text "Value which you want to initialize".

# WHAT IS A STATIC CLASS MEMBER?

When a class member is declared with static, it is **not required to create an object** to call methods and attributes.

They can be accessed without creating an instance (object)

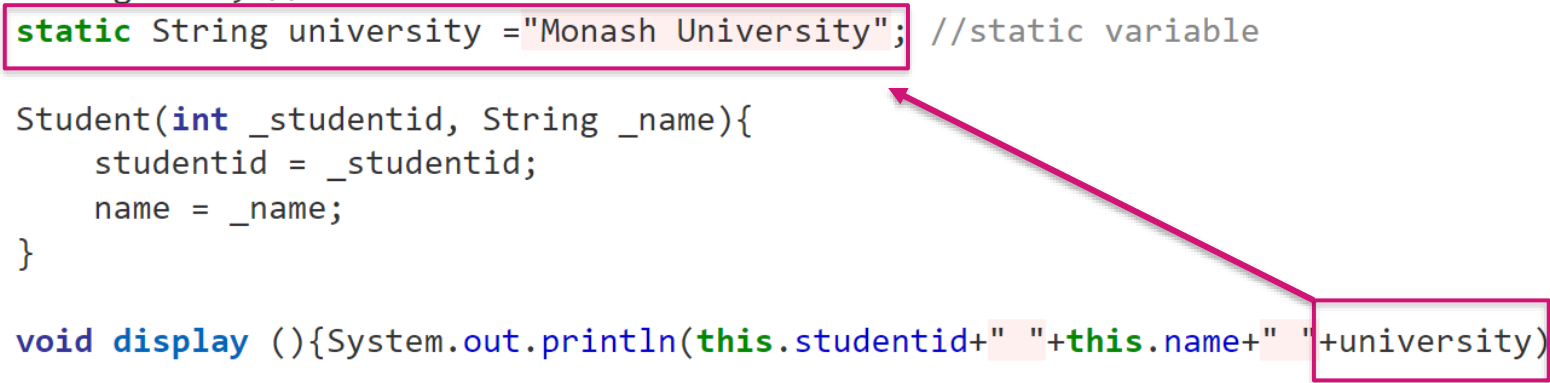
They **cannot** be accessed **without** creating an instance (object)



# HOW TO ACCESS A STATIC CLASS MEMBER?

Instead, **the class name** can be used to call it.

```
1 class Student{
2     int studentid; //instance variable
3     String name; //instance variable
4     static String university = "Monash University"; //static variable
5
6     Student(int _studentid, String _name){
7         studentid = _studentid;
8         name = _name;
9     }
10
11     void display (){System.out.println(this.studentid+" "+this.name+" "+university);}
12 }
```



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11     void display (){System.out.println(this.studentid+" "+this.name+" "+university);}
12 }
```

The diagram illustrates how to access a static class member. A pink arrow points from the `Student` class name in line 11 to the `university` static variable in line 4. Another pink arrow points from the `university` variable in line 4 to the `university` string literal in line 11. The `this` keyword in line 11 is highlighted with a pink box, and the `university` string literal is also highlighted with a pink box.

# HOW TO ACCESS A STATIC CLASS MEMBER?

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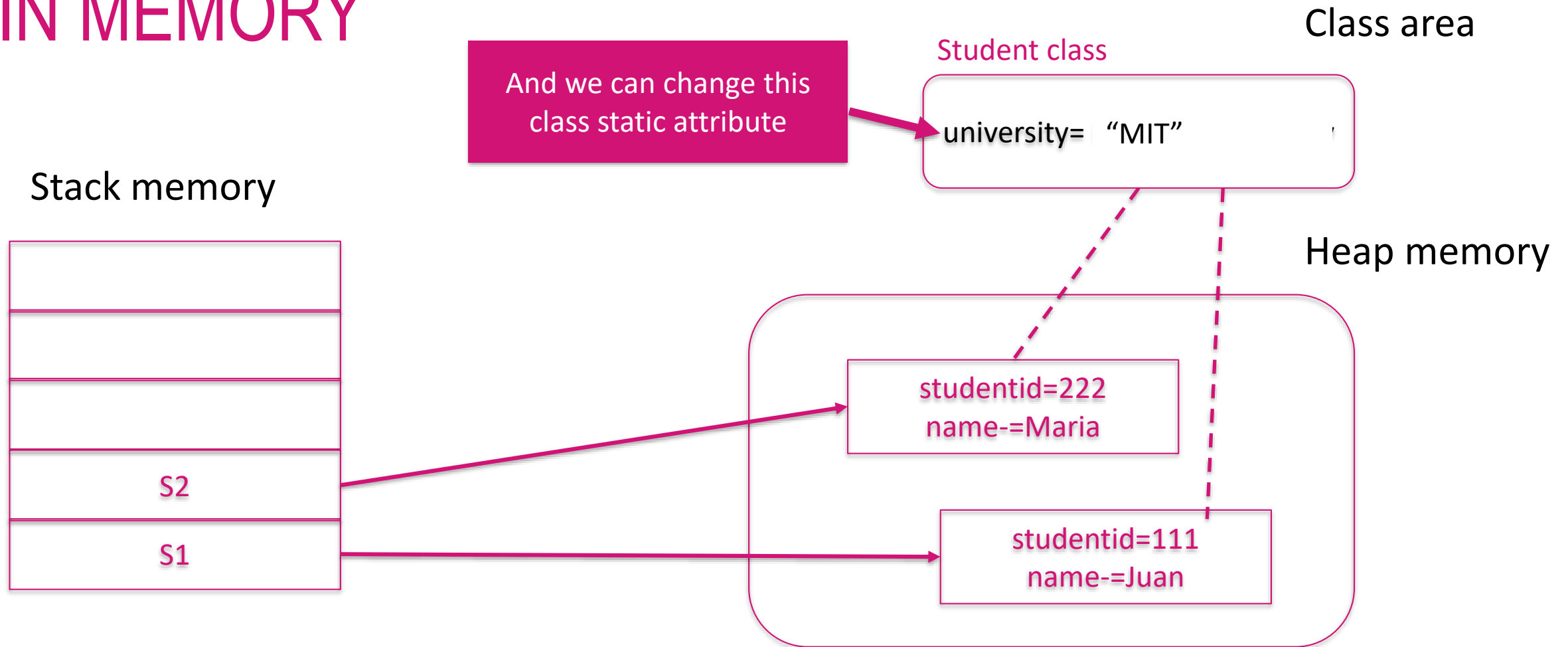
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6     Student(int _studentid, String _name){
7         studentid = _studentid;
8         name = _name;
9     }
10
11     void display (){System.out.println(this.studentid+" "+this.name+" "+university);}
12 }
```

Output:

```
111 Juan Monash University
222 Maria Monash University
```

```
1 public class Test{
2     public static void main(String args[]){
3         Student s1 = new Student(111,"Juan");
4         Student s2 = new Student(222,"Maria");
5         //we can change the college of all objects by the single line of code
6         //Student.university="MIT";
7         s1.display();
8         s2.display();
9     }
10 }
```

# A STATIC CLASS MEMBER IN MEMORY





# HOW TO ACCESS A STATIC CLASS MEMBER?

Output:

```
111 Juan MIT
222 Maria MIT
```

```
1 public class Test{
2     public static void main(String args[]){
3         Student s1 = new Student(111,"Juan");
4         Student s2 = new Student(222,"Maria");
5         //we can change the college of all objects by the single line of code
6         Student.university="MIT";
7         s1.display();
8         s2.display();
9     }
10 }
```

# WHY DO WE USE **STATIC** CLASS MEMBERS AGAIN?

Some advantages (with caveats):

Can do **meta object operations** (like validating something before creating objects, keep count of number of objects).

Can do **operations which have nothing to do with objects** but still you want them to be tied to Class.

Effective heap **memory use**.

# WHY SHOULD WE USE **STATIC** CAREFULLY?

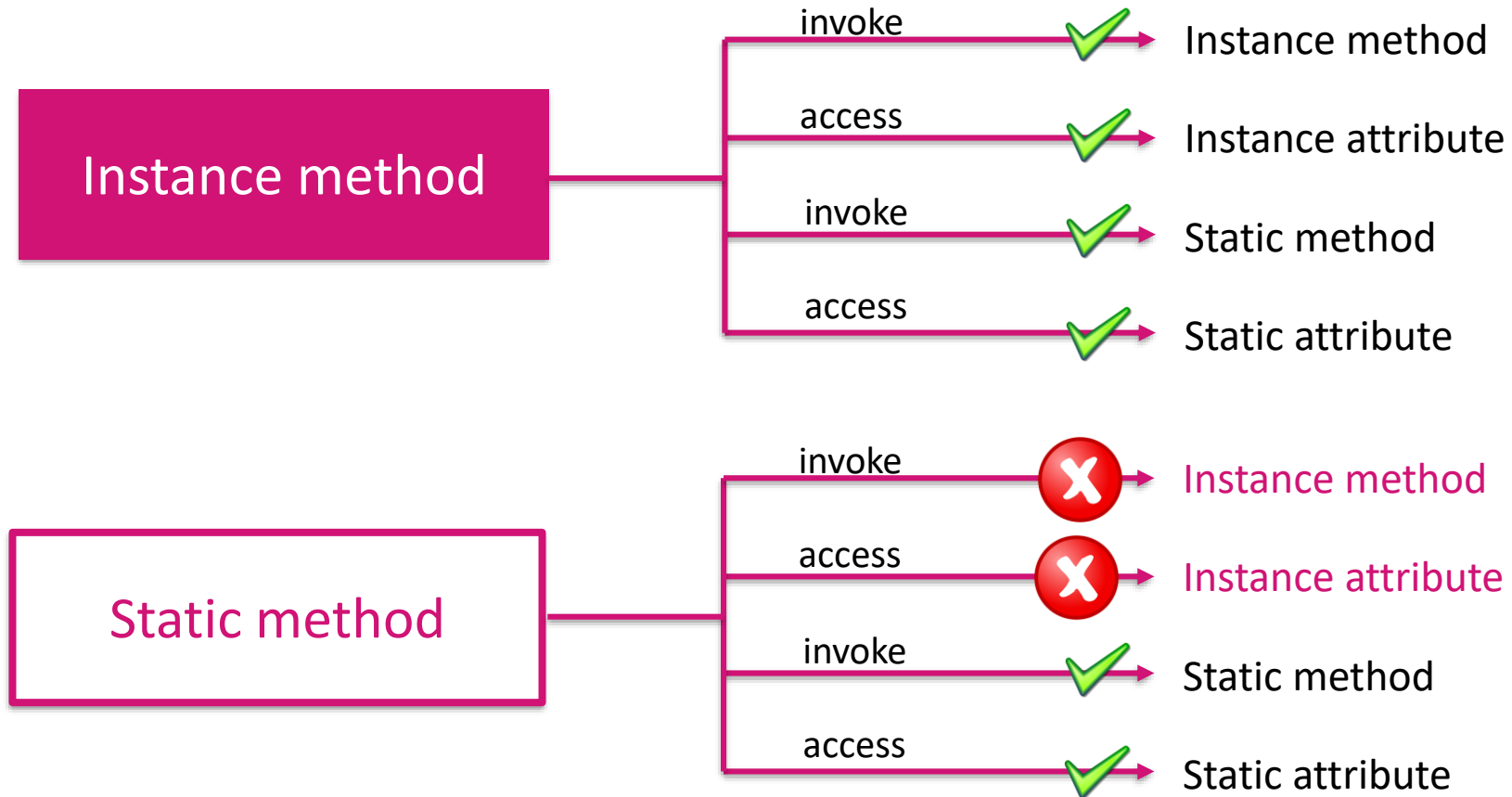
Some dis-advantages:

Doesn't reflect pure **Object Oriented approach** (disregards encapsulation: an object is no longer in complete control of its state).

Can lead to **conflicts** if updated by multiple objects and threads.

**Remain in memory** until the application terminates.

# CHEATSHEET FOR INSTANCE AND STATIC MEMBERS IN THE SAME CLASS



# WHAT IS THE **FINAL** FOR VARIABLES?

**Variables marked as final can't be reassigned.** Once a final variable is initialized, it can't be altered. It is a way to declare “constant” values.

```
1 public void finalVariableAssignedOnlyOnce() {  
2     final int i = 1;  
3     //...  
4     i=2;  
5 }
```



Compiler error!

# WHAT IS THE **FINAL** FOR VARIABLES?

It is a way to declare “**constant**” values.

```
static final int MAX_WIDTH = 999;
```

# THE FINAL KEYWORD for classes

If you don't want other classes to inherit from a class, use the **final** keyword:

```
1 final class Vehicle {  
2     ...  
3 }  
4  
5 class Car extends Vehicle {  
6     ...  
7 }
```

If you try to inherit  
from a final class, Java  
will throw an error

...and if used with methods these cannot be overridden.

# Summary

Static keyword

Final keyword





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Thanks



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