

Classes and Instances (Java)

Hsuan-Tien Lin

Department of CSIE, NTU

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More on Constructors (3/3)

```
1  class Record{
2      private int score;
3      public Record(int init_score){score = init_score;}
4      public Record(){ Record(40);}
5  }
6  public class RecordDemo{
7      public static void main(String [] arg){
8          Record r1 = new Record(60);
9          Record r2 = new Record();
10     }
11 }
```

- can **overload**: same name, different parameters
- can call other constructors to help initialize

More on Constructors: Key Point

often better to use self-defined and overloaded constructors to help initialize

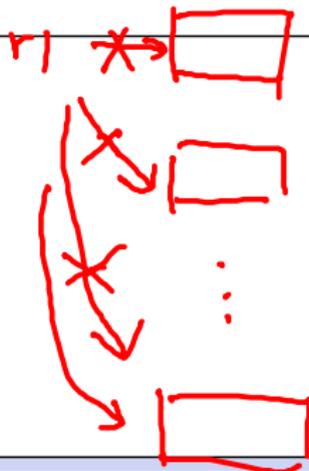
[3] Object Lifecycle

Garbage Collection (1/2)

```

1  public class Record{
2      private int score;
3  }
4  public class RecordDemo{
5      public static void main(String [] arg){
6          int i; Record r1;
7          for(i = 0; i < 100; i++){
8              r1 = new Record();
9          }
10     }
11 }

```



- 100 instances created, only 1 alive after the loop
- the other 99 memory slots: automatically recycled

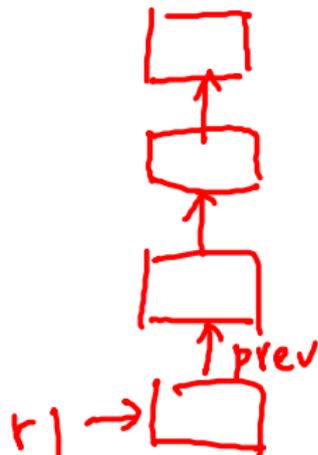
garbage collection

Garbage Collection (2/2)

```

1  class Record{
2      private Record prev;
3      public Record(Record p){ prev = p; }
4  }
5  public class RecordDemo{
6      public static void main(String[] arg){
7          int i; Record r1 = null;
8          for(i = 0; i < 100; i++){
9              Record tmp = new Record(r1);
10             r1 = tmp;
11         }
12     }
13 }

```



- 100 instances created, all of them alive

Garbage Collection: Key Point

Garbage Collection: when a memory slot becomes an orphan (and) system in need of memory

Finalizer (1/2)

```
1  public class Record{
2      private int score;
3      public Record(){ sys.mem_usage += 10; }
4      public void when_truck_comes () { sys.mem_usage -= 10; }
5  }
6  public class RecordDemo{
7      public static void main(String [] arg){
8          int i; Record r1;
9          for (i = 0; i < 100; i++){
10             r1 = new Record();
11         }
12     }
13 }
```

- finalizer: something you want to do when truck comes
- calculate memory usage, write something back (say, on BBS), ...

Finalizer (2/2)

```
1 public class Record{
2     private int score;
3     public Record(){ sys.mem_usage += 10; }
4     protected void finalize() throws Throwable{
5         sys.mem_usage -= 10;
6         System.out.println("Good_Bye!");
7     }
8 }
```

- GC: no guarantee on when the truck comes
- if JVM halts before truck comes, even no finalizer calls
- **use carefully**

Finalizer: Key Point

finalizer:

a mechanism to let the instance say goodbye

Object Lifecycle (1/1)

```
1 public class Record{
2     private int score;
3     public Record(int init_score){ score = init_score; }
4     protected void finalize() throws Throwable{ }
5 }
6 public class RecordDemo{
7     public static void main(String[] arg){
8         Record r; //variable declared
9         r = new Record(60); //memory allocated (RHS)
10                                //and constructor called
11                                //variable linked (LHS)
12         r.show_score(); //instance action performed
13         r = null; //memory slot orphaned
14         // ....
15                                //finalizer called
16                                //or JVM terminated
17     }
18 }
```

Object Lifecycle: Key Point

we control birth, life, death, funeral design, but not the exact funeral time

[4] Back to Class

Static Variables (1/3)

```

1  public class Record{
2      private int total_rec;
3      public Record(){
4          total_rec += 1;
5      }
6      public void show_total_rec(){
7          System.out.println(total_rec);
8      }
9  }
10 public class RecordDemo{
11     public static void main(String[] arg){
12         Record r1 = new Record();
13         r1.show_total_rec();
14         Record r2 = new Record();
15         r2.show_total_rec();
16     }
17 }

```

r1 

r2 

- no shared space to store the total records

Static Variables (2/3)

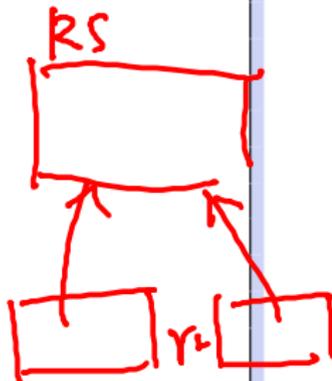
```

1  public class RecordShared{
2      private int count;
3      public void increase_count(){ count++; }
4      public int get_count(){ return count; }
5  }
6  class Record{
7      RecordShared shared;
8      public Record(RecordShared s){
9          share = s; shared.increase_count();
10     }
11     public void show_total_rec(){
12         System.out.println(shared.get_count());
13     }
14 }
15 public class RecordDemo{
16     public static void main(String[] arg){
17         RecordShared shared_space = new RecordShared();
18         Record r1 = new Record(shared_space);
19         r1.show_total_rec();
20         Record r2 = new Record(shared_space);
21         r2.show_total_rec();
22     }
23 }

```

s-s

r1



Static Variables (3/3)

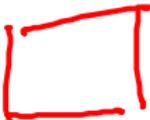
```

1  public class Record{
2      private static int total_rec = 0;
3      public Record(){ total_rec++; }
4      public void show_total_rec(){
5          System.out.println(total_rec);
6      }
7  }
8  public class RecordDemo{
9      public static void main(String [] arg){
10         Record r1 = new Record();
11         r1.show_total_rec();
12         Record r2 = new Record();
13         r2.show_total_rec();
14         System.out.println(Record.total_rec);
15     }
16 }

```

class variable

total_rec

r1 

r2 

- `static`: shared between all X-type instances
- like a global variable within the scope of the class
- **use scarcely**