

Object as superclass

In Java all classes ultimately inherit from **one** root class: java.lang.Object.Implemented methods:

- clone() returns copy of object
- equals(Object obj) establishes equivalence
- finalize() called by GC before reclaiming
- getClass() returns runtime class of the object
- hashCode() returns a hash code for the object
- toString() returns string representation of object

Note on Equality

- Variables for primitive types:
 - Use == for equality.
 - Have no methods (i.e. have no equals ()).
- Variables that reference objects:
 - a == b: true iff a and b reference the same object instance.
 - Checking the variable's immediate value is the same, which is a reference.
 - Two different instances can have exactly the same fields, and yet not be ==.
 - a.equals(b): class-specific (semantic) object equality.
 - Default inherited from java.lang.Object is just ==.

Final Classes and Methods

The final keyword in a class declaration states that the class cannot be subclassed.

The final keyword in a method declaration states that the method **cannot** be overridden.

Abstract Classes and Methods

The abstract keyword in a class declaration states that the class is abstract, and therefore cannot be instantiated (its subclasses may be, if they are not abstract).

The abstract keyword in a method declaration states that the method declaration is abstract; the implementation must be provided by a subclass (like abstract methods in an interface, but here we need to be explicit and use the keyword).