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APCS

Per. 2

Kuszmaul

Take Home Quiz 3

Object

Meaning: An object is an instance of a class. It has properties that have been defined in the class and can access certain methods and fields.

Comparable

Meaning: An interface that allows the programmer to compare objects with each other.

Methods that should be written: `int compareTo(T o)`

.equals

Meaning: A method that returns true if two objects equal each other. False if otherwise.

Default return value: boolean (true or false)

.compareTo

Meaning: A method that compares two objects.

Parameters: `T o`

Return value(s): `int (-1, 0, 1)`

Superclass

Keyword: `extends` or `super`

Meaning: Also known as a parent class, can have subclasses. When a class extends another class, the objects of that class receive the fields and properties of the class it is extending.

Subclass

Keyword: `extends`

Meaning: Also known as a child class. The subclass is the class that extends the superclass.

public methodName

Meaning: A public method is “public” so it can be called from all other classes.

private methodName

Meaning: A private method is “private” so it can not be called from classes other than the one it is implemented in. Private methods are generally used for encapsulation and data protection.

protected methodName

Meaning: A protected method can be called from the current class, any class in the same package, and a subclass in another package.

methodName(without **public, private, or protected**)

Meaning: Without public, private, or protected the method can be called from the current class and package.

void

Meaning: Void indicates that a method does not return any values. Generally when a method is void, it alternates the value of variables inside the method rather than returning the changed value.