



Final Keyword



Agenda

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final keyword

final Keyword



Keyword final

- The **final** keyword used in context of behavioral restriction on:
 - variables
 - methods
 - classes
- Using final on variables to make them behave as constants which we have seen in earlier module.
- When a variable is made final – it can be initialized only once either by
 - Declaration and initialization

```
final int x=10;
```
 - Using constructor
- System allows you to set the value only once; after which it can't be changed.

Quiz

What will be the output for the below code ?

```
public class Sample {  
    final double pi;  
    public Sample()  
    {  
        pi = 3.14;  
    }  
    public Sample(double pi)  
    {  
        this.pi = pi;  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void main() {  
    Sample ob = new  
        Sample(22/7)  
  
        System.out.println(ob.pi)  
    ;  
}
```

The Role of the Keyword **final** in Inheritance

- The **final** keyword has two important uses in the context of a class hierarchy. These uses are highlighted as follows:
- Using **final** to Prevent Overriding
 - While method overriding is one of the most powerful feature of object oriented design, there may be times when you will want to prevent certain critical methods in a superclass from being overridden by its subclasses.
 - Rather, you would want the subclasses to use the methods as they are defined in the superclass.
 - This can be achieved by declaring such critical methods as **final**.

Keyword final with methods- Example

```
/* Example for final methods*/  
class GBase {  
    public final void display(String s)  
    {  
        System.out.println(s);  
    } }  
class Sample extends GBase{  
    public void display(String s)  
    {  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Sample ob = new Sample();  
        ob.display("TRY ME");  
    } }
```

Output:

Compile Time Error : **Cannot
override the final method from
GBase**

The Role of the Keyword `final` in Inheritance (Contd.).

- Using `final` to Prevent Inheritance
 - Sometimes you will want to prevent a class from being inherited.
 - This can be achieved by preceding the class declaration with `final`.
 - Declaring a class as `final` implicitly declares all of its methods as `final` too.
 - It is illegal to declare a class as both `abstract` and `final` since an `abstract` class is incomplete by itself and relies upon its subclasses to provide concrete and complete implementations.

Keyword final with methods- Example

```
/* Example for final methods*/  
final class GBase {  
    public void display(String s)  
    {  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
}  
class Sample extends GBase{  
    public void display(String s)  
    {  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Sample ob = new Sample();  
        ob.display("TRY ME");  
    }  
}
```

Output:

Compile Time Error : **The type Sample cannot subclass the final class GBase**

Quiz

What will be the output for the below code ?

```
class abstract GBase{  
public final void testBase(){  
System.out.println("Hello World");  
}  
}
```





Thank You

