

A `@Override` annotation is used whenever a method is overridden. The compiler makes sure that the method overrides a super class method. This helps prevent mistakes like writing the method header incorrectly or changing a super class method without changing the subclass method. Also, code becomes clearer and easier to read when an overridden method is marked.

The keyword `abstract` can be given to classes or methods. An abstract class cannot be instantiated, but other classes are able to extend it. Abstract methods must be overridden by a sub class method and have no body. Abstract classes are always super classes and serve as base for other sub classes to extend to. A class that extends an abstract class must have methods to override the abstract methods. This ensures that any subclass doesn't miss any methods. Another advantage is that each method can be made differently on each sub class.