Object class:-

Object class is the supermost class in java.

Every class has Object as a superclass. All objects,including arrays, implement the methods of this class.

@Hashcode Method:

If two objects are equal according to the equals(Object) equals} method, then calling the {@code

hashCode} method on each of the two objects must produce the same integer result.

@Get Method:

It gives fully qualified address of given object.

@Equals Method:

Indicates whether some other object is "equal to" this one.

@ Protected Clone Method: Return Type-Object

**Creates and returns a copy of this object**. The precise meaning of "copy" may depend on the class of the object. The general intent is that, for any object {@code x}, the expression.

@to String –return type String

Returns a string representation of the object.

@notify method: return type void

When we sleep a thread that thread goes in waiting area and again we use that thread then we call a thread with the help of a notify method.

@notifyall(): return type void

Wake up all the thread present in the waiting area.

@wait :- return type void

If any thread interept between current thread then the thread is going to waiting area.

@finalise :Whatever the obj is unused that obj will be garbage collected with the help of finalise method.

Why we use Abstraction?

Ans-The main purpose of abstraction is **hiding the unnecessary details from the users**.

It helps in reducing programming complexity and efforts

What is Access Modifiers?

Access modifiers are **keywords that can be used to control the visibility of fields, methods, and constructors in a class**.

What is final class?

**The final modifier for finalizing the implementations of classes, methods, and variables**. The main purpose of using a class being declared as final is to prevent the class from being subclassed. If a class is marked as final then no class can inherit any feature from the final class. You cannot extend a final class.