



# Object Class

Contains methods that are implemented by all Apex types.

## Namespace

[System](#)

## Usage

All Apex classes have the Object class as the base class, and therefore implement all the Object class methods.

- [Object Methods](#)

## Object Methods

The following are methods for `Object`.

- [equals\(obj\)](#)  
Compares an object to the specified object and returns true if both are equal. Otherwise, returns false.
- [hashCode\(\)](#)  
Returns a hash code for the object.
- [toString\(\)](#)  
Returns a string that represents the object. The string includes the class name of which the object is an instance, the at (@) character, and the unsigned hexadecimal representation of the object's hash code value.

### equals(obj)

Compares an object to the specified object and returns true if both are equal. Otherwise, returns false.

#### Signature

```
public Boolean equals(Object obj)
```

#### Parameters

*obj*

Type: `Object`

The object with which to compare.

#### Return Value

Type: [Boolean](#)

#### Usage

If `x`, `y`, and `z` are non-null instances of a class, the `equals` method must be:



- Consistent: Multiple invocations of `x.equals(y)` consistently return `true` or consistently return `false`, provided the objects used in comparison are not modified.
- For any non-null reference value `x`, `x.equals(null)` returns `false`

Use the `equals` method in your class to simplify comparison of objects. You can use the `==` operator to compare objects, or the `equals` method. For example:

```
// obj1 and obj2 are instances of MyClass
if (obj1 == obj2) {
    // Do something
}

if (obj1.equals(obj2)) {
    // Do something
}
```

## hashCode()

Returns a hash code for the object.

### Signature

```
public Integer hashCode()
```

### Return Value

Type: [Integer](#)

### Usage

- If the `hashCode` method is invoked on the same object more than once during execution of an Apex request, it must return the same value.
  - The hash code value is same provided no information used in `equals` comparisons on the object is modified.
  - The hash code value need not remain consistent from one Apex execution request to another execution of the same application.
- If two objects are equal, based on the `equals` method, `hashCode` must return the same value.
- If two objects are unequal, based on the result of the `equals` method, it is not required that `hashCode` return distinct values.

## toString()

Returns a string that represents the object. The string includes the class name of which the object is an instance, the at (@) character, and the unsigned hexadecimal representation of the object's hash code value.

### Signature

```
public String toString()
```

### Return Value

Type: [String](#)

### Versioned Behavior Changes

In API version 57.0 and later, the `toString()` method only includes member variables of Apex objects that are visible in the current namespace. Non-global properties are suppressed from



**DID THIS ARTICLE SOLVE YOUR ISSUE?**  
Let us know so we can improve!

[Share your feedback](#)



**DEVELOPER CENTERS**

- [Heroku](#)
- [MuleSoft](#)
- [Tableau](#)
- [Commerce Cloud](#)
- [Lightning Design System](#)
- [Einstein](#)
- [Quip](#)

**POPULAR RESOURCES**

- [Documentation](#)
- [Component Library](#)
- [APIs](#)
- [Trailhead](#)
- [Sample Apps](#)
- [Podcasts](#)
- [AppExchange](#)

**COMMUNITY**

- [Trailblazer Community](#)
- [Events and Calendar](#)
- [Partner Community](#)
- [Blog](#)
- [Salesforce Admins](#)
- [Salesforce Architects](#)

© Copyright 2025 Salesforce, Inc. [All rights reserved.](#) Various trademarks held by their respective owners. Salesforce, Inc.  
Salesforce Tower, 415 Mission Street, 3rd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105, United States

[Privacy Information](#) [Terms of Service](#) [Legal](#) [Use of Cookies](#) [Trust](#) [Cookie Preferences](#)

[Your Privacy Choices](#) [Responsible Disclosure](#) [Contact](#)