CSE 11 Accelerated Intro to Programming Discussion Section 10

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Logistics

- PA9 due tomorrow at 11:59PM
- Exam
 - Release: 8am Wednesday June 9, 2021
 - Due: 11:59pm Friday June 11, 2021

Overriding methods

- Providing a different implementation of an existing method The method's header must be identical to the method in the superclass. The body can be different

```
// Base Class
class Parent {
   void show()
        System.out.println("Parent's class");
  // Inherited class
class Child extends Parent {
    // This method overrides show() of Parent
    @Override
    void show()
        System.out.println("Child's class");
```

The instanceof operator

• It is used between an object and the name of a class, and returns true if that object's type is equal to or is a subclass of that class.

```
class A {}
class B extends A {}
class C extends A {}

A a = new A();

B b = new B();

C c = new C();

boolean isAAnInstanceOfA = a instanceof A; // true
boolean isBAnInstanceOfA = b instanceof A; // true
boolean isBAnInstanceOfB = b instanceof B; // true
```

Casting

- To treat an instance as having the type of another class
- Only works if instanceof evaluates to true

```
class A{}
class B extends A {
   int x;
}

A a = new A();
A a2 = new B();
int x = a2.x; // ???

B b2 = (B) a2;
int x2 = b2.x; // ???
```

Access Modifiers

The public, protected and private access modifiers to clearly indicate the access to different classes, fields and methods.

- The public modifier allows access anywhere.
- The protected modifier allows access anywhere within the same package, or in any of the subclasses of the protected class.
- The private modifier only allows access within the class that contains them.
- No modifier allows access anywhere within the same package. (You might hear this referred to as "package visibility" or being "package private")

Final Exam

- Similar to Exam1 and 2 (programming + video)
- Cumulative
- Read instructions carefully
- Follow instructions closely

Thanks!