

Lecture 14 - Oct 27

Object Equality

Overridden equals: Phases 1, 2, 3
Static vs. Dynamic Types, Type Casting

Announcements/Reminders

- Today's class: notes template posted
- **ProgTest0** and **ProgTest1 marks** and feedback released
- **WrittenTest1** this Wednesday (October 29)
 - + Some **practice questions** on eClass
 - + Past review session materials released
 - + **Lecture 12** and **Lecture 13** this week are covered.
- **Lab3** released

The equals Method: **Overridden** Version

Phase 1

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

extends

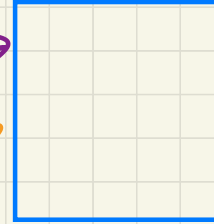
```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

✓
p1. equals(p2)
C.O. arg

(arg) p2 ~

obj
(param.)

(C.O.)
p1 ~
this ~



anything
is equal to
itself.

PointV2	
x	
y	

The equals Method: Overridden Version

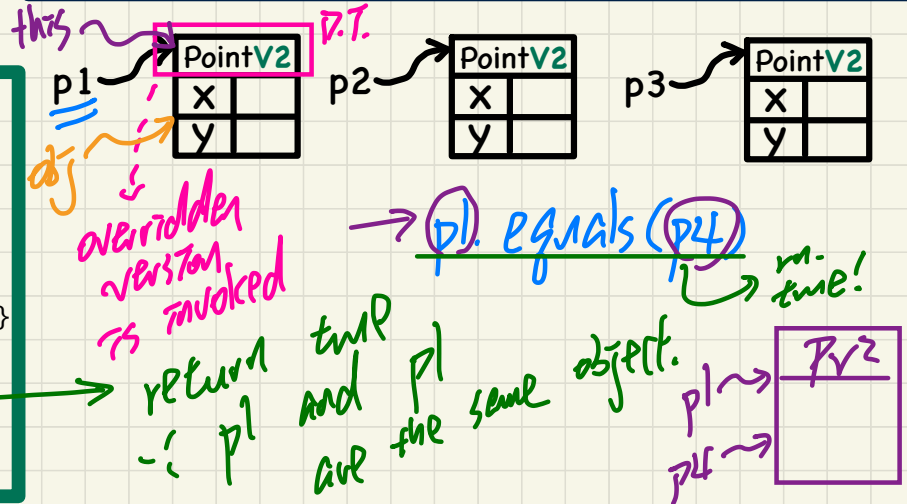
Example 1: Trace L7

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

extends

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2 (int x, int y) { }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

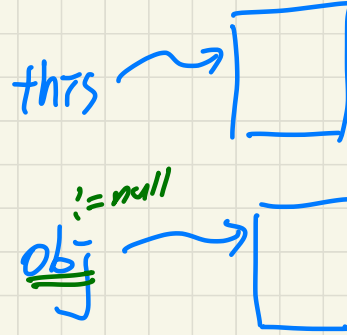
```
1 String s = "(2, 3)";  
2 PointV2 p1 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
3 PointV2 p2 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
4 PointV2 p3 = new PointV2(4, 6);  
5 System.out.println(p1 == p2); /* [ ] */  
6 System.out.println(p1 == p3); /* [ ] */  
7 System.out.println(p1.equals(p1)); /* [ ] */  
8 System.out.println(p1.equals(null)); /* [ ] */  
9 System.out.println(p1.equals(s)); /* [ ] */  
10 System.out.println(p1.equals(p2)); /* [ ] */  
11 System.out.println(p2.equals(p3)); /* [ ] */
```



The equals Method: Overridden Version

Phase 2

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```



not readable,
NPE
would be
occurred!!

extends

Ⓟ equals (Ⓟ?)

↳ if p1 == null

↳ NPE even before

* alt

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

realizing
this !=
obj.

we step into the
body of equals
method

```
if (obj == null) {  
    if (this == null) {  
        return true;  
    }  
    else { /* this != null */  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

PointV2	
x	
y	

The equals Method: Overridden Version

Example 1: Trace L8

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

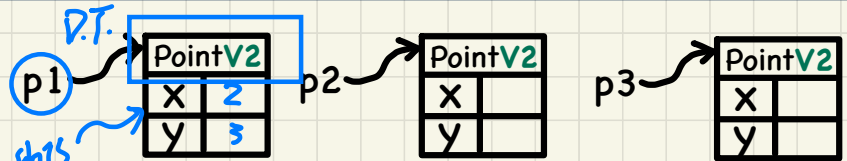
extends

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2 (int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if(this == obj) { return true; }  
        if(obj == null) { return false; }  
        if(this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

∵ p1 is not null but it's compared to null for equality.

```
1 String s = "(2, 3)"; ✓  
2 PointV2 p1 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
3 PointV2 p2 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
4 PointV2 p3 = new PointV2(4, 6);  
5 System.out.println(p1 == p2); /* [ ] */  
6 System.out.println(p2 == p3); /* [ ] */  
7 System.out.println(p1.equals(p1)); /* [ ] */  
8 System.out.println(p1.equals(null)); /* [ ] */  
9 System.out.println(p1.equals(s)); /* [ ] */  
10 System.out.println(p1.equals(p2)); /* [ ] */  
11 System.out.println(p2.equals(p3)); /* [ ] */
```

False



Static Type, Dynamic Type, Type Casting

Var.	ST	exp
o1	C1	m1, eg
o2	C2	m2, eg
o3	Object	equals.

Static Type: a ref variable's declared type

Dynamic Type: type of address currently stored in a ref variable

Type Casting: creating an expression of certain static type

```

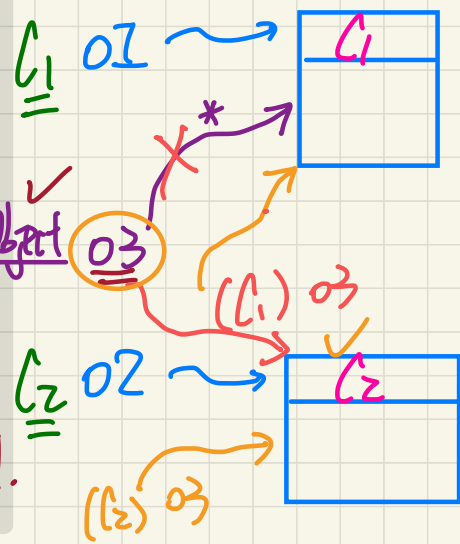
class C1 {
    ...
    public void m1() {...}
}

class C2 {
    ...
    public void m2() {...}
}
    
```

```

C1 o1 = new C1();
C2 o2 = new C2();
o1.m1();
o1.m2();
o2.m1();
o2.m2();
Object o3;
o3 = o1;
o3.m1();
o3.m2();
((C1) o3).m1();
((C1) o3).m2();
o3 = o2;
((C2) o3).m1();
((C2) o3).m2();
    
```

create a new copy of address with a different expectation



determines the range of methods that can be involved on a ref. variable

`(C1) o3`

- a new alias that:
1. points to the same object as `o3`
 2. this new alias has ST. same as `o3`

do not compile $\because$ ST of `o3` remains `Object`

may be changed runtime type: determines the version of method called.

Given a line of method call:

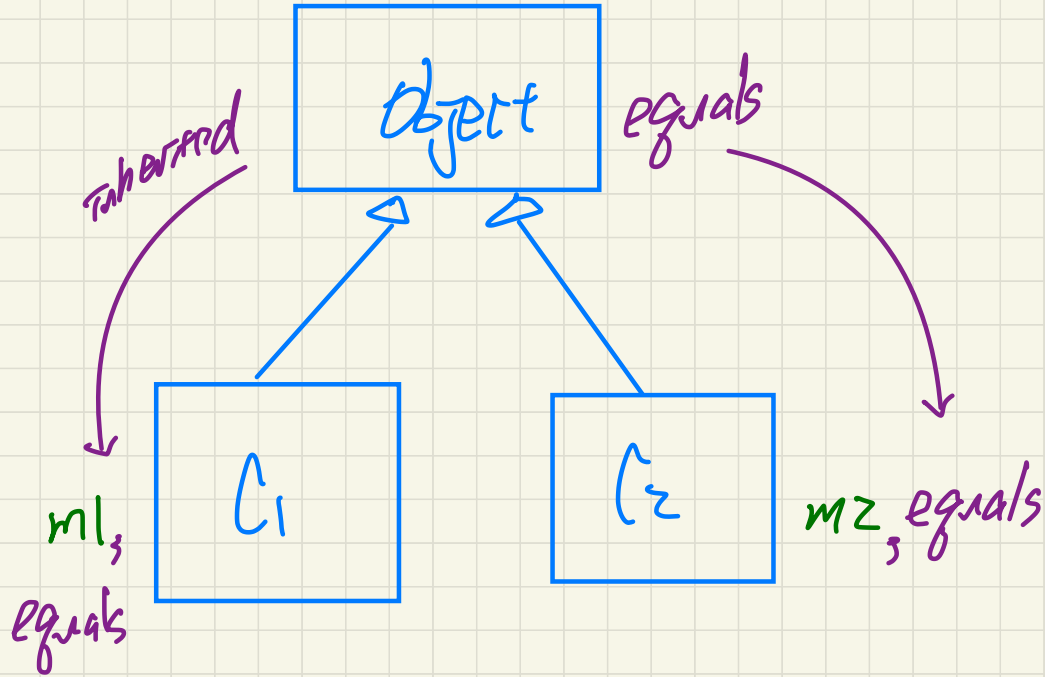
$obj.m(\dots)$

(1) Does the line compile?

↳ look at ST. of C.O. obj.

(2) If it compiles, which version of m is called?

↳ look at M.T. of C.O. obj.



parent of every class

Object

always
compile

can be
any class

obj

=

new

SomeClass();

Object

obj

=

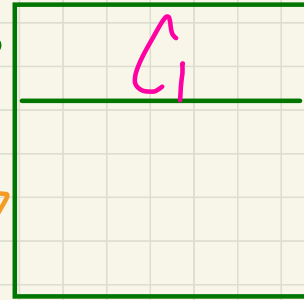
obj2;

↓
declared type
can be any class

$(C_1 \checkmark \boxed{O3}) \cdot m1$
 this exp. has the ST
 C1, meaning
 that we can invoke
 methods from C1
 on it.

$\times (C_1) O3 \cdot m1$

type cast first,
 then call, m1.
 object.O3



$(C_1) O3$
 this alias has
 ST. C1

The equals Method: Overridden Version

Phase 3

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

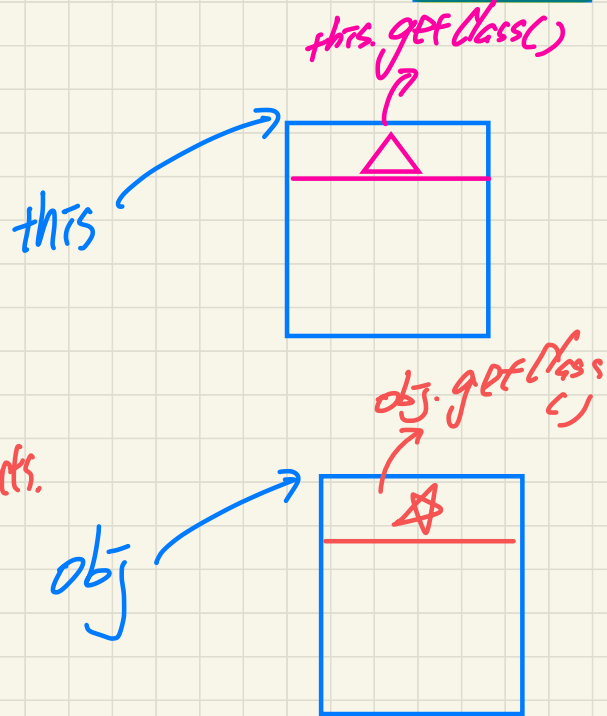
extends

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

this != obj
obj != null

return the D.T. of context objects.

objects with different D.T.s are trivially not equal to each other.



PointV2	
x	
y	

The equals Method: Overridden Version

Example 1: Trace L9

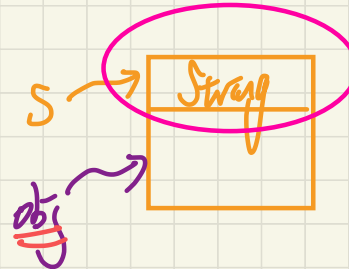
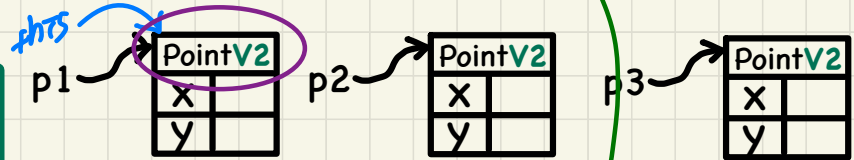
```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

extends

PointV2
!=
String (T)

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2 (int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

```
1 String s = "(2, 3)";  
2 PointV2 p1 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
3 PointV2 p2 = new PointV2(2, 3);  
4 PointV2 p3 = new PointV2(4, 6);  
5 System.out.println(p1 == p2); /* ... */  
6 System.out.println(p2 == p3); /* ... */  
7 System.out.println(p1.equals(p1)); /* ... */  
8 System.out.println(p1.equals(null)); /* ... */  
9 System.out.println(p1.equals(s)); /* ... */  
10 System.out.println(p1.equals(p2)); /* ... */  
11 System.out.println(p2.equals(p3)); /* ... */
```



rn. false
∴ p1 and s have different ref. T.s.

The equals Method: Overridden Version

Phase 4

```
public class Object {  
    ...  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        return this == obj;  
    }  
}
```

extends

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) { return true; }  
        if (obj == null) { return false; }  
        if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
        PointV2 other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

obj has
st: Object

PointV2

x	..
y	..

PointV2

x	..
y	..

PointV2

x	
y	

not compile
obj's
ST does not
support x & y.

Can we write this?

this.x == obj.x &&
this.y == obj.y

PointV2
this.getClass()
obj.getClass()
PointV2
==

1. this != obj
2. obj != null
3. *