

3 Object-Oriented Programming (RKH)

Consider the following Java class.

```
1 public class Child extends Parent {
2
3     public int x=0;
4
5     public boolean equals(Object obj) {
6         if (this == obj) return true;
7         if (!super.equals(obj)) return false;
8         if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
9             return false;
10        Child other = (Child) obj;
11        if (x != other.x) return false;
12        return true;
13    }
14 }
```

- (a) Explain why it is bad practice for member variables such as `x` to be `public`. [2 marks]
- (b) For each of the lines 6–12, explain its purpose. Illustrate your answer with examples. [7 marks]
- (c) What could result from a call to `c.equals(null)`, assuming `c` is a reference to a `Child` object? [3 marks]
- (d) What would be the consequences of replacing the `equals` signature with `public boolean equals(Child obj)`? [4 marks]
- (e) Explain why `Child` should also override the `hashCode()` method. [4 marks]