KING SAUD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT		
CSC111:Introduction to Programming -1	**Tutorial week 16, more in object**	**1st Semester 1435-1436**

Assignment Policy:

1. **Late** assignments will **NOT** be accepted.
2. Students are encouraged to collaborate and work into **groups** of two.
3. **Cheating** is **forbidden** in this course, and will be considered a **zero** mark.
4. Your submitted work has to be **neat** and **clean**.
5. Please clearly write your **name**, **section number**, and **student number**.

Substantial departures from the above guidelines will NOT be graded.

Q1 . What is the output of the following Java program? 2 marks

```
public class myClass {

        private int num;
        private String str;
        private static int id;

        public myClass(int x, String s){
                num=x;
                str=s;
        }


        public void setStr(String st){
                str=st;
        }

        public static void setId(int i){
                id=i;
        }

        public void print(){
        System.out.println(num+"-"+str+"-"+id);}}
```

```
public class testmyClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

   myClass ob1= new myClass(5,"hi");

   ob1.setId(12);

   myClass ob2= new myClass(6,"bye");

   ob2.print();

   ob2.setId(100);
ob1.print();

   ob1=ob2;

   ob2.setStr("Hello");
   myClass.setId(25);
   ob1.print();

   }
   }
```

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Q2. Find Error in the following code segments then rewrite it to produce the output (4 marks)

```
public class AA {
        private int x;
        public double y;
       //constructor with no  parameter
public AA(){
                x=0;
                y=0;
        }
       //constructor with two parameter
        public void AA(int x1, double y1 ){
                x=x1;
                y=y1;
        }
//constructor  with one parameter
public AA(int x1){
                x=x1;
                y=x*1.0;
        }
      // set method
  //Postcondition: x = x1, y=y1
        public void set( int x1, double y1 ){
          x1=x;
         y1=y;
        }
        public void print(){
        System.out.println(x+"-"+y);}}
```

```
public class testAA {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
     AA  a1, a2;
     class AA a3,a4,a5;
    a1=new AA ();
    a1.print();
       AA.y=10;  //1

    a5=new AA(3, 5.5 ); //2
    a2=new AA (2.5); //3
    a3= new AA (2*10);
    a3.print ();
    a4.print();


}
}
```

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Q3. Consider the following definition of the class MyClass: 4 marks

1. Complete the method definition 0.5

```
class MyClass{
private int x;
//count the number of objects
private static int count =0;

//default constructor
//Postcondition: x = 0
public MyClass()
{



}
/ /constructor with a parameter
//Postcondition: x = a
public MyClass(int a)
{




}
```

```
//Postcondition: x = a
public void setX(int a)
{



}
public void printX()
{



}
public static void printCount()
{
}
//Method to increment count
//Postcondition: count++
public void incrementCount()
 {



}
```

2. Write a Java statement that declares myObject1 to be a MyClass object and initializes its instance variable x to 5. 0.25

3. Write a Java statement that declares myObject2 to be a MyClass object and initializes its instance variable x to 7. 0.25

4. Write Java statements the declare **objectList** an array of 3 objects of MyClass and initialize the instance variable x with 0. 0.5

5. Which of the following statements are valid? (Assume that myObject1 and myObject2 are as declared in 2 and 3 --> 1

myObject1.printCount();		
myObject1.printX();		
MyClass.printCount();		
MyClass.printX();		
MyClass.count++;		
myObject1.x;		
objectList.printX();		

6. What is the output (Assume that myObject1 and myObject2 and objectList are as declared in 2 ,3 and 4).--> 1

```
myObject1.printX();
myObject1.printCount();
myObject2.printCount();
MyClass. printCount();
myObject2.printX();
myObject1.setX(14);
myObject1.incrementCount();
myObject1.printX();
myObject1.printCount();
myObject2.printCount();
int x=10;
for (int i=0;i<3;i++)
  objectList[i].setX(++x*2);

objectList[2].printX();
```

Output: