Pre Lab 3

Q1 :

- True. An abstract class can be used like a non-abstract class, but you cannot create an instance of an abstract class using the ‘new’ operator.
- True. An abstract class can be extended by another class.
- False. A subclass of a nonabstract superclass can be abstract.
- True. A subclass can override a concrete method in a superclass to define it as abstract.
- True. An abstract method must be nonstatic.

Q2:

- Yes, you can create a Calendar object using the Calendar class in Java. Here's an example:
  Calender calender = Calender.getIndtance();

Q3:

- The **abstract** method in the Calendar class is **getInstance()**. The **getInstance()** method is used to obtain a Calendar object.

Q4:

- To get various components of a Calendar object (**c** in this case), you can use the following methods:

  int year = c.get(Calendar.YEAR);
  int month = c.get(Calendar.MONTH);
  int date = c.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH);
  int hour=c.get(Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY);
  int minute = c.get(Calendar.MINUTE);
  int second = c.get(Calendat.SECOND);
  These methods return the specific components of the date and time represented by the Calendar object.

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