# 1. Which members of the Circle class are encapsulated?

- Encapsulation: Hides data and provides controlled access via methods like getters and setters.
- If radius is private, it is encapsulated. If public, it is not.

## 2. What name must the constructor of a class have?

• A constructor **must have the same name as the class** and no return type.

## Example:

```
public class Circle {
   public Circle() {
      // Constructor code
   }
}
```

•

# 3. Difference between private and public access modifiers?

Private: Accessible only within the same class.

## Example:

private int radius;

•

**Public**: Accessible from any other class.

#### Example:

public int radius;

•

# 4. Validity of Circle dot = new Circle(2); dot.radius = 5;

• If radius is public, the statement is valid.

```
If private, use a setter method: dot.setRadius(5);
```

### 5. Issues in the Roo class code

#### a) Code Issues

1. **Constructor Syntax**: Missing parentheses.

## b) Explanation of Methods

- setX(int z): Setter for x.
- getX(): Getter for x.
- calculate(): Modifies x using factor(). Throws error if factor() type mismatch isn't fixed.
- factor(): Returns a constant value (0.12), with a return type mismatch.

# 7. Class for a Sports Team

### a) Object Names:

• Examples: Lions, Tigers, Eagles.

## b) Method Members:

• playGame(), practice(), addPlayer().

## c) Data Members:

• teamName, coach, players.

#### 8. Band Festival Simulation

#### a) Class Name:

• Band could represent common properties and methods for all bands.

## b) Objects:

• Instances like TwoToos, EggRolls, Goop.

## c) Data Member Examples:

• name: The band's name.

• genre: The type of music they play.

## d) Method Members:

- tuneUp(): Simulates the band tuning their instruments.
- playMusic(): Simulates the band performing.
- takeABow(): Simulates the end of their performance.