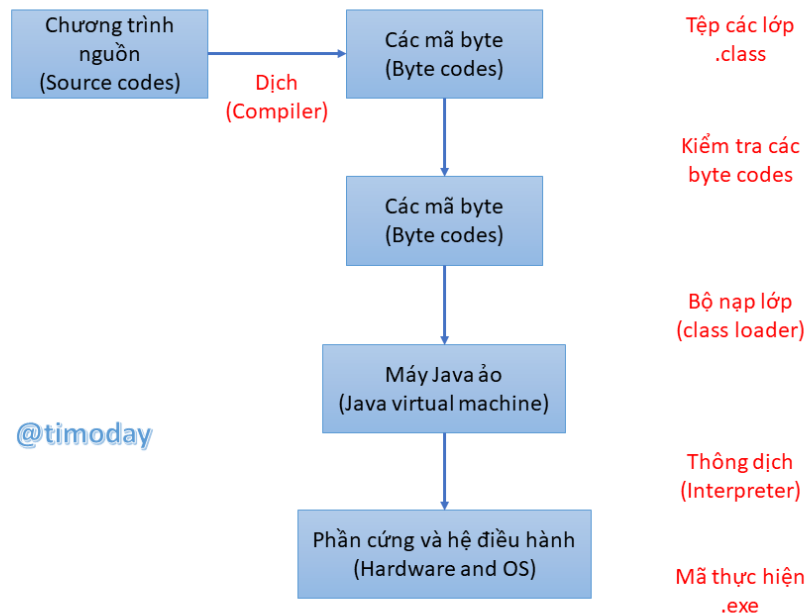


Q2 :



What is stored in the static heap, stack, dynamic heap?

In Java, static variables and methods are stored in the static heap, which is a memory area associated with the class itself. It holds data that is shared among all instances of the class.

The stack is used for method execution and storing local variables and method call information.

The dynamic heap is the memory area where objects are allocated. It is managed by the Java runtime and is used to store objects and their instance variables.

What are objects in the program?

Objects are instances of classes that encapsulate data and behavior. In this program, objects are created for classes such as Vase, Statue, and Painting.

What is the item variable storing?

The item variable is of type Item, which is a superclass for Vase, Statue, and Painting. It can store objects of any of these classes or their subclasses. It is used to hold the current item being created or displayed.

Why must you cast to call the method inputVase()/outputVase()?

The item variable is declared as Item type, which is a superclass. However, the inputVase() and outputVase() methods are specific to the Vase class. To call these methods on the item object, we need to explicitly cast it to the Vase type, indicating that it is an instance of the Vase class or one of its subclasses.

What is the error thrown when you cast it wrong?

If you cast the item object to the wrong type, such as trying to cast it to a type that is not a superclass or a compatible subclass, a `ClassCastException` will be thrown at runtime.

What methods can you call if you don't cast the item variable?

If you don't cast the item variable, you can only call the methods defined in the `Item` class or its superclasses. The methods specific to `Vase`, `Statue`, or `Painting` will not be accessible without casting to the appropriate type.