## Practical 02

}

```
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01.
public class Item {     protected
int location; protected String
description;
  // Constructor public Item(int location,
String description) {
                        this.location =
             this.description = description;
location;
  }
  // Getters and Setters
public int getLocation() {
return location;
  }
  public void setLocation(int location) {
this.location = location;
```

```
public String getDescription() {
return description;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
this.description = description;
 }
}
02.
public class Item {     protected
int location; protected String
description;
  // Constructor public Item(int location,
String description) {
                         this.location =
             this.description = description;
location;
  }
  // Getters and Setters (same as in the previous code)
public int getLocation() {
                             return location;
  }
```

```
public void setLocation(int location) {
this.location = location;
  }
  public String getDescription() {
return description;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
this.description = description;
  }
}
03.
public class Item { protected
int location; protected String
description;
  // Constructor public Item(int location,
String description) {
                         this.location =
              this.description = description;
location;
  }
```

```
// Getters and Setters (same as in the previous code)
public int getLocation() {
                             return location;
  }
  public void setLocation(int location) {
this.location = location;
  }
  public String getDescription() {
    return description;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
this.description = description;
  }
}
04.
public class Item {     protected
int location; protected String
description;
  // Constructor public Item(int location,
String description) {
                         this.location =
             this.description = description;
location;
```

```
}
  // Getters public int
getLocation() {
                    return
location;
  }
  public String getDescription() {
return description;
  }
  // Setters public void
setLocation(int location) {
this.location = location;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
this.description = description;
 }
}
05.
public class Monster extends Item {
  // Additional properties and methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
```

```
// Constructor for the Monster class public
Monster(int location, String description) {
super(location, description);
    // Additional initialization specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  }
  // Additional methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
}
06.
public class Monster extends Item {
  // Additional properties and methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  // Constructor for the Monster class public
Monster(int location, String description) {
super(location, description);
    // Additional initialization specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  }
  // Constructor that takes an integer and a String argument
public Monster(int location, String description) {
super(location, description);
    // Additional initialization specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  }
  // Additional methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
```

```
}
07.
public class Monster extends Item {
  // Additional properties and methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  // Constructor for the Monster class public
Monster(int location, String description) {
super(location, description);
    // Additional initialization specific to the Monster class can be added here.
  }
  // Additional methods specific to the Monster class can be added here.
}
Part 2
Part02
1.b.supper
2.b. private
3.b. package
4.c. import package
5.c. charAt()
6.d. length()
```

## Part03

- 1. Real-world objects contain state and behavior.
- 2. A software object's state is stored in instance variables.

- 3. A software object's behavior is exposed through methods.
- 4. Hiding internal data from the outside world, and accessing it only through publicly exposed methods is known as data encapsulation.
- 5. A blueprint for a software object is called a class.
- 6. Common behavior can be defined in a parent class and inherited into a subclass using the extends keyword.
- 7. A collection of methods with no implementation is called an interface.
- 8. A namespace that organizes classes and interfaces by functionality is called a package.
- 9. The term API stands for application programming interface