info@marwadiuniversity.ac.in

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Marwadi UNIVERSITY

Name.	Shashank Bagda	Year.	2021/22
Subject.	OOP	Class.	2TK1
Semester	2	Roll No.	92100133020

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Subject Code: 01CT0105

Subject Name: Object Oriented Programming

B. Tech. Year – I (Semester II)

UNIT – 5

Worksheet – 5

Enrollment No: 92100133020

Name: Shashank Bagda

Subject Faculty:

Prof. Kapil Shukla

Information and Communication Technology Department,

Marwadi University

Q-1: How to create package in Java? Explain with example.

Answer: To create a package, first we have to choose a package name according to the naming. After that write the package name at the top of every source file, Remember that these must be only one package in each source file. Then create a directory within name of package. Create a java file in newly created directory. You must specify the package name with help of package keyword. Save file with same name of public class.

Code :

```
package MyPackage;
public class Test
{
  public static void main(String s[])
  {
    System.out.println("Package");
  }
}
```

Q-2: How to store all class files at specific location during compilation? Give Example.

Answer: Firstly create any java file in directory. Open terminal at that java file location and execute javac -d ../class Here -d is used to store the output to different place. If we don't use this option then the class file will be in parent directory. But it's a good practice to keep class files separately.

Q-3: How to set classpath? Explain with example.

Answer: Classpath can be set permanently in the environment: By "system variables" and "users variables", choose edit and new and classpath as the variable name, enter the required directories and save file as the value. C:\javaproject\class; d:\users\lib\service. Take note that you include the current working directory. You can set classpath temporarily by

set classpath =; C:\javaproject\class.

Q-4: Explain how package can be imported using keyword static and what is the meaning of it?

Answer: Static import is a feature introduced in java programming language that allows members which have scoped within their containers class as public static, to be used in Java code without specifying the class in which the field been defined. This provides a typesafe mechanism to include constant into code without having reference to the class that originally defined the field. It also helps to originally defined the field It also helps to deprecate the practice of creating a Constant Interface.

Code:

```
import static java.lang.Math.*;
{
  class Main
  {
    public static void main (string s[])
    {
      System.out.println ("Hello World");
    }
  }
}
```

Q-5: Fill in blanks. According to accessibility of class members.

Answer:

Condition	Private	Default	Protected	Public
Within Same Class	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sub class	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outside class Within Package	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outside Package [Sub Class]	No	No	Yes	Yes
Outside Package	No	No	No	Yes

[Use **YES / No** in block]

References		
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