

# Java Programming

## Assignment-2

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→ Aim:

Write a Java Program to take info for students like name, roll no, marks for 5 subjects, find the average marks.

→ Objective:

- 1) Study classes, objects, creation of object of class.
- 2) Study Methods, return a value from the method, pass parameter to Method
- 3) Study and use constructor.
- 4) Study access specifiers in Java.

→ Theory

- 1) Class: user defined data type set of properties and methods common to all objects of that class.
- 2) Object: instance of class. each object has identify, behaviour and state.

```
ex: public class Dog
    { string name;
      string breed;
      int age;
      public Dog(string name, string breed, integer)
      { this.name = name;
        this.breed = breed;
        this.age = age;
      }
    }
```

# int main function:

```
Dog A = new Dog ("tommy", "labrador", 5)
```

\* Constructor: method to initialize objects in the previous example, the method Dog is a constructor, it is called when object is created below.

→ Platform: eclipse IDE

→ Conclusion: studied class, object, creation, methods, constructors, access specifiers.

→ FAQ's:

1. What is class and object?

Ans class: user defined datatype  
object: instance of Class.



2. What are the different ways to pass parameter?

Ans passing by value: changes to formal parameter affects storage location separate and not location of actual variable.

passing by reference: Changes made to formal parameter get transmitted to value of actual parameter.

4. What is a constructor in Java?

Ans A constructor in Java is a special method that is used to initialize objects. The constructor is called when an object of a class is created. It can be used to set initial values for object attributes.

5. What is default access specifier and what is its scope?

Ans When we do not explicitly declare an access modifier for a class, field, method etc it becomes default.

The scope of the default access modifier lies within the package.

6. What are the different access specifiers?

Ans

1. Private - Accessible within the class where defined
2. Default - When no access specifier is specified.
3. Protected - Accessible only to classes that subclass or class directly within the current or different package.
4. Public - Accessible from any class.