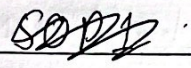


5.1



(i) There ~~are~~ is one class variable i.e. static int counter = 0; as this variable has the same value for every object at any given point of processing of the program. They exist when a class is created.

(3) In line 25: `aHelloWorld 1.setBoth(aHelloWorld 2);`

↑ ↑ ↑
calling object method called parameter (object)

Within the setBoth method :

Line 16 : `atHelloWorld.setState(aInt * 2);`;

is equivalent to :

`atHelloWorld2.setState(42 * 2)`



calling object

method
called.

Parameter

Line 26 : `System.out.println(atHelloWorld1);`;



object calls `toString()`

Line 27 : `System.out.println(atHelloWorld2);`;



object calls `toString()`

Line 28 : `System.out.println(getCounter());`;



static method is called.

`getCounter()` is a static method so it can call a static variable (`counter`) and static method can be called within a static method.

④ If we change the access modifier of `toString()` method to private then the program won't compile because :

→ `toString()` method is a built-in method in Java which has public as its access modifier

→ So when we are overriding the built-in method we cannot change the access modifier to private as it would change the ~~its~~ visibility of the method.

* Rest all methods are already private in the program.

