4.Look at the following class:

```
public class Test {
1
2
        private String testName;
3
4
        public Test( String name ) {
5
         this.testName = name;
6
7
8
         public setTestName( String name ) {
9
            this.testName = name;
10
11
```

What would be the proper way to construct a Test object with member variable testName initially being "old", then later changed to "new"

```
1  Test testName = "old";
2  testName = "new";

1  Test testObj = new Test( "old" );
2  testObj.testName = "new";

1  Test testObj = new Test( "old" );
2  testObj[testName] = "new";

1  Test testObj = new Test( "old" );
2  testObj.setTestName( "new" );
```

3.Look at the following code:

```
int errorInteger = 200;
1
2 String comment;
3.
4 switch (errorInteger) {
 5
      case 150:
       comment = "Javascript error.";
6
7
      break;
8
      case 248:
       comment = "Comment error.";
9
     break;
case 300:
10
11
           comment = "Function error.";
12
      break;
case 200:
13
14
15
        comment = "New error.";
16
      break;
17
      default:
18
        comment = "No error.";
   break;
19
20 )
21 System.out.println( comment );
22
```

What would be the resulting output from this code?

Comment error.



- Javascript error.
- Function error.

What is defined in the denoted sections of this class?

section 1: member variable
section 2: constructor
section 3: class method
osection 1: member variable
section 2: class method
section 3: method
section 1: method
section 2: constructor
section 3: member variable
section 1: member variable
section 2: constructor
section 3: method
2. As an established Java convention, what would it mean if the name of a variable was spelled in all uppercase?
Nothing. There is no such convention, and such a variable is like any other.
e variable is a constant, whose value should not change.
The variable is contains a string that has all capital letters.
The variable is reserved for use by the Java environment, and you should not refer to it.