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| Quiz 2 - 15min  public class A {  public A() {  System.out.println("Ctor of A");  }  }  public class B extends A {  public B() {  System.out.println("Ctor of B");  }  }  public class C extends B{  public C() {  System.out.println("Ctor of C");  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  C c = new C();  }  }  **1.** When we run the program, what is the output?  Ctor of A  Ctor of B  Ctor of C  **2. Fill in the blanks**  a. A superclass’s **public** members can be accessed in the superclass declaration and in subclass declarations. | b. In a(n) **inheritance** relationship, an object of a subclass can also be treated as an object of  its superclass.  c. In a(n) **aggregation** relationship, a class object has references to objects of other classes as  members.  d. A superclass’s **protected** members are accessible anywhere that the program has a reference to an object of that superclass or to an object of one of its subclasses.  e. Subclass constructors can call superclass constructors via the **super** keyword  **3. True or false? And why?**  a. Superclass constructors are not inherited by subclasses.  **False**  b. When a subclass redefines a superclass method by using the same signature, the subclass  is said to overload that superclass method  **False** |