

## TWO-MINUTE DRILL

Remember that in this chapter, when we talk about classes, we're referring to non-inner classes, or *top-level* classes. For OCP 7 candidates only, we'll devote all of Chapter 12 to inner classes. Note on OCA 7 vs. OCP 7 objectives: Part 1 of this book is necessary for BOTH OCA 7 and OCP 7 candidates. Since you must now pass the OCA 7 exam before taking the OCP 7 exam, the references to objectives in the two-minute drills in the first part of the book are usually for OCA objectives only.

### Identifiers (OCA Objective 2.1)

- ☐ Identifiers can begin with a letter, an underscore, or a currency character.
- ☐ After the first character, identifiers can also include digits.
- ☐ Identifiers can be of any length.

### Executable Java Files and main() (OCA Objective 1.3)

- ☐ You can compile and execute Java programs using the command-line programs `javac` and `java`, respectively. Both programs support a variety of command-line options.
- ☐ The only versions of `main()` methods with special powers are those versions with method signatures equivalent to `public static void main(String[] args)`.
- ☐ `main()` can be overloaded.

### Imports (OCA Objective 1.4)

- ☐ An `import` statement's only job is to save keystrokes.
- ☐ You can use an asterisk (\*) to search through the contents of a single package.
- ☐ Although referred to as "static imports," the syntax is `import static...`
- ☐ You can import API classes and/or custom classes.

### Source File Declaration Rules (OCA Objective 1.2)

- ☐ A source code file can have only one `public` class.
- ☐ If the source file contains a `public` class, the filename must match the `public` class name.
- ☐ A file can have only one package statement, but it can have multiple `imports`.
- ☐ The package statement (if any) must be the first (noncomment) line in a source file.
- ☐ The `import` statements (if any) must come after the package and before the class declaration.
- ☐ If there is no package statement, `import` statements must be the first (noncomment) statements in the source file.
- ☐ Package and `import` statements apply to all classes in the file.
- ☐ A file can have more than one nonpublic class.
- ☐ Files with no `public` classes have no naming restrictions.

### Class Access Modifiers (OCA Objective 6.6)

- ☐ There are three access modifiers: `public`, `protected`, and `private`.
- ☐ There are four access levels: `public`, `protected`, `default`, and `private`.
- ☐ Classes can have only `public` or default access.
- ☐ A class with default access can be seen only by classes within the same package.
- ☐ A class with `public` access can be seen by all classes from all packages.
- ☐ Class visibility revolves around whether code in one class can
  - ☐ Create an instance of another class
  - ☐ Extend (or subclass) another class
  - ☐ Access methods and variables of another class

### Class Modifiers (Nonaccess) (OCA Objective 7.6)

- ☐ Classes can also be modified with `final`, `abstract`, or `strictfp`.
- ☐ A class cannot be both `final` and `abstract`.
- ☐ A `final` class cannot be subclassed.