GMS Malshani 28614

Practical 02

```
1.
   public class Item {
    protected int location;
      protected String description;
      public Item(int location, String description) {
        this.location = location;
        this.description = description;
      public int getLocation() {
        return location;
      }
      public void setLocation(int location) {
        this.location = location;
      }
      public String getDescription() {
        return description;
      }
      public void setDescription(String description) {
        this.description = description;
      }
   }
2.
   public class Item {
    protected int location;
      protected String description;
      public Item(int location, String description) {
        this.location = location;
        this.description = description;
      }
      public int getLocation() {
        return location;
      }
```

```
public void setLocation(int location) {
this.location = location;
  }
  public String getDescription() {
    return description;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
  this.description = description;
  }
}
//main
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Item item1 = new Item(123, "Some item description");
    System.out.println("Location: " + item1.getLocation());
    System.out.println("Description: " + item1.getDescription());
  }
}
public class Main
{
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    Item itemsn = new Item(123, "Some item description");
    System.out.println("Location: " + itemsn.getLocation());
    System.out.println("Description: " + itemsn.getDescription());
  }
}
// public class Item {
protected int location;
```

3.

```
protected String description;
// Constructor
  public Item(int location, String description) {
    this.location = location;
    this.description = description;
  }
  // Getters and Setters (optional, but useful)
public int getLocation() {
    return location;
  }
  public void setLocation(int location) {
    this.location = location;
  }
  public String getDescription() {
return description;
  }
  public void setDescription(String description) {
    this.description = description;
  }
}
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    Item itemsn = new Item(123, "Some item description");
    System.out.println("Location: " + itemsn.getLocation());
    System.out.println("Description: " + itemsn.getDescription());
    item1.setLocation(456);
    item1.setDescription("Updated item description");
    System.out.println("Updated Location: " + itemsn.getLocation());
    System.out.println("Updated Description: " + itemsn.getDescription());
  }
}
public class Item {
```

4.

```
protected int location;
      protected String description;
      public Item(int location, String description) {
        this.location = location;
        this.description = description;
      }
      public int getLocation() {
        return location;
      }
      public void setLocation(int location) {
        this.location = location;
      }
      public String getDescription() {
        return description;
      }
      public void setDescription(String description) {
        this.description = description;
     }
   }
5. public class Main { public static void
    main(String[] args) {
        Monster monster01= new Monster(321, "Scary monster", 100);
        System.out.println("Location: " + monster01.getLocation());
        System.out.println("Description: " + monster01.getDescription());
        System.out.println("Health: " + monster01.getHealth());
        Monster monster02 = new Monster(123, "Creepy monster");
        // Accessing properties using getters of both Monster and Item classes
        System.out.println("Location: " + monster02.getLocation());
        System.out.println("Description: " + monster02.getDescription());
        System.out.println("Health: " + monster02.getHealth());
     }
   }
```

```
// public class Monster extends Item {
      private int health;
   )
     public Monster(int location, String description, int health) {
   super(location, description);
        this.health = health;
     }
     public int getHealth() {
        return health;
     }
     public void setHealth(int health) {
   this.health = health;
     }
   }
   public class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        Monster monster01 = new Monster(321, "Scary monster", 100);
        System.out.println("Location: " + monster01.getLocation());
        System.out.println("Description: " + monster01.getDescription());
        System.out.println("Health: " + monster01.getHealth());
        Monster monster02 = new Monster(123, "Creepy monster");
        System.out.println("Location: " + monster02.getLocation());
        System.out.println("Description: " + monster02.getDescription());
        System.out.println("Health: " + monster02.getHealth());
     }
   }
6. public class Main { public static void
   main(String[] args) {
        Monster monster01 = new Monster(321, "Scary monster", 100);
   System.out.println("Location: " + monster01.getLocation());
        System.out.println("Description: " + monster01.getDescription());
```

```
System.out.println("Health: " + monster01.getHealth());
    Monster monster02 = new Monster(123, "Creepy monster");
    System.out.println("Location: " + monster02.getLocation());
    System.out.println("Description: " + monster02.getDescription());
    System.out.println("Health: " + monster02.getHealth());
  }
}
public class Monster extends Item {
  private int health;
  public Monster(int location, String description, int health) {
    super(location, description);
    this.health = health;
  }
  public int getHealth() {
    return health;
  }
  public void setHealth(int health) {
    this.health = health;
  }
}
PART 02:
1. b) super
2. b) private
3. d) None of the Mentioned.
4. b) Packages
5. c) import pkg.*
6. c) charAt()
7. c) length()
```

PART 03: Fill in the blanks using appropriate terms.

- 1. Real-world objects contain state and behavior.
- 2. A software object's state is stored in fields
- 3. A software object's behavior is exposed through methods.
- 4. Hiding internal data from the outside world, and accessing it only through publicly exposed methods is known as data encapsulation.
- 5. A blueprint for a software object is called a class.
- 6. Common behavior can be defined in a superclass and inherited into a subclass using the extends keyword.
- 7. A collection of methods with no implementation is called an interface.
- 8. A namespace that organizes classes and interfaces by functionality is called a package.
- 9. The term API stands for Application Programming Interface.