01.

- a. class or template is a blueprint that defines the properties and behaviors of objects. It acts as a template to create objects with similar attributes and methods.
- b. An object or instance is a concrete realization of a class. It is created using the blueprint defined by the class.
- c. blocks of code that perform specific tasks.
- d. Attributes or properties are the characteristics or data associated with a class or an object.
- e. Reference variables store references (memory addresses) to objects rather than holding the actual object data.
- f. Primitive variables hold simple, predefined data types (e.g., integers, floats, booleans) and directly store their values.
- g. Method parameters are variables that are specified in the method signature to receive values when the method is called.
- h. Local variables are declared within a method, constructor, or block and are only accessible within that scope.
- I. Default values are the initial values automatically assigned to variables if no explicit value is provided.
- 02. D
- 03. 89
- **O4. Attributes:** Attributes are the characteristics or properties that describe the state of an object. They represent the data an object holds.

Ex: color/model/year

**Methods:** Methods, on the other hand, are actions or behaviors that an object can perform.

Ex: startEngine()/brake()

05. 2/3/4

variable directly without specifying the object it belongs to.

**06.** Volume: 0

length of box : 0 width of box : 0 height of box : 0

07. Volume: 180

length of box: 12 width of box: 5 height of box: 3

08. default constructor

length of box : 2 width of box : 2 height of box : 2

09. Parameterized constructor

Volume: 60

**Parameterized constructor** 

**Volume : 180** 

- 10. compile error: width has private access in Box.
- 11. 4,5,6

This line attempts to assign a value to the length variable directly within the class body.

12. \*initializing the object of that class.

\*constructors are used to set initial values to the instance variables or perform any necessary setup operations when an object is instantiated.

13. constructors-class eke namin sade

no return type nitializing objects when they are created

method-has return type kamathi name ekak damiya haka

```
14.
       a,b,c
       line 2 and 3 not variable.
15.
       1234 - c
16.
17.
       a,b,d
18.
       100 101
       00
19.
       Code: 3001
20.
       Code: 2001
21.
       b,c
```

22.

a,d,e

- 23. Encapsulation is a fundamental concept in object-oriented programming (OOP) that involves bundling the data (attributes) and the methods (functions or behaviors) that operate on the data into a single unit, called a class. It allows for the protection and control of access to the internal state of an object, ensuring that the data is kept safe from external interference and misuse.
- 24. "Tightly encapsulated" and "loosely encapsulated" refer to the degree to which the internal workings of a class or an object are hidden and how much control is exerted over access to its attributes and methods.
- 25. D. Compiler error at line 2

```
26. class Date{
    int year=1970;
    int month=1;
    int day=1;

    void printDate(){
        System.out.println(year+"-"+month+"-"+day);
    }
    void setYear(int x){}

    void setMonth(int y){}
```

```
void setDay(int z){}
     int getYear(){
           return year;
     int getMonth(){
           return month;
     int getDay(){
           return day;
           }
     }
//-----Demo.java-----
     class Main{
     public static void main(String args[]){
           Date d1=new Date();
           d1.printDate(); //1970-1-1
           d1.year=2016; //Illegal
           d1.month=5; //Illegal
           d1.day=30; //Illegal
/*year, month and day attributes
*cannot be accessed to another class
*/
           d1.setYear(2016);
           d1.setMonth(5);
           d1.setDay(31);
     System.out.println("Year : "+d1.getYear());
     System.out.println("Month :"+d1.getMonth());
     System.out.println("Day : "+d1.getDay());
}
27.
      line 1- Declaration of c1
                Instantiating c1 with id="C001" and name="Danapala"
      line 2-
     line 3-
                Printing details of c1
     line 4- Declaration of c2
     line 5-
                Instantiating c2 using the default constructor
                Setting id="C002" and name="Gunapala" for c2
     line 6-
     line 7- Printing details of c2
     line 8-
                Declaration of c3
     line 9- Instantiating c3 using the default constructor
     line 10- Setting id="C003" for c3
      line 11- Setting name="Somapala" for c3
```

```
line 12- Printing details of c3
28.
    A. Compile Error at line 1
     B. Compile Error at line 2
29.
     f
     import java.util.*;
class Rectangle{
     int width;
     int length;
public void Perimeter(int x,int y){
     width=x;
     length=y;
     if(width>0.0 && width<20.00){
          int perimeter=(2*width)+(2*length);
          System.out.println( "perimeter = "+perimeter);
          }else{
               System.out.println("wrong rectangle");
               }
     }
public void Area(int x,int y){
     width=x;
     length=y;
     if(width>0.0 && width<20.00){
          int area=width*length;
          System.out.println( "Area = "+area);
          }else{
               System.out.println("wrong rectangle");
          }
     }
public class Main{
     public static void main(String args[]){
     Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();
```

```
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Rectangle width :");
int w = input.nextInt();
System.out.print("Rectangle length :");
int l = input.nextInt();

r1.Perimeter(w, l);
r1.Area(w, l);
}}
A. Compile Error at line 1
C. Compile Error at line 3
E. 1 200 10 200 200 200
line 5
```

#### 34. Instance Variables:

line 8

31.

32.

33.

- These are variables that belong to a specific instance (or object) of a class.
- Each instance of the class has its own copy of instance variables.
- They define the properties or attributes of an object and can have different values for each instance of the class.
- Instance variables are declared within a class but outside of any method or constructor in the class.

#### • Static Variables:

- These are variables that belong to the class itself, rather than to any specific instance of the
- There is only one copy of a static variable regardless of how many instances (objects) of the class are created.
- They are shared among all instances of the class.
- Static variables are declared with the static keyword within a class, usually outside of any method.

#### 35. A. Compile Error at line 1

D. Compile Error at line 4

```
F. Compile Error at line 6
       I. Compile Error at line 9
36.
       class Date {
  private int year;
  private int month;
  private int day;
  public static final int YEAR = 1;
  public static final int MONTH = 2;
  public static final int DAY = 3;
  public void set(int field, int value) {
    switch (field) {
       case YEAR:
         this.year = value;
         break;
       case MONTH:
         this.month = value;
         break;
       case DAY:
         this.day = value;
         break;
       default:
         System.out.println("Invalid field");
```

}

}

```
public void printDate() {
    System.out.println(year + "-" + month + "-" + day);
  }
}
class Main {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    Date d1 = new Date();
    d1.set(Date.YEAR, 2016);
    d1.set(Date.MONTH, 5);
    d1.set(Date.DAY, 30);
    d1.printDate(); // Output: 2016-5-30
  }
}
37.
      A. Prints: [a,0],[b,1],1,0,0,2
38.
       C. Prints: 1,2,3,4,5,3
```

#### **39.** Instance Methods:

- **Context:** Instance methods are associated with objects (instances) of a class. They operate on instance variables and can access and modify the state of the object.
- **Access:** They are accessed via object instances and implicitly take the instance (self in Python, this in Java) as the first parameter. This parameter represents the instance itself and allows access to its attributes and methods.

#### • Static Methods:

• **Context:** Static methods are not bound to any specific instance of the class. They don't have access to instance variables or instance methods.

• **Access:** They are accessed via the class itself, not through instances. They do not require a reference to an instance (self or this) to be passed as the first parameter.

```
40.
       class Cylinder {
  private double length;
  private double radius;
  public Cylinder() {
    this.length = 0.0;
    this.radius = 0.0;
  }
  public Cylinder(double length, double radius) {
    this.length = length;
    this.radius = radius;
  }
  public double getLength() {
    return length;
  }
  public void setLength(double length) {
    this.length = length;
  }
  public double getRadius() {
    return radius;
```

}

```
}
  public void setRadius(double radius) {
    this.radius = radius;
  }
  public double calculateVolume() {
    return 3.14* radius * radius * length;
  }
  public double calculateSurfaceArea() {
    return (2 * 3.14 * radius * length) + (2 * 3.14 * radius * radius);
  }
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Cylinder cylinder1 = new Cylinder();
    cylinder1.setLength(5.0);
    cylinder1.setRadius(2.0);
    double volume1 = cylinder1.calculateVolume();
    double area1 = cylinder1.calculateSurfaceArea();
    System.out.println("Cylinder 1:");
    System.out.println("Volume: " + volume1);
    System.out.println("Surface Area: " + area1);
    Cylinder cylinder2 = new Cylinder(8.0, 3.5);
```

```
double volume2 = cylinder2.calculateVolume();
    double area2 = cylinder2.calculateSurfaceArea();
    System.out.println("\nCylinder 2:");
    System.out.println("Volume: " + volume2);
    System.out.println("Surface Area: " + area2);
  }
}
41.
       Box is loaded into memory
42.
       A box object is created..
       A box object is created..
43.
       Box is loaded into memory
       A box object is created...
       A box object is created..
       A box object is created..
44.
              123
       a.
              12323
       b.
              14
       c.
              compile error.
       d.
              14
       e.
```

f.

blank

```
Line 3: Cannot use this in a static context
45.
     Line 4: Cannot use this in a static context
46. Constructor Overloading:
     public class Rectangle {
    private int length;
    private int width;
    // Default constructor
    public Rectangle() {
        length = 0;
        width = 0;
    }
    public Rectangle(int length, int width) {
        this.length = length;
        this.width = width;
    }
    public Rectangle(int side) {
        this.length = side;
        this.width = side;
    }
}
               Method Overloading:
public class Calculator {
```

```
public int add(int a, int b) {
         return a + b;
    }
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {
         return a + b + c;
    }
    public double add(double a, double b) {
         return a + b;
    }
}
47.
     a,b,c,d,e,f,h
     a,b,c,e,f,g
48.
49.
     C. (5, 3) (3, 5) (5, 3)
                 Example of Method Call by Value in Java:
50.
public class Example {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int number = 10;
    System.out.println("Before method call: " + number);
    modifyValue(number);
    System.out.println("After method call: " + number);
  }
  public static void modifyValue(int value) {
    value = 20; // Changes made here won't affect the original 'number'
    System.out.println("Inside method: " + value);
  }
}
OUTPUT
//Before method call: Alice
//Inside method: Bob
//After method call: Bob
             Example of Method Call by Reference in Java (using Objects):
class Person {
  String name;
  public Person(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

```
public class Example {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Person person = new Person("Alice");
    System.out.println("Before method call: " + person.name);
    modifyReference(person);
    System.out.println("After method call: " + person.name);
  }
  public static void modifyReference(Person p) {
    p.name = "Bob"; // Changes made here affect the original 'person' object
    System.out.println("Inside method: " + p.name);
  }
}
//Before method call: Alice
//Inside method: Bob
//After method call: Bob
51.
      line 3 and 5.
      class Cat{
52.
private String name;
Cat(String name){
      this.name=name;
public String getName(){
```

```
return name;
      }
public void setName(String name){
       this.name=name;
      }
}
class Main{
public static void main(String args[]){
Cat[] cats={new Cat("Aldo"),new Cat("Bear"),new Cat("Toby"),new Cat("Teddy"),new
Cat("Henry")};
System.out.print("[");
for (int i = 0; i < cats.length; i++)
{
       System.out.print(cats[i].getName());
       if (i < cats.length - 1) {
         System.out.print(", ");
       }
}
       System.out.println("]");
}
}
53.
       public class Employee {
  private String firstName;
  private String lastName;
  private double monthlySalary;
  public Employee(String firstName, String lastName, double monthlySalary) {
```

```
this.firstName = firstName;
  this.lastName = lastName;
  if (monthlySalary > 0) {
    this.monthlySalary = monthlySalary;
  }
}
public String getFirstName() {
  return firstName;
}
public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
  this.firstName = firstName;
}
public String getLastName() {
  return lastName;
}
public void setLastName(String lastName) {
  this.lastName = lastName;
}
public double getMonthlySalary() {
  return monthlySalary;
}
public void setMonthlySalary(double monthlySalary) {
```

```
if (monthlySalary > 0) {
      this.monthlySalary = monthlySalary;
    }
  }
  public double calculateYearlySalary() {
    return monthlySalary * 12;
  }
  public void applyRaise() {
    double raise = monthlySalary * 0.10;
    this.monthlySalary += raise;
  }
}
public class EmployeeTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee emp1 = new Employee("John", "Doe", 5000);
    Employee emp2 = new Employee("Jane", "Smith", 6000);
    System.out.println("Yearly salary for " + emp1.getFirstName() + " " +
emp1.getLastName() + ": $" + emp1.calculateYearlySalary());
    System.out.println("Yearly salary for " + emp2.getFirstName() + " " +
emp2.getLastName() + ": $" + emp2.calculateYearlySalary());
    emp1.applyRaise();
    emp2.applyRaise();
```

```
System.out.println("\nAfter 10% raise:");
    System.out.println("Yearly salary for " + emp1.getFirstName() + " " +
emp1.getLastName() + ": $" + emp1.calculateYearlySalary());
    System.out.println("Yearly salary for " + emp2.getFirstName() + " " +
emp2.getLastName() + ": $" + emp2.calculateYearlySalary());
  }
}
54.
      code: 1001
       code: 1001
55.
       class Date {
  private int year;
  private int month;
  private int day;
  public Date() {
  }
  public Date(int year, int month, int day) {
    this.year = year;
    this.month = month;
    this.day = day;
  }
  public Date(Date otherDate) {
    this.year = otherDate.year;
    this.month = otherDate.month;
```

```
this.day = otherDate.day;
}
public void set(int field, int value) {
}
public void set(Date otherDate) {
  this.year = otherDate.year;
  this.month = otherDate.month;
  this.day = otherDate.day;
}
public void printDate() {
  System.out.println(year + "-" + month + "-" + day);
}
public static Date getDateInstance() {
  return new Date(1970, 1, 1);
}
public int getYear() {
  return year;
}
public void setYear(int year) {
  this.year = year;
}
```

```
}
public class DemoDate {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    Date d1 = new Date();
    d1.set(Date.YEAR, 2016);
    d1.set(Date.MONTH, 5);
    d1.set(Date.DAY, 30);
    d1.printDate(); //2016-5-30
    Date d2 = new Date(2016, 1, 31);
    d2.printDate(); //2016-1-31
    Date d3 = new Date(d2);
    d3.printDate(); //2016-1-31
    Date d4 = new Date();
    d4.set(d1);
    d4.printDate();
    Date d5 = Date.getDateInstance();
    d5.printDate(); //1970-1-1
  }
}
```

```
57.
       class Invoice {
  private String partNumber;
  private String partDescription;
  private int quantity;
  private double pricePerItem;
  public Invoice(String partNumber, String partDescription, int quantity, double
pricePerItem) {
    this.partNumber = partNumber;
    this.partDescription = partDescription;
    if (quantity > 0) {
       this.quantity = quantity;
    } else {
       this.quantity = 0;
    }
    if (pricePerItem > 0.0) {
       this.pricePerItem = pricePerItem;
    } else {
       this.pricePerItem = 0.0;
    }
  }
  public String getPartNumber() {
    return partNumber;
  }
  public void setPartNumber(String partNumber) {
```

```
this.partNumber = partNumber;
}
public String getPartDescription() {
  return partDescription;
}
public void setPartDescription(String partDescription) {
  this.partDescription = partDescription;
}
public int getQuantity() {
  return quantity;
}
public void setQuantity(int quantity) {
  if (quantity > 0) {
    this.quantity = quantity;
  } else {
    this.quantity = 0;
  }
}
public double getPricePerItem() {
  return pricePerItem;
}
public void setPricePerItem(double pricePerItem) {
```

```
if (pricePerItem > 0.0) {
      this.pricePerItem = pricePerItem;
    } else {
      this.pricePerItem = 0.0;
    }
  }
  public double getInvoiceAmount() {
    return quantity * pricePerItem;
  }
}
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Invoice invoice = new Invoice("A001", "Hammer", 5, 12.50);
    System.out.println("Part Number: " + invoice.getPartNumber());
    System.out.println("Part Description: " + invoice.getPartDescription());
    System.out.println("Quantity: " + invoice.getQuantity());
    System.out.println("Price per Item: $" + invoice.getPricePerItem());
    System.out.println("Invoice Amount: $" + invoice.getInvoiceAmount());
    invoice.setQuantity(-3);
    invoice.setPricePerItem(-7.0);
    System.out.println("\nUpdated Quantity: " + invoice.getQuantity());
    System.out.println("Updated Price per Item: $" + invoice.getPricePerItem());
    System.out.println("Updated Invoice Amount: $" + invoice.getInvoiceAmount());
```

```
}
}
58.
       class Box {
  private int length;
  private int width;
  private int height;
  // Constructors
  public Box() {
     // Default constructor
  }
  public Box(int length) {
     this.length = length;
     this.width = length;
     this.height = length;
  }
  public Box(int length, int width, int height) {
     this.length = length;
     this.width = width;
     this.height = height;
  }
  public Box(Box otherBox) {
    this.length = otherBox.length;
     this.width = otherBox.width;
```

```
this.height = otherBox.height;
}
// Setters
public void setLength(int length) {
  this.length = length;
}
public void setWidth(int width) {
  this.width = width;
}
public void setHeight(int height) {
  this.height = height;
}
public void setDimension(int length, int width, int height) {
  this.length = length;
  this.width = width;
  this.height = height;
}
public void setDimension(Box otherBox) {
  this.length = otherBox.length;
  this.width = otherBox.width;
  this.height = otherBox.height;
}
```

```
// Getters
  public int getLength() {
    return length;
  }
  public int getWidth() {
    return width;
  }
  public int getHeight() {
    return height;
  }
  // Method to calculate volume
  public int getVolume() {
    return length * width * height;
  }
  // Method to print volume
  public void printVolume() {
    System.out.println("Volume: " + getVolume());
  }
  // Method to create a copy of the Box
  public Box getCopy() {
    return new Box(this);
  }
}
```

```
class Demo {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    Box b1 = new Box();
    b1.setLength(12);
    b1.setWidth(5);
    b1.setHeight(3);
    b1.printVolume();
    b1.setDimension(120, 50, 30);
    System.out.println("Volume " + b1.getVolume());
    Box b2 = new Box(4, 2, 3);
    b2.printVolume();
    Box b3 = new Box(b2);
    b3.printVolume();
    Box b4 = new Box(10); // length for a square cube
    b4.printVolume(); //
    Box b5 = new Box();
    b5.setDimension(12); // length for a square cube
    b5.printVolume();
    Box b6 = new Box();
    b6.printVolume();
    b6.setDimension(b1); // copy dimensions of b1 into b6
    b6.printVolume();
```

```
Box b7 = b3.getCopy();
b7.printVolume();
}

59. e,k

60. E. Prints: 1, 2, 3, 4, 9,
61. MyClass()
    MyClass(int,int)
    MyClass(int)
```

**62.** 

s,d,f