

```

1)
public class integerclass
{
    private int val;

    public int getVal() {
        return val;
    }
    public boolean iseven(int x)
    {
        if(x%2==0)
            return true;
        else
            return false
    }
    public boolean iseven()
    {
        if(val%2!=0)
            return true;
        else
            return false
    }
    public boolean isodd()
    {
        if(val%2==0)
            return true;
        else
            return false
    }
    public static boolean isprime()
    {
        for(int i=2;i<x/2;i++)
        {
            if (val%i==0)
                return false;
            else
                return true;
        }
    }
    public static boolean iseven(int x)
    {
        if(x%2!=0)
            return true;
        else
            return false
    }
    public static boolean isodd(int x)
    {
        if(x%2==0)
            return true;
        else
            return false
    }
    public boolean isprime(int x)
    {
        for(int i=2;i<x/2;i++)
        {
            if (x%i==0)

```

```

        return false;
    else
        return true;
    }
}

public static boolean isprime()
{
    for(int i=2;i<x/2;i++)
    {
        if (val%i==0)
            return false;
        else
            return true;
    }
}

public static boolean iseven(intgerclass x)
{
    if(x.val%2!=0)
        return true;
    else
        return false
}

public static boolean isodd(intgerclass x)
{
    if(x.val%2==0)
        return true;
    else
        return false
}

public static boolean isprime(intgerclass x)
{
    for(int i=2;i<x.val/2;i++)
    {
        if (x.val%i==0)
            return false;
        else
            return true;
    }
}

}

```

6. What is the output of running the class **C** in (a)? What problem arises in compiling the program in (b)?

```
class A {
    public A() {
        System.out.println(
            "A's no-arg constructor is invoked");
    }
}

class B extends A {
}

public class C {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        B b = new B();
    }
}
```

(a)

```
class A {
    public A(int x){
    }
}

class B extends A {
    public B() {
    }
}

public class C {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        B b = new B();
    }
}
```

(b)

- a) A's no- arg constructor is invoked

7. Identify the problems in the following code:

```
1 public class Circle {
2     private double radius;
3
4     public Circle(double radius) {
5         radius = radius;
6     }
7
8     public double getRadius() {
9         return radius;
10    }
11
12    public double getArea() {
13        return radius * radius * Math.PI;
14    }
15 }
16
17 class B extends Circle {
18     private double length;
19
20     B(double radius, double length) {
21         Circle(radius);
22         length = length;
23     }
24
25     @Override
26     public double getArea() {
27         return getArea() * length;
28     }
29 }
```

public b (double radius , double
length){

this . length = length

8. If a method in a subclass has the same signature as a method in its superclass with the same return type, is the method overridden or overloaded?
9. If a method in a subclass has the same signature as a method in its superclass with a different return type, will this be a problem?

8) overridden

9) yes