

CSSE 220 – Object-Oriented Software Development
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Worksheet 04

Name (Print): _____ Section: _____

1. Class & Object Terminology

Term	Notes from lecture
class	
object	
instance	
field	
method	

2. Creating an Object Instance. Suppose you have a class **Block**. Complete the code to create and use an object.

```
Block dirt = _____; // create object
dirt.type = "Dirt";
dirt.hardness = 1;
```

3. Suppose you have an object called **stone** and the class **Block** defines a method called **mine()**. Now you need to call the **mine** method.

```
1 Block stone = new Block();
2
3 ----- // // call the mine() method
4
```

4. What is a Constructor?

A constructor is _____

5. Constructor Rules

- The constructor name must match the class name (T / F)
- A constructor has no return type (T / F)
- You always must write a constructor (T / F)
- A Class can have multiple constructors (T / F)

6. The Default (No-Arg) Constructor

If no values are provided, fields receive Java's default values:

- String → _____
- int → _____
- Object → _____

7. Using this in a Constructor. Complete the constructor:

```

1 public class Block {
2     String type;
3     int hardness;
4
5     public Block(String type, int hardness) {
6
7         -----
8
9     }
10    -----
11 }
```

8. Why private?. Give one reason why a class would make a field private:

9. Accessing Private Fields. To allow controlled access to the private field, we use (circle the correct one):

- a **getter / setter** to read the field: _____
- a **getter / setter** to change the field: _____

10. True / False

A top-level class in Java can be declared **private** (T / F)

11. Applying Access Modifiers. Rewrite the class so that **type** is public and **hardness** is private.

```
class Block {
    ----- String type;
    ----- int hardness;
}
```

12. Before You Leave

Write one question you still have about classes, objects, or constructors.