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IOOP Section #4

Lab #2

**By submitting this work, I certify that this assignment is my own work, and that I have not copied in part or whole from online sources or plagiarized the work of other students.**

**2.6**

public class Student

{

}

Public class LabClass

{

}

**2.7**

Yes, it matters because the entire code will not operate properly as it won’t recognize the class as public. When trying to compile the program, errors will appear. An explanation for one says that <identifier> was expected.

**2.8**

Yes, it is possible, everything works the same.

**2.9**

It is not possible to leave out “class” because none of the methods and objects can operate without a class. You cannot compile without a class being present.

**2.10**

Fields:

* balance, price, total

Constructor:

* TicketMachine

Methods:

* getBalance();
* getPrice();
* insertMoney(int amount);
* printTicket()

**2.11**

The two features of the constructor that make it look significantly different from the methods of the class are that a constructor has no return type, and the constructor matches the class name.

**2.12**

private int count; integer

private Student representative; string

private Server host; string

**2.13**

private Boolean alive; alive

private Person tutor; tutor

private Game game; game

**2.14**

None of them would be class names because classes need to be declared as public, so they cannot be private.

**2.15**

The order is vital because a whole bunch of errors appear with different orderings of the field declaration. The only one that works properly is the one shown.

**2.16**

It is always necessary to have a semicolon at the end of a field declaration. If there is not one present, errors would appear, and the code cannot execute or compile properly.

**2.17**

private int status;