

CSE110 Review Questions

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Introduction to Classes

Question 1 Which of the following enforces Encapsulation?

- a) Make instance variables private
- b) Make methods public
- c) Make the class final
- d) Both a and b
- e) All of the above

Answer: D

Question 2 Use the following class to answer the questions below:

```
public class Store {
    private int quantity;
    private double price;

    public Store(int q, double p) {
        quantity = q;
        price = p;
    }

    public int getQuantity() {
        return quantity;
    }

    public void setPrice(double p) {
        price = p;
    }

    public double calcTotal() {
        return price * quantity;
    }
}
```

- a) What is the name of the class? **Store**
- b) List all instance variables of the class. **quantity, price**
- c) List all methods of the class. **Store(int, double), getQuantity(), setPrice(double), calcTotal()**
- d) List all mutators in the class. **setPrice(double)**
- e) List all accessors in the class. **getQuantity()**
- f) List which method is the constructor. **Store(int, double)**
- g) Write a mutator for the quantity.

Answer:

```
public void setQuantity(int q) {
```

```

        quantity = q;
    }

```

h) Write an accessor for the price.

Answer:

```

public double getPrice() {
    return price;
}

```

i) Write a line of code that will create an instance called videoStore that has quantity 100 and a price of 5.99.

Answer:

```

Store videoStore = new Store(100, 5.99);

```

j) Call the calcTotal method with the videoStore object (from part i) to print out the total.

Answer:

```

System.out.println("Total: " + videoStore.calcTotal());

```

Question 3 True or False? If no constructor is provided, then Java automatically provides a default constructor. Answer: True. Java will automatically provide a default constructor if none is given. However, if any other constructor is given, the default constructor can no longer be used.

Question 4 True or False? A method must have at least 1 return statement. Answer: False. Any method with return type void is not required to have a return statement. However, if it does have a return statement, it must not have a value associated with it (i.e. "return 5;" is not allowed for void methods, but "return;" is.).

Question 5 Correct the following class definition if you think it will not work:

```

public class Student {
    private String name, major;

    public Student() {
        name = "???";
        major = "xxx";
    }

    public Student(String n, String m) {
        n = name;
        m = major;
    }

    public String getMajor() {
        return m;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return n;
    }
}

```

Answer: There are problems in the assignment in the constructor, "n = name" and "m = major" should be the other way around. Also, the "return m" in getMajor and "return n" in getName need to be "return major" and "return name", respectively.

Question 6 Implement a class called AsuStudent. The class should keep track of the student's name, number of classes registered, hours spent per week for a class (consider a student devotes the same amount of time for each of his/her classes per week). Implement a toString method to show the name and number of classes registered by a student, a getName method to return the name of the student, a getTotalHours method to return the total number of hours per week, and a setHours method to set the number of hours the student devotes for each class.

Answer:

```
public class AsuStudent {
    private String sName;
    private int classNum, hrPerWeek;

    public AsuStudent(String name, int cNum, int hr) {
        sName = name;
        classNum = cNum;
        hrPerWeek = hr;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return sName + " " + classNum + " " + hrPerWeek;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return sName;
    }

    public int getTotalHours() {
        return classNum * hrPerWeek;
    }

    public void setHours(int time) {
        hrPerWeek = time;
    }
}
```