II. Answer the following given the partial class definition code:

```
public class MyClass
{
    public MyClass (int newInfo,  char moreInfo)
    {
        .
        .
    }
    public MyClass ( )
    {
        .
        .
    }
    public void doSomething( )
    {
        .
        .
    }
    private int info;
    private char moreInfo;
}
```

Write whether the following are *legal* or *illegal* constructor call statements in the main( ) method.
 (1 pt each)

1) MyClass anObject = **new** MyClass(10,'R');   1) legal

2) MyClass anotherObject = **new** MyClass( );   2) legal

3) MyClass yetAnotherObject = **new** MyClass;   3) illegal

4) MyClass( );   4) legal

5) MyClass stillAnotherObject = **new** MyClass(10);   5) legal

6) MyClass yetStillAnotherObject = **new** MyClass;('G', 10);   6) illegal

7) anObject.MyClass(10,'B');   7) legal

8) anObject.MyClass( );   8) legal

9) MyClass(10,'r');   9) illegal

Name _____

Pts: 15

class hour _____

I. Answer the following given the partial class definition code:

```
public class Car
{
  public void price(double newCost)
  {
    . . .
  }
  public void profit(double newProfit)
  {
    . . .
  }
  public double inputPrice( )
  {
    this.inputProfit( );
    . . .;
  }
  private void inputProfit( )      //note the private modifier
  {
    . . .
  }
  private double cost;
  private float profit;
}
```

If the main( ) method contains the following instantiations:
Car porsche = **new** Car( ); Car viper = **new** Car( );
and the program initializes all member variables to some value then write whether
the following are *legal* or *illegal* statements in the main( ) method.   (1 pt each)

1) porsche.cost = 50 000.99;   1) illegal _____

2) viper.cost(40000.98);   2) illegal _____

3) **double** aCost, aProfit;   3) legal _____

4) aCost = viper.inputPrice( );   4) legal _____

5) aProfit = viper.inputProfit( );   5) legal _____

6) aProfit = porsche.inputProfit( );   6) legal _____

OVER