**Concept Quiz**

Examine whether each of the following statements is true or false. If a statement is false, please explain why.

1. In Java, an object is a class.

2. In Java, an instance variable is a local variable.

3. A class’s constructor is a special instance method that has the same name as the class and doesn’t have a return type.

4. Best programming practice is to define a class’s instance variable(s) as private and its instance method(s) as public.

5. Accessors or getters of a class are the class’s instance methods that are defined to update the respective instance variables.

6. An object of a class is created inside the class itself.

7. An alias of an object in a Java program means a clone of that object.

8. For object equality comparison in Java, the sign of == and the overridden method equals( ) have different definitions.

9. Encapsulation in Java class definition can be achieved by defining both instance variables and instance methods as private.

10. Java keyword “this” used in a Java class maps an instance of that class.

**Answers to the Quiz**

1. False. An object is an instance of a class.

2. False. An instance variable is defined inside a class while a local variable can be defined in a block, or a method.

3. True.

4. True.

5. False. They are instance methods that are defined to retrieve the values of the respective instance variables.

6. False. An object of a class should be created outside of the class, such as in a client program.

7. False. An alias of an object in a Java program means referencing to the same original object.

8. True. == is normally used to compare references while equals( ) method is for values.

9. False. Instance methods are not necessarily be defined as private.

10. True.