Soal

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|  | What operator do you use to call an object’s constructor method and create a new object? | a. + b. new c. instanceof |
|  | What kinds of methods apply to all objects of a class rather than an individual object? | a. Universal methods b. Instance methods c. Class methods |
|  | If you have a program with objects named obj1 and obj2, what happens when you use the statement obj2 = obj1? | a. The instance variables in obj2 are given the same values as obj1. b. obj2 and obj1 are considered to be the same object. c. Neither (a) nor (b) |
|  | If a local variable has the same name as an instance variable, how can you refer to the instance variable in the scope of the local variable? | a. You can’t; you should rename one of the variables. b. Use the keyword this before the instance variable name. c. Use the keyword super before the name. |
|  | Where are instance variables declared in a class? | a. Anywhere in the class b. Outside all methods in the class c. After the class declaration and above the first method |
|  | How can you send an argument to a program that includes a space character? | a. Surround it with quotes. b. Separate the arguments with commas. c. Separate the arguments with period characters. |

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|  | class XCopy { public static void main(Strinq [) arqs) { int orig = 42; Xcopy x = new xCopy(); int y : x.go(orig)j System.out.println(orig + U U + y); int go(int arg) arg = arg \* 2; return arg; } } | Berikut disebalah jika di compile, errorkah ? jika error, mana yang harus dibenahi agar tidak error ? |

Berhubungan dengan Class dan Object, Jelaskan siapa saya

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|  | A class can have any number of these. | Siapakah aku ? |
|  | A method can have only one of these. |  |
|  | I prefer my Instance variables private. |  |
|  | Only setters should update these. |  |
|  | A method can have many of these. |  |
|  | I return something by definition. |  |
|  | I can have many arguments. |  |
|  | These help create encapsulation. |  |
|  | class Output { public static void main(String [J args) {  Output 0 = new Output();  o.go() ; } void go() {  int y = 7;  for(int x = I: x < 8: x++) {   y++;  If (x > 4) {  System.out.print(++y + • -):  if (y > 14) {  Systern.out.println( U x = *u* + x);  break;  } }  } } | Apa output dari program ini ? |