

Introduction to Classes, Objects, Methods and Strings: Solutions

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*Nothing can have value without
being an object of utility.*

—Karl Marx

*Your public servants serve you
right.*

—Adlai E. Stevenson

*You'll see something new.
Two things. And I call them
Thing One and Thing Two.*

—Dr. Theodor Seuss Geisel

Objectives

In this chapter you'll learn:

- How to declare a class and use it to create an object.
- How to implement a class's behaviors as methods.
- How to implement a class's attributes as instance variables and properties.
- How to call an object's methods to make them perform their tasks.
- What instance variables of a class and local variables of a method are.
- How to use a constructor to initialize an object's data.
- The differences between primitive and reference types.

Self-Review Exercises

- 3.1 Fill in the blanks in each of the following:
- a) Each class declaration that begins with keyword _____ must be stored in a file that has exactly the same name as the class and ends with the .java file-name extension.
ANS: public.
 - b) Keyword _____ in a class declaration is followed immediately by the class's name.
ANS: class.
 - c) Keyword _____ requests memory from the system to store an object, then calls the corresponding class's constructor to initialize the object.
ANS: new.
 - d) Each parameter must specify both a(n) _____ and a(n) _____.
ANS: type, name.
 - e) By default, classes that are compiled in the same directory are considered to be in the same package, known as the _____.
ANS: default package.
 - f) When each object of a class maintains its own copy of an attribute, the field that represents the attribute is also known as a(n) _____.
ANS: instance variable.
 - g) Java provides two primitive types for storing floating-point numbers in memory: _____ and _____.
ANS: float, double.
 - h) Variables of type double represent _____ floating-point numbers.
ANS: double-precision.
 - i) Scanner method _____ returns a double value.
ANS: nextDouble.
 - j) Keyword public is an access _____.
ANS: modifier.
 - k) Return type _____ indicates that a method will not return a value.
ANS: void.
 - l) Scanner method _____ reads characters until it encounters a newline character, then returns those characters as a String.
ANS: nextLine.
 - m) Class String is in package _____.
ANS: java.lang.
 - n) A(n) _____ is not required if you always refer to a class with its fully qualified class name.
ANS: import declaration.
 - o) A(n) _____ is a number with a decimal point, such as 7.33, 0.0975 or 1000.12345.
ANS: floating-point number.
 - p) Variables of type float represent _____ floating-point numbers.
ANS: single-precision.
 - q) The format specifier _____ is used to output values of type float or double.
ANS: %f.
 - r) Types in Java are divided into two categories—_____ types and _____ types.
ANS: primitive, reference.

3.2 State whether each of the following is *true* or *false*. If *false*, explain why.

a) By convention, method names begin with an uppercase first letter, and all subsequent words in the name begin with a capital first letter.

ANS: False. By convention, method names begin with a lowercase first letter and all subsequent words in the name begin with a capital first letter.

b) An `import` declaration is not required when one class in a package uses another in the same package.

ANS: True.

c) Empty parentheses following a method name in a method declaration indicate that the method does not require any parameters to perform its task.

ANS: True.

d) Variables or methods declared with access modifier `private` are accessible only to methods of the class in which they are declared.

ANS: True.

e) A primitive-type variable can be used to invoke a method.

ANS: False. A primitive-type variable cannot be used to invoke a method—a reference to an object is required to invoke the object’s methods.

f) Variables declared in the body of a particular method are known as instance variables and can be used in all methods of the class.

ANS: False. Such variables are called local variables and can be used only in the method in which they are declared.

g) Every method’s body is delimited by left and right braces (`{` and `}`).

ANS: True.

h) Primitive-type local variables are initialized by default.

ANS: False. Primitive-type instance variables are initialized by default. Each local variable must explicitly be assigned a value.

i) Reference-type instance variables are initialized by default to the value `null`.

ANS: True.

j) Any class that contains `public static void main(String[] args)` can be used to execute an application.

ANS: True.

k) The number of arguments in the method call must match the number of parameters in the method declaration’s parameter list.

ANS: True.

l) Floating-point values that appear in source code are known as floating-point literals and are type `float` by default.

ANS: False. Such literals are of type `double` by default.

3.3 What is the difference between a local variable and a field?

ANS: A local variable is declared in the body of a method and can be used only from the point at which it is declared through the end of the method declaration. A field is declared in a class, but not in the body of any of the class’s methods. Also, fields are accessible to all methods of the class. (We’ll see an exception to this in Chapter 8, *Classes and Objects: A Deeper Look: Solutions*.)

3.4 Explain the purpose of a method parameter. What is the difference between a parameter and an argument?

ANS: A parameter represents additional information that a method requires to perform its task. Each parameter required by a method is specified in the method’s declaration. An argument is the actual value for a method parameter. When a method is called, the argument values are passed to the corresponding parameters of the method so that it can perform its task.

Exercises

NOTE: Solutions to the programming exercises are located in the `ch03solutions` folder. Each exercise has its own folder named `ex03_##` where `##` is a two-digit number representing the exercise number. For example, exercise 3.11's solution is located in the folder `ex03_11`.

3.5 (*Keyword new*) What's the purpose of keyword `new`? Explain what happens when you use it.
ANS: The purpose of keyword `new` is to create an object of a class. When keyword `new` is used in an application, first a new object of the class to the right of `new` is created, then the class's constructor is called to initialize the object.

3.6 (*Default Constructors*) What is a default constructor? How are an object's instance variables initialized if a class has only a default constructor?

ANS: A default constructor is provided by the compiler when you do not specify any constructors in the class. When a class has only the default constructor, its instance variables are initialized to their default values. Variables of types `char`, `byte`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float` and `double` are initialized to 0, variables of type `boolean` to `false`, and reference-type variables to `null`.

3.7 (*Instance Variables*) Explain the purpose of an instance variable.

ANS: A class provides an instance variable (or several instance variables) when each object of the class must maintain information separately from all other objects of the class. For example, a class called `Account` that represents a bank account provides an instance variable to represent the balance of the account. Each `Account` object maintains its own balance but does not know the balances of the bank's other accounts.

3.8 (*Using Classes Without Importing Them*) Most classes need to be imported before they can be used in an application. Why is every application allowed to use classes `System` and `String` without first importing them?

ANS: Classes `System` and `String` are both in package `java.lang`, which is implicitly imported into every Java source-code file.

3.9 (*Using a Class Without Importing It*) Explain how a program could use class `Scanner` without importing it.

ANS: If every use of a class's name in a program is fully qualified, there is no need to import the class. A class's fully qualified name consists of the class's package followed by the class name. For example, a program could use class `Scanner` without importing it if every use of `Scanner` in the program were specified as `java.util.Scanner`.

3.10 (*set and get Methods*) Explain why a class might provide a *set* method and a *get* method for an instance variable.

ANS: An instance variable is typically declared `private` in a class so that only the methods of the class in which the instance variable is declared can manipulate it. This prevents the variable from being modified accidentally by a class in another part of the program. In some cases, it may be necessary for an application to modify the `private` data. For example, the owner of a bank account should be able to deposit or withdraw funds and check the account's balance. A class's designer can provide `public set` and `get` methods that enable an application to specify the value for, or retrieve the value of, a particular object's `private` instance variable.