How can multiple methods within a Java class read and write the same variable?

A. Allow one method to reference a local variable of the other
B. Declare a variable of the same name in both methods
C. Add the variable to the class as a class variable
D. Pass the variable as a parameter between methods
E. None of the above

Which of the following statements about objects and classes are correct?

1) In Java, code and data can only exist in a class.
2) Instantiation does not require memory allocation.
3) Instantiation makes a class from an object.
4) Many objects can be made from a single class.
5) Only a single object can be made from a class.

A. 1) and 3)
B. 1) and 4)
C. 2) and 3)
D. 1) and 5)
E. 2) and 4)
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A. 1) and 3)  B. 1) and 4)  C. 2) and 3)  D. 2) and 4)  E. 1) and 5)

Which of the following statements about public versus private are correct?

A. Public variables and methods cannot be accessed outside the class in which they are defined.
B. Private variables can be accessed outside the class only by writing “getter” or “setter” methods.
C. Private methods cannot be non-static, but public methods can be, and both can be static.
D. Private methods comprise the ‘interface’ provided to users of the class.
E. If you instantiate a class from outside the class you can access both private and public variables.