Given the following partial class definition for Point, fill in the blanks to complete the class definition:

```java
public class Point {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public Point( int x, int y ) {
        setX( x );
        setY( y );
    }
    public int getX() {
        ______________________________;
    }
    public int getY() {
        ______________________________;
    }
    public void setX( int x ) {
        ______________________________;
    }
    public void setY( int y ) {
        ______________________________;
    }
}
```

Assume you are given the array definition below and the array is properly initialized:

```java
Point[] points = new Point[42];
// Assume array points is properly and fully initialized here
```

Without using any extra variables other than the variable `points`, write the single Java statement to change the last Point's y value to be the same value as the first Point's x value. Do not use any magic numbers or integer constants other than 0 or -1.

____________________________________________________________________________________

If we tried to access `points[42]`, what Runtime exception would be thrown?

____________________________________________________________________________________
Given the following class definitions for class Foo, class Fubar, and class FubarTest:

```java
public class Foo {
    public Foo() {
        System.out.println("Foo ctor #1");
    }
    public Foo(int x, int y) {
        this();
        System.out.println("Foo ctor #2");
    }
    public String toString() {
        System.out.println("Foo.toString");
        return "Foo.toString";
    }
}

public class Fubar extends Foo {
    public Fubar(int x, int y) {
        this(x, y, -37);
        System.out.println("Fubar ctor #1");
    }
    public Fubar(int x, int y, int z) {
        super(x, y);
        System.out.println("Fubar ctor #2");
    }
    public String toString() {
        System.out.println("Fubar.toString");
        return super.toString() + " + " + "Fubar.toString";
    }
}

public class FubarTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Foo ref = new Fubar(42, 420);
        System.out.println("------");
        System.out.println(ref.toString());
    }
}
```

What is the output when we run FubarTest as in `java FubarTest`?

Given the following class definition:

```java
public class Quiz5 {
    private int q5 = 420;
}
```

Write the equivalent class definition explicitly showing everything the Java compiler implicitly inserts by default. **Underline the parts the Java compiler will automatically include as it compiles into bytecode.**

What question would you like to see on the Final Exam?