

CRT Chapter 6

1. The method declaration specifies the parameters, return type, and name of the method signature. Enclosed in curly brackets, the method body comprises the code or instructions that outline the operations the method takes.
2. The access modifier keyword is the kind of keyword used to alter a method's access level. (For instance, protected, private, and public)
3. Visibility is another term used to describe a method's level of access.
4. The scope of the local variable Var3 is restricted to the method01() method. Only when method01() is run does it exist.
Var4: A loop variable that is only used inside the for loop of method 01().
Var1 is a local variable that can only be used using the main () method.
Var2: a loop variable whose scope is limited to the main () for loop.
5. `Public static int getVowels(String argument) { // method body here}` 6. a)

b) `public static int extract Digit(int parameter) { //method body here}`

c) `{ //method body here} { public static String insertString(String parameter1, int parameter2)`
6. A. Method signatures, which contain the method name and the quantity, kinds, and arrangement of arguments, are used by the compiler to differentiate between different methods.
B. It is possible for two methods in the same class to share a name as long as they have separate parameters (a practice known as method overloading).

7. `Public static int doSomething() { return(5);}` 9.

Error: Although the `doSomething()` method is declared to return an `int`, it is incorrectly allocated to a variable `num` of type `void` in the `main()` method.

Solution: Set `num`'s type to `int`: `int num; num = doSomething();`