

2 - 9, 11

2. The method declaration declares the access level, return type, name and parameters, while the body contains the statements that implement the method.

3. Private or Public

4. The visibility of a method.

5. Var2 scope is from the start of the for loop to the end curly bracket of the for loop

6.

a) `Public static int getVowels(String[] args)`
`{`

`}`

b) `Public static int extractDigit (int digit)`
`{`

`}`

c) `Public static string insertString (String[] args, int digit)`
`{`

`}`

7.

a) By declaring the method's name

b) Yes, however the parameters must be different for each method with the same name.
Known as method overloading

8.

a) The return statement is used to send a value back to the calling statement.

b) A return statement can return only one value.

c) A method that returns a value must include return type in declaration

9. In the main method, the code calls to the method `doSomething` without mentioning its return value(int), so it should be `int x = doSomething()`

11.

a) True

b) False - Does not consist of a method declaration, instead calls to method name and arguments

c) False - Void methods do not return a value

d) False - It specifies the visibility, not the return type

- e) True
- f) False - It is enclosed with ()
- g) False - Local variables can only be used within the method it is declared
- h) True
- i) False - It means having multiple methods with the same name
- j) True
- k) False - Precondition states what must be true before calling a method
- l) False - Postcondition states what will be true after the method finishes