

CRT: Chapter 6

Youdis

2. Method declaration defines a new method, specifying its name, return type, parameters, and body. While the method body is where all the code is executed within that scope and then is returned to where it was called from.

3. It is the public keyword which modifies the access level of the method.

4. The visibility of the method

5. Var 1 is within the scope of the main method, var2 is in the scope of the for loop in the main method. Var 3 is within the scope of method1 and var4 is within the scope of the for loop in method1.

6.

- A. `public static int getVowels(String str){`
`}`
- B. `public static int extractDigit(int num){`
`}`
- C. `public static String insertString(String str, int num){`
`}`

7.

- A. by their signatures which is a combination of the method's name and number, types and order of its parameters, but not its return type.
- B. Yes, as long as their parameters differ in type and or order.

8.

- A. Return statement is used to exit a method while returning a value to where the method was called from.
- B. Only one value can be returned to where the method was called from.
- C. It is within the return type stated in the method declaration. If void then no value will return if not then the data type of the value wanting to be returned will be stated(Ex. String, int, void and etc)

9. When method doSomething is first called its return value is not used anywhere in the code therefore making it useless.