2: Method declaration: The first line of a method that includes the access modifier, return type, method name, and parameters.
Example: public static int add(int x, int y)
Method body: The block of code inside { } that tells the method what to do.

3: Access modifiers such as public, private and protected.

4. Visibility

5. var1: Local to main(). Only usable inside main().
   var2: Local to the for loop in main(). Only exists during each loop cycle.
   var3: Local to method1(). Only usable inside method1().
   var4: Local to the for loop inside method1().

6a: public static int getVowels(String S)
6b: public static int extractDigit(int num)
6c: public static String insertString(String s, int num)

7a: By the method signature: the method name + parameter types.
7b: Yes, if they have different parameter lists. This is called method overloading.

8a: To send a value back to the place where the method was called.
8b: Only 1
8c: Method with return value: must specify a return type (int, String, etc.) and must use return.
    Void method: uses void and does not return a value.
9. Error: A return value method is called without using its returned value (not illegal, but usually incorrect in homework).

11a: True
11b: False, because a method call is when you use the method, not when you declare it.
11c: False, because void returns nothing.
11d: False, because an access modifier declares the return type of a method.
11e: True
11f: False, it is not curly brackets it is this parenthesis “()”.
11g: False, because local variables exist only inside their method.
11h: True
11i: True
11j: True
11k: True
11l: True