Java Programming

# Chapter 3: Programming Exercises

## Programming Exercises

1. Suppose that you have created a program with only the following variables
   1. int v = 4;
   2. int w = 6;
   3. double x = 2.2;

Suppose that you also have a method with the following header: public static void calculate (int x, double y) Which of the following method calls are legal?

* 1. calculate(v, w):
     1. No es legal
     2. “w” no es una variable de tipo double
  2. calculate(v, x):
     1. legal
     2. ambas variables son de este tipo
  3. calculate(x, y):
     1. No es legal
     2. No hay una variable “y” declarada
  4. calculate(18, x):
     1. legal
     2. ambas variables pertenecen a ese tipo
  5. calculate(1.1, 2.2):
     1. No es legal
     2. no son del mismo tipo de variables
  6. calculate(5, 7):
     1. No es legal
     2. no es del mismo tipo de variables

1. Suppose that a class named ClassA contains a private nonstatic integer named b,a public nonstatic integer named c, and a public static integer named d. Which of the following are legalstatements inaclassnamed ClassB that hasinstantiated an object as ClassA obA = new ClassA();?
   1. obA.b = 12:
      1. No, porque b es una variable privada
   2. obA.c = 5:
      1. No ,porque no es estático y requiere de un objeto.
   3. obA.d = 23:
      1. Si porque es estático.
   4. ClassA.b = 4:
      1. No se puede.
   5. ClassA.c = 33:
      1. Si se puede.
   6. ClassA.c = 33:
      1. Si se puede.