4.2: State whether each of the following is true, or false. If False, explain why,

1. By convention, method names begin with a lowercase first letter and all subsequent words in the name begin with a capital letter.
   1. False. By convention, method names begin with an uppercase first letter and all subsequent words in the name begin with an uppercase first letter.
2. A property’s get accessor enables a client to modify the value of the instance variable associated with the property.
   1. False. A property’s get accessor enables a client to retrieve the values of the instance variable associated with the property. A property’s set accessor enables a client to modify the value of the instance variable associated with the property.
3. All instance variables are initialized by default to null.
   1. False. Numeric simple-type instance variables are initialized to 0, bool simple-type instance variables are initialized to false and instance variables of all other types are initialized to null.
4. Empty parentheses following a method name in a declaration indicate that the method does not require any parameters to perform its task.
   1. True
5. The number of arguments in the method call must match the number of required parameters in the method declaration’s parameter list.
   1. True
6. Variables or methods declared with access modifier private are accessible only to members of the class in which they’re declared.
   1. True
7. Variables declared in the body of a particular method are known as instance variables and can be used in all methods of the class.
   1. False. Such variables are called local variables and can be used only in the method in which they’re declared.
8. A property declaration must contain both a get accessor and a set accessor.
   1. False. A property declaration can contain a get accessor, a set accessor or both.
9. The body of any method or property is delimited by left or right braces.
   1. True
10. Local variables are initialized by default.
    1. False. Instance variables are initialized by default.

4.3: What is the difference between a local variable and an instance variable?

A local variable is declared in the body of a method and can be used only in the method in which it’s declared. An instance variable is declared in a class, but not in the body of any of the class’s members. Every object (instance) of a class has a separate copy of the class’s instances variables. Also, instance variables are accessible to all members of the class. (We’ll see an exception to this in Chapter 10.)

4.4: Explain the purpose of a method parameter. What is the difference between a parameter and an argument?

A parameter represents additional information that a method requires to perform its task. Each parameter required by a method is specified in the method’s declaration. An argument is the actual value that’s passed to a method parameter when a method is called.