

1. A specification provides a way to satisfy one requirement, while a generalization describes a way to satisfy multiple requirements.
2. Generalization is the process of extracting shared characteristics from 2 or more classes, whereas specialization means creating new subclasses from an existing class.
3. The characteristics extracted during generalization may fulfill the requirement for the program.
4. When you generalize a function, it is more efficient if you abstract only the important data.
5. Generalization of a function extracts its characteristics.
6. A program counter might aid in determining where the generalization is occurring in the program.
7. A specification may be required to inform the coder where the specialization occurs.
8. A specification satisfies a requirement for the program.
9. Specification provides details for the requirement, while abstraction does the opposite.
10. Some functions take in a specification to complete a specific task.
11. As the program carries out the task given by the specification, the program counter increases its value by 1.
12. Sometimes, a specialization may occur in order to achieve the program's requirement.
13. When specialization occurs, the data from the existing class is abstracted.
14. New functions are made in the new subclass formed by specialization.
15. The program counter can help the coder determine where the specialization occurs.
16. Abstracting may actually be helpful in achieving the requirement.
17. A good function should aid in achieving the program's requirement.
18. As a program's requirement is being carried out, the program counter increases.
19. The differences in parameter values of functions are forgotten when abstraction occurs.
20. The line number is an abstraction of the program counter.

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21. When a function is called, the program counter increases by 1 because another line of code has been executed.