Exam 1 Study Guide

1.) Java being a strictly typed IDE means, in my own words, that it is base line coding meaning that you need to specify variables and that variable will always be that type. Once again, its coding that you must specify what you want to do not like python where it's more of pseudo coding.

2.) Unicode is very powerful because it assigns a code for basically everything from symbols to all types of languages. Its purpose is to be cool and have lots of things at your disposal (like when nate showed us the who chinese letter stuff)

3.) widening is changing the data type of the variable type for more precision. Narrowing is when you assign a larger type to a smaller type which loses precision.

4.) 8 of them things

5.) With objects the variables will be changed when you do x.y.z to it. Also string variable types and arrays are very popular to use and manipulate.

6.) PEMDAS

7.) math no good with integers cause maths will be wrong, you will never receive a decimal which is very bad and will round down so if you get :

0.4 => 0

4.9=> 4

8.) Integrated development enviroment – software development stuff

9.) doubles are just more precise than float types, but double variables obviously take more space.

10.) some variables you can use for arrays: int, String, double

Some methods: arr.length(), arr.toString()

11.) % is a divider but gives the remainder.

12.) pass by value is used for variables that you want to grab the exact memory of and use

13.) break essentially stop the code it was running and gets out of it while continue will only skip one iteration of the code.

14.) Yes, but it’s a global variable and can be accessed in all functions but if you mean that it's not in that function than it will only be in the scope of the other function you placed it in.

15.) The return type returns the data type of the method that is inside it. Ex:

int doStuff(int a,int b){return a+b;}

16.) int[] arr = new int[5]; or int[] arr = {3,4,5};

17.) You would use a do while loop over a while loop if for some reason you would want to run the code once before meeting conditions.

18.) One reason you may use a for loop instead of for each loop is to print / iterate through two or more arrays.

19.) In the compiler it reads it as a different meaning, so a common one is '\' which may follow n for a new line. But this '\' is a different series of characters.

20.) System.out.println(x); or System.out.print(x);