Textbook Chapter 1, pages 1 – 28 Review and pages 28 - 40 Questions

1. Which of the following can be used in a Java program as identifiers and are not keywords?

println first-name AnnualSalary “hello” B4

ABC 14isAnswer sum\_of\_data \_average void  
  
 These: println, AnnualSalary, B4, ABC, sum\_of\_data, \_average

1. What is the output produced from the following statement?

System.out.println(“They said, \”Is this \n\tone line or\n\tmore than one line?\””);

They said, “Is this  
 one line or

more than one line?”

1. Identify four errors in the following program.

public class SecretMessage {

public static main(string[] args) {

System.out.println(“Speak friend”);

System.out.println(“and enter);

}

The void keyword is missing in the main method header

There is a “ missing in the second println statement

There is a } missing, so the “public class SecretMessage {“ is not closed

“String” is not capitalized in the main method header

1. A verb- or action-oriented approach involving dividing up the overall action into a series of smaller actions is called procedural decomposition.
2. The process of producing a program in stages, adding new functionality at each stage is called iterative enhancement. This is also called stepwise refinement.
3. A static method must have the keyword static in its method header. True or False? true
4. What is the difference between a method header and a method call?  
    A method header is the first line of the method declaration in which the name and attributes of the method are given. A method call is a placement of the method along with actual parameters in another method or the method itself, which leads to the method (the method that is being called) running.
5. Give an example of a method header.  
    private static int add(int a, int b) {}
6. Give an example of a method call.  
    add(1, 2);