2. A method consists of a declaration and a body. The method declaration includes access level, return type, name, and parameters, if any. The method body contains the statements that implement the method.

3. The access level of a method determines if other classes can call the method. The keyword public is an access modifier, meaning that it is used for the access level for classes, methods, attributes, and constructors.

4. The access level of a method can also be thought as its visibility

5.
Var1: is declared in main()
Var2: is declared in the for statement in main()
Var3: is declared in method1()
Var 4: is declared in the for statement in method1()

6.
   a. public static int getVowels(String s);
   b. public static int extractDigits(int n);
   c. public static String insertString(String x, int n);

7.
   a. The compiler uses the types, order, and number of parameters to determine which method to execute
   b. Yes, as long as the parameters are different

8.
   a. The return statement is used to value back to the calling statement.
   b. The return statement can only return one value
   c. It contains a return statement instead of a void

9. The program ignores the returned value the first time the method is called. Instead it should be called in an assignment statement.

11.
   a. True
   b. False. A a method call consists method name that is followed by a ()
   c. False, A void method cannot return a value
   d. False, The access modifier determines the access level. The return level comes after that
   e. True
   f. False, ,method are enclosed by parentheses ()

g. False, local variables can only be used in the method it is declared in
h. True
i. False, Method overloading is when more than one method of the same name is included in a class
j. True
k. False, the precondition of a method states the assumptions or initial requirements so the method
l. False, the postcondition of a method states what must be true after the method has been executed