

Term	Definition
<b>Ambiguous</b>	An <b>ambiguous</b> situation is one in which the compiler cannot determine which method to use.
<b>Anonymous classes</b>	<b>Anonymous classes</b> are nested, local classes that have no identifier.
<b>Block</b>	A <b>block</b> is the code between a pair of curly braces.
<b>Class methods</b>	<b>Class methods</b> are static methods that do not have a this reference (because they have no object associated with them).
<b>Class variables</b>	<b>Class variables</b> are static variables that are shared by every instantiation of a class.
<b>Composition</b>	<b>Composition</b> describes the relationship between classes when an object of one class is a data field within another class.
<b>Fundamental classes</b>	The <b>fundamental classes</b> are basic classes contained in the <code>java.lang</code> package that are automatically imported into every program you write.
<b>Goes out of scope</b>	A variable ceases to exist, or <b>goes out of scope</b> , at the end of the block in which it is declared.
<b>Has-a relationship</b>	A <b>has-a relationship</b> is a relationship based on composition.
<b>Inside blockinner block</b>	An <b>inside block</b> , or <b>inner block</b> , is contained within another block.
<b>Java.lang</b>	The <code>java.lang</code> package is implicitly imported into every java program.
<b>Library of classes</b>	A <b>library of classes</b> is a folder that provides a convenient grouping for classes.
<b>Local classes</b>	<b>Local classes</b> are a type of nested class that are local to a block of code.
<b>Nan</b>	<b>NaN</b> is a three-letter abbreviation for "Not a Number."
<b>Nested classes</b>	<b>Nested classes</b> are classes contained in other classes.
<b>Nested comes into</b>	An inside block is <b>nested</b> within an outside block. A variable comes into existence, or <b>comes into</b>
<b>Nonstatic member classeinner classes</b>	<b>Nonstatic member classes</b> , also known as <b>inner classes</b> , are nested classes that require an instance.

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<b>Optional classes</b>	The <b>optional classes</b> reside in packages that must be explicitly imported into your programs.
<b>Outside blockouter block</b>	An <b>outside block</b> , or <b>outer block</b> , contains another block.
<b>Overloading</b>	<b>Overloading</b> involves using one term to indicate diverse meanings, or writing multiple methods with the same name but with different arguments.
<b>Overrides</b>	A variable <b>overrides</b> another with the same name when it takes precedence over the variable.
<b>Package</b>	A <b>package</b> is a library of classes.
<b>Redeclare a variable</b>	To <b>redeclare a variable</b> is to attempt to declare it twice - an illegal action.
<b>Reference this reference</b>	A <b>reference</b> is an object's memory address. The <b>this reference</b> is a reference to an object that is passed to any object's nonstatic method class method.
<b>Scope</b>	<b>scope</b> , when you declare it.
<b>Top-level class</b>	The <b>top-level class</b> is the containing class in nested classes.
<b>Wildcard symbol</b>	A <b>wildcard symbol</b> is an asterisk - a symbol used to indicate that it can be replaced by any set of characters. In a Java import statement, you use a wildcard symbol to represent all the classes in a package.

Note: Please see key terms in the textbooks for examples of some of the terms.