

# Methods: Solutions

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The following exercises were created to further expose you to method calls and method syntax.

## Static Methods

In this lesson, we touched on the basics of method calling. In particular, we covered two different types of methods: static and instance. With static methods, we can perform functions just by making a call to the class. In these exercises, let's try a new set of static methods using the [Math](#) class.

- |    |                              |   |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | <code>Math.round(5.2)</code> | <code>(5)</code>                        |
| 2. | <code>Math.round(7.9)</code> | <code>(8)</code>                        |
| 3. | <code>Math.pow(2, 5)</code>  | <code>(32.0)</code>                     |
| 4. | <code>Math.random()</code>   | <code>(Anything between 0 and 1)</code> |
| 5. | <code>Math.floor(7.7)</code> | <code>(7.0)</code>                      |
| 6. | <code>Math.max(5, 7)</code>  | <code>(7)</code>                        |

## Instance Methods

Let's go back to our old friend String. Create the following before we begin the exercises:

```
String word = "Fast";
```

```
String sentence = "How fast am I?";
```

Try to answer the following using the two strings we have created above.

- |    |                                    |                                     |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | <code>word.charAt(1)</code>        | <code>('a')</code>                  |
| 2. | <code>word.charAt(2)</code>        | <code>('s')</code>                  |
| 3. | <code>word.concat(sentence)</code> | <code>("FastHow fast am I?")</code> |
| 4. | <code>word.endsWith("st")</code>   | <code>(true)</code>                 |
| 5. | <code>word.indexOf("a")</code>     | <code>(1)</code>                    |
| 6. | <code>sentence.isEmpty()</code>    | <code>(false)</code>                |
| 7. | <code>sentence.length()</code>     | <code>(14)</code>                   |