Group 42 Homework 2

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3.2 (a) and (c) are legal.

3.6 An overloaded method is when a class has more than one method of the same name but their parameters are different:

Public static void main(String []args){

Public class CalculateSquare{

Public void square()

{ System.out.println(“a square!”);}

Public int square (int number)

{ int square = number \* number}

Public double square (double number)

{ double square = number \* number; }

}

}

3.7 An overridden method in java is when a subclass or child class provides specific implementation of a method already provided by one of its superclasses.

Class Doggo{

Public void sit()

{ System.out.println(“the doggo is sitting”); }

Class Lab extends Doggo{

Public void sit()

{System.out.println(“the lab is sitting”); }

}

3.8 Accidental overloading occurs when the class contains the same method name but with a different number of parameters and datatype. In order to prevent it from occurring, it is important to utilize the final, static, and private keywords as well as the @Override annotation.

3.10 True

3.15 It is NOT legal. It will throw a compile time error because the method is not present in the superclass.

6.2 An anonymous class is a local class without a name. An inner class is a class inside of a class. A local class is an inner class declared inside of a code block rather than as part of another class’ definition.