1. Suppose that you have created a program with only the following variables.

int v = 4;

int w = 6;

double x = 2.2;

Suppose that you also have a method with the following header:

public static void calculate(int x, double y)

Which of the following method calls are legal?

a. calculate(v, w); Legal. The second integer is promoted to a double.

b. calculate(v, x); Legal. The arguments match the parameters.

c. calculate(x, y); Illegal. The double cannot be passed first, and there is no variable y.

d. calculate(18, x); Legal. The arguments match the parameters.

e. calculate(1.1, 2.2); Illegal. The first argument cannot be a double.

f. calculate(5, 7); Legal. The second integer is promoted to a double.

1. Suppose that a class named ClassA contains a private nonstatic integer named b, a public nonstatic integer named c, and a public static integer named d. Which of the following are legal statements in a class named ClassB that has instantiated an object as ClassA obA = new ClassA();?

a. obA.b = 12; Illegal. The field b is private.

b. obA.c = 5; Legal.

c. obA.d = 23; Legal.

d. ClassA.b = 4; Illegal. The field b is not static and requires an object.

e. ClassA.c = 33; legal. The field c is not static and requires an object.

f. ClassA.d = 99; Legal.