Grace Miguel

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Homework 1

* 1. The three types of comments used in Java. The first begins with the token /\* and ends with \*/. This is inherited from C. The second type begins with the token // and does not have a closing token. This comment remains on one line. The third type of comment begins with /\*\*. This form is used to provide information to the Javadoc utility, which will generate documentation from comments.

1.5 The prefix increment/decrement operator adds or subtracts to the variable and the value of the variable is replaced with the added or subtracted 1. The postfix operator still increments or decrements the variable, however, the value of the variable remains the original.

For example: int a=2;

Int b= ++a;

Int c=a++;

The value of b is 3 because the new value of a is copied to b.

The value of c is also 3 because with the postfix operator the a increments to 4 but the c is set to the original value of a which is 3.

1.9 Method overloading is allows a class to have more than one method with the same name if their argument lists are different. As long as the number of parameters, data type of parameters or sequence of data type of parameters are different, it is valid.

1.11 b=5 c=8

1st line: a= 5+8=13 a=13

2nd line: a=6+10=16 a=16

3rd line: a= 7+10=17 a=17

4th line: a= 8+12=20 a=20

1.13

for(int i=0; i>5; i++){

if(i+2=3){

system.out.println(i);

}

1.13

public static int numbers(int n) {

for(int i=0; i<12; i++) {

if(n%2==0) {

System.***out***.println(n);

n++;

}

else {

n++;

}

}

return n;

}

public static int numeros(int n) {

int j=0;

while(j<12) {

if(j%2==0) {

System.***out***.println(j);

j++;

}

else {

j++;

}

}

return j;

}

**If n=1 and j=1, the print out for the for loop is:**

**2**

**4**

**6**

**8**

**10**

**12**

**The print out for the while loop is:**

**2**

**4**

**6**

**8**

**10**