1. How do you type cast a double into an int?
   1. Without needing to change the value into a double, the next thing that you can do is multiply the number by type (int) then using Math.round() to round whatever the double number into a whole number and type cast it to a int.
2. How do you declare an array of int that goes from 10 to 1?
   1. The way to declare this array correctly is to initialize the variable arri0 as not just a int, but as an array that holds integer indices.
3. What is the scope of the variable temp declared at line 20 of Lab21\_Vars.java? Where does it need to be declared if it is to be used for the if-clause and else-clause?
   1. As is, the scope of temp is only within the curly bracket in which it is initially initialized. The scope of temp would end at the second curly bracket. To make this variable scope extend further out, it needs to be written outside of the if-else loop.
4. What is the scope of the variable total declared in line 29 of Lab21\_Vars.java?
   1. The scope of total is only within the for loop due to it being initialized inside of the for loop. To make this variable work properly and print out the correct value of total, the variable needs to be initialized outside of the for loop.
5. What is X in the print out “i value is X” at line 32 of Lab21\_Vars.java? And why is it that value?
   1. The i value is 9 since the mac number we want to check for in the for loop is 10. The variable I iterates 10 times starting from value 0 all the way to 9.
6. What is the logical error in the code at lines 36-42 of Lab21\_Vars.java? (How do you fix it?)
   1. There is no class named cheese, so these objects without having the class created, technically do not exist. This is the logical error that is not allowing these objects to run.
7. How many pointers and objects are created in your fixed version of code at lines 36-42 of  Lab21\_Vars.java?
   1. If a new class was to be created, then there would be two objects that would be created since there are two different types of cheeses.
8. What parts are redundant in the code at lines 46-66 of Lab21\_Vars.java?
   1. Where the code asks the user to input a second number depending if the first initial number input is bigger than the value its being compared too
9. How do reduce or combine the redundant code at lines 46-66 of Lab21\_Vars.java so we have no redundancy?
   1. Combine the part where it asks the user for the second number and then delete it from the else part. Then Combine the print statements into the else statement meaning that a if else loop will check the final variable values and will print out the correct second statement if the values get past the first check.
10. How can we figure out what was the first number for code at lines 46-66 of Lab21\_Vars.java? What is the println statement to print the first number?
    1. We need to just return the first value that was input. This can be done by initializing a new variable so that the first number input is separated from the other values that need to be inputted. This way when we write the S.O.P statement, the first number will be printed out.
    2. That print statement can say System.out.println(“The first number inputted was :”)
11. Give two distinct characteristics of a constructor.
    1. They take in arguments and they don’t return a value
12. What is the purpose of ‘.’ in System.out.println(); or dlist[1].display();?
    1. They are accessors that access that frame of information
13. What happens if you swap the order of the two lines in Lab21\_Objects.java? (and why?)

 dlist[0].display(); // Goes first

dlist[0] = new Dummy(); // Goes after

* 1. The code would **Not** run because of the since there is a huge order that thes objects are following, if the order of the calls were wrong the code would throw a error