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# Variables Worksheet Questions

Using the Variable Worksheet as a guide, answer the following questions.

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| 1. Which of the following can be used as variable names in Java? For thise that cannot, indicate why. Type YES or NO in front of the ones that can be used. |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | yes | speed1 | Reason (if no) | | No | 2ndPlayer | Reason (if no) Can’t start with a number | | No | first.program | Reason (if no) because of dot | | no | short | Reason (if no) because of command | | yes | TimeToCheck | Reason (if no) | | yes | numberOfDrums | Reason (if no) | | yes | dinner\_Bill | Reason (if no) | | No | Honor&Roll | Reason (if no) because of & | |
| 1. Can a Java program have 2 different variables with the name myVariable and myvariable? Why or why not? |
| Yes because they are completely different with the upper case |
| 1. Write the declaration of a varaible of type double, call it number, and initialize it to 5. |
| Double number = 5; |
| 1. Write a Java statement that will increase the value of the variable *count* by 3. The variable is of type int. |
| Double count;  count = (count + 3); |
| 1. Why did you get the output that you did? |
| Because I add 3 to the value |
| 1. What variable types should you declare *count* as so that the program will compile and run? |
| Long and float |
| 1. What is the output of the code? Did Java do something to the number 3? |
| System.out.println(“count is ” + count); |
| 1. For each of the 3 Tests, list the output and explain why. |
| The output was the same nothing was different because it didn’t excced the vaule limit |
| 1. What is the output produced by the following lines of code, and why? char a, b; a = ‘b’; System.out.println(a); b = ‘c’; System.out.println(b); a = b; System.out.println(a); |
| I got B, C, and C. I got C last because the letter is not C unless C = b; |
| 1. What is the output produced by the following lines of code? What is the purpose of the modulus (%) operator? int quotient = 8/3; int remainder = 8%3; System.out.println(“quotient = “ + quotient); System.out.println(“remainder = “ + remainder); |
| Quotient is 2 and remainder = 2 |
| 1. Variables follow the mathematic principle of order of operations; write the order of operations. |
| Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Remainder. |
| 1. What is wrong with the following code? int number; number = number + 1; System.out.println(number); |
| You forgot to give the number vaule |
| 1. What is wrong with the following code? int number = 51; System.out.println(number/2); |
| You can’t calculate while printing out at the same time |
| 1. “Code Conventions” are the rules for writing your Java programs, such as always using lowercase variable names. The code would still runif you used uppercase for variable names, but the code would not be acceptable. Whay are Code Conventions inportant? Use the Internet to find the answer. |
| Coding conventions are a set of guidelines for specific programming langugues. It is important because it improve the readability of the software and aloow other fellow programmers to read your code easily and thoroughly. |
| 1. What should you type at the top of all of your programs. Give an example. |
| Because it reads from top to bottom. |