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The answer from the given code is 10. In the code we have the main method, and the compute method. The Compute method has integer return type. Static is a keyword is a modifier for methods and attributes that can be accessed without instantiating an object. Public is the access modifier of the Compute method, this means it can be accessed by any class.

Methods are used to perform a certain operations in the program. In the given code the purpose of the method is to perform an arithmetic operation. Let us assume that we are familiar in the order of precedence in java. That way we are able to tell that modulo operator has the higher precedence than the addition operator.

The main method is automatically generated by the compiler. In the third line of the main method, the Compute method was referenced and 3 arguments was passed in the method. Then it will run the process within that method which is 15 modulo 5 and that is zero, then add the answer by 10. Which gives us the answer 10.

Why do we get 0 from 15 modulo 5? The answer is we are performing a division operation. But we are getting the remainder instead of the quotient. In programming modulo operator has some important uses and some of it is identifying whether the given number is odd or even.

Another unfamiliar code is String[] args. What does it mean? String[] is a declaration of an array of strings. Args is the variable name of the array. This Parameter store the command line arguments as an array of string objects.

Conclusions, Java compiler only executes the main method. But you can reference other attributes and methods from different class if the access modifier allows it. The order of precedence is another thing that should be taken care of. Think of it as a PEMDAS rule in Mathematics. Last, Java is statically typed language. You need to determine the expected variable type before executing your process in the method or initializing a variable.