In the first lab task, some of the print statements use the print() method and some use the println() method. What is the key difference between these two methods?

* The println() method will print the statement followed by going down another line in the console, whereas the print() method will just print the statement. println() is used to print something and make sure following print statements are not on the same line.

In the first lab task, you had to create a variable that stores the number 10000. Why might you choose to store this in a primitive type rather than a String?

* Because a primitive type would take up less space, and could be manipulated with math.

In the second lab task, you had to print your variables along with some additional formatting. What is the name of the concept for “adding” text together?

* Concatenation

What would the following print statement print?

**System.out.println(1 + 2 + 3 + “!!!” + 3 + 2 +1);**

* >>> 6!!!321

When using the indexOf() method, what data type gets passed in (placed in the parentheses) and what data type gets returned (what do I get when I call this method)?

* A string gets passed in and you get an integer

There are two ways to use the substring() method. One way is to pass in two arguments - the start index and the end index. Briefly explain the other way.

* You can just pass the first index and it will return that index and every character after it

True or False - If the last index of a String is 50, then the length of that String is 50.

* false

True or False - Class names should start with a capital letter.

* True

True or False - Case does not matter for Java commands. PrintLN is the same as println in a print statement.

* False

True or False - Breaking standard convention for variable names will not break your program but may result in loss of points.

* True