**Discussion Questions Ch 4**

1. An inside block is \_\_\_\_, or contained entirely within, the outside block.

Answer: nested

1. True or False: A variable comes into existence, or goes out of scope, when you declare it.

Answer: False -> comes into scope

1. True or False: Java will not promote types in a method call.

Answer: False

1. When you \_\_\_\_ a Java method, you write multiple methods with a shared name.

Answer: overload

1. True or False: You can write your own constructor method, and you often do so when you want to ensure that fields within classes are initialized to some appropriate default value.

Answer: True

1. True or False: If you create your own constructor, the automatically created constructor still exists.

Answer: False

1. When you instantiate an object from a class, memory is reserved for each \_\_\_\_ field in the class.

Answer: instance

1. The \_\_\_\_ reference reduces ambiguity in a method by ensuring the compiler uses the class variable.  
   Answer: this
2. True or False: Each class you develop should only have one parameterized constructor.  
   Answer: False
3. \_\_\_\_ variables are variables that are shared by every instantiation of a class.

Answer: Class

1. A variable or data field may be a(n) \_\_\_\_; that is, it should not be changed during the execution of a program.

Answer: constant

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_, or a library of classes, is simply a folder that provides a convenient grouping of classes.

Answer: package

1. The import statement import java.util.\_\_\_\_; imports the Scanner class and any other java.util classes as well.

Answer: \*

1. Using a custom class as a class variable can be accomplished through \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.  
   Answer: composition, nesting