CHAPTER TWO ANSWERS

2.1

1. (and)
2. If statement
3. //
4. Space, tab and new-line
5. **Keywords**
6. Java applications begin execution at **main method**.
7. Method System.out.print, System.out.println, System.out.printf display information in a command window.

2.2

1. False \_ comments are ignored by the computer and do not affect the program execution.
2. True \_ In java, all variables must be given a type when declared.
3. False \_ Java is case-sensitive, so number and Number are different variables.
4. False \_ The remainder operator (%) can be used with both integers and floating-point numbers.
5. False \_ Multiplication (\*), division (/) and modulus (%) have higher precedence than addition (+) and subtraction (-).

2.3

1. int c, this is a variable, q76354, number;
2. System.out.print(“Enter and integer: ”);
3. int value = input.nextint();
4. sytem.out.println(“This is a java program: ”);
5. system.out.printf(“%s%n%s%n”, “This is a java”, “program”);
6. if (number != 7) {System.out.println(“The variable number is not equal to 7”); }

2.4

1. Incorrect: if (c < 7); System.out.println(“c is less than 7”);

Corrected: if (c < 7) System.out.println(“c is less than 7”);

1. Incorrect: if (c => 7) System.out.println(“c is equal to or greater than 7”);

Correct: if (c >= 7) System.out.println(“c is greater or equal to 7”);

2.5 Write Declarations, Statements, or comments.

1. // This program calculates the product of three integers.
2. Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in).
3. int x,y,z, results;
4. System.out.print(“Enter the first integer: ”)
5. X = input.nextInt();
6. System.out.print(“Enter the second Integer: ”);
7. y = input.nextInt();
8. system.out.print(“Enter the third integer: ”);
9. z = input.nextInt();
10. result = x\*y\*z;
11. System.out.print”product is %d%n”, result);