# Chapter 2 Homework

## Multiple Choice

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. C | 6. A | 11. B |
| 2. B | 7. C | 12. A |
| 3. A | 8. B | 13. A |
| 4. B, C | 9. A | 14. C |
| 5. A, C, D | 10. D | 15. A |

## True and False

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16. True | 18. False | 20. False |
| 17. True | 19. True | 21. False |

## Find the Error

Changes have been highlighted.

```java
public MyProgram
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int a,b,c; // Three integers
        a = 3;
        b = 4;
        c = a + b;
        System.out.println("The value of c is" + c);
    }
}
```

## Algorithm Workbench

```java
2. int days, months = 2, years = 3;
```

## Short Answer

1. While written on a single line in this case, the delimiters surrounding the comment can be spread out to multiple lines.
2. It is single-line style.
3. If code is of such clarity that it can be understood by any competent programmer, it is considered self-documenting. A pet peeve of mine is people commenting code that clearly documents itself, e.g.
   ```java
   int x = 5; // Set x to 5
   if (x != 5) puts("not five"); // Print not five if x isn't 5
   ```
4. All programmer defined names must be recalled with respect to the original capitalization in their declaration. Syntax errors will result if this is ignored.
5. `out` is a `static PrintStream` in in the `System` class. `PrintStream` contains methods for writing to the console, such as `print()` and `println()`.
6. A variable declaration tells Java the name, type, and maybe the value if it is optionally assigned at declaration.