Which of the method declarations shown below will compile?

A. public static void method1(int i0, i1, i2, char c0) { ... }
B. public static void method2(int i0, String s0, char c0, int i1) { ... }
C. public static void method3(String s0, void, int i0, char c0) { ... }
D. public static void method4(int, char, String, double) { ... }
E. public static void method5(int i, int j = 10) { ... }

Question 1

Which statement is a valid invocation of a method with an int and float parameter?

A. myMethod(int i = 12, float f = 2.3);
B. myMethod(int 12.0, float 2.3f);
C. myMethod(int i, float f);
D. myMethod(int, float);
E. myMethod(12.0, 2.3f);

Question 2

On to the lecture
How can two different methods in a class read and write the same variable?

A. Allow one method to reference a local variable of the other
B. Declare a variable of the same name in both methods
C. Pass the variable as a parameter between methods
D. None of the above

Given the code below, what is output by the two print statements, in order of execution?

```java
// Code fragment
int value = 6;
printSquare(value);
System.out.println(value);
public static void printSquare(int value) {
    value = value * value;
    System.out.println(value);
}
```

A. 6, 6
B. 36, 6
C. 36, 36
D. 6, 36
E. None of the above

How many activation records are on the stack when executing code in Math.sin?

```java
// Code fragment in main
foo(1.0);
public static void foo(double d) {
    d += bar(d * d);
}
public static void bar(double d) {
    d *= Math.sin(Math.PI);
}
```

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4