



# Activity 3

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# Part A: Q1: Predict output



```
public class Test {  
  
    static int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = add(5, 3);  
        System.out.println(add(x, 2));  
    }  
}
```

**Output**

**10**

## Q2: Predict output



```
public class Test {  
  
    static void printNum(int n) {  
        System.out.print(n + " ");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        printNum(5);  
        printNum(10);  
        printNum(15);  
    }  
}
```

**Output**

5 10 15

## Q3. Predict output

```
public class Test {  
  
    static int sum(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    static double sum(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(sum(5,3));  
        System.out.println(sum(2.5,3.5));  
    }  
}
```

Output

8

6.0



# Q4. Predict output

```
public class Test {  
  
    static void A() {  
        System.out.print("A ");  
        B();  
    }  
  
    static void B() {  
        System.out.print("B ");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        B();  
        A();  
    }  
}
```

**Output**

B A B



# Q5. Predict output



```
public class Test {  
  
    static int change(int x) {  
  
        x = x + 5;  
        return x;  
  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int a = 10;  
        change(a);  
  
        System.out.println(a);  
  
    }  
}
```

**Output**

10

In Java, when you pass a primitive variable (like int, double, char, boolean) to a method, the method receives a copy of the value, not the original variable.

**This means:**

The method works on a separate copy.  
Changes inside the method do NOT affect the original variable.

## Q9. Correct the following Code

```
public class Test {  
  
    static int sum(int a, int b) {  
        int result = a + b;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(sum(5,3));  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Test {  
  
    static int sum(int a, int b) {  
        int result = a + b;  
        return result;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(sum(5,3));  
    }  
}
```

A close-up photograph of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, rectangular key with a vibrant blue background and the words "Thank You" printed in a clean, white, sans-serif font. The key is slightly raised and has rounded corners. Surrounding this key are several other standard grey keys, which are slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the texture of the plastic keys and the smooth surface of the blue key.

*Thank You*