QUESTION 1:

The code below does not compile.
Infact when you try to compile it, it will give you the following error
non-static variable toPrint cannot be referenced from a static context

Change this program so that it will compile, and give an explanation to
why your code works and why the old code did not work

    public class Question1 {

        /** The string we are going to print */
        public String toPrint = "Hello world";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.println(toPrint);
        }
    }
For this question, refer to the Student class.
What is the output when you compile and run Question2?
If we took away the static property of LAST_ID what would the output of Question2 be? Why?

```java
public class Student{
    /** the last students id number */
    private static int LAST_ID = 0;
    /** the student's name */
    private String name;
    /** the students id number */
    private int id;

    /**
     * Constructor for student. Sets up information about the student
     *
     * @param _name  The name of the student
     */
    public Student(String _name){
        name = _name;
        LAST_ID++;
        id   = LAST_ID;
    }

    public String toString(){
        return name + "\t" + id;
    }
}

public class Question2{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Student craig   = new Student("Craig");
        Student abisola = new Student("Abisola");

        System.out.println(craig);
        System.out.println(abisola);
    }
}
```
QUESTION 3:

What does the following program output?

```java
public class Driver{

    private int[] myArray;

    public static void main(String args[]){
        Driver d = new Driver();
        d.doIt();
    }

    public Driver(){
        myArray = new int[8];
        myArray[3] = 5;
        myArray[5] = 3;
    }

    public void doIt(){
        for (int i = 5; i >= 0; i--){
            int place = myArray[i];
            i -= 1;
            myArray[place] = i;
        }

        for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
            System.out.print(myArray[i] + " ");
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```