

CSE 121 – Lesson 7

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Music: 121 23au Lecture Tunes 



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|------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
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| | Lucas | Ritesh | Andras | Shayna | Jessie |
| | Logan | Hibbah | Archit | Hannah | Lydia |
| | Jacob | Julia | Ayesha | Aishah | Yijia |

Announcements, Reminders

- Programming Assignment 1 is out, due Tues Oct 24
 - Start early!
 - [Math Problems case study video walkthrough](#) posted
- Resubmission Cycle 1 released yesterday, due Thurs Oct 26
- Quiz 0
 - I will get grades out as soon as I can – goal is before Quiz 1

(PCM) Parameters

A value passed to a method by its caller

```
public static void myMethod(int num) {  
    System.out.print(num + " is the best!");  
    ...  
}
```

Calling a method with a parameter...

```
myMethod(42);
```

(Review) Scope

- The part of a program where a variable exists.
 - From its declaration to the end of the { } braces
 - Ex: a variable declared in a for loop only exists in that loop
 - Ex: a variable declared in a method exists only in that method

```
public static void example() {  
    System.out.println("hello");  
    int x = 3;  
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {  
        System.out.println(x);  
    }  
}
```

i's scope }

x's scope

The diagram illustrates the scope of variables in a Java code snippet. A green brace groups the entire for loop and its body, labeled 'i's scope'. A red brace groups the declaration of x and the entire loop body, labeled 'x's scope'.

Poll in with your answer!



What will be the last line of output after this code has executed?

Count 15

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int count = 5;  
    line(count);  
    System.out.println("count is: " + count);  
}
```

```
public static void line(int count) {  
    for (int i = 1; i <= count; i++) {  
        System.out.print("*");  
    }  
    count++;  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

Output:

Count is: 5

- A. count is: 5
- B. count is: 6
- C. count is: 1
- D. I'm lost

```
public class Scope {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int val = 1;  
        mOne(val); // Prints "One: 1"  
        val = -1;  
        mTwo(val); // Prints "Two: -2"  
        mThree(val); // Prints "One: -1"  
                    // "Three: 2"  
    }  
}
```

```
// Method mOne()  
public static void mOne(int val) {  
    System.out.println("One: " + val);  
}
```

```
// Method mTwo()  
public static void mTwo(int val) {  
    val = val * 2;  
    System.out.println("Two: " + val);  
}
```

```
// Method mThree()  
public static void mThree(int val) {  
    mOne(val);  
    val = val + 3;  
    System.out.println("Three: " + val);  
}
```

Val 1-1

Output:

One : 1

Two : -2

One : -1

Three : 2

Poll in with your answer!



What is the output of this program?

```
public class ParameterMystery {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 9;  
        int y = 2;  
        int z = 5;  
  
        mystery(z, y, x);  
  
        mystery(y, x, z);  
    }  
  
    public static void mystery(int x, int z, int y) {  
        System.out.println(z + " and " + (y - x));  
    }  
}
```

Handwritten annotations:

- Variables x, y, z are shown with their initial values: x 19, y 12, z 15.
- The call mystery(z, y, x); is annotated with a red heart.
- The call mystery(y, x, z); is annotated with a blue dot.
- The final call to mystery in the definition is annotated with a red box around the parameters: 52, 29, 195.

- A. 2 and 4
9 and 3

- B. 5 and -7
5 and -7

- C. 9 and -3
5 and -7

- D. I'm lost

2 and 4
9 and 3