

LEC 06

**CSE 121**

# Methods & Parameters

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

**sli.do #cse121**

BEFORE WE START

***Talk to your neighbors:***

*What's your favourite study spot  
on campus? Off campus?*

Music: [121 25wi lecture playlist](#) ❄️

**Instructor:** Matt Wang

<b>TAs:</b>	Ailsa	Alice	Chloë	Christopher
	Ethan	Hanna	Hannah	Hibbah
	Janvi	Judy	Julia	Kelsey
	Lucas	Luke	Maitreyi	Merav
	Ruslana	Samrutha	Sam	Shayna
	Sushma	Vivian		

# Announcements, Reminders

- Resubmission Cycle 0 (R0) due tomorrow, Thursday January 30
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  - Async via Ed & email!

# A bit more on Quiz 0

- taken on your computer, in your quiz section
- broadly: focused on concepts, reading, and debugging code
- covers material up to today's lecture (methods & parameters) but no further (e.g. no returns)

Expect tomorrow & Friday, two Ed announcements:

1. the full quiz policy (the “cover sheet” of an exam)
2. two practice quizzes!

Will discuss more on Friday (including study tips!)

# A bit more on P1

1. this is a big jump from C1. **Start early!**
2. P1 does *not* require you to use methods (though you can!).
  - advice: feeling shaky on writing methods? don't do it for P1
3. advice: don't put off P1 to study for Quiz 0
  - easy way to fall behind in the class
  - P1's technical topics are nested for loops, scope, and Random.  
**These are all on your Quiz!** Doing P1 *is* studying!

# Last Time: Nested For Loops

Reviewed syntax & conventions (e.g. *i-j-k* naming)

- advice: don't think of nested for loops as anything "special"
- advice: break nested loops up into smaller problems, do one at a time

```
for (int outerLoop = 1; outerLoop <= 5; outerLoop++) {  
    System.out.println("outer loop iteration #" + outerLoop);  
    for (int innerLoop = 1; innerLoop <= 7; innerLoop++) {  
        System.out.println("    inner loop iteration #" + innerLoop);  
    }  
    System.out.println(outerLoop);  
}
```

# Last Time: Random

A Random **object** generates *pseudo-random* numbers.

`nextInt(max)` returns a pseudo-random `int` value from  $[\emptyset, \text{max})$   
i.e. between  $\emptyset$  and `max-1`

`Random` `rand` = `new Random();`  
type            name            Random creation code

`rand.nextInt(6) + 1`



# Practice: Think



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Assuming you've declared: `Random randy = new Random();`

Which of these best models picking a random card? (1-13 inclusive)

- A. `randy.nextInt()`
- B. `randy.nextInt(13)`
- C. `randy.nextInt(13) + 1`
- D. `randy.nextInt(14)`



# Practice: Pair

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Assuming you've declared: `Random randy = new Random();`

Which of these best models picking a random card? (1-13 inclusive)

- A. `randy.nextInt()`
- B. `randy.nextInt(13)`
- C. `randy.nextInt(13) + 1`
- D. `randy.nextInt(14)`



# Last Time: Math

Calling:

**Math.<method>(…)**

Method	Description
<code>Math.abs(<i>value</i>)</code>	Returns the absolute value of <i>value</i>
<code>Math.ceil(<i>value</i>)</code>	Returns <i>value</i> rounded up
<code>Math.floor(<i>value</i>)</code>	Returns <i>value</i> rounded down
<code>Math.max(<i>value1</i>, <i>value2</i>)</code>	Returns the larger of the two values
<code>Math.min(<i>value1</i>, <i>value2</i>)</code>	Returns the smaller of the two values
<code>Math.round(<i>value</i>)</code>	Returns <i>value</i> rounded to the nearest whole number* note: need to cast result to int (it's complicated!)
<code>Math.sqrt(<i>value</i>)</code>	Returns the square root of <i>value</i>
<code>Math.pow(<i>base</i>, <i>exp</i>)</code>	Returns <i>base</i> raised to the <i>exp</i> power

# PCM: Methods

Writing our own **methods** allows us to define our own commands!

(naming conventions for methods are same as variables: camelCased)

```
public static void myMethod() {  
    /**  
    Your code here  
    **/  
}
```



# Practice: Think

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```
public class HelloGoodbye {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        welcome();
        hello();
        goodbye();
    }

    public static void hello() {
        System.out.print("Hello! ");
        glad();
    }

    public static void goodbye() {
        System.out.println("Goodbye!");
    }

    public static void welcome() {
        System.out.print("Welcome! ");
        glad();
    }

    public static void glad() {
        System.out.println("Glad you're here.");
    }
}
```

## What is the output of this program?

- A. Welcome! Glad you're here.  
Hello! Glad you're here.  
Goodbye!
- B. Welcome!  
Hello!  
Goodbye!
- C. Welcome! Hello! Goodbye!
- D. Welcome!  
Glad you're here.  
Hello!  
Glad you're here.  
Goodbye!



# Practice: Pair



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```
public class HelloGoodbye {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        welcome();
        hello();
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    public static void hello() {
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```

## What is the output of this program?

- A.** Welcome! Glad you're here.  
Hello! Glad you're here.  
Goodbye!
- B.** Welcome!  
Hello!  
Goodbye!
- C.** Welcome! Hello! Goodbye!
- D.** Welcome!  
Glad you're here.  
Hello!  
Glad you're here.  
Goodbye!

# PCM: Parameters

Definition: a value passed to a method by its caller. “Like” a variable!

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

Calling a method with a parameter...

```
myMethod("Laufey"); // prints: Laufey is the best!
```

# PCM: Scope, Redux

Our scope rules also apply to methods and parameters!

- General rule: from its **declaration to the next closing brace, }**
- a variable declared in a method only exists in that method!

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

*i*'s scope

*x*'s scope

*n*'s scope

# New: Class Constants

A fixed value visible (in-scope) to the whole program (the entire *class*).

Value is set at declaration, **cannot** be reassigned – value is *constant*.

```
public static final type NAME_OF_CONSTANT = expression;
```

# New: Method Comments

Each method you write (except main) should have a short comment!

```
// Randomly generates an addition problem where the  
// operands are in the range 1-10 (inclusive),  
// and prints the result, rounded to two decimal places.
```

```
public static void addTwoRandomNumbers() {  
    Random randy = new Random();  
    int num1 = randy.nextInt(10) + 1;  
    int num2 = randy.nextInt(10) + 1;  
    int sum = num1 + num2;  
    ...  
}
```



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