CSE142 Lecture Questions for Monday, 1/11/21, section B

Time (e.g., 12:45)	Question	Answer
	Where can i find the entry code to register for the 190 lab? Or can you tell me it here? It is requiring i enter one to enroll. (maybe because I am doing it a day before)	You should be able to register for section H or section Q without an add code. The other sections are full.

	While explaining print vs println the example “ public class ForLoopExamples {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
	System.out.print("T-minus ");
	for (int i = 10; i >= 1; i--) {
	System.out.print(i + ", ");
	}
	System.out.println("blastoff!");
	System.out.println();
	}
	}
	“
	Was used. I’m confused why it is println(“blastoff!”) and why it can’t just be print(“blastoff!”). I tested it in java and it seemed to produce the same result.
		It doesn’t produce the same output. The final println completes the line of output. You would discover the difference if you do more printing after that print/println.

	What happens/what should we do if we miss a daily question?	They’re optional, so don’t worry. We don’t track who answers them.
22:25	Are we allowed to tier our for loops like this on our assignments or is that against style?	I don’t know what you mean by “tier” a for loop.
28:30	Is there a way to make it so Java doesn’t erase the variable we initialized? Would we do that by initializing the variable before the for loop and then referencing it?	You can declare the variable outside the for loop, but that is generally not a good idea.

22:25	When I say “tier” a for loop, I mean to make it so the init, test, and update are on separate lines, like you did in lecture while debugging? Is that allowed?	I suppose you could do that, but it looks odd to an experienced programmer. I would advise against doing that.
	A bit unrelated, but last week, you said declaring or assigning a variable a value shouldnt use the “=” rather it should have an arrow ← I learned today in my info class that in the R language thats exactly how you do that. You use a <- to assign a value in R.	Sounds like a wise choice.
	For the first assignment, do you want us to put comments for every new method that is written?	You aren’t required to include method comments for homework 1. You will be expected include them for homework 2.
	Sorry if this sounds weird, but since there is i++ and i-- in Java is i** (multiplying) and i// also a thing? Okay cool, thanks!	No, those don’t exist.
28:40	This is totally hypothetical, but in the test portion of the for loop, could we do i < 5 instead of i <=4? Ok, thank you!	Yes, you have a lot of flexibility for the test. I suggest three standard templates to use, but you have the freedom to do other things that might be equivalent.
	How did you put the stop sign and how you opened the window on the left? Thank you!	If you hover the mouse to the left of a line of code, the stop sign will appear. If you then choose the ladybug icon to debug, that left window will expand when you hit the stop sign. There are also controls there where you can grab the divider and drag it left or right and there are tiny little arrows that you’ll see if you look closely that you can click on to open and close that left panel.
7:55	What do you mean by ‘leading digit’ and final digit?	The final digit is the last digit in a number. Leading digits are the digits at the beginning of a number.

35:51	For blastoff, it was in a println line, but it acted as a print, since it didn’t go to another line, why did that happen?	It has to do with the order in which things are done. When you say println with some text, the understanding is that you first print that text on the current line of output and then you do the println part that takes you to a new line of output.
28:26	What would happen if we did ++i instead of i++ how would the process change?	No change. It would behave exactly the same.
	This is a follow up question from the last question… but I was wondering what the difference between the two incrementing methods	The both increment the variable but they evaluate to different values. I never use the value that it evaluates to in any expressions, so it never matters which one you use. The ++i evaluates to the value i had after incrementing. The i++ evaluates to the value it had before incrementing.
	if I forgot to answer a question of the day will I lose any credits ?	No. That’s optional and is not tracked.

	what happen if you use ++i instead of i++.
	Is there an example you can tell me where there will be some differences?
	I see thank you very much !
		No difference in the for loops I showed you.
		
		You will not need to know this, so it is a pretty trivial bit of Java. But if you want an example:
		    int x = 3;
		    int y = x++;
		    x = 3;
		    int z = ++x;
		If you execute that code, y will be set to the value that x had before incrementing (3) and z will be set to the value x had after incrementing (4). I never write code like that where it matters what the expression evaluates to, so it will never matter for any code I show you.

	For the in interactions part of this lecture what is the key/button for mod?	The mod operator is %, as in n % 10.