CSE142 Lecture Questions for Friday, 1/22/21, section A

Time (e.g., 12:45)	Question	Answer
	So about the homework… we just have to compare ours to one of the homework 's… Ok super cause i matched one of them but not the others. Thanks you	You have to match one of them, yes.
	For the homework, we have to match one of each of the pairs right? Im able to match each pair but to do so I just have to change 1 thing in my code, is that fine? Yeah if I change the mortar constant, it matches a pair of outputs	There are two outputs based on settings for the mortar constant. That would require changing the program to change the constant.
	Could I use some of the math elements in homework 3?	The Math class is okay for homework 3 because it's in chapter 3. But you shouldn't need the Math class.
	why do write + root after the inverted commas So then java computes the root values	I'm forming a string constant that includes some text ("root =") along with the value of the variable root. I want to report the value of the variable with some text beforehand. Java computed the square root before it got to the println.
19:49	So the 'epoch' is just used to define the time since January 1,1970 UTC? Oh xD I heard it wrong	Yes...it's called the epoch. It feels like it should be pronounced EEE-POCK.
28:16	whyhA return simply stops that method, right? Like, everything after return will not compute (unless we're using if/else loops in which case thats slightly different)	Yes, a return stops execution of the method. We'll see examples next week.
24:30	Why is the parameter milli passed into the toDays function as a "double" when its type is long? Thank you!	That makes the method slightly more general that it would be otherwise. Java is willing to convert a long into a double, so it works for that. But it also works for values like 16343.2343. I should have mentioned it.

	why do we write void What is the significance of system and out.	We put "void" for the return type of a method when it doesn't actually return anything. We do that for the kind of action-oriented methods we have been writing. System is the name of a class and there is a variable called "out" that is part of the System class. We have been using that (System.out) to produce output with calls on the print and println commands of System.out.
	when computes no. Of days passed from epic why do we divide by 1000	We divide by 1000 to convert from milliseconds to seconds.
	How do we know that we have to subtract the x-coordinate of the oval by 5 to get the upper left position? Got it Thank you professor!	It has to do with how the fillOval method works. The x/y that you provide to fillOval represents the position of the upper-left corner of the bounding rectangle for the dot we are trying to draw. We know the center of the dot is at x, y, so where is the upper-left corner? It's half the width to the left and half the width up. The dot is 10 by 10, so half of that is 5.
	when you do (int) days/7 It should change days value into int but to get an whole expression in int we have to (int)(days/7) But when you did (int)n*2.75 You got 8.25 But when you did (int) (n*2.75) then only you got 9. Why?	You'll get the same answer either way. The way I wrote it, it first converts days into an int because of the cast and then it divides by 7. But you'll get the same answer if you do the division in the domain of real first and then cast to int. Each expression has its own issues. In the expression with n, we were multiplying by a double (2.75) after we did a cast when we used (int) n * 2.75. We don't do that with the days expression. We divide by an int.
	Would (int) (days / 7) give you the same value as (int) days / 7?	yes
	When you go to the methods why isn't it toDays(long millis) thank you	I decided to have it take a parameter of type double to make it more general. Java will convert the long to a double and by having it of that type, we can also pass it values like 134343.3875. I should have mentioned that.