Lecture 3
Introduction to Parameters / Math

Review of Inter-Object Communication

- A class provides a blueprint for instances of that class
- Instances send each other messages
- Instances respond to a message via a method
- Format of messages is <receiver>.<method>();
  - e.g., samBot.moveForward(3);
- Typically, sender and receiver are instances of different classes
- Sometimes sender wants to send a message to itself, using a method defined in its own class: this.<method>();
- this means "me, myself" AND the method is defined in this class
  - Choreographer tells dancer: dancer3.pirouette(2);
  - Dancer tells themselves: this.pirouette(2);
- Note: we've not yet learned how to create new instances of any class
This Lecture:

- Mathematical functions in Java
- Defining more complicated methods with inputs and outputs
- The constructor
- Creating instances of a class
- Understanding Java flow of control

Defining Methods

- We know how to define simple methods
- Today, we will define more complicated methods that have both inputs and outputs
- Along the way, we will learn the basics of manipulating numbers in Java

BookstoreAccountant

- We will define a BookstoreAccountant class that models an employee in a bookstore, calculating certain costs
  - finding the price of a purchase, calculating change needed, etc.
- Each of the accountant’s methods will have inputs (numbers) and a single output (number)
First, we'll talk about numbers and mathematical expressions in Java

Integers

- An integer is a whole number, positive or negative, including 0
- Depending on size (number of digits) of the integer, you can use one of four numerical base types (primitive Java data types): byte, short, int, and long, in increasing order of number of bits of precision
- Bit: binary digit, 0 or 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Minimum Value</th>
<th>Maximum Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>byte</td>
<td>8 bits</td>
<td>-128 (2^7)</td>
<td>127 (2^7 - 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>16 bits</td>
<td>-32,768 (2^15)</td>
<td>32,767 (2^15 - 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>32 bits</td>
<td>-2,147,483,648 (2^31)</td>
<td>2,147,483,647 (2^31 - 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>64 bits</td>
<td>-9,223,372,036,854 (2^63)</td>
<td>9,223,372,036,857 (2^63 - 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In CS15, almost always use int – good range and we're not as memory-starved as we used to be so don't need byte
Floating Point Numbers

- Sometimes, need rational and irrational numbers, i.e., numbers with decimal points
- How to represent π = 3.14159...?
- Floating point numbers
  - Called "floating point" because decimal point can "float" – no fixed number of digits before and after it – historical nomenclature
  - Used for representing numbers in "scientific notation," with decimal point and exponent, e.g., 4.3 \times 10^2
- Two numerical base types in Java represent floating point numbers: `float` and `double`

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<td><code>float</code></td>
<td>32 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>double</code></td>
<td>64 bits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feel free to use both in CS15. Use of `double` is more common in modern Java code

Operators and Math Expressions (1/2)

- Example expressions:
  - `4 + 5`
  - `3.33 * 3`
  - `11 % 4`
  - `3.0 / 2.0`
  - `3 / 2`
Operators and Math Expressions (2/2)

- Example expressions:
  - $4 + 5 \rightarrow 9$
  - $3.33 * 3 \rightarrow 9.99$
  - $11 \% 4 \rightarrow 3$
  - $3.0 / 2.0 \rightarrow 1.50$
  - $3 / 2 \rightarrow 1$

- What does each of these expressions evaluate to?
  - why???

Be careful with integer division!

- When dividing two integer types, result is "rounded down" to an int after remainder is dropped
  - $3 / 2$ evaluates to $1$
- If either number involved is floating point, result is floating point: allows greater "precision," i.e., fractional portion.
  - $3.0 / 2 \rightarrow 1.50$
  - $3 / 2.0 \rightarrow 1.50$
- $10 / 3$ → 3
- $10 / 3.0 \rightarrow 3.3333…$ (more precise)
- called mixed-mode arithmetic

Evaluating Math Expressions

- Java follows the same evaluation rules that you learned in math class years ago – PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction)
  - $2 + 4 * 3 - 7 \rightarrow 7$
  - $(2 + 3) + (11 / 12) \rightarrow 5$
- Evaluation takes place left to right, except:
  - expressions in parentheses evaluated first, starting at the innermost level
  - $3 + (2 - (6 / 3)) \rightarrow 3$
  - operators evaluated in order of precedence/priority (\(^\) has priority over \(+\)
TopHat Question

What does x evaluate to?

\[
\text{int } x = ((5 / 2) * 3) + 5;
\]

A. 12.5  
B. 11  
C. 13  
D. 10  
E. 12

BookstoreAccountant

- **BookstoreAccountant**s should be able to find the price of a set of books
- When we tell a **BookstoreAccountant** to calculate a price, we want it to perform the calculation and then **tell us the answer**
- To do this, we need to learn how to write a method that **returns** a value – in this case, a number

```
public class Robot {
    public void turnRight() {
        // code that turns robot right
    }

    public void moveForward(int numberOfSteps) {
        // code that moves robot forward
    }

    public void turnLeft() {
        this.turnRight();
        this.turnRight();
        this.turnRight();
    }
}
```

Return Type (1/2)

- The return type of a method is the kind of data it gives back to whenever called it
- So far, we have only seen return type **void**
- A method with a return type of **void** doesn’t give back anything when it’s done executing
- **void** just means “this method does not return anything”
A silly example:

```java
public int giveMeTwo() {
    return 2;
}
```

If we want a method to return something, replace `void` with the type of thing we want to return.

If method should return an integer, specify `int` return type.

When return type is not `void`, we have promised to end the method with a return statement.

```
Return statements always take the form:
return something of specified return type;
```

Let’s write a silly method for `BookstoreAccountant` called `priceTenDollarBook()` that finds the cost of a $10 book.

- It will return the value “10” to whoever called it.
- We will generalize this example soon.

```
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    /* Some code elided */
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }
}
```

What does it mean for a method to “return a value to whomever calls it”?

Another object can call `priceTenDollarBook` on a `BookstoreAccountant` from somewhere else in our program and use the result.

For example, consider a `Bookstore` class that has an accountant named `myAccountant`.

We will demonstrate how the `Bookstore` can call the method and use the result.
Assume a Bookstore instance has created an instance of BookstoreAccount named myAccountant:

```java
myAccountant.priceTenDollarBook();
```

- We started by just calling `priceTenDollarBook()`
- This is fine, it will return 10, but we are not doing anything with that result!
- Let's use the returned value by printing it to the terminal

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }
}
```

Aside: `System.out.println`

- `System.out.println` is an awesome tool for testing and debugging your code — learn to use it!
- Helps the user see what is happening in your code by printing out values to the terminal as it executes
- NOT equivalent to `return`, meaning other methods cannot see/use what is printed
- If Bookstore program is not behaving properly, can test whether `priceTenDollarBook` is the problem by printing its return value to verify that it is “10” (yes, obvious in this trivial case, but not in general!)

```
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }
}
```
Accountant (5/6)

- We have provided the expression `this.priceTenDollarBook()` to be printed to the console.
- This information given to the `println` method is called an argument. More on this in a few slides.
- Putting one method call inside another is called nesting of method calls; more examples later.

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }

    public void manageBooks() {
        System.out.println(this.priceTenDollarBook());
    }
}
```

Accountant (6/6)

- When this line of code is evaluated:
  - `println` is called with argument of `this.priceTenDollarBook()`.
  - `priceTenDollarBook` is called on this instance of the `BookstoreAccountant`, returning 10.
  - `println` gets 10 as an argument, 10 is printed to terminal.

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }

    public void manageBooks() {
        System.out.println(this.priceTenDollarBook());
    }
}
```

Accountant: A More Generic Price Calculator (1/4)

- Now your accountant can get the price of a ten-dollar book — but that’s completely obvious.
- For a functional bookstore, we’d need a separate method for each possible book price.
- Instead, how about a generic method that finds the price of any number of copies of a book, given its price?
  - Useful when the bookstore needs to order new books.

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }

    public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
        // let's fill this in!
    }
}
```
Accountant: A More Generic Price Calculator (2/4)

- Method answers the question: given a number of copies and a price per copy, how much do all of the copies cost together?
- To put this in algebraic terms, we want a method that will correspond to the function:
  \[ f(x, y) = x \times y \]
- "x" represents the number of copies; "y" is the price per copy

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {
    public int priceTenDollarBook() {
        return 10;
    }
    public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
        // let's fill this in!
    }
}
```


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mathematical function:</th>
<th>Equivalent Java method:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \( f(x, y) = x \times y \) | public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
| name                  | name                    |
| inputs                | inputs                  |
| output                | output                  |
|                       | return numCps * price;  |
```


- Method takes in two integers from the caller and gives appropriate answers depending on those integers
- When defining a method, extra pieces of information that the method needs to take in (specified inside the parentheses of the declaration) are called parameters
- `priceBooks` is declared to take in two parameters, "numCps" and "price" – these, like variable names, are arbitrary, i.e., your choice
Outline

- Mathematical functions in Java
- Defining more complicated methods with inputs and outputs
- The constructor
- Creating instances of a class
- Understanding Java flow of control

Parameters (1/3)

- General form of a method you are defining that takes in parameters:

  ```java
  <visibility> <returnType> <methodName>(<type1> <name1>, <type2> <name2>...) {  
    <body of method>
  }
  ```

- Parameters are specified as comma-separated list
  - For each parameter, specify type (for example, int or double), and then name ("x", "y", "banana", whatever you want!)

- In basic algebra, we do not specify type because context makes clear what kind of number we want. In programming, we use many different types and must tell Java explicitly what we intend.
  - Java is a "strictly typed" language, i.e., it makes sure the user of a method passes the right number of parameters of the specified type, in the right order—i.e., not correct, compile error! In short, the compiler checks for a one-to-one correspondence.

Parameters (2/3)

- Name of each parameter is almost completely up to you
  - Java naming restriction: needs to start with a letter
  - Refer to CS15 style guide for naming conventions

- It is the name by which you will refer to the parameter throughout method

- Note again that each parameter is a pair: type and name

The following methods are completely equivalent:

```java
public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
    return (numCps * price);
}
```
Parameters (3/3)

- Remember Robot class from last lecture?
  ```java
  /* within robot class definition */
  type   name
  public void moveForward( int numberOfSteps ) {
    // code that moves the robot
    // forward goes here!
  }
  ```
- Its `moveForward` method took in a parameter – an `int` named `numberOfSteps`.
- Follows same parameter format: `type`, then `name`

We Want Human-readable Code

- Try to come up with descriptive names for parameters that make their purpose clear to anyone reading your code.
- Robot’s `moveForward` method calls its parameter “numberOfSteps”, not “x” or “thingy”.
- We used “numCps” and “price”.
- Try to avoid single-letter names for anything that is not strictly mathematical; be more descriptive.

Accountant (1/2)

- Give `BookstoreAccountant` class more functionality by defining more methods.
- Methods to calculate change needed or how many books a customer can afford.
- Each method will take in parameters, perform operations on them, and return an answer.
- We choose arbitrary but helpful parameter names.
- Note parameters can be in any order, but calculations can’t be
calcMaxBks takes in a price per book (price) and an amount of money you have to spend (myMoney), tells you how many books you can buy.

calcMaxBks works because when we divide 2 ints, Java rounds the result down to an int!
  - Java always rounds down
  - $25 / $10 per book = 2 books

public class BookstoreAccountant {
  public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
    return (numCps * price);
  }
  // calculates a customer's change
  public int calcChange(int amtPaid, int price) {
    return (amtPaid - price);
  }
  // calculates max # of books customer can buy
  public int calcMaxBks(int price, int myMoney) {
    return (myMoney / price);
  }
}

TopHat Question: Declaring Methods
We want a new method getSalePrice that returns an integer and takes in two parameters, one integer that represents the original price of a purchase and one integer that represents the percent discount offered. Which method declaration is correct?

A. public void getSalePrice() {
   // code elided
   }

B. public int getSalePrice(int price, int discount) {
   // code elided
   }

C. public int getSalePrice(price, discount) {
   // code elided
   }

D. public int getSalePrice() {
   // code elided
   }

Calling (i.e., using) Methods with Parameters (1/3)

- Now that we have defined priceBooks, calcChange, and calcMaxBks methods, we can call them on any BookstoreAccountant
- When we call calcChange method, we must tell it the amount paid for the books and how much the books cost
- How do we call a method that takes in parameters?
Calling Methods with Parameters (2/3)

- You already know how to call a method that takes in one parameter!
- Remember `moveForward`?

```java
public void moveForward(int numberOfSteps) {
    // code that moves the robot
    // forward goes here!
}
```

Calling Methods with Parameters (3/3)

- When we call a method, we pass it any extra piece of information it needs as an argument within parentheses.
- When we call `moveForward` we must supply one int as argument.
- Do NOT specify type of argument when calling a method.

```java
public class RobotMover {
    public void moveRobot(Robot samBot) {
        samBot.moveForward(4);
        samBot.turnRight();
        samBot.moveForward(1);
        samBot.turnRight();
        samBot.moveForward(3);
    }
}
```

Arguments vs. Parameters

- In defining a method, the parameter is the name by which a method refers to a piece of information passed into it, e.g. “x” and “y” in the function f(x, y) = x + y. It is a “dummy name” determined by the method author.
- In calling a method, an argument is the actual value passed in, e.g. 2 and 3 in `add(2, 3)`.
Calling Methods That Have Parameters (1/9)

- When we call `samBot.moveForward(3)`, we are passing 3 as an argument.
- When `moveForward` executes, its parameter is assigned the value of argument that was passed in.
- Thus `moveForward` here executes with `numberOfSteps = 3`.

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (2/9)

- When calling a method that takes in parameters, must provide a valid argument for each parameter.
  - Analogy: To get across Fiji, Jeff Probst (Survivor host) must fill his car with the maximum number of gallons and the right type of fuel.
- Means that number and type of arguments must match number and type of parameters.
- One-to-one correspondence: same number of arguments, given in the same order, of the same matching type.

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (3/9)

- Each of our accountant’s methods takes in two ints, which it refers to by different names (also called identifiers).
- Whenever we call these methods, must provide two ints – first our desired value for first parameter, then desired value for second.
Let's go back to our instance of BookstoreAccountant named myAccountant. When we call a method on myAccountant, we provide a comma-separated list of arguments (in this case, ints) in parentheses. These arguments are values we want the method to use for the first and second parameters when it runs.

```
myAccountant.priceBooks(2, 16);
myAccountant.calcChange(18, 12);
myAccountant.calcMaxBks(6, 33);
```

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (4/9)

Note that `calcChange(8, 4)` isn’t `calcChange(4, 8)`—order matters!

```
public int calcChange(int amtPaid, int price) {
    return amtPaid - price;
}
```

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (5/9)

Java does "parameter passing" by:

```
public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
    return (numCps * price);
}
```

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (6/9)
Calling Methods That Have Parameters (7/9)
/* somewhere else in our code (i.e. the Bookstore class) */
myAccountant.priceBooks(2, 16);

- Java does "parameter passing" by:
  - first checking that one-to-one correspondence is honored,
  - then substituting arguments for parameters,
  - and finally executing the method body using the arguments

/* in the BookstoreAccountant class... */
public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
  return (numCps * price);
}

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (8/9)
/* somewhere else in our code (i.e. the Bookstore class) */
myAccountant.priceBooks(2, 16);

- Java does "parameter passing" by:
  - first checking that one-to-one correspondence is honored,
  - then substituting arguments for parameters,
  - and finally executing the method body using the arguments

/* in the BookstoreAccountant class... */
public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
  return (numCps * price);
}

32 is returned

Calling Methods That Have Parameters (9/9)
/* somewhere else in our code (i.e. the Bookstore class) */
System.out.println(myAccountant.priceBooks(2, 16));

- If we want to check the result returned from our method call, use System.out.println to print it to the console
- We'll see the number 32 printed out!
TopHat Question
Which of the following contains arguments that satisfy the parameters of the method `calcChange` in the `BookstoreAccountant` class?

A. `myAccountant.calcChange(20, 14.50)`
B. `myAccountant.calcChange(18.00, 5.00)`
C. `myAccountant.calcChange(20, 10)`
D. None of the above

```java
// calculates a customer's change
public int calcChange(int amountPaid, int price) {
    return amountPaid - price;
}
```

But where did `myAccountant` come from?!?

- We know how to send messages to an instance of a class by calling methods.
- So far, we have called methods on `samBot`, an instance of `Robot`, and `myAccountant`, an instance of `BookstoreAccountant`…
- Where did we get these objects from? How did we make an instance of `BookstoreAccountant`?
- Next: how to use a class as a blueprint to actually build instances!

Outline
- Mathematical functions in Java
- Defining more complicated methods with inputs and outputs
- The constructor
- Creating instances of a class
- Understanding Java flow of control
Constructors (1/3)

- Bookstore Accountants can priceBooks, calcChange, and calcMaxBks
- Can call any of these methods on any instance of BookstoreAccountant
- But how did these instances get created in the first place?
- Define a special kind of method in the BookstoreAccountant class: a constructor
- Note: every class must have a constructor

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {

    public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
        return (numCps * price);
    }

    public int calcChange(int amtPaid, int price) {
        return (amtPaid - price);
    }

    public int calcMaxBks(int price, int myMoney) {
        return (myMoney / price);
    }
}
```

Constructors (2/3)

- A constructor is a special kind of method that is called whenever an instance is to be "born," i.e., created — see shortly how it is called
- Constructor's name is always same as name of class
- If class is called "BookstoreAccountant," its constructor must be called "BookstoreAccountant." If class is called "Dog," its constructor had better be called "Dog"

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {

    public BookstoreAccountant() {
        // this is the constructor!
        // constructor code elided
    }

    public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
        return (numCps * price);
    }

    public int calcChange(int amtPaid, int price) {
        return (amtPaid - price);
    }

    public int calcMaxBks(int price, int myMoney) {
        return (myMoney / price);
    }
}
```

Constructors (3/3)

- Constructors are special methods used to create an instance stored in an assigned memory location
- When we create an instance with the constructor (example in a few slides!), it provides a reference to the location in memory, which is "returned"
- We never specify a return value in its declaration
- Constructor for BookstoreAccountant does not take in any parameters (notice empty parentheses)
- Constructors can, and often do, take in parameters – stay tuned for next lecture

```java
public class BookstoreAccountant {

    public BookstoreAccountant() {
        // this is the constructor!
        // constructor code elided
    }

    public int priceBooks(int numCps, int price) {
        return (numCps * price);
    }

    public int calcChange(int amtPaid, int price) {
        return (amtPaid - price);
    }

    public int calcMaxBks(int price, int myMoney) {
        return (myMoney / price);
    }
}
```
TopHat Question
Which of the following is not true of constructors?
A. Constructors are methods
B. Constructors always have the same name as their class
C. Constructors should specify a return value
D. Constructors can take in parameters

Outline
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Creating Instances of Classes (1/2)
• Now that the BookstoreAccountant class has a constructor, we can create instances of it!
• Here is how we create a BookstoreAccountant in Java:
  new BookstoreAccountant();
• This means “use the BookstoreAccountant class as a blueprint to create a new BookstoreAccountant instance”
• BookstoreAccountant() is a call to BookstoreAccountant’s constructor, so any code in constructor will be executed as soon as you create a BookstoreAccountant
Creating Instances of Classes (2/2)

- We refer to "creating" an instance as **instantiating** it.
  - When we say:
    ```java
    new BookstoreAccountant();
    ```
    - ...We're *creating an instance* of the `BookstoreAccountant` class, 
      a.k.a. *instantiating* a new `BookstoreAccountant`.

- Where exactly does this code get executed?
  - Stay tuned for the next lecture to see how this constructor is used by 
    another instance to create a new `BookstoreAccountant`!

Aside: Another Example of Nesting (1/2)

- Our `calcChange` method takes in two 
  `ints` – the amount the customer paid, 
  and price of the purchase

- Our `priceBooks` method finds the price 
  of the purchase

- What if we want to use result of `priceBooks` as an argument to 
  `calcChange`?

- Say we have got 3 copies of an $11 book. We also have $40 in cash to 
  pay with. `priceBooks` will tell us that purchase costs $33. We want to use 
  this as "price" parameter for `calcChange`

- How do we do this? **Nesting!**

```java
myAccountant.priceBooks(3, 11) returns "33"  
we want to pass this number into `calcChange`
```

- We can nest `myAccountant's priceBooks` method within 
  `myAccountant's calcChange` method:
  ```java
  myAccountant.calcChange(40, myAccountant.priceBooks(3,11));
  ```
  - `returns 33`

```java
myAccountant.calcChange(40, 33);
```

- And `calcChange` returns 7! Always, evaluate inner parentheses first

Aside: Another Example of Nesting (2/2)

- `myAccountant.priceBooks(3, 11) returns "33"
  - we want to pass this number into `calcChange`

- We can nest `myAccountant's priceBooks` method within 
  `myAccountant's calcChange` method:
  ```java
  myAccountant.calcChange(40, myAccountant.priceBooks(3,11));
  ```
  - `returns 33`

- And `calcChange` returns 7! Always, evaluate inner parentheses first
TopHat Question
You have an instance of `BookstoreAccountant`, `accountant`, with the methods given from before.

What is the proper way to calculate the change you will have if you pay with a $50 bill for 5 books at a cost of $8 each?

A. `accountant.priceBooks(5, 8);`
B. `accountant.priceBooks(8, 5);`
C. `accountant.calcChange(accountant.priceBooks(5, 8));`
D. `accountant.calcChange(50, accountant.priceBooks(5, 8));`

Important Techniques Covered So Far
- Defining methods that take in parameters as input
- Defining methods that return something as an output
- Defining a constructor for a class
- Creating an instance of a class with the `new` keyword
- Up next: Flow of Control

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- Mathematical functions in Java
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What Is Flow of Control?

- We've already seen lots of examples of Java code in lecture
- But how does all of this code actually get executed, and in what order?
- **Flow of control** or **control flow** is the order in which individual statements in a program (lines of code) are executed
- Understanding flow of control is essential for hand simulation and debugging

Overview: How Programs Are Executed

- Code in Java is executed sequentially, line by line
- Think of an arrow “pointing” to the current line of code
- Where does execution start?
  - in Java, first line of code executed is in a special method called the `main` method

The Main Method

- Every Java program begins at first line of code in `main` method and ends after last line of code in `main` is executed – you will see this shortly!
- You will see this method in every project or lab stencil, typically in App.java (the `App` class)
  - by CS15 convention, we start our programs in `App`
- Program starts when you run file that contains `main` method
- Every other part of application is invoked from `main`
Method Calls and Constructors

- When a method is called, execution steps into the method
  - next line to execute will be first line of method definition
- Entire method is executed sequentially
  - when end is reached (when method returns), execution returns to line following the method call

Example: Baking Cookies

- Some of your TAs are trying to bake cookies for a grading meeting
  - they've decided to make Survivor cookies, the HTA's favorite kind
- Let's write a program that will have a baker make a batch of cookies

The makeCookies() Method

- First, let's define a method to make cookies, in the Baker class
- public void makeCookies()
- What are the steps of making cookies?
  - combine wet ingredients (and sugars) in one bowl
    - mix this
  - combine dry ingredients in another bowl, and mix
  - combine wet and dry ingredient bowls
  - form balls of dough
  - bake for 10 minutes
    - sometime before baking, preheat oven to 400°
- Order is not fixed, but some steps must be done before others
- Let's write methods for these steps and call them in order in makeCookies()
Defining the Baker Class

- First, here are more methods of the Baker class – method definitions are elided. Method definitions can occur in any order in the class.

```java
public class Baker {
    public Baker() {
        // constructor code elided for now
    }
    public void makeCookies() {
        // code on next slide
    }
    public void combineWetIngredients() {
        // code to mix eggs, sugar, butter, vanilla
    }
    public void combineDryIngredients() {
        // code to mix flour, salt, baking soda
    }
    public void combineAllIngredients() {
        // code to combine wet and dry ingredients
    }
    public void formDoughBalls(int numBalls) {
        // code to form balls of dough
    }
    public void bake(int cookTime) {
        // code to bake cookies and remove from oven
    }
    public void preheatOven(int temp) {
        // code to preheat oven to a temp
    }
} // end of Baker class
```

The `makeCookies()` Method

```java
public void makeCookies() {
    this.preheatOven(400);
    this.combineWetIngredients();
    this.combineDryIngredients();
    this.combineAllIngredients();
    this.formDoughBalls(24);
    this.bake(10);
}
```

TopHat Question

Using the Baker class from before, is the following method correct for creating cookie dough? Why or why not?

```java
public class Baker {
    // constructor elided
    public void createDough() {
        this.combineWetIngredients();
        this.combineAllIngredients();
        this.combineDryIngredients();
    }
} // other methods elided
```

A. Yes, it has all the necessary methods in proper order
B. No, it uses `this` instead of Baker
C. No, it has the methods in the wrong order
D. No, it is inefficient
Flow of Control Illustrated

- Each of the methods we call in `makeCookies()` has various sub-steps involved
  - `combineWetIngredients()` involves adding sugar, butter, vanilla, eggs, and mixing them together
  - `bake(int cookTime)` involves putting cookies in oven, waiting, taking them out

- In current code, every sub-step of `combineWetIngredients()` is completed before `combineDryIngredients()` is called
  - execution steps into a called method, executes everything within method
  - both sets of baking steps must be complete before combining bowls, so these methods are both called before `combineAllIngredients()`
  - could easily switch order in which those two methods are called

Putting it Together (1/2)

- Now that Bakers have a method to bake cookies, let’s put an app together to make them do so
- Java launches our app `App` in its `main` method
- Generally, use `App` class to start our program and have it do nothing else

```java
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    }
}
```

Putting it Together (2/2)

- First, we need a Baker
- Calling `new Baker()` will execute Baker’s constructor
- How do we get our Baker to bake cookies?
  - call the `makeCookies` method from its constructor
  - this is not the only way – stay tuned for next lecture

```java
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Baker();
    }
}
```
Following Flow of Control

```java
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Baker();
    }
}

public class Baker {
    public Baker() {
        this.makeCookies();
    }
    public void makeCookies() {
        this.preheatOven(400);
        this.combineWetIngredients();
        this.combineDryIngredients();
        this.combineAllIngredients();
        this.formDoughBalls(24);
        this.bake(10);
    }
    public void preheatOven(int temp) {
        // code to preheat oven to a temp
    }
    public void combineWetIngredients() {
        // code to mix eggs, sugar, butter, vanilla
    }
    public void combineDryIngredients() {
        // code to mix flour, salt, baking soda
    }
    public void combineAllIngredients() {
        // code to combine wet and dry ingredients
    }
    public void formDoughBalls(int numBalls) {
        // code to form balls of dough
    }
    public void bake(int cookTime) {
        // code to bake cookies and remove from oven
    }
} // end of Baker class
```

Modifying Flow of Control

- In Java, various control flow statements modify sequence of execution
  - these cause some lines of code to be executed multiple times, or skipped over entirely
- We’ll learn more about these statements in Making Decisions and Loops lectures later on

Important Concepts Covered

- Numbers represented as integers (e.g., `int` type) or floating-point (e.g., `double` type)
- Defining methods that take in parameters as input
- Defining methods that return something as an output
- Using `System.out.println` to test and debug code
- Defining a constructor for a class
- Creating an instance of a class with the `new` keyword
- Following Java’s sequential flow of control
Announcements (1/2)

- Get lab0 checked off by Saturday
  - if you're having issues with IntelliJ setup or running code or want to get
    lab checked off → come to Conceptual Hours!

- Andy's Kitchen due Saturday, 9/18 @ 11:59pm

- Workshops starting TODAY to cover Java syntax
  - hands-on opportunity to code along with a TA in a group
  - check Ed post / email for all the specific dates and times

Announcements (2/2)

- Questions about remote accessibility?
  - Please read our "Remote Accessibility Guide" and do not email HTAs if you
    miss T-3 lectures

- Come to Conceptual Hours or post on Ed
to answer any questions or review any
concepts
  - visit AndyBot the fish in the fishbowl
    (CIT 271) at Conceptual Hours

Topics in Socially-Responsible Computing

Virality, Misinformation, and Section 230
Misinformation / Disinformation

- July 17, 2021: Biden: Facebook is ‘killing people’ because of vaccine hesitancy
- Walked back a few days later
- Is this true? How much is FB to blame?
- Facebook:
  - emphasize groups on platform (engagement?)
  - mostly harmless groups: hobby groups, professional groups, disaster response, etc.
  - private/secret groups largely unmoderated
  - mostly harmful groups: hate-based groups, groups promoting antivax, inciting insurrection, etc.

Why is this content popular?

- Social network algorithms tend to reward extreme content!
- Shock → more engagement → more revenue
- Filter bubbles/echo chambers through personalized news feeds, confirms beliefs
- Perversely, contrary evidence more likely to harden a belief: “post-truth” world of alternative facts
- “First amendment” does not apply!
- Result: tribalism, divisiveness, polarization in the US, decline of civic responsibility

Social Media & the Insurrection

Aftermath: Trump banned on:
- Twitter (permanent)
- Facebook/Instagram (permanently)
- Twitch (permanent)
- Shopify (permanent)
- Stripe
- YouTube
- Snapchat
- TikTok
- ...and more

Waited to maximize profit. These decisions are made by a few dozen tech executives! Not democratic.
Regardless of whether Trump should have been banned, how do we feel that social networks have this kind of power?
Social media and moderation

- **Engagement = profit, remove as little as possible**
- **Moderation is expensive + often manual!**
  - Automated algorithms necessarily are limited in what they can catch.
  - Mostly low-paid, highly stressed contract workers (~15,000 for FB, ~10,000 for Google/Youtube, ~1,500 for Twitter)
  - Facebook needs 30,000 of its own content moderators, says a new report — *MIT Technological Review*
  - FB, moderators see 5,000+ pieces of content per day.
  - Violent/disturbing, e.g., torture videos, child pornography — extreme psychological toll.
  
- How do Facebook / Twitter decide what is true vs. misinformation?

Section 230

- Part of the Communications Decency Act (1996)
- "No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider"
- Platforms are not liable for speech on them!
  - Biden & Trump admins, reconsidering Section 230
  - Would FB/Twitter benefit from a repeal of Section 230?
  
- What is the responsibility of social networks?
  - They are private companies!
  - At what point should a private company be considered a public utility? Has Facebook become a public utility?

More reading that may be of interest!

- "Facebook and the 'Free Speech' Excuse" — Andrew Marantz (Brown '06!), *The New Yorker*
- *Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act* — The Electronic Frontier Foundation
- "Facebook’s Zuckerberg Proposes Raising Bar for Section 230" — *The Wall Street Journal*
- "Beware Of Facebook CEOs Bearing Section 230 Reform Proposals" — *Techdirt*