

# Methods

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## Method Declarations

A method is a named piece of code that performs a certain task.

```
public static void name()  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Method *name*
  - Can be used in **method calls**.
- Method **body**
  - Instructions to be executed when method is called.

Unit of program development.

## Method Calls

When a method is called, its body is executed.

*name* ();

- Executes the body of method *name*.
- Continues execution with statement after the call.

Do not need to know how the method is implemented.

## Example

```
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        printHeader();
        System.out.println(1);
        printHeader();
        System.out.println(2);
    }
    public static void printHeader()
    {
        System.out.println("Number:");
        System.out.println("-----");
    }
}
```

Number:  
-----  
1  
Number:  
-----  
2

## Source Code Conventions

- Method naming:
  - A method performs an **activity**.
    - \* The method prints a header.
  - A method call should read like a command to perform the activity.
    - \* “Print the header!”.
    - \* `printHeader`
- Method ordering:
  - **Backward calls**: declare all methods **before** they are called.
  - **Forward calls**: declare all methods **after** they are called.
  - Organize your source code in either way.
- Method header:
  - Write a comment at the beginning of the method that explains what the method does.
  - Will be discussed in more detail later.

## Calling Methods from other Classes

Is a program always a single class?

- A program may consist of multiple classes:
  - Class *C* is stored in file *C.java* which is compiled to *C.class*.
  - Each class can contain multiple method definitions.
  - One class has the method `main`.
- Calling a method in another class:

```
Name.name ();
```

- Class *Name*.
- Method *name* in class *Name*.
- Any method can call any method in any class.

Large programs are decomposed into multiple classes.

## Example

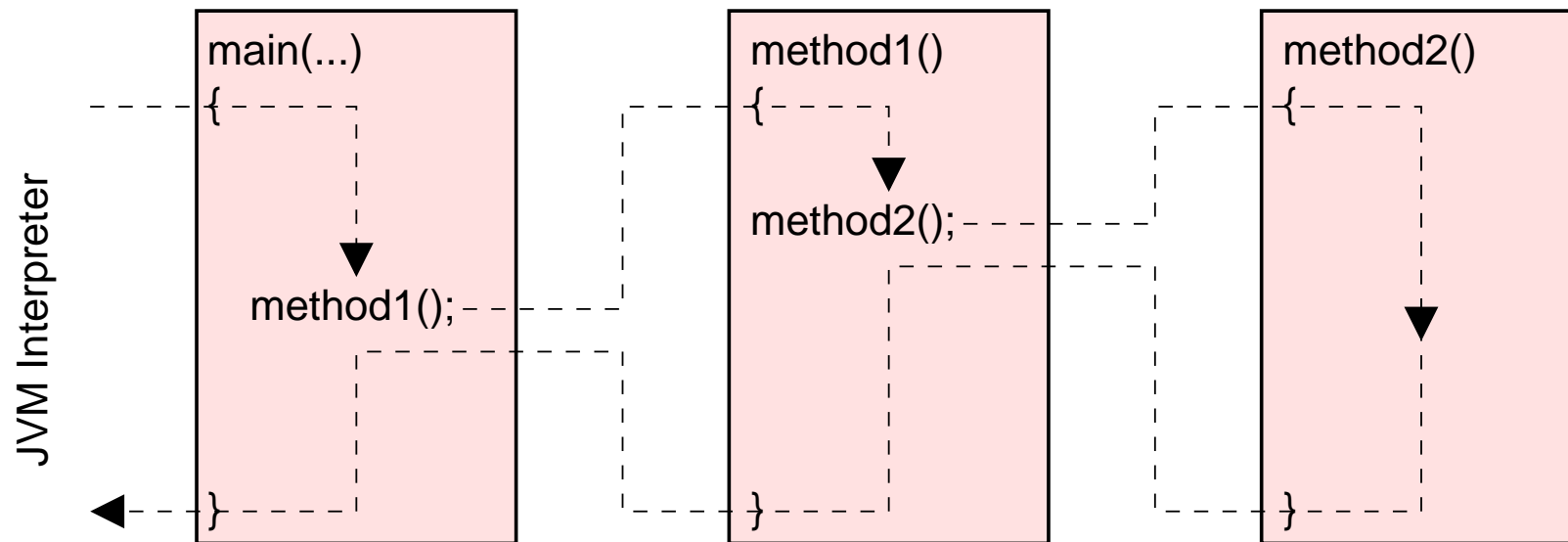
```
public class Main // file Main.java
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Print.printHeader();
        System.out.println(1);
        Print.printHeader();
        System.out.println(2);
    }
}
```

```
public class Print // file Print.java
{
    public static void printHeader()
    {
        System.out.println("Number:");
        System.out.println("-----");
    }
}
```



## Chains of Method Calls

A method may call any other method.



Chain of method calls and returns.

## The return Statement

```
return;
```

- Terminates current method and returns control to caller.
- If executed in `main`, returns control to JVM interpreter.
  - Same effect as `System.exit(0)`.

We may return control to caller before method has ended.

## Example

```
public static void readPrintInt()
{
    System.out.print("Enter integer: ");
    int i = Input.readInt();
    if (!Input.isOkay())
    {
        System.out.println("Invalid input!");
        Input.clearError();
        return;
    }
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

Premature return to caller in case of error.

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        readPrintInt();
    System.out.println("Done.");
}
```

```
Enter integer: 9
9
Enter integer: f
Invalid input!
Enter integer: -1
-1
Done.
```

## Local Variables

If a variable is declared in a method, it is not visible to other methods.

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int i = 1;
    method1();
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

```
public static void method1()
{
    int i = 2;
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

```
2
1
```

**Same variable name in different methods denotes different variables!**

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int i = 1;
    method1();
    System.out.println(i);
}
public static void method1()
{
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

```
Main.java:11: cannot resolve symbol
symbol   : variable i
location: public class Main
    System.out.println(i);
                        ^
```

1 error

## Global Constant

How can we use a constant in multiple methods?

- Declare constant on the **class** level.
  - Add keyword `public static` to declaration (as for methods).

```
public class Main
{
    public static final int LENGTH = 10;
    ...
}
```

- Constant is visible to all methods with the class.
  - Constant is **global** to these methods.

**A constant declared on the class level is global.**

## Example

```
public class Main
{
    public static final int LENGTH = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        print2TimesN();
        print3TimesN();
    }
    public static void print2TimesN() {
        System.out.println(2*LENGTH);
    }
    public static void print3TimesN() {
        System.out.println(3*LENGTH);
    }
}

20
30
```



## Global Variables

Also variables may be declared globally.

```
public class Main
{
    public static int sum = 0;
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        add1(); multiply2(); add1();
        System.out.println(sum);
    }
    public static void add1() {
        sum = sum+1;
    }
    public static void multiply2() {
        sum = sum*2;
    }
}
```

Output:

3

## Global Variables and Initialization

If global variable is not initialized, it receives a **default value**.

```
public class Main
{
    public static int i;
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}

0
```

**Default value is 0 for integer types, 0.0 for floating point types.**

## Parameters

A method may be parameterized.

```
public static void name(parameter1, parameter2, ...)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- Method head contains sequence of **parameter declarations**:

```
type name  
final type name
```

- Parameter *name*.
- May be used in method like a local variable/constant.

**A parameterized method may receive values from the caller.**

## Method Calls

The caller provides values for the method parameters.

*name(expression1, expression2, ...)*

- Method call contains sequence of **arguments**.
  - Arguments are expressions whose values are assigned to the parameters.
- A method call is executed by
  1. evaluating the arguments,
  2. assigning the argument values to the parameters of the method, and
  3. executing the body of the method.

**The method parameters receive copies of the argument values.**

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int x = 3;
    printSquare("this", x);
    printSquare("that", x+1);
}
```

```
public static void printSquare(String key, int val)
{
    System.out.println(key + ": " + val*val);
}
```

```
this: 9
that: 16
```

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int i=1;
    increment(i, 2);
    System.out.println("caller: " + i);
}
```

```
public static void increment(int i, int n)
{
    i += n;
    System.out.println("method: " + i);
}
```

```
method: 3
caller: 1
```

**A modification of the parameter does not affect the argument!**

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int x = 3; int y = 4;
    System.out.print("x = " + x + ", y = " + y);
    System.out.print(", (x+y)*(x+y) = ");
    System.out.println((x+y)*(x+y));
    int a = 5; int b = 6;
    System.out.print("a = " + a + ", b = " + b);
    System.out.print(", (a+b)*(a+b) = ");
    System.out.println((a+b)*(a+b));
}
```

x = 3, y = 4, (x+y)\*(x+y) = 49  
a = 5, b = 6, (a+b)\*(a+b) = 121

**Use parameterized methods rather than duplicating code!**

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    printSumSquare("x", 3, "y", 4);  
    printSumSquare("a", 5, "b", 6);  
}
```

```
public static void  
printSumSquare(String var1, int val1, String var2, int val2) {  
    System.out.print(var1 + " = " + val1 + ", ");  
    System.out.print(var2 + " = " + val2 + ", ");  
    System.out.print("(" + var1 + "+" + var2 + ")*");  
    System.out.print("(" + var1 + "+" + var2 + ") = ");  
    System.out.println((val1+val2)*(val1+val2));  
}
```

Extract reusable code into methods.



## Functions

A function is a method that returns a value.

```
public static type name(parameters)
{
    ...
}
```

- A **function** has a particular **return type**.
  - A **procedure** is a method that does not return a value (return type void).
- A function must return a value of this type to the caller.

```
return expression;
```

- The last executed statement of function must be such a statement.
- The value of *expression* is the value returned to the caller.
- The type of *expression* must match the return type.

## Function Application

A function application is not a statement but an expression.

*name (arguments)*

- A function application is an expression of the function's return type.
- Application is evaluated by invoking the corresponding function.
- The value returned by the function is the value of the application.

**A function application returns a value.**

## Example

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int n = 3;  
    int r = exp(n, 2);  
    System.out.println(r);  
    System.out.println(exp(n, 3));  
    if (exp(n, 4) > 80)  
        System.out.println("Yes.");  
}
```

```
public static int exp(int a, int b) {  
    int r = 1;  
    for (int i = 0; i < b; i++)  
        r = r*a;  
    return r;  
}
```

Output:

9

27

Yes.

## Program Functions versus Mathematical Functions

There are two kinds of program functions.

- Functions that are **procedures with return value**.
  - Result depends on a global variable or execution causes a **side effect**.
  - Input/output, modification of a global variable.
- Functions that behave like **mathematical functions**.
  - Result is only determined by function arguments (and global constants).
  - Execution does not cause a **side effect**.
  - Example: `exp` (previous slide).

**Both kinds have same syntax but let us keep them apart.**

## Procedures with Return Value

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    while (true)
    {
        int n = askForNat();
        if (n < 0) break;
        System.out.println(n);
    }
}
```

```
public static int askForNat() {
    System.out.print("Enter natural: ");
    int i = Input.readInt();
    if (Input.isOkay() && i >= 0)
        return i;
    return -1;
}
```

## Invoking Program Functions

We expect that an expression does not cause a side effect.

- Application of a function that behaves like a mathematical function:

*... name(arguments) + expression ...*

- Application may occur in the context of another expression.

- Application of a procedure with return value:

```
type var = name(arguments);  
var = name(arguments);
```

- Application should occur only in an declaration or assignment.

The application of a procedure with return value should not occur within another expression.

## Naming Program Functions

- Procedure with return value:

- Application performs an activity (resulting in a value).
- Name should express the activity.

```
int i = Input.readInt();
```

- “*i* is the result of reading an integer from the input stream”.

- Program function that behaves like a mathematical function:

- Application returns a result.
- Name should describe the result.

```
exp(a, b)
```

- the result of the exponentiation of *a* by *b*.

Heuristics to choose good function names.

## Example: Random Number Generation

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        for (int i=0; i < 1000; i++)  
        {  
            int r = Random.nextInt(128);  
            System.out.println(r);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

26  
18  
38  
101  
...

**nextInt** is a procedure with return value.



## Example: Random Number Generation

```
public class Random
{
    public static int old = 314152;

    public static int nextRandom(int n)
    {
        int x = old;
        int high = x/127773;
        int low = x%127773;
        int val = 16807*low - 2836*high;
        if (val <= 0) val += Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        old = val;
        return val%n;
    }
}
```

**nextRandom** has a hidden state on which it depends.

## Visibility of Variables

We have encountered various types of variables/constants.

- Variables/constants declared in the body of a **class**;
- Parameters declared in a head of a **method**;
- Variables/constants declared in the body of a **method**.
- Variables/constants declared in a **block**.

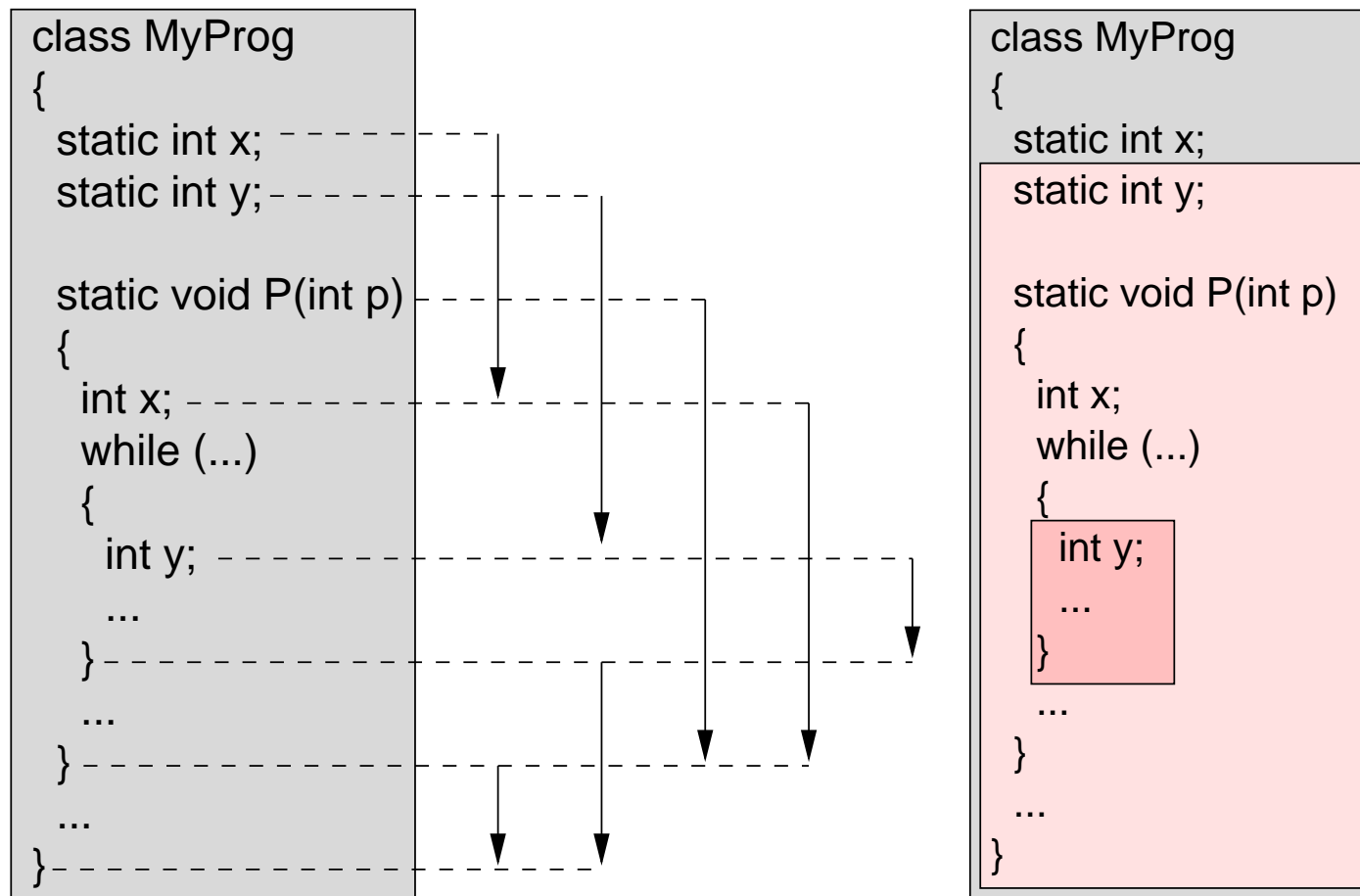
At which program position is which variable visible?

## Visibility of Variables

1. The visibility range of a variable/constant is from the point of its declaration to end of the entity (class or method or block) in which it was declared **unless**
2. there is an inner declaration of a variable/constant of the same name; in this case, the inner declaration **shadows** the outer declaration, i.e., the variable of the outer declaration is not visible.

**These two rules determine the visibility.**

## Example



## Method Overloading

Generally all methods in a class must have different names.

- Exception: different parameter lists.
  - Number of parameters or their types are different.
- Method name is **overloaded** with different methods.
  - `public static void printLine(int i)`
  - `public static void printLine(String s)`
- On application, method is chosen from argument types:

```
printLine("hi");
```

It is a good strategy to give methods the same name if they have similar functionality.

## Documenting Methods

Comment header of method should describe methods such that it can be used without looking into the body of the method.

- **Input condition**

- What condition must the method parameters (and the relevant global variables) satisfy such that it is legal to call the method?
- It is the responsibility of the **caller** to make sure that this condition holds.

- **Output condition**

- What condition do the method's return value (and the values of the modified global variables) satisfy after the call?
- It is the responsibility of the **method** to make sure that this condition holds.

- **External effect**

- If the method performs input/output, also document the external effect of the method.

## Example

```
// -----  
// r = method(input, transient)  
// One sentence that explains how above statement is to be read.  
//  
// Input condition:  
//   A statement involving the 'input' parameters and the  
//   'transient' parameters and the used global variables.  
// Output condition:  
//   A statement involving the return value 'r' and the  
//   'transient' parameters and the used global variables.  
// Effect:  
//   A statement describing the external effect of the method.  
// -----  
public static type method(type input, type transient)
```

## Example

```
// -----  
// q = div(m, n)  
// 'q' becomes the truncated quotient of the natural numbers  
// 'm' and 'n'.  
//  
// Input condition:  
// 'm' is not negative, 'n' is positive.  
// Output condition:  
// there exists a remainder 'r' less than 'n' such that  
// 'm = n*q + r'.  
// -----  
public static int div(int m, int n)
```



## Example

```
// -----  
// p = position(s, c)  
// 'p' is the index of the first occurrence of character 'c'  
// in string 's'.  
//  
// Input condition:  
// 's' is not null.  
// Output condition:  
// 'p' is greater than or equal to -1 and less than  
// the length of 's'.  
// If 'p' is equal to -1, then 'c' does not occur in 's'.  
// If 'p' is greater than -1, then  
// * 's' has at position 'p' character 'c' and  
// * 's' does not have at any position less than 'p'  
// character 'c'.  
// -----  
public static int position(String s, char c)
```

## Example

```
// -----  
// t = cut(s, n)  
// t is copy of string 's' cut at position 'n'  
//  
// Input condition:  
// 's' is not null, 'n' is not negative.  
// Output condition:  
// let 'l' be the length of 's'.  
// if 'n' is greater than or equal 'l',  
// then 't' is a copy of 's'.  
// otherwise, 't' has length 'n' and has in all positions  
// the same characters as 's'  
// -----  
public static String cut(String s, int n)
```

## Example

```
// -----  
// n = readNat()  
// read natural number 'n' from the input stream.  
//  
// Output condition:  
// 'n' is greater than or equal to -1.  
// Effect:  
// Asks the user for a non-negative integer number.  
// If such a number is read, it is returned as 'n'.  
// If the input stream has ended, 'n' is -1.  
// Otherwise, the process is repeated.  
// -----  
public static int readNat()
```