CSE115 / CSE503
Introduction to Computer Science I

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Office hours:
Thursday 12:00 PM – 2:00 PM
Friday 8:30 AM – 10:30 AM
OR request appointment via e-mail
Turn off and put away electronics:

- cell phones
- pagers
- laptops
- tablets
- etc.
Attend your recitation. Attend only your own recitation.

Baldy 21 is in use 8:00 AM – 8:00 PM, M-F.

You can use lab early mornings, evenings, and weekends. Use your UB card to swipe in.

By lab 4 or 5 we will give software installation instructions if you want to work on your own machine.
I am under the weather.

Please, no questions after class – you don’t want to be too close to me!
Last time

- variable scope
- variable lifetime
- methods

Today

- parameterless void methods
- class relationships

Coming up

- class relationships
REVIEW
The **scope** of a variable is the part of a program where a variable declaration is in effect.

The **scope** of a local variable is from the point of the declaration to the end of the brace-delimited block containing the declaration.

The **scope** of an instance variable is the entire class body.
The *lifetime* of a variable is the period of time during execution of a program that the variable exists in memory. This is a dynamic property (one relating to runtime).

A local variable comes into existence when a method is called, and disappears when the method is completed.

Instance variables are created when a class is instantiated and persist as long as their objects persist.
Objects are allocated space in which region of memory?

A. static segment
B. heap
C. runtime stack
D. none of the above
Objects are allocated space in which region of memory?

A. static segment  
B. heap  
C. runtime stack  
D. none of the above

Convince your neighbor your answer is correct.
Objects are allocated space in which region of memory?

A. static segment
B. heap ✔
C. runtime stack
D. none of the above
METHOD DEFINITION
(parameterless void method)
public void addTwoChickens() {
    ...declarations & statements...
}
public void addTwoChickens() {
    ...declarations & statements...
}

‘void’ is a return type specification. It indicates that this method does not return a value when called.
public void addTwoChickens() {
    ...
}
public void addTwoChickens() {
  …declarations & statements…
}

‘()’ is the parameter list of the method. In this case the parameter list is empty.
package code;
public class Farm {
    private example1.BarnYard _by;
    public Farm() {
        _by = new example1.BarnYard();
    }
    public void addTwoChickens() {
        example1.Chicken c;
        c = new example1.Chicken();
        c.start();
        _by.addChicken(c);
        c = new example1.Chicken();
        c.start();
        _by.addChicken(c);
    }
}