# While you wait: find the bug in this code

```
int findMinimumValue(int[] ints) {
  int min = 0;
  for (int i : ints) {
    if (i < min) {
      min = i;
  return min;
```

#### Lab 1 details

```
Your Lab 1 submissions will be tested automatically. This means
  Use the specified file names exactly
  Use the specified method names exactly
  Use the specified method signatures exactly
  Follow the suggested output exactly (capitalization, punctuation, spacing)
  Don't include any extras (class headers, extra println statements, ...)
Your tutor should be able to do this in jshell:
  /open /path/to/printPrimes.java
  printPrimes (17);
  /open /path/to/computeFibonacci.java
  int i = computeFibonacci (10);
```

#### Avoiding excessive collaboration\*

Every resource you use (except JP2 slides/sample code) **must be noted in comments**Visits to StackOverflow, conversations with friends, conversations with a tutor or demonstrator, conversations on Teams ...

You may ask help from a peer and work together, but you should not look at each others' code, and the person being asked for help should not outline their own solution

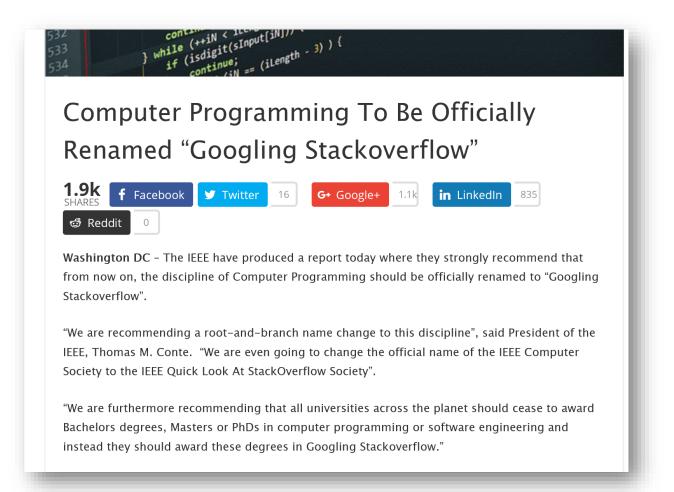
You should not include any code into your lab that you don't fully understand.

Labs are meant to be learning experiences, and you must complete the lab exam by yourself at the end of the course!

We will run **similarity checking software** on all of your submitted code (... and then use our judgement to determine whether similarity is problematic)

\* Adapted from https://cseducators.stackexchange.com/a/4285

#### Online resources



Cutting corners to meet arbitrary management deadlines



Essential

# Copying and Pasting from Stack Overflow

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The Practical Developer

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### Example

Search for "java convert string to int"

First hit: <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5585779/converting-string-to-int-in-java">http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5585779/converting-string-to-int-in-java</a>

First response to question is:



```
int foo = Integer.parseInt("1234");
```

2556 See the Java Documentation for more information.



(If you have it in a StringBuilder (or the ancient StringBuffer ), you'll need to do Integer.parseInt(myBuilderOrBuffer.toString()); instead).



### General rule for using online resources

Any Java techniques that you find online can in principle be used

Just make sure that ...

You **understand** what the code does – if you're using something we haven't covered yet in lectures, we won't help you get it working

It doesn't require **any additional libraries** beyond what's provide with a standard Java development environment

You are not copying a full solution to the assignment from the internet (plagiarism!)

It is unlikely that online code **exactly** matches the assignment spec

You are not using a library that makes the entire assignment trivial (e.g., a barcode or IBAN checker for Lab 2)

You acknowledge your sources (e.g., link for answer is <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/a/5585800">https://stackoverflow.com/a/5585800</a>)

Not recommended to ask questions on StackOverflow yourself – but your question has probably been answered if you search properly

#### Recap of today's content

#### Objects and classes

Basics of object-oriented programming

Abstraction and encapsulation

Java class syntax

Constructors

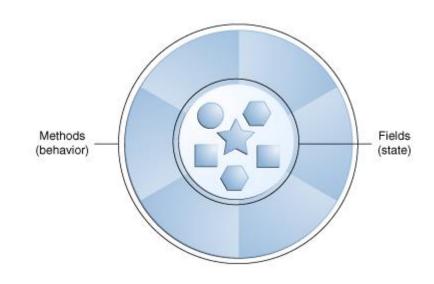
Instantiation and method calling

#### Visibility modifiers

Public/protected/private

Getters and setters

Static fields



# Python dictionary example (again)

```
x = {'name':'Joseph', 'age': 51}
y = {'name':'Vic', 'age': 35}
print(x['age'])

y=x
x['age']=x['age']+1
print(x['age'])
print(y['age'])
```