5.3 Parameter Passing

Today you're going to look at parameter passing. When a method is called, variables are created for receiving the method's arguments. These variables are called **parameter variables**. The values that are supplied to the method when it is called are the **arguments** of the call. Each parameter variable is initialized with the corresponding argument.

For example. Let's look back at the example from last week – Volume of a Cube.

In order to pass a parameter and calculate the volume, we need to declare a variable called result1 – result1 is the **parameter variable**. Then assign it to the cubeVolume **method** and supply the method with an **argument** of **2**.

```
double result1 = cubeVolume(2);
```

Let's look at the entire program Cubes.java:

```
1
      public class Cubes {
2
            public static void main(String[] args) {
3
                  double result1 = cubeVolume(2);
4
                  double result2 = cubeVolume(10);
5
                  System.out.println("A cube with side length 2 has volume " + result1);
6
                  System.out.println("A cube with side length 10 has volume " + result2);
7
            }
8
9
            /** Computes the volume of a cube.
10
             * @param sideLength the side length of the cube
11
             * @return the volume
12
13
14
            public static double cubeVolume(double sideLength) {
                  double volume = sideLength * sideLength;
15
16
                  return volume;
17
            }
18
      }
```

Here's a look at how the program runs:

- The parameter variable sideLength of the cubeVolume method is created when the method is called.
- The parameter variable is initialized with the value of the argument that was passed in the call. (sideLength is set to 2).
- The method computers the expression sideLength * sideLength * sideLength, which has the value of 8. That value is stored in the variable volume.
- The method returns. All of it's variables are removed. The return value is transferred to the *caller*, that is, the method calling the cubeVolume method.

AP Com	puter S	cience A
_		

Name:	Date:
	: :

5.3 Parameter Passing

Answer the following questions. Problem #5 needs to be uploaded to GitHub.

1. What does this program print?

```
public class Main {
    public static double mystery(int x, int y) {
        double z = x + y;
        z = z / 2.0;
        return z;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a = 5;
        int b = 7;
        System.out.println(mystery(a, b));
    }
}
Answer #1:
```

2. What does this program print?

```
public class Main {
    public static int mystery(int x) {
        int y = x * x;
        return y;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a = 4;
        System.out.println(mystery(a + 1));
    }
}
Answer #2:
```

3. What does this program print?

4. Consider these methods:

```
public static double f(double x) { return g(x) + Math.sqrt(h(x)); } public static double g(double x) { return 4 * h(x); } public static double h(double x) { return x * x + k(x) - 1; } public static double k(double x) { return 2 * (x + 1); }
```

Without actually compiling and running a program, determine the results of the following method calls.

a. double x1 = f(2);

Answer 4a:

b. double x2 = g(h(2));

Answer 4b: _____

c. double x3 = k(g(2) + h(2));

Answer 4c: _____

d. double x4 = f(0) + f(1) + f(2);

Answer 4d: _____

e. double x5 = f(-1) + g(-1) + h(-1) + k(-1);

Answer 4e: _____

5. It is a well-known phenomenon that most people are easily able to read a text who's words have two characters flipped, provided the first and last letter of each word are not changed. For example,

I dn'ot gvie a dman for a man taht can olny sepll a wrod one way. (Mrak Taiwn)

Write a method String scramble(String word) that constructs a scrambled version of a given word, randomly flipping two characters other than the first and last one. Then write a program that reads words and prints the scrambled words.