

## Chapter 4 Void methods

```
public static void zoop() {  
    baffle();  
    System.out.print("You wugga ");  
    baffle();  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    System.out.print("No, I ");  
    zoop();  
    System.out.print("I ");  
    baffle();  
}  
  
public static void baffle() {  
    System.out.print("wug");  
    ping();  
}  
  
public static void ping() {  
    System.out.println(".");  
}
```

### Exercise 1

The point of this exercise is to practice reading code and to make sure that you understand the flow of execution through a program with multiple methods.

1. What is the output of the following program? Be precise about where there are spaces and where there are newlines.

*Hint:* Start by describing in words what `ping` and `baffle` do when they are invoked.

Answer:

**Ping** method is defined to print a period, bringing the cursor to the next line.

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**Baffle** method is defined both to print out "wug", and then invokes the ping method- that is, printing out the period at the end and on same line as wug.

wug.

**Zoop** method invokes baffle method first, then, with the cursor on the next line, print out "You wagga" and then invokes baffle method again.

wug.

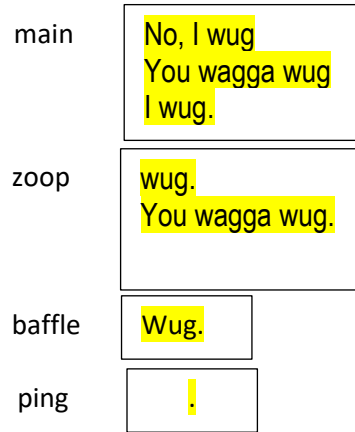
You wagga wug.

The **main** method first prints out "No, I", then invokes **Zoop** method, print out "I " with space, and then invoke baffle method again.

No, I wug  
You wagga wug  
I wug.

2. Draw a stack diagram that shows the state of the program the first time `ping` is invoked.

Answer:



3. What happens if you invoke `baffle()`; at the end of the `ping` method? (We will see why in the next chapter.)

Answer:

Since `ping()` and `baffle()` methods will invoke each other, the program will either loop at `wug.` or may encounter error at some point