

# Girls Who Code Level 3, Week 3

Continuation of fundamentals and methods

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## **WIT Shout-out of the Week: Joy Buolamwini**

- Joy is a Ghanaian-American computer scientist and digital activist based at the MIT Media Lab
- She founded the Algorithmic Justice League, an organisation that looks to challenge bias in decision making software.
- She got her bachelor's degree in computer science from Georgia Institute of Technology, studied education at Oxford University on a fellowship, and got her Masters Degree from MIT in 2017





## Girls Who Code HQ

- GWC Hq is the national sign in website to register yourself as part of the national organization
- Go to the link below to register:
- <https://hq.girlswhocode.com/login?redirectTo=%2F>



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# Review of Fundamentals





# Methods (aka Functions)

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```
public static int methodName(int a, int b) {  
    // body  
}
```

- Way to minimize the amount of code in your main() and keep your code well organized
- We've already seen several different methods
  - Console.Write()
  - Console.Read()
  - Main (string[] args)
- Methods are always followed by ()
  - Sometimes data (called PARAMETERS) are passed within the ()
  - Note: if / else-if / for are also followed by (), but are NOT methods



# Modifiers

```
public static int methodName(int a, int b) {  
    // body  
}
```

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## public

The type or member can be accessed by any other code in the same assembly or another assembly that references it.

## private

The type or member can be accessed only by code in the same class or struct.

## protected

The type or member can be accessed only by code in the same class, or in a class that is derived from that class.



# Return Type

```
public static int methodName(int a, int b) {  
    // body  
}
```

- Think back to data types from last week
  - int
  - double
  - bool
  - string
  - char
  - etc.
- This is what the method will send back when it is called



# Method Name

```
public static int methodName (int a, int b) {  
    // body  
}
```

- Should be related to purpose of the method
- camelCase or use\_underscores
- Will be used to access method

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# Parameters

```
public static int methodName( int a, int b) {  
    // body  
}
```

- This is the data that will be used in the method
- Must declare data type
- Can have multiple parameters
  - Just put a comma between them as shown above
- Can have 0 parameters
  - Ex: Console.ReadLine();



# How to Call a Method

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- Use the Method Name (write it exactly the same) and include any parameters you need
- Summing Example



# Recursion

When a method calls itself (creates a loop)

Show repl and work through it by hand before running program

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# Practice Problems

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- Create a method that takes two integers as parameters, compares them, and returns the highest value
- Create a method that recursively calls itself to increment an integer given by the user by 3 until it is greater than 100
- Write a program that takes an integer from user input ( $n$ ) and either sums up all numbers from 1 to  $n$  AND calculates  $n!$