- Paz ext. 1 day
- Labs ext. 1 day

Remarks
- `switch()` can be used with `int`, `byte`, `short`, `char` and `String` (plus a few more).
- `default` statement is optional.
- If a `break` statement is missing, execution 'falls through' to the next case.
Exercise for Switch 1:

2
3
4

Exercise for Switch 4:

Re-write conditional in case 2 so as to flip true & false branches.

Do some of exercises at end of chapter 3 (p. 76-78).
Chapter 4: Methods & Functional Abstraction

- Complexity itself is a problem in software.

- Stepwise refinement also top-down design.

- Structure chart directs hierarchy of subproblems.
In Java we have:

- packages
- class
  - methods / functions

To implement top-down design
Ex. HelloName.java

```
main()
  \  
  v
name
  \      /
getName() PrintMessage() SayBye()
```

---

Two contexts:

- Method call: Inside the `main()`
- Method definition: Outside `main()`

General form for a "void" function definition

```
static void func_name(Param-list)
{
    // local var declarations
    // executable stuff
}
```

// function call in main()

func_name(arg-list);
```
Gen. form for a static non-void function:

```
static type fcn_name(Param-list) {
  // loc. var dec
  // executable starts

  return expression;
}

// fcn call in main()

var = fcn_name(args-list);
```