

Week 4 class discussions

[Technology](#), [Information Technology](#)



Please respond to (6) other discussion posts. You may agree or disagree with their posting. Or you can add something to their answer, but please remember to be respectful. Please remember that you are not editing their post answer, you are just writing what you think about what reading their post for the week. It will be just like a sit in class discussion with you the teacher and the other students. You can put all answers two pages of work. No sources are needed.

Student Discussion # 1

Paul

I wanted to talk about breakeven analysis. With this system, you look at what point revenues and costs (or other similar indicators) balance out. You can then figure out how that point moves based on different decisions (say, price point). I like it because it's a very easily understood concept, and can be easily visualized and internalized for decision making purposes.

MY RESPONSE

I do agree to the post of the student regarding breakeven analysis. As the student has written the post in his own words, therefore, he has not able to represent the exact concept of the breakeven analysis technique.

Student Discussion # 2

Christopher

I think I will choose Breakeven Analysis. It is a technique used by accountants and management. It determines the point which revenue equals the costs that are associated with receiving revenue. Break-even analysis analyzes the costs of the sales. If something costs \$50 to produce a widget and the fixed costs are \$5000. The break-even point will be:

MY RESPONSE

I do agree to the above post of the student has well explained the breakeven analysis technique. However, he just not completed the given example as I have indicated above.

Student Discussion # 3 Thomas

From what I have read in the book, and from what I have learned in previous classes, the difference between a procedure and a function is the fact that a function will return a value while a procedure does not. In my previous classes, we just called them all functions. If I am missing some finer point of the difference during my discussion on them, Professor, please let me know. A procedure is a piece of code that will, when called, execute a piece of code without returning and values back to the place where it was called from. A procedure may, or may not take any parameters. Example of procedure prototypes (are they called that as a function is?) would be:

```
void someProc (void);   where this one takes no arguments
```

and

```
void someOtherProc (int, float); where this one will take two arguments, an  
int and a float
```

Due to the fact that it is a procedure, the void at the beginning of each signifies that once called, the function returns no value. The functions may look something like this:

```
void someProc (void)
```

```
{
```

```
cout ";
```

```
cin>> year;
```

```
AgeCalc(year);  
cout<< endl<<" You are "<< age<<" years old."; //Because age is global,  
this command will work because  
//age is within its scope  
return 0;  
}  
void AgeCalc (int num)  
{  
age = 2012 - num; //Yeah, yeah, not super accurate, but you get the idea.  
Since age is global, it is also within  
//the scope of this function, so this will work.  
//age = 2012 - year; This will not work because year is a local variable  
contained within main and is not  
//within the scope of this function.
```

MY RESPONSE

The above discussion of the student is a well thought-out and organized description of scope of variable. The student has clear concept and sound knowledge regarding the subject matter. I do agree with all the statements of the student in the above post.

Student Discussion # 6 Dustin

There can be multiple variables within a program with the same name. This is possible due to each variable's scope. Scope meaning the area within the program a specific variable can be used. The scope is where the variable is initialized and used; this area is where the variable is completely visible. A variable can be named and used before the main, which is referred to as a

global variable. A variable can be named and used within the program, which is referred to as a local variable. These two variables with the same name do not interfere with each other because they have a different area of scope. An example of these is:

```
double money(double dollars, double cents)
```

```
{
```

```
double total_amount = dollars + cents);
```

```
return total_amount;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
cout > total_amount;
```

```
double money_remaining
```

MY RESPONSE

From the above post of the student, it can be said that the student has clear understanding of the topic under discussion. However, as the student has used their own words to explain the topic, therefore, I have indicated some

points above. Furthermore, the example given in the post is not a complete source code of the program. Overall, if I compare both above posts by different students, I will not hesitate to recommend that the first post is better than the second (the above) post.