Building Java Programs

Chapter 7
Arrays

reading: 7.1
THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:

“MY CODE’S COMPILING.”

HEY! GET BACK TO WORK!

COMPILING!

OH. CARRY ON.
Can we solve this problem?

- Consider the following program (input underlined):

  How many days' temperatures? 7
  Day 1's high temp: 45
  Day 2's high temp: 44
  Day 3's high temp: 39
  Day 4's high temp: 48
  Day 5's high temp: 37
  Day 6's high temp: 46
  Day 7's high temp: 53
  Average temp = 44.6
  4 days were above average.
Why the problem is hard

- We need each input value twice:
  - to compute the average (a cumulative sum)
  - to count how many were above average

- We could read each value into a variable… but we:
  - don't know how many days are needed until the program runs
  - don't know how many variables to declare

- We need a way to declare many variables in one step.
Arrays

- **array**: object that stores many values of the same type.
- **element**: One value in an array.
- **index**: A 0-based integer to access an element from an array.
Array declaration

```java
type[] name = new type[length];
```

- Example:
  ```java
  int[] numbers = new int[10];
  ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Array declaration, cont.

- The length can be any integer expression.
  
  ```
  int x = 2 * 3 + 1;
  int[] data = new int[x % 5 + 2];
  ```

- Each element initially gets a "zero-equivalent" value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String or other</td>
<td>null (means, &quot;no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>object&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessing elements

name[index]     // access
name[index] = value;     // modify

• Example:

    numbers[0] = 27;
    numbers[3] = -6;

    System.out.println(numbers[0]);
    if (numbers[3] < 0) {
        System.out.println("Element 3 is negative.");
    }

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessing array elements

```java
int[] numbers = new int[8];
numbers[1] = 3;
numbers[4] = 99;
numbers[6] = 2;

int x = numbers[1];
numbers[x] = 42;
numbers[numbers[6]] = 11; // use numbers[6] as index
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arrays of other types

```java
double[] results = new double[5];
results[2] = 3.4;
results[4] = -0.5;

boolean[] tests = new boolean[6];
tests[3] = true;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out-of-bounds

• Legal indexes: between 0 and the array's length - 1.
  • Reading or writing any index outside this range will throw an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

• Example:

```java
int[] data = new int[10];
System.out.println(data[0]);    // okay
System.out.println(data[9]);    // okay
System.out.println(data[-1]);   // exception
System.out.println(data[10]);   // exception
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arrays and **for** loops

- It is common to use **for** loops to access array elements.

```java
for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
    System.out.print(numbers[i] + " ");
}
System.out.println(); // output: 0 4 11 0 44 0 0 2
```

- Sometimes we assign each element a value in a loop.

```java
for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
    numbers[i] = 2 * i;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **length** field

- **An array's length field stores its number of elements.**
  
  ```java
  name.length
  
  for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
      System.out.print(numbers[i] + " ");
  }
  // output: 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
  ```

- **It does not use parentheses like a String's length().**

**What expressions refer to:**

- The last element of any array?
- The middle element?
Weather question

- Use an array to solve the weather problem:

How many days' temperatures? 7

Day 1's high temp: 45
Day 2's high temp: 44
Day 3's high temp: 39
Day 4's high temp: 48
Day 5's high temp: 37
Day 6's high temp: 46
Day 7's high temp: 53

Average temp = 44.6
4 days were above average.
// Reads temperatures from the user, computes average and # days above average.
import java.util.*;

public class Weather {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("How many days' temperatures? ");
        int days = console.nextInt();

        int[] temps = new int[days]; // array to store days' temperatures
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < days; i++) {
            System.out.print("Day "+(i+1)+"'s high temp: ");
            temps[i] = console.nextInt();
            sum += temps[i];
        }
        double average = (double) sum / days; // see if each day is above average
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < days; i++) {
            if (temps[i] > average) {
                count++;
            }
        }

        // report results
        System.out.printf("Average temp = %.1f\n", average);
        System.out.println(count + " days above average");
    }
}
Quick array initialization

```c
    type[] name = {value, value, ... value};
```

- Example:
  ```c
  int[] numbers = {12, 49, -2, 26, 5, 17, -6};
  ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Useful when you know what the array's elements will be
- The compiler figures out the size by counting the values
Limitations of arrays

- You cannot resize an existing array:
  ```java
  int[] a = new int[4];
  a.length = 10;       // error
  ```

- You cannot compare arrays with `==` or `equals`:
  ```java
  int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};
  int[] a2 = {42, -7, 1, 15};
  if (a1 == a2) { ... }       // false!
  if (a1.equals(a2)) { ... }  // false!
  ```

- An array does not know how to print itself:
  ```java
  int[] a1 = {42, -7, 1, 15};
  System.out.println(a1);    // [I@98f8c4]
The Arrays class

- Class Arrays in package java.util has useful static methods for manipulating arrays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binarySearch(array, value)</td>
<td>returns the index of the given value in a sorted array (or &lt; 0 if not found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copyOf(array, length)</td>
<td>returns a new copy of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equals(array1, array2)</td>
<td>returns true if the two arrays contain same elements in the same order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill(array, value)</td>
<td>sets every element to the given value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sort(array)</td>
<td>arranges the elements into sorted order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toString(array)</td>
<td>returns a string representing the array, such as &quot;[10, 30, -25, 17]&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Syntax: Arrays.methodName(parameters)
Arrays.toString

- Arrays.toString accepts an array as a parameter and returns a String representation of its elements.

```java
int[] e = {0, 2, 4, 6, 8};
System.out.println("e is " + Arrays.toString(e));
```

Output:
```
e is [0, 14, 4, 6, 8]
```

- Must import java.util.*;
Weather question 2

- Modify the weather program to print the following output:

How many days' temperatures? 7
Day 1's high temp: 45
Day 2's high temp: 44
Day 3's high temp: 39
Day 4's high temp: 48
Day 5's high temp: 37
Day 6's high temp: 46
Day 7's high temp: 53
Average temp = 44.6
4 days were above average.

Temperatures: [45, 44, 39, 48, 37, 46, 53]
Two coldest days: 37, 39
Two hottest days: 53, 48
Weather answer 2

// Reads temperatures from the user, computes average and # days above average.
import java.util.*;

public class Weather2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ... // array to store days' temperatures
            int[] temps = new int[days];
            ... (same as Weather program)

        // report results
        System.out.printf("Average temp = %.1f\n", average);
        System.out.println(count + " days above average");

        System.out.println("Temperatures: " + Arrays.toString(temps));
        Arrays.sort(temps);
        System.out.println("Two coldest days: " + temps[0] + ", " + temps[1]);
        System.out.println("Two hottest days: " + temps[temps.length - 1] + ", " + temps[temps.length - 2]);
    }
}
"Array mystery" problem

- **traversal**: An examination of each element of an array.

What element values are stored in the following array?

```java
int[] a = {1, 7, 5, 6, 4, 14, 11};
for (int i = 0; i < a.length - 1; i++) {
    if (a[i] > a[i + 1]) {
        a[i + 1] = a[i + 1] * 2;
    }
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
`
Why arrays are useful

- Arrays store a large amount of data accessible from one variable.

- Arrays help us group related data into elements.

- Arrays let us access data in random order.
  - Cassette tape vs. DVD