Swapping values

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int a = 7;
    int b = 35;
    // swap a with b?
    a = b;
    b = a;
    System.out.println(a + " " + b);
}
```

- What is wrong with this code? What is its output?

- The red code should be replaced with:
  ```java
  int temp = a;
  a = b;
  b = temp;
  ```
Array reversal question

- Write code that reverses the elements of an array.
  - For example, if the array initially stores:
    \[11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89]\]
  - Then after your reversal code, it should store:
    \[89, 0, 27, -5, 42, 11]\]
  - The code should work for an array of any size.
  - Hint: think about swapping various elements...

Algorithm idea

- Swap pairs of elements from the edges; work inwards:

<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>89</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Flawed algorithm

• What's wrong with this code?
  int[] numbers = [11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89];
  // reverse the array
  for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
    int temp = numbers[i];
    numbers[i] = numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i];
    numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i] = temp;
  }

• The loop goes too far and un-reverses the array! Fixed version:
  for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length / 2; i++) {
    int temp = numbers[i];
    numbers[i] = numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i];
    numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i] = temp;
  }

Array reverse question 2

• Turn your array reversal code into a reverse method.
  • Accept the array of integers to reverse as a parameter.

  int[] numbers = (11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89);
  reverse(numbers);

• How do we write methods that accept arrays as parameters?
• Will we need to return the new array contents after reversal?
  ...
public static <type> <method>(<type>[] <name>) {

• Example:

// Returns the average of the given array of numbers.
public static double average(int[] numbers) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
        sum += numbers[i];
    }
    return (double) sum / numbers.length;
}

• You don’t specify the array’s length (but you can examine it).

Array parameter (call)

<methodName>(<arrayName>);

• Example:

public class MyProgram {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // figure out the average TA IQ
        int[] iq = {126, 84, 149, 167, 95};
        double avg = average(iq);
        System.out.println("Average IQ = " + avg);
    }
    ...

• Notice that you don’t write the [] when passing the array.
Array return (declare)

public static <type>[] <method>(<parameters>) {

    // Example:
    // Returns a new array with two copies of each value.
    // Example: [1, 4, 0, 7] -> [1, 1, 4, 4, 0, 0, 7, 7]
    public static int[] stutter(int[] numbers) {
        int[] result = new int[2 * numbers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
            result[2 * i] = numbers[i];
            result[2 * i + 1] = numbers[i];
        }
        return result;
    }
}

Array return (call)

[type][] <name> = <method>(<parameters>);

    // Example:
    public class MyProgram {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            int[] iq = {126, 84, 149, 167, 95};
            int[] stuttered = stutter(iq);
            System.out.println(Arrays.toString(stuttered));
        }
    }

    // Output:
    [126, 126, 84, 84, 149, 149, 167, 167, 95, 95]
Reference semantics

reading: 7.3

A swap method?

- Does the following swap method work? Why or why not?

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int a = 7;
    int b = 35;

    // swap a with b?
    swap(a, b);
    System.out.println(a + " " + b);
}

public static void swap(int a, int b) {
    int temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}
```
Value semantics

- **value semantics**: Behavior where values are copied when assigned, passed as parameters, or returned.
  - All primitive types in Java use value semantics.
  - When one variable is assigned to another, its value is copied.
  - Modifying the value of one variable does not affect others.

```java
int x = 5;
int y = x;  // x = 5, y = 5
y = 17;    // x = 5, y = 17
x = 8;     // x = 8, y = 17
```

Reference semantics (objects)

- **reference semantics**: Behavior where variables actually store the address of an object in memory.
  - When one variable is assigned to another, the object is not copied; both variables refer to the same object.
  - Modifying the value of one variable will affect others.

```java
int[] a1 = {4, 15, 8};
int[] a2 = a1;  // refer to same array as a1
a2[0] = 7;
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a1));  // [7, 15, 8]
```
References and objects

- Arrays and objects use reference semantics. Why?
  - efficiency. Copying large objects slows down a program.
  - sharing. It's useful to share an object's data among methods.

```java
DrawingPanel panel1 = new DrawingPanel(80, 50);
DrawingPanel panel2 = panel1; // same window
panel2.setBackground(Color.CYAN);
```

Objects as parameters

- When an object is passed as a parameter, the object is not copied. The parameter refers to the same object.
  - If the parameter is modified, it will affect the original object.

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    DrawingPanel window = new DrawingPanel(80, 50);
    window.setBackground(Color.YELLOW);
    example(window);
}

public static void example(DrawingPanel panel) {
    panel.setBackground(Color.CYAN);
    ...
}
```
Arrays pass by reference

- Arrays are passed as parameters by reference.
- Changes made in the method are also seen by the caller.

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] iq = {126, 167, 95};
    increase(iq);
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(iq));
}
```

```java
public static void increase(int[] a) {
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
        a[i] = a[i] * 2;
    }
}
```

- Output:

```
index 0 1 2
value 252 334 190
```

Array reverse question 2

- Turn your array reversal code into a reverse method.
- Accept the array of integers to reverse as a parameter.

```java
int[] numbers = {11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89};
reverse(numbers);
```

- Solution:

```java
public static void reverse(int[] numbers) {
    for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length / 2; i++) {
        int temp = numbers[i];
        numbers[i] = numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i];
        numbers[numbers.length - 1 - i] = temp;
    }
}
```
Array parameter questions

• Write a method `swap` that accepts an array of integers and two indexes and swaps the elements at those indexes.

```java
int[] a1 = {12, 34, 56};
swap(a1, 1, 2);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a1)); // [12, 56, 34]
```

• Write a method `swapAll` that accepts two arrays of integers as parameters and swaps their entire contents.

  • Assume that the two arrays are the same length.

```java
int[] a1 = {12, 34, 56};
int[] a2 = {20, 50, 80};
swapAll(a1, a2);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a1)); // [20, 50, 80]
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a2)); // [12, 34, 56]
```

Array parameter answers

```java
// Swaps the values at the given two indexes.
public static void swap(int[] a, int i, int j) {
    int temp = a[i];
    a[i] = a[j];
    a[j] = temp;
}

// Swaps the entire contents of a1 with those of a2.
public static void swapAll(int[] a1, int[] a2) {
    for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {
        int temp = a1[i];
        a1[i] = a2[i];
        a2[i] = temp;
    }
}
```
Array return question

• Write a method `merge` that accepts two arrays of integers and returns a new array containing all elements of the first array followed by all elements of the second.

```java
int[] a1 = {12, 34, 56};
int[] a2 = {7, 8, 9, 10};
int[] a3 = merge(a1, a2);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a3));
// [12, 34, 56, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

• Write a method `merge3` that merges 3 arrays similarly.

```java
int[] a1 = {12, 34, 56};
int[] a2 = {7, 8, 9, 10};
int[] a3 = {444, 222, -1};
int[] a4 = merge3(a1, a2, a3);
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(a4));
// [12, 34, 56, 7, 8, 9, 10, 444, 222, -1]
```

Array return answer 1

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] a1, int[] a2) {
    int[] result = new int[a1.length + a2.length];
    for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {
        result[i] = a1[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < a2.length; i++) {
        result[a1.length + i] = a2[i];
    }
    return result;
}
```
Array return answer 2

// Returns a new array containing all elements of a1, a2, a3.
public static int[] merge3(int[] a1, int[] a2, int[] a3) {
    int[] a4 = new int[a1.length + a2.length + a3.length];
    for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {
        a4[i] = a1[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < a2.length; i++) {
        a4[a1.length + i] = a2[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < a3.length; i++) {
        a4[a1.length + a2.length + i] = a3[i];
    }
    return a4;
}

// Shorter version that calls merge.
public static int[] merge3(int[] a1, int[] a2, int[] a3) {
    return merge(merge(a1, a2), a3);
}