CS159

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January 18, 2017

Review of Arrays

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 - String[] words;

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 - String[] words;
- Instantiation:
 - numbers = new int[4];
 - words = new String[4];
- How many strings have been created? How many ints?
- Let's draw a picture of memory...

Multiple Arrays...

Does this seem OK?

```
int[] donationsWeek0 = {10, 75};
int[] donationsWeek1 = {15, 20, 20};
int[] donationsWeek2 = {100, 63, 10};
//...
```

Multiple Arrays...

Does this seem OK?

```
int[] donationsWeek0 = {10, 75};
int[] donationsWeek1 = {15, 20, 20};
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//...
```

No reason we can't create an array of arrays.

- Declaration:
 - int[][] donations;
 - String[][] words;

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 - numbers = new int[4][3];
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- Instantiation:
 - numbers = new int[4][3];
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- How many strings have been created? How many ints?
- Let's draw a picture of numbers...

- Declaration:
 - int[][] donations;
 - String[][] words;
- Instantiation:
 - numbers = new int[4][3];
 - words = new String[4][3];
- How many strings have been created? How many ints?
- Let's draw a picture of numbers...
- How would this change the picture:
 - numbers[1][2] = 7;

- Declaration:
 - int[][] donations;
 - String[][] words;
- Instantiation:
 - numbers = new int[4][3];
 - words = new String[4][3];
- How many strings have been created? How many ints?
- Let's draw a picture of numbers...
- How would this change the picture:
 - numbers[1][2] = 7;
- How would this change the picture:
 - numbers[2] = new int[5];

MD-Array Literals

```
public static int[][] sampleDonationsFromLiteral()

int[][] donations = {{10, 75},

{15, 20, 20},

{100, 63, 10}};

return donations;
}
```

MD-Array Example

```
public int[][] sampleDonations()
1
             int[][] donations;
3
             donations = new int[3][]; // 3 rows, no columns
5
6
             donations[0] = new int[2];
7
             donations [0][0] = 10:
8
             donations \lceil 0 \rceil \lceil 1 \rceil = 75:
10
             donations[1] = new int[3];
11
             donations \lceil 1 \rceil \lceil 0 \rceil = 15:
12
             donations[1][1] = 20;
13
             donations[1][2] = 20;
14
15
             donations[2] = new int[3];
16
             donations[2][0] = 100:
17
             donations[2][1] = 63;
18
19
             donations[2][2] = 10;
20
21
             return donations;
22
```

Rectangular MD-Array

```
public int[][] sampleDonationsRectangular()
1
             int rows;
             int columns:
             int[][] donations;
6
             rows = 3:
             columns = 4:
9
             donations = new int[rows][columns];
10
11
             for (int row = 0: row < rows: row++)
12
             ł
13
                 for (int col = 0; col < columns; col++)</pre>
14
15
                      donations[row][col] = row * col;
16
17
             }
18
19
             return donations;
20
```

```
public static int maximum1(int[][] values, int rows, int columns)

{
    int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;

    for (int row = 0; row < rows; row++)
    {
        for (int col = 0; col < columns; col++)
        {
            if (values[row][col] > maxVal)
            {
                maxVal = values[row][col];
            }
        }
    }

    return maxVal;
}
```

Only works for rectangular array. Why require the caller to provide the array sizes?

```
public static int maximum2(int[][] values)
2
             int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
             for (int row = 0; row < values.length; row++)</pre>
6
                 for (int col = 0; col < values[row].length; col++)</pre>
                      if (values[row][col] > maxVal)
10
11
                          maxVal = values[row][col];
12
13
14
15
             return maxVal:
16
```

```
public static int maximum2(int[][] values)
2
             int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
             for (int row = 0; row < values.length; row++)</pre>
6
                  for (int col = 0; col < values[row].length; col++)</pre>
                      if (values[row][col] > maxVal)
10
11
                          maxVal = values[row][col];
12
13
14
15
             return maxVal:
16
```

Better! What if we are worried about unitialized arrays?

```
1
 6
 7
 8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
               return maxVal;
23
```

```
public static int maximum3(int[][] values)
   int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
   if (values != null) // Make sure values is initialized.
       for (int row = 0; row < values.length; row++)</pre>
           if (values[row] != null) // Make sure the row is initialized.
               for (int col = 0; col < values[row].length; col++)</pre>
                    if (values[row][col] > maxVal)
                        maxVal = values[row][col]:
```

One more:

```
public static int maximum4(int[][] values)
{
   int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;

   for (int[] row : values)
   {
      for (int value : row)
      {
        if (value > maxVal)
        {
            maxVal = value;
      }
   }
   return maxVal;
}
```

One more:

```
public static int maximum4(int[][] values)
1
             int maxVal = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
4
             for (int[] row : values)
6
7
                 for (int value : row)
                      if (value > maxVal)
10
11
                          maxVal = value;
12
13
14
15
             return maxVal;
16
```

I think this is less clear than the indexed approach, but it works.

See Also

Some content here is borrowed from those slides.