Topic 21
arrays - part 1

"Should array indices start at 0 or 1? My compromise of 0.5 was rejected without, I thought, proper consideration."  
- Stan Kelly-Bootle

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.

<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>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- element 0
- element 4
- element 9
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 non-negative integer expression.
  ```java
  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</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or other object</td>
<td>(means, &quot;no object&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accessing elements

```java
<name> [ <index> ] // access
<name> [ <index> ] = <value>; // modify
```

- Example:
  ```java
  numbers[0] = 27;
  numbers[3] = -6;
  System.out.println(numbers[0]);
  if (numbers[3] < 0) {
    System.out.println("Element 3 is negative.");
  }
  index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
  value 27 0 0 -6 0 0 0 0 0 0
  ```

Arrays of other types

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

```java
index 0 1 2 3 4
value 0.0 0.0 3.4 0.0 -0.5
```  

```java
boolean[] tests = new boolean[6];
tests[3] = true;
index 0 1 2 3 4 5
value false false false true false false
```
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>

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>numbers</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

clicker Question

- What is output by the following code?

```java
String[] names = new String[5];
names[1] = "Olivia";
names[3] = "Isabelle";
System.out.println(names[0].length());
```

A. no output due to null pointer exception  
B. no output due to array index out of bounds exception  
C. no output due to a compile error (code can't run)  
D. 0  
E. 6

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.println(numbers[i] + " ");
}
System.out.println(); // output: 0 3 11 42 99 0 2 0
```

- 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
  ```

```java
  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.

Weather answer

```java
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++) { // read/store each day's temperature
      System.out.print("Day " + (i + 1) + "'s high temp: ");
      temps[i] = console.nextInt();
      sum += temps[i];
    }
    double average = (double) sum / days;
    int count = 0; // see if each day is above average
    for (int i = 0; i < days; i++) {
      if (temps[i] > average) {
        count++;
      }
    }
    System.out.printf("Average temp = %.1f\n", average);
    System.out.println(count + " days above average");
  }
}
```

Quick array initialization

```java
<type>[] <name> = {<value>, <value>, ... <value>};
```

- Example:

  ```java
  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 determines the length by counting the values
"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>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Syntax:
  ```java
  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.Arrays;
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

```java
// Reads temperatures from the user, computes average and # days above average.
import java.util.*;
public class Weather2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // ...
        int[] temps = new int[days]; // array to store days' temperatures
        // ...
        // report results
        System.out.printf("Average temp = %.1f\n", average);
        System.out.printf("%s\n", Arrays.toString(temps));
        Arrays.sort(temps);
        System.out.printf("Two coldest days: %s", temps[0] + " ", temps[1]);
        System.out.printf("Two hottest days: %s", temps[temps.length - 1] + " ", temps[temps.length - 2]);
    }
}
```