1 Lecture 1

1.1 Introduction

A program, and what can happen with it

In general

- A compiler translates the program into machine code
• Computer hardware runs the program

For Java in particular

• The compiler translates the program into Java class files
  – Like machine code, but not specific to any machine

• The Java virtual machine interpreter runs class files on your computer

And we have electronic textbook

• The server runs your code, and displays the result elsewhere on the same web page

Parts of the program

```java
public class Kilograms {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        double pounds = 20;
        System.out.print(pounds);
        System.out.print(" pounds is ");
        System.out.print(pounds / 2.2);
        System.out.println(" kilograms.");
        return;
    }
}
```

Add comments to describe what the program does

```java
/**
 * Converter from pounds to kilograms.
 */
public class Kilograms {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        double pounds = 20; // Amount to convert to kilograms
        System.out.print(pounds);
        System.out.print(" pounds is ");
        System.out.print(pounds / 2.2);
        System.out.println(" kilograms."); // End of this line
        return;
    }
}
```

Input as well as output

```java
import java.util.Scanner; // User input

/**
 * Converter from pounds to kilograms.
 */
public class Kilograms {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        // Read a number of pounds, and convert it to kilograms
        System.out.print("How many pounds? ");
```
final double pounds = scanner.nextDouble();
final double kilograms = pounds / 2.2;

// Print a message about the conversion
System.out.print(pounds);
System.out.print(" pounds is ");
System.out.print(kilograms);
System.out.println(" kilograms.");

return;
}
}

The other thing that happens with a program — errors!

Compiler errors

• An error that keeps the compiler from translating your program to a class file
• Nothing to run, so no inputs consumed and no outputs produced

Runtime errors

• The compiler does not notice anything wrong
  – Or maybe it gives a warning, but lets us run it anyway — some times it does work out OK
• An error that comes up while the program runs
• Some input consumed, some output produced — but then it cannot continue

The six things a program can do

1. Get input
2. Give output
3. Do arithmetic
4. Update a stored value
5. Test a condition, and select an alternative
6. Repeat a group of actions

Only six things!

• If that’s all a computer can do, maybe that’s all we have to do this semester??
• There’s a whole bunch of detail and skill associated with each of these
• We will see common patterns of combining the Six Things
• There are also questions about organizing our programs and data...

Four ways Java will help you organize your work

1. Defining sequences of operations
2. Grouping related data together
3. Associating data with operations relevant to the particular data
4. Naming these groups, sequences and associations for easy and repeated use
Exercise 1.1. In Eclipse, create a new project called Lab 1 - Hello World, and within it create a class called HelloWorld (note that there are spaces in the project name, but there are not spaces in the class name). Place the following import declaration at the beginning of the file, above the start of the class definition (public class HelloWorld...)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
```

Create a main method for class HelloWorld, or fill in the main routine if it creates one for you, like this:

```java
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("What is your name? ");
        final String name = scan.next();
        System.out.println("Hello " + name + "! Welcome to Java!");
        scan.close();
    }
}
```


2 Lecture 2

Declarations

- Creates a place in the computer for a value to be stored
  - Give the place a name
  - Specify what type of item goes there
    * Java is strongly typed - once we declare a particular type, we have to be consistent
    * So once an integer, always an integer; once a Scanner, always a Scanner
  - Assign an initial value to it

- We saw in the first lecture:
  ```java
  Scanner scnr = new Scanner(System.in);
  int quantity = scnr.nextInt();
  ```

- In today's reading:
  ```java
  int litterSize = 3;
  int yearlyLitters = 5;
  int annualMice = 0;
  ```

Pick good names

- Use lower camel-case for variable names.
  - Named after the "humps" of upper-case letters in the middle of the name

- Descriptive names, but be reasonable with length

- Use letters, and maybe numbers at the very end

- Mnemonic - assisting the memory
  
  Consistent - ease understanding
It's an update, not an equation

```java
public static void main (String [] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); // 0
    int total = 0; // 1
    System.out.print("Enter a number: "); // 2
    int num = scanner.nextInt(); // 3
    total = total + num; // 4
    System.out.print("Enter another number: "); // 5
    num = scanner.nextInt(); // 6
    total = total + num; // 7
    System.out.print("Just one more number: "); // 8
    num = scanner.nextInt(); // 9
    total = total + num; // 10
    System.out.println("Their sum is " + total); // 11
    return; // 12
}
```

Exercise 2.1. Step through this program with inputs 4,7 and 2

Many types of numbers
You’ve seen already:

- int — Rounded integer values
- double — Real-number values

Java also has:

- long — Integer values from a larger range
  - int runs from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
  - long runs from -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
- byte and short — Integer values from shorter ranges
  - byte runs from -128 to 127
  - short runs from -32,768 to 32,767
- float — Less accurate real-number values
  - There are limits not just in magnitude, but also in accuracy.
  - float runs from about \(-10^{38}\) to \(10^{38}\) with about 7 significant digits of accuracy
  - double runs from about \(-10^{308}\) to \(10^{308}\) with about 16 significant digits of accuracy

Generally:

- Use int or long normally
- Never use a floating-point type when an integer will do
- Only use byte or short to really make a point about the limited range
Operations on numbers

- Usual arithmetic: +, -, *, /
  - But notice that integer division may not be what you expect!
  - Another basic operator: modulus %

- Many other mathematical function are provided as methods in a standard Java library
  - Its full name is java.lang.Math
    * Classes in java.lang (unlike java.util) do not need an import
  - Documentation is online: [https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Math.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Math.html)

Numeric operations example

```java
public class NumOpsExample {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); // 1
        System.out.print("Enter a number: "); // 2
        int given = scanner.nextInt(); // 3
        final int doubled = 2*given; // 4
        System.out.println(doubled); // 5
        return; // 6
    }
}
```

Exercise 2.2. Answer these questions by writing short Java programs (or start from the NumOpsExample above, and make changes):

- Does subtraction group to the left, or to the right? That is, when we ask Java to evaluate 100-50-10, will it evaluate (100-50)-10, or will it evaluate 100-(50-10)?
- Does division group to the left, or to the right?
- Does modulus group to the left, or to the right?
- Does multiplication take precedence over addition, as it does in school algebra? That is, when we ask Java to evaluate 100+50*10, will it evaluate (100+50)*10, or will it evaluate 100+(50*10)?

Exercise 2.3. Answer the following questions using the java.lang.Math documentation

- What methods does Java provide for logarithms?
- What methods does Java provide for trigonometry?
- What is the difference between floor and ceil?
- What is the difference between floor and round?
- What do the signum methods do? Why are there two of them?
Exercise 2.4. Write a class `ClockTime` whose `main` method reads in a number of seconds, and prints that length of time as a number of hours, minutes and seconds written with a colon between them in the way we usually write clock times.

For example, for the input 5025 the program should output 1:23:45.

What happens when you run your program on input 7260? Is the output what you would write (or expect to read) for a clock time? If not, why not? We will come back later to this program and fix this problem.

Exercise 2.5. A TwoMult sequence is a sequence of numbers where each number (after the first two) is the product of the two prior numbers. Write a Java class `TwoMult` whose `main` method reads the first two numbers of a TwoMult sequence from the user, and prints the next three numbers of the sequence.

Exercise 2.6. Write a Java class `TempConverter` whose `main` method prompts for and reads a Fahrenheit temperature as a `double` value, and prints the equivalent Celsius temperature.

Strings

- We’ve printed strings, but in fact they are values just like numbers and booleans

```java
final String greeting = "hello";
final String name = "Jim";
```

- The built-in operator on strings is concatenation, written with the + sign

```java
final String greetingAndName = greeting + name;
System.out.println(greetingAndName);
```

would print out `helloJim` — no space! We must explicitly include a space if we want one

```java
final String greetingAndSpaceAndName = greeting + " " + name;
```

Converting numbers into strings

So we have two meanings for + in Java

- It denotes adding numbers
- It also denotes concatenating strings
- We say that addition is an overloaded operator

So what if we write + between a number and a string?

```java
final String name = "Jim";
final int number = 2000;
System.out.println(name + number);
```

In this case, Java assumes that we want to convert the number into a String

- We could also write

```java
final String name = "Jim";
final int number = 2000;
final String combo = name + number;
System.out.println(combo);
```
Example of converting numbers into strings
We could print a message along with the doubled number

```java
public class NumOpsExample {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); // 1
        System.out.print("Enter a number: "); // 2
        int given = scanner.nextInt(); // 3

        final int doubled = 2*given; // 4

        System.out.println("Twice " + given + " is " + doubled); // 5
        return; // 6
    }
}
```

3 Lecture 3

**PITFALL: About exceptions**
Some errors occur at compile time
• In these cases, Eclipse will not even let us run the program
Some error cannot be detected at compile time, and show up only when the program is running
• The program stops with an error message
• Later, we’ll look at code that generates or catches exceptions
• For now, you should keep this in mind when your program does not behave as you expect

Exercise 3.1. Use (alter if you need) one of the programs from the book or an exercise to make Eclipse throw an exception. What does it look like?

**REVIEW: Four ways Java will help you organize your work**
1. *Defining sequences of operations*
2. Grouping related data together
3. Associating data with operations relevant to the particular data
4. *Naming these sequences, groups and associations for easy and repeated use*

**Methods**
Methods are groups of operations
• They have a name, and we can refer to them by name
• We can provide values to a method, and the method’s operations can use those values
  – Called *parameters*
  – Each of these values has a definite, specific *type*
• The method can provide a *return value* representing the result of its work
  – Also has a definite, specific *type*
  – Or, it should be declared *void* if it does not return a value
Specifying methods
For example

```java
public static double
toCelsius(double degreesFahrenheit) {
    return (degreesFahrenheit - 32.0) * 5.0 / 9.0;
}
```

- Named `toCelsius`
- One parameter, of type `double`
- Returns a `double` value
  - The declared type and the type of the value with the `return` agree

Where do we find methods?

- We can define our own methods
  - Like `toCelsius`
- Java provides many standard methods for us
  - Like the `Math` methods we saw last week

How do we use methods?

One method can be called from another method

- Methods help structure the programs we write
- For example:

```java
public class Temperatures {
    public static double
toCelsius(double degreesFahrenheit) {
        return (degreesFahrenheit - 32.0) * 5.0 / 9.0;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("75F is 
                          + toCelsius(75.0)
                          + "C");
        System.out.println("sin(pi/2) is 
                          + Math.sin(Math.PI/2));
    }
}
```

prints

75F is 23.88888888888889C
sin(pi/2) is 1.0
Exercise 3.2. Write static methods $f_1, f_2$ and so on implementing the following mathematical functions on real numbers (double). Do not use methods from the Math class for these.

1. $f_1(x) = 2x + 1$
2. $f_2(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$
3. $f_3(u) = u^3 + 2u^2 - 3u + 10$
4. $f_4(w) = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$
5. $f_5(z) = f_3(z) + f_4(2 + z^2)$

What happens when we call $f_4(1)$ from a main method?

Exercise 3.3. Write static methods $g_1, g_2$ and so on implementing the following mathematical functions on real numbers (double). Do use methods from the Math class for these.

1. $g_1(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 1}$
2. $g_2(x, y) = \log_x y$
3. $g_3(w) = |w + 10|$
4. $g_4(z) = z^{200}$

What happens when we call $f_4(1)$ from a main method?

Exercise 3.4. Convert your clock-time program from Exercise 2.4 into a method. Give your method the name getClockTime. It should take an integer number of seconds, and return a String representing the clock time.

Exercise 3.5. Convert part of the main method of your TwoMult class from Exercise 2.5 into a method printTwoMult. It should take the first two numbers of a TwoMult sequence, and print the next three numbers of the sequence. Your main method should read in two integers as before, but should make a call to printTwoMult instead of calculating and printing the numbers itself.

Exercise 3.6. Most most cereals are made primarily of flour, sugar and high-fructose corn syrup. Write a class CerealMaker with a static method announceComposition. Your method should take three integer arguments, representing (respectively) the number of grams of flour, sugar and high-fructose corn syrup in a standard serving of some particular cereal. Your announceComposition method should print a well-formatted announcement of the total number of grams in a standard serving, repeat the number of grams and the name of each ingredient, and then print the total percentage of the standard serving which is sweetener. Your announceComposition method should not return any result.

Exercise 3.7. Starting with your class ClockTime from Exercise 3.4, discard any main method you may have kept from Exercise 2.4 so that your class contains only the getClockTime method. Add a new main method which validates your method’s behavior. Your method should print several lines of the form

For 5025, expected "1:23:45", got "1:23:45"

where the first string is literally written out in your println statement, and the second string is what your getClockTime method returns.
Exercise 3.8. You have probably run across the *factorial* function in your math classes. It is defined by two rules:

\[
0! = 0 \\
n! = n \cdot (n - 1)!
\]

when \( n > 0 \)

We have not yet learned enough Java to implement a factorial method. But we *can* get ready for when we implement factorial, by writing methods to test our implementation. Notice the difference with Exercise 3.7 — in the previous one we checked what a method *was already doing*; now, we are setting expectations for what a method *will do*. This approach is called *test-driven development* — we write tests *first*, so that our goals are clear, and so that we can know when our method is correct.

We *stub* the `factorial` method by writing an implementation which we know is wrong, but which will compile and run with our tests. By making our tests compile and run (albeit with incorrect results), when we do develop the `factorial` method, we can do so without worrying that our test infrastructure is lacking.

```java
public class FactorialTester {
    public long factorial(int n) {
        // TODO --- later we will implement factorial correctly
        return -1;
    }
}
```

So starting from the above class, add a `main` method which tests `factorial` on several different values.

Exercise 3.9. Write a class `NumberLengthFinder` with static method `getCharacterLength` that tells us how many digits it takes to write down a number (in base-10). Your `getCharacterLength` should

- Take a single `int` argument, and
- Return an `int` result.

(For a hint, see p. 36)

4 Lecture 4

REVIEW: From the book

You’ve read about how Java allows us to describe the fifth Thing that a Computer Can Do: *selection*

```java
if (CONDITION) {
    // SOME STATEMENTS
} else {
    // SOME OTHER STATEMENTS
}
```

Today we will look at some examples of using if-statements

Exercise 4.1. Write a class `Grader` with static method `getLetterGrade` which takes an integer argument representing to a percentage grade from 0 to 100, and returns a string representing the corresponding letter grade,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeric</th>
<th>Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95 ≤ g</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 ≤ g &lt; 95</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 ≤ g &lt; 92</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 ≤ g &lt; 86</td>
<td>BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 ≤ g &lt; 82</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 ≤ g &lt; 73</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g &lt; 60</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected grade calculations.
Exercise 4.2. WidgetCo manufactures several different kinds of widgets for re-sale by various vendors. Based on past relationships, sales targets, and other factors, certain vendors are given discount codes which entitle them to a particular discount on their purchases. Write a class `WidgetCoDiscounts` with a static method `getDiscountedPrice` which takes two arguments, a string discount code and an integer base purchase price, and returns the price which should be charged given the particular discount code.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the discount code is an empty string or does not match any in the above table, then the method should return the original base purchase price.

As a first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected price calculations, for example

```java
System.out.println("For code S and purchase $100, expect 90, got "+ getDiscountedPrice("S", 100));
```

Remember that we compare strings with `.equals`, but compare numbers with `==`.

Exercise 4.3. Write a class `MonthNamer` with a static method `getMonthName` which

- Takes a single integer corresponding to a month of the year, 1 representing January through 12 representing December, and
- Returns a string for the name of the month.

As a first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected downpayment calculations.

Exercise 4.4. Square Deal Credit Union offers a program for first-time home buyers to save on the downpayment required for their loan. The downpayment is calculated according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase price of home</th>
<th>Downpayment required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $50,000</td>
<td>4% of price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$124,999</td>
<td>$2,000 plus 8% of price over $50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$125,000-$175,000</td>
<td>$8,000 plus 12% of price over $125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $175,000</td>
<td>Not eligible for this program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a class `SquareDeal` with static method `getProgramDownpayment` which takes one integer argument representing the home purchase price, and returns an integer representing the required downpayment under this program, or -1 if either the home is not eligible or a negative price is entered. As a first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected downpayment calculations.

Exercise 4.5. Write a class `ThreeSorter` with static method `printInOrder` which

- Takes three arguments of type `int`,
- Returns nothing, and
- Prints the three numbers in ascending numeric order.

As a first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected output.
Exercise 4.6.  The Wisconsin Wants Walnuts company buys black walnuts from individuals, and shells them for sale to restaurants. Sellers’ walnuts are loaded into baskets which hold about one pound of unshelled nuts, and WWW pays $0.15 for each full basket of nuts. If the final, partially-filled basket is more than half-full, WWW pays the full $0.15 for that basket; otherwise they pay $0.05 for the partial basket. Write a class WalnutBuyer with a static method getPurchaseOffer which

- Takes a single double representing the number of baskets of black walnuts brought by a seller (so for example, 3.25 represents three full baskets and an additional basket which is one-quarter full), and
- Returns the amount that WWW will pay for those baskets.

As a first step, write a main method with examples and expected payments.

5 Lecture 5

Boolean operators

- Conditions are not allowed just in if statements
- Just as there are types for numbers, there is a type for boolean values
  
  ```java
  final boolean flag = x<5;
  ```
- There are two boolean constants, true and false
- Just as there are operators for integers, there are operators for boolean values
  
  ```
  || or, disjunction
  && and, conjunction
  ! not
  ```

Exercise 5.1.  Write a class ParityChecker and static method isOdd which

- Takes one parameter of type int, and
- Returns a result of type boolean which is true exactly when the argument is odd.

Do not use any of the methods in the Math class for your method. As a first step, write a main method with examples and expected results.

Exercise 5.2.  Write a class EvenSquares and two static methods isEvenAndSquare and isEvenOrSquare where

- Both methods take one parameter of type int and have a result of type boolean,
- isEvenAndSquare returns true when the argument is both an even number and a perfect square, and
- isEvenOrSquare returns true when the argument is either an even number or a perfect square.

You are free to use any of the methods in the Math class for this exercise. As a first step, write a main method with examples and expected results for both methods.

Exercise 5.3.  Consider three sticks of length two inches, three inches and six inches. We could not form a triangle with these sticks, because one stick is longer than the other two put together. But if instead the sticks had lengths two inches, three inches and four inches, we could make a triangle from those sticks. Write a class TriangleLengthsChecker and static method isTrianglePossible which

- Takes three arguments of type int,
- Returns a result of type boolean which is true exactly when sticks of the three lengths could form a triangle. If one of the lengths is zero or negative, your method should return false. As a first step, write a main method with examples and expected results.
Exercise 5.4. Write a class LeapYearChecker with a static method isLeapYear which determines whether a year is a leap year. The rules and exceptions for determining whether a year is a leap year are:

- Most years are not leap years
- Unless the year is divisible by 4, in which case it is a leap year
- Unless the year is also divisible by 100, in which case it is not a leap year
- Unless the year is also divisible by 400, in which case it is a leap year

Your isLeapYear method should take a single argument of type int representing the year being tested, and should return its answer as a boolean, with true denoting a leap year.

6 Lecture 6

PITFALL: Keep things simple

Did your leap year method end this way?

```java
} else if (year % 4 == 0) {
  return true;
} else {
  return false;
}
```

This ending is correct — but it is more complicated than it needs to be

- When year % 4 == 0 evaluates to true, the method returns true
- When year % 4 == 0 evaluates to false, the method returns false
- Simplify by simply returning year % 4 == 0 itself!

Because simpler methods are

- Easier to understand
- Easier to debug
- Easier to maintain

REVIEW: From the book

You’ve read about how Java allows us to describe the sixth Thing that a Computer Can Do: iteration

```java
for(int VARIABLE=START; CONTINUATION_CONDITION; CHANGE) {
  STATEMENT1;
  STATEMENT2;
  ...
  STATEMENTn;
}
```

Today we will look at some examples of using for-loops
How the for-loop works

General loop structure:

```
for(int VARIABLE=START; CONTINUATION_CONDITION; CHANGE) {
    STATEMENT1;
    STATEMENT2;
    ...
    STATEMENTn;
}
```

- Steps Java takes:
  - `int VARIABLE=START`
  - Check `CONTINUATION_CONDITION`, maybe stop running the loop
  - Run `STATEMENT1` through `STATEMENTn`
  - Apply the `CHANGE`
  - Check `CONTINUATION_CONDITION`, maybe stop running the loop
  - Run `STATEMENT1` through `STATEMENTn`
  - Apply the `CHANGE`
  - Check `CONTINUATION_CONDITION`, maybe stop running the loop
  - Run `STATEMENT1` through `STATEMENTn`
  - Apply the `CHANGE`
  - ... and so on until the `CONTINUATION_CONDITION` is falsified

**Exercise 6.1.** Write a class `SimpleLoop` whose `main` method prints the squares of the integers from 0 to 10.

**Exercise 6.2.** Write a class `SentenceFixer` with a static method `printCapitalized` which

- Accepts a `String` parameter assumed to be a sentence,
- Returns nothing, and
- Prints that sentence making sure the first character is capitalized, and that subsequent characters are lower-case.

The standard methods `toUpperCase` and `toLowerCase` in class `java.lang.Character` will be helpful in converting characters to the correct case. As the usual first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected results. Step through your method by hand for the argument string `HELLO!` to be sure you understand you it works.

**Exercise 6.3.** The `factorial` function \( n! \) is defined informally as \( n! = n \cdot (n - 1) \cdot \ldots \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \), and is defined formally by two rules:

- If \( n = 0 \), then \( n! = 1 \)
- If \( n > 0 \), then \( n! = n \cdot (n - 1)! \)

Write a class `FactorialFinder` with a static method `factorial` which

- Accepts a single `int` parameter
- Returns a `long` result representing the factorial of the argument.

Since factorial is not defined on negative numbers, it does not matter what your method does for such input. As the usual first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected results.
Exercise 6.4. The \textit{choose} function from probability is defined as
\[
\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}.
\]
Given the \texttt{factorial} method above, it is certainly possible to extend the \texttt{FactorialFinder} of Exercise 6.3 class with a method to implement choose directly:
\begin{verbatim}
public static long nChooseM(final int n, final int m) {
    return factorial(n)/factorial(m)/factorial(n-m);
}
\end{verbatim}
But this implementation is inefficient, and may cause overflow even when the final result actually can be represented as a \texttt{long}. Write a more efficient version of \texttt{nChooseM} which only performs the multiplications and divisions which are absolutely necessary. As usual, extend the \texttt{main} method with examples and expected results as a first step.

Exercise 6.5. The \textit{Fibonacci} numbers are a sequence of integers indexed from 0 up, defined by:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Fibonacci number 0 is 0.
  \item Fibonacci number 1 is 1.
  \item For any \( n > 1 \), Fibonacci number \( n \) is the sum of the two previous Fibonacci numbers (indexed \( n - 1 \) and \( n - 2 \)).
\end{itemize}
Write a class \texttt{FibonacciFinder} with a static method \texttt{fibonacci} which
\begin{itemize}
  \item Accepts a single \texttt{int} parameter \( n \)
  \item Returns a \texttt{long} result representing Fibonacci number \( n \).
\end{itemize}
Since the series is not defined on negative numbers, it does not matter what your method does for such input. As the usual first step, write a \texttt{main} method with examples and expected results.

Exercise 6.6. Write a class \texttt{VowelCounter} with static method \texttt{getVowelCount} whose one argument is a \texttt{String} and which returns the number of characters in the string which are vowels (a, e, i, o and u).

7 Lecture 7

LOOK BACK: Two looping patterns
We’ve seen two different patterns for combining looping with other Thing a Computer Can Do

Processing each element
\begin{itemize}
  \item Some action for each value
  \item But we do not link different values together
  \item So far, this has been printing
\end{itemize}

Accumulating a new value
\begin{itemize}
  \item No action for values by themselves
  \item But combine them (or something about them) together
  \item Factorial, Fibonacci
  \item Typified by an accumulator variable
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Declared \textit{before} the loop
      \item Changed \textit{within} the loop
      \item Used \textit{after} the loop
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
REVIEW: Another kind of loop

In the book, you read about another, simpler kind of loop

```java
while (CONTINUATION_CONDITION) {
    STATEMENT1;
    STATEMENT2;
    // ...
    STATEMENTn;
}
```

- Steps Java takes:
  - Check CONTINUATION_CONDITION, maybe skip running the loop body at all
  - Run STATEMENT1 through STATEMENTn
  - Check CONTINUATION_CONDITION, maybe stop running the loop
  - Run STATEMENT1 through STATEMENTn
  - Check CONTINUATION_CONDITION, maybe stop running the loop
  - Run STATEMENT1 through STATEMENTn
  - ... and so on until the CONTINUATION_CONDITION is falsified

- If there are variables to set up, or changes to make, we must implement them as separate statements before the loop or in the loop body

Exercise 7.1. Write a class `NumberSequence` whose `main` method:

- First prompts for and reads an integer. This integer indicates the number of floating-point values which the program will subsequently attempt to read.
- Next, prompts for and reads the number of `double` values indicated by the initially-entered integer.
- Then, after reading in the floating-point values, computes and prints the sum and the average of the `double` values (not the integer).

Exercise 7.2. Write a class `ChangeMaker` with a static method `getChange` which

- Takes a single `int` argument representing a number of cents
- Returns a string describing the way to represent that amount in the fewest number of common US coins. The string should be of the form "XX quarters, YY dimes, ZZ nickels, WW pennies". When (for example), YY is zero, the string should use the singular dime instead of dimes.

As the usual first step, write a `main` method with examples and expected results.

Exercise 7.3. Write a class `TransactionSequence` whose `main` method:

- First prompts for and reads a floating-point value. This value indicates the initial balance of an account. The next two steps will detail how the program will read a sequence of transactions to that account.
- Second, prompts for and reads an integer. This integer indicates the number of transactions which the program will subsequently attempt to read.
- Next, prompts for and reads the number of `double` values indicated by the previously-entered integer, each of which represents the value of a transaction against the account.
- Then, after reading in the floating-point values, computes and prints the balance of the account.
How to choose — while or for?

- for loops are great when the loop ranges over one variable, and there is one change to that variable only between passes of the loop

- But otherwise it may be more natural to use a while loop
  - If there are multiple loop variables
  - If there are many changes from pass to pass

Exercise 7.4. A character in a string is a self-describing letter if its position in the string is the same as the letter’s position in the alphabet. For example, in the string "adc",

- a and c are self-describing letters, since a is the first letter in the alphabet and in the string, and c is the third letter in the alphabet and in the string.

- d is not self-describing, since it is the fourth letter of the alphabet but the second character of the string.

Write a class SelfDescribers with a static method countSelfDescribing which

- Takes a single String method

- Returns the number of self-describing letters in the string

As the usual first step, write a main method with examples and expected results.

8 Lecture 8

Exercise 8.1. What do these programs do? Try to work out what it prints without running it before checking your prediction with Java.

1. ```
   for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) {
       for (int j=1; j<=i; j++) {
           System.out.print(i);
       }
   }
   ```

2. ```
   for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) {
       for (int j=1; j<=(6-i); j++) {
           System.out.print("-");
       }
       for (int j=1; j<=i; j++) {
           System.out.print(i);
       }
   }
   ```

- What if we swap the two inner loops?

Exercise 8.2. Write a program to print this triangle:

```
0
01
012
0123
01234
012345
```
Find a solution which uses only a single outer and a single inner loop.

**Exercise 8.3.** Spot the errors in these loops:

- for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) {
   for (int j=1; i<=i; j++) {
      System.out.print(i);
   }
   System.out.println();
}

- for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) {
   for (int j=1; j<=i; i++) {
      System.out.print(i);
   }
   System.out.println();
}

**Exercise 8.4.** Write a class `FramedSquare` with static method `printFramed` which

- Takes two arguments `frameSize` and `innerSize`
- Draws a square make of asterixes and periods,
  - The asterixes form a frame on the outer edge of the square with thickness `frameSize`, and
  - The inside of the frame is filled in with an `innerSize`-by-`innerSize` square of periods.

So `printFramed(2, 7)` would print

```
**********
**********
**........**
**........**
**........**
**........**
**........**
**********
**********
```

**Commenting on loops**

Document your loop with a high-level comment on the purpose of the loop, but don’t just repeat what the code already says.

- **Good**

  // Print a triangle of numbers, each row
  // repeating the digit one greater than the
  // row above.
for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) { // 1
    for (int j=1; j<=i; j++) { // 2
        System.out.print(i); // 3
    }
    System.out.println(); // 4
}

• Bad

// Loop i from 1 to 6, each time loop j from // 1 to i, each time print i, and then in the // outer loop start a new line.
for (int i=1; i<=6; i++) { // 1
    for (int j=1; j<=i; j++) { // 2
        System.out.print(i); // 3
    }
    System.out.println(); // 4
}

9 Lectures 9 and 10

Arrays

• So far we’ve studied
  – All of the Six Things a Program Can Do
  – One of the four ways Java helps us organize our work

• Now we move on to another way Java helps us organize our work
  1. Grouping sequences of operations together
  2. Grouping related data together
  3. Associating a group of data with operations relevant to that data
  4. Naming these groups and associations for easy and repeated use

• So far we’ve worked with scalars — single numbers or characters

• Now we’re going to look at data structures
  – (Many) items of the same type: an array
  – Items of (many) different type: classes and objects

Declaring arrays
Must declare an array variable just as we declare a numeric or string variable

• Append [] to a type to make it an array type
  – The size is not part of the type
  – Examples: int[] String[]

• To write an array of values, put the values inside curly-braces, and separate them with commas
  – Example: ( 10, 20, 30, 40 )

• Refer to one element of an array by a numeric index
– Write the number in square-brackets after the name of an array variable
– Example: final int number = numbers[i];
– Index from 0
– Indexing out of bounds will cause an error

• Get the length of an array with .length
– Note that we do not use parentheses after length
– It’s a property that we look up, not a method like sin that calculates something

Exercise 9.1. Trace through the execution of this class (without running it first). What does it print?

```java
public class UseAnArray {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        int[] numbers = { 10, 20, 30, 40 }; // 1
        for(int i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) { // 2
            final int number = numbers[i]; // 3
            System.out.println(number); // 4
        }
    }
}
```

Exercise 9.2. What is the largest Java array you can define? Is there a difference between the largest array that the Java compiler will allow you define, and the largest array that a running program on the system you happen to be using right now can allocate to a running program?

Exercise 9.3. What errors do you get when you:

• Try to read from an array slot which is beyond the upper limit of an array?
• Try to write to an array slot which is beyond the upper limit of an array?
• Use round parentheses instead of square brackets when you declare an array?
• Use round parentheses instead of square brackets when you access an array element?
• Assign a String to an array which you have declared to hold int values?

Which of these errors are compile-time errors, and which are run-time errors?

Exercise 9.4. Write a class UseAStringArray whose main method

• Declares a String array containing two values, "Hello" and "Goodbye", and then
• Loops through the array to print each of the values.

Exercise 9.5. Update your class MonthNamer from Exercise 4.3 to use an array within getMonthName.
Exercise 9.6. Write a class `WordsTaker` with a static method `getWords` which

- Takes two arguments,
  1. A `String`, expected to consist of several space-separated words
  2. An `int`, representing how many of these words are of interest
- Returns an array of strings
  - The length of the array should be the same as the integer argument
  - The first (index 0) element of the result array should be the first space-separated word of the string argument, and so on

Assume for this exercise that there will always be enough words in the string for the integer argument. As the usual first step, create several tests of `getWords` for the main method of `WordsTaker`. Be sure to examine the length of the array as well as each element.

Exercise 9.7. Write a class `ColumnMaker` with a static method `printInColumn` which

- Takes an array of integers as its single argument, and
- Prints the numbers right-aligned in a single column.

Use your `getCharacterLength` method from Exercise 3.9.

Exercise 9.8. Write a class `StatsFinder` with a static method `printSummaryStats` which takes an array of `double` values as its single argument, and calculates and prints messages detailing

- How many numbers there are.
- Their mean: the sum of the values divided by how many values there are.
- Their median: the value of the middlemost entry of the array.
- Their standard deviation: \( \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\overline{x} - x_i)^2}{N-1}} \), where \( \overline{x} \) is the mean and \( N \) is the number of values.

Exercise 9.9. Add another static method `getSummaryStats` to class `StatsFinder` from Exercise 9.8. Your `getSummaryStats` should, instead of just printing the various statistics, returns a new `double[]` array where element 0 is the mean, element 1 is the standard deviation, and so on. As the usual first step, create several tests as the main method of `StatsFinder`. Be sure to examine the length of the array as well as each element. Rewrite `printSummaryStats` to remove duplicated code, so that it just calls `getSummaryStats` and prints its results in a comprehensible manner.

Exercise 9.10. Modify `StatsFinder` from Exercise 9.8 or 9.9 to work with integers, and to additionally calculate:

- The maximum and minimum values of the array.
- The number of different values in the array, and how many times each one appears in the array.
- Their mode, the value which appears more often than any other.
- Their median, the value is less than (or equal to) half of the other values, and greater than (or equal to) the other half.

We can update the contents as well

The square-bracket notation can be used on the left side of an assignment

- Updates the particular location of the array, rather than the array variable itself
- Example: `names[3] = "Billy";`
Exercise 9.11. Trace through the execution of this class (without running it first). What does it print?

```java
public class ChangeAnArray {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        int[] numbers = { 10, 20, 30, 40 };

        for(int i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {
            numbers[i] *= 2;
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

Allocating arrays without assigning to them
We can allocate space for the array without initializing its entries
- Use the `new` keyword, plus the array type
  - But to allocate space (as opposed to just giving the type), we must give a size
    - Example: `new String[10]`
- Fill in the elements one-by-one
- Arrays have initial values when we create them
  - For numeric types, zero
  - For `boolean`, `false`
  - For `String`, the special value `null`

Exercise 9.12. Trace through the execution of this class (without running it first). What does it print?

```java
public class UseAnArray {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        final int[] numbers = new int[4]; // 1
        number[0] = 1; // 2
        number[1] = 2; // 3
        number[2] = 3; // 4
        number[3] = 4; // 5

        for(int i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) { // 6
            final int number = numbers[i]; // 7
            System.out.println(number); // 8
        }
    }
}
```

Exercise 9.13. Consider the following class:

```java
public class OddsEvens {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char[] characters = new char[50];

        // Your code goes here

        for(int i=0; i<characters.length; i++) {
```
In the indicated spot, add code which will initialize the array slots with an even-valued index (characters[0], characters[2], and so on) with ‘E’, and the array slots with an odd-valued index (characters[1], characters[3], and so on) with ‘O’.

Exercise 9.14. The Sieve of Eratosthenes is a classical technique for finding prime numbers. The idea of the Sieve is that we can write down the numbers which we are interested in testing for primality, from 2 up to the largest number of interest. We will either circle or scratch out each number in the sequence according to the following loop:

• While there is a number which is neither circled nor scratched out
  – Circle the smallest such number
  – Scratch out every multiple (for integer factors greater than 1) of the number we just circled

After running the loop, the prime numbers are exactly those which are circled. Write a class PrimesFinder with static method printPrimes which

• Takes one argument n of type int, and
• Uses the Sieve of Eratosthenes to print the prime numbers less than or equal to n.

Multiple arrays

We often use multiple arrays at the same time

• For operations which extract a result from both
• When elements at the same index are related

Exercise 9.15. The dot product is a common mathematical operation on pairs of numeric vectors (arrays) of the same size. Given two vectors \((x_i)_{n}^{1}\) and \((y_i)_{n}^{1}\), their dot product \(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \sum_{1}^{n} x_i y_i\). Write a class DotProduct with static method getDotProduct which

• Takes two arguments of type double[], and
• Returns the double dot product of the two arrays.

It does not matter what your program does if the arrays are not the same size. As the usual first step, write a main method with examples and expected results.

Changing to a new array

```java
int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };
for(final int number : numbers) {
    System.out.println(number);
}

numbers = new int[] { 5, 6, 7 }; 
for(final int number : numbers) {
    System.out.println(number);
}
```

• The new int[] part is implied when we’re declaring the array variable.
• But we can’t change the length with something like

```
    numbers.length = 2;
```
What does final mean?
Declaring an array variable final rules out our example of resetting the array variable:

```java
public class BadUseOfArrays {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        final int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };
        for(final int number : numbers) {
            System.out.println(number);
        }

        // This line gives an error
        numbers = new int[] { 5, 6, 7 };
        for(final int number : numbers) {
            System.out.println(number);
        }
    }
}
```

But we can still change the contents

```java
public class ChangeFinalArray {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        final int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

        for(int i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {
            numbers[i] *= 2;
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

- final applies only to the binding to the name itself, not to operations we might perform via the name.

10 Lecture 11
Mutating scalar parameters
With scalar parameters, changes to the formal parameter do not escape the method
- Each method has its own workspace of storage locations for variables and local parameters
- No method call can change another method call’s storage locations

Exercise 10.1. What do these programs do? Trace through the programs by hand before running them in Eclipse to confirm your hypotheses.

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int y=30;
    f(y);
    System.out.println(y);
}
public static void f(int x) {
    System.out.println(x);
    x=10;
    System.out.println(x);
}
```
• public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 30;
    f(x);
    System.out.println(x);
}

public static void f(int x) {
    System.out.println(x);
    x = 10;
    System.out.println(x);
}

Passing arrays to methods
But the internals of arrays are not duplicated when we pass them to a method
• A call to new creates space separate from the local storage of parameters and variables
  – The reference is local, but the space itself is separate
  – Even if we write Line 2 as
    ```java
    int[] y = {10, 20, 30};
    ```
    The call to new is still implicit

Exercise 10.2. What do these programs do? Trace through each one by hand before running them in Eclipse to confirm your hypotheses.

• public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] y = new int[] {10, 20, 30};
    f(y);
    for (int i = 0; i < y.length; ++i) {
        System.out.println(y[i]);
    }
}

public static void f(int[] x) {
    if (x.length > 1) {
        x[1] = -1;
    }
    return;
}

• public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] y = new int[] {10, 20, 30};
    f(y);
    System.out.println("==========");
    for (int i = 0; i < y.length; ++i) {
        System.out.println(y[i]);
    }
}

public static void f(int[] x) {
    x = new int[] {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    x[1] = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {
        System.out.println(x[i]);
    }
}
• public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] y = new int[] { 10, 20, 30 };  
    f(y);  
    System.out.println("========");  
    for(int i=0; i<y.length; ++i) {  
        System.out.println(y[i]);
    }
}

public static void f(int[] x) {  
    for(int i=0; i<x.length; ++i) {  
        x[i] = i*100;
    }  
    for(int i=0; i<x.length; ++i) {  
        System.out.println(x[i]);
    }  
    x = new int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
    if (x.length > 1) {  
        x[1] = -1;
    }  
    System.out.println("========");  
    for(int i=0; i<x.length; ++i) {  
        System.out.println(x[i]);
    }  
    return;
}

Exercise 10.3. Write a class ScaleBy with method scaleByFactor which

• Takes two arguments:
  1. An array numbers of double
  2. Another double value called factor

• Multiplies every element of numbers by factor

• Has no explicit return value

Include a main routine with several tests of scaleByFactor

Exercise 10.4. Write a class CapitalizeAllChars with method upcaseAll which

• Takes two arguments:
  1. An array characters of char

• Capitalizes every element of characters (use the library method Character.toUpperCase)

• Has no explicit return value

Include a main routine with several tests of upcaseAll
Exercise 10.5. Write a class \texttt{TwoGrouper} with method \texttt{sortIntoGroups} which

- Takes a single argument, an array of characters, which your method should assume contains only \texttt{`R'} and \texttt{`W'}, and
- Reorganizes the array so that all of the \texttt{`R'}s come before all of the \texttt{`W'}s.

\textit{Important restriction}: your program may "visit" each element of the list only once. So for example, a program which simply goes through the array once to count the \texttt{`R'}s, and which then makes a second pass to assign \texttt{`R'}s and \texttt{`W'}s, would not satisfy this restriction!

(For a hint, see p. 36.)

Exercise 10.6. (Continues from Exercise 10.5) Write a class \texttt{ThreeGrouper} with method \texttt{sortIntoGroups} which

- Takes a single argument, an array of characters, which your method should assume contains only \texttt{`R'}, \texttt{`W'} and \texttt{`B'}, and
- Reorganizes the array so that all of the \texttt{`R'}s come before all of the \texttt{`W'}s, all of the \texttt{`W'}s come before all of the \texttt{`B'}s.

Follow the same restriction as for Exercise 10.5: visit each node only once.

This problem was invented by Edsger W. Dijkstra, who discovered many important computer science algorithms, and who originated in the Netherlands. The Dutch flag consists of three stripes, one red, one white, and one blue, and Dijkstra named this problem \textit{The Dutch National Flag problem}.

Exercise 10.7. Write a class \texttt{ArrayIntFinder} with a static method \texttt{getIndexOf} which

- Takes two arguments
  1. An array \texttt{numbers} of integers, and
  2. A single integer \texttt{target}
- Searches \texttt{numbers} for the index where \texttt{target} is found
- Returns either that index, or -1 if \texttt{target} was not found in \texttt{numbers}

As usual, begin by writing a \texttt{main} method which tests \texttt{getIndexOf} on a variety of examples. Make sure your examples include both cases where \texttt{target} is found in \texttt{numbers}, and cases where \texttt{target} is not found in \texttt{numbers}.

Exercise 10.8. Write a class \texttt{SortedArrayIntFinder} with a static method \texttt{getIndexOf} which whose arguments and result are just as in class \texttt{ArrayIntFinder} of Exercise 10.7 but where your method is allowed to assume that the array is sorted in order. Take advantage of the assumption of an ordered list by starting your search in the \textit{middle} of the list, so that after every comparison your method can exclude half of the unsearched elements based on the target being greater or less than the middle element.

(For a hint, see p. 36)

11 Lecture 12

What does this method do?

```java
public static void MYSTERY(int[] numbers) {
    for (int a = 1; a < howMany; a++) { // 1
        for (int b = howMany - 1; a <= b; --b) { // 2
            if (numbers[b - 1] > numbers[b]) { // 3
                final int tmp = numbers[b - 1]; // 4
            }
        }
    }
}
```
numbers[b-1] = numbers[b]; // 5
numbers[b] = tmp; // 6
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    final Scanner scnr = new Scanner(System.in); // 1
    System.out.print("How many numbers? "); // 2
    final int howMany = scnr.nextInt(); // 3

    final int[] numbers = new int[howMany]; // 4
    for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { // 5
        System.out.print("Number "+1+i+": "); // 6
        numbers[i] = scnr.nextInt(); // 7
    }

    MYSTERY(numbers); // 8

    for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { System.out.print(numbers[i] + " "); } // 14
    System.out.println(); // 15
}

The main method is straightforward

final Scanner scnr = new Scanner(System.in); // 1
System.out.print("How many numbers? "); // 2
final int howMany = scnr.nextInt(); // 3

final int[] numbers = new int[howMany]; // 4
for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { // 5
    System.out.print("Number "+1+i+": "); // 6
    numbers[i] = scnr.nextInt(); // 7
}

And the last part just prints the array:

for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { System.out.print(numbers[i] + " "); } // 14
System.out.println(); // 15

But what about MYSTERY?

for(int a=1; a<howMany; a++) { // 8
    for(int b=howMany-1; a<=b; --b) { // 9
        if (numbers[b-1] > numbers[b]) { // 10
            final int tmp = numbers[b-1]; // 11
            numbers[b-1] = numbers[b]; // 12
            numbers[b] = tmp; // 13
        }
    }
}

• Look at just the if-statement at Line 10
  – If two consecutive elements (b−1 and b) have a larger value first, it will swap them.
The inner loop starts at the end of the array, and does this possible swapping from right to left
– So at the end of the inner loop, the lowest value from position \(a\) to the end of the array will be pushed into position \(a\).

The outer loop performs this pushing first to position 0, then to position 1, and so on up to the next-to-last position in the array.
– So the smallest value ends up in position 0, the next smallest in position 1, and so on.
– These loops sort the array.

Stepping through bubble sort

```java
final Scanner scnr = new Scanner(System.in); // 1
System.out.print("How many numbers? "); // 2
final int howMany = scnr.nextInt(); // 3

final int[] numbers = new int[howMany]; // 4
for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { // 5
    System.out.print("Number "+1+i+": "); // 6
    numbers[i] = scnr.nextInt(); // 7
}
for(int a=1; a<howMany; a++) { // 8
    for(int b=howMany-1; a<=b; --b) { // 9
        if (numbers[b-1] > numbers[b]) { // 10
            final int tmp = numbers[b-1]; // 11
            numbers[b-1] = numbers[b]; // 12
            numbers[b] = tmp; // 13
        }
    }
}
for(int i=0; i<howMany; i++) { System.out.print(numbers[i] + " "); } // 14
System.out.println(); // 15
return;
```

• 4 numbers: 5, 20, 13, 2

What does bubble sort cost?

• How many times will we execute the comparison between elements (and possibly swap them) for an array of length \(n\)?
• The first time through the inner loop, it’s \(n - 1\) times; then \(n - 2\), and so on down to 1.
• So in total, it’s \(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{n^2-n}{2}\).
  – The constant factor \(\frac{1}{2}\) isn’t an interesting detail — for input of size \(n\), the number of steps is on the order of \(n^2\).
  – Even subtracting \(n\) does not have a big impact, once \(n\) starts to get big.
  – The \(n^2\) growth is what’s interesting to us.
  – We write this as \(O(n^2)\) — on the order of \(n^2\).
• Bubble sort is fine for smaller arrays, but for larger arrays gets too slow.
  – The best sorting algorithms run in \(O(n \log n)\) time — we’ll look at one of these later this semester if time allows.
Exercise 11.1. Bubble sort is not the only possible sorting algorithm. Selection sort implements the following idea:

- First, go through every element of the list, and find the index of the smallest value. If that value is not at slot 0, swap it with the value at slot 0.
- Next, go through every element of the list except the first, and find the index of the smallest value among them. If that value is not at slot 1, swap it with the value at slot 1.
- And so on, for each slot in the list.

Write a class SelectionSorter with a method sort which

- Takes a list of integers as its input,
- Performs a selection sort on the list, and
- Returns nothing.

As the usual first step, create several tests of sort for the main method of SelectionSorter.

Exercise 11.2. For each of the following arrays, how many swaps will selection sort make for each? How many will bubble sort make?

- \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\}
- \{10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1\}
- \{20,40,60,80,100,120,140,160,0\}
- \{160,0,20,40,60,80,100,120,140\}
- \{120,140,160,180,200,20,40,60,80,100\}
- \{200,180,160,140,120,100,80,60,40,20\}

12 Lecture 13

Methods can return new arrays

- The return type of a method can be an array type

  ```java
  public static int[] buildIntegerArray(...)
  ```

- The return value can be passed in from outside the array, or created within the array

  ```java
  - public static int[] buildIntegerArray(int a, int b) { return new int[] { a, b }; }
  - public static int[] pickEvenLength(int[] a, int[] b) { if (a.length % 2 == 0) { return a; } if (b.length % 2 == 0) { return b; } return new int[] { 0, 1 }; }
  ```

- Return values created inside the array can be filled by code, or initialized with the declaration
Exercise 12.1. Write a class `ArraySplitter` with a static method `getUpperHalf` which

- Takes a single argument, an array of `int` values
- Return an array which
  - Is half the length of the argument array
  - Contains the same values as the elements of the argument from the midway point to the highest index.

As usual, begin with a `main` method containing tests which verify the behavior of `getUpperHalf`.

Exercise 12.2. Write a class `ArrayInterleaver` with a static method `interleaveArrays` which

- Takes two arguments, each an array of `String` values
- Returns a new array
  - Whose length is the sum of the two argument arrays
  - And which contains the elements of the arrays, drawing in alternation from one array and then the other.
    If one argument array is longer than the other, then its additional elements should appear together at the end of the result.

So for arguments containing

"A", "B", "C"

and

"V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z"

the result should contain


As usual, begin with a `main` method containing tests which verify the behavior of `interleaveArrays`.

Exercise 12.3. Write a class `BiggestElements` with static method `getBiggest` which

- Takes two arguments
  1. An array of integers `numbers`
  2. An additional integer `howMany`
- If `howMany` is less than the length of `numbers`, then `getBiggest` should return a new array of length `howMany` containing the biggest values of `numbers`.
  If `howMany` is greater than or equal to the length of `numbers`, then it should return `numbers` as-is.

As usual, begin with a `main` method containing tests which verify the behavior of `getBiggest`.

13 Lecture 14

13.1 Two-dimensional arrays

Two-dimensional arrays

- So far we’ve used arrays with a single index — called `one-dimensional`.
- But we can have any number of indices in a matrix:
final String[][] phrases = {
    { "Hello", "Let’s eat", "See you later" },
    { "Bonjour", "Bon appetit", "Au revoir" },
    { "Guten Tag", "Mahlzeit", "Tschau" }
};

• When we traverse this matrix, we can use the known length of each inner array

Uneven arrays

• Two dimensional arrays do not have to be rectangular
• Each row can span a different number of columns

final String[][] wordsWeKnow = {
    { "hello", "let", "us", "eat", "goodbye", "see", "you", "later" },
    { "bonjour", "bon", "appetit", "au", "revoir" },
    { "guten", "tag", "mahlzeit", "tschau" }
};

• Some true expressions:

    wordsWeKnow.length == 3
    wordsWeKnow[0].length == 8
    wordsWeKnow[1].length == 5
    wordsWeKnow[2].length == 4

• Must check the length of each inner array when traversing

Exercise 13.1. A magic square is an \( n \)-by-\( n \) array of integers where

• The values 1 through \( n^2 \) each occur exactly once in the array
• The values of each row sum to \( n \)
• The values of each column sum to \( n \)
• The values of each diagonal sum to \( n \)

Write a class MagicSquareChcker with a method isMagicSquare which

• Takes a single argument, an array of arrays of integers
• Returns true exactly when
  – The array is a square — the top-level array-of-arrays and each contained array all have the same length, and
  – The array forms a magic square

As usual, first write a main method with ample tests of isMagicSquare.
Exercise 13.2. Consider the square below:

```
R A D A R
A D A R A
D A R A D
A R A D A
R A D A R
```

There are many different paths we could follow starting from a square in this array, where the letters in the path spell RADAR. Some examples:

```
R R A D A
A R
D A R R A
R A D
R A D A R
```

Write a class `RadarFinder` with method `getRadarCount` which

- Takes an array of arrays of `char`, and
- Returns the number of paths through neighboring squares which spell RADAR

Decide for yourself (and document) how you will treat non-square arrays, and diagonal paths. As usual, first write a `main` method with ample tests of `getRadarCount`.

13.2 Lining up columns of information

Remember the `wordsWeKnow` matrix

```java
final String[][] wordsWeKnow = {
    { "hello", "let", "us", "eat",
      "goodbye", "see", "you", "later" },
    { "bonjour", "bon", "appetit", "au", "revoir" },
    { "guten", "tag", "mahlzeit", "tschau" }
};
```

- We discussed, but did not implement, having the columns line up
- A starting point, for this implementation

```java
for(int i=0; i<wordsWeKnow.length; i++) {
    for(int j=0; j<wordsWeKnow[i].length; j++) {
        System.out.print(wordsWeKnow[i][j] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

What do we need to think about?

What’s involved with lining up the columns?

- Every column the same width, or each column padded separately?
  - We’ll do both, first every column the same
- Need to look at the width of *every* word before we know the width of any column
- Since some rows have more columns than others, we need to look at all of the rows to know how many columns there are
- Must add the right amount of spaces to pad each string
Every column the same width

```java
int width=0;
for(final String[] row : wordsWeKnow) {
    for(final String word : row) {
        final int thisWidth = word.length();
        if (thisWidth>width) {
            width=thisWidth;
        }
    }
}

for(final String[] row : wordsWeKnow) {
    for(final String word : row) {
        final int pad = width - word.length();
        for(int i=0; i<pad; i++) {
            System.out.print(" ");
        }
        System.out.print(word);
        System.out.print(" ");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

Every column the minimum width

• What’s our algorithm here?

Every column the minimum width

```java
int cols = 0;
for (int row=0; row<wordsWeKnow.length; row++) {
    final int thisWidth = wordsWeKnow[row].length;
    if (thisWidth > cols) {
        cols = thisWidth;
    }
}

int[] widths = new int[cols];
for (int row=0; row<wordsWeKnow.length; row++) {
    final String[] rowArray = wordsWeKnow[row];
    for (int col=0; col<rowArray.length; col++) {
        final int thisWidth = rowArray[col].length();
        if (widths[col] < thisWidth) {
            widths[col] = thisWidth;
        }
    }
}

for (int row=0; row<wordsWeKnow.length; row++) {
    final String[] rowArray = wordsWeKnow[row];
    for (int col=0; col<rowArray.length; col++) {
        final String word = rowArray[col];
        final int pad = widths[col] - word.length();
```
for(int i=0; i<pad; i++) {
    System.out.print(" ");
}
System.out.print(word);
System.out.print(" ");
}
System.out.println();

14  Hints on selected exercises

Exercise 3.9  Use the logarithm function for base 10.

Exercise 10.5  Use two different `int` variables as two different pointers into the list — one from the start, looking for Ws; the other from the end, looking for Rs. Use a `while` loop instead of a `for` loop to decide whether there are more swaps to be made.

Exercise 10.8  • Identify `lo` and `hi` indices
    • Structure your searching loop to continue as long as `lo<hi`.
    • When `target` is less than what you find at the midpoint between `lo` and `hi`, update `hi` to exclude the indices where you now now that `target` could not possibly be; and similarly for when `target` is greater than the middle element.