



News

- Remember Learning Centre available!
 - Mon-Thu 10-6, Fri 10-4, x150 (near Reboot)
- Upcoming midterm
 - Mon 3/22, 6:30-8pm, FSC 1005

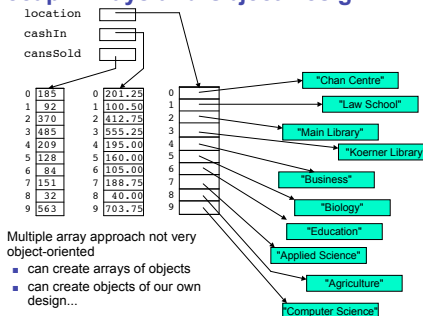
2

Reading

- Next week: no new reading
 - so no weekly question required

3

Recap: Arrays and Object Design



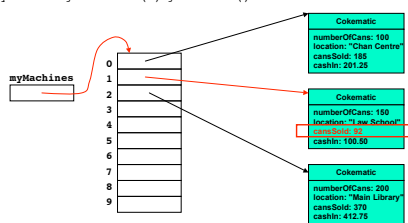
- Multiple array approach not very object-oriented
 - can create arrays of objects
 - can create objects of our own design...

4

Recap: CokeEmpire

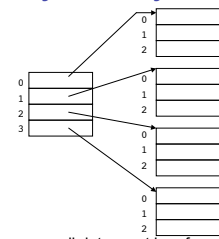
- What does this return?

```
myMachines.getCokematic(1).getCansSold()
```



5

Recap: Arrays of Arrays



- In any given array, all data must be of same type
- All arrays in array of arrays must be of same type
- So easier to use a two-dimensional array!

6

Two-Dimensional Arrays

- In Java, 2D array implemented internally as array of arrays
 - but externally syntax of 2D array may seem easier to use

	columns	0	1	2
rows	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	
2	0	2	4	
3	0	3	6	

7

Recap: Two-Dimensional Arrays

- In Java, 2D array implemented internally as array of arrays
 - but externally syntax of 2D array may seem easier to use
- Typical control structure for computing with 2D array is nested loop
 - loop within another loop
- Let's write program to
 - load array with values shown
 - print contents of array

	columns	0	1	2
rows	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	
2	0	2	4	
3	0	3	6	

8

Recap: Two-Dimensional Arrays

```

columns
  0  1  2
0  0  0  0
1  0  1  2
2  0  2  4
3  0  3  6

rows
public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                System.out.print(multTable[row][col] + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}

```

9

Example: Per-Student Averages

```

scores
  0  1  2  3
0  95 82 13 96
1  51 68 63 57
2  73 71 84 78
3  50 50 50 50
4  99 70 32 12

public class ArrayTest5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[][] multTable = new int[4][3];

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                multTable[row][col] = row * col;
            }
        }

        for (int row = 0; row < multTable.length; row++){
            for (int col = 0; col < multTable[row].length; col++){
                System.out.print(multTable[row][col] + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}

```

10

Example: Per-Student Averages

```

public class ArrayEx4
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        double[][] scores = {{95, 82, 13, 96},
                              {51, 68, 63, 57}, {73, 71, 84, 78}, {50, 50, 50, 50},
                              {99, 70, 32, 12}};
        double average;

        // here's where we control looping row by row (student by student)
        for (int row = 0; row < scores.length; row++)
        {
            average = 0;
            // and here's where we control looping through the columns
            // (i.e., quiz scores) within each row
            for (int col = 0; col < scores[row].length; col++)
            {
                average = average + scores[row][col];
            }
            average = average / scores[row].length;
            System.out.println("average of row " + row + " is " + average);
        }
    }
}

```

11

Example: Per-Quiz Averages

```

scores
  0  1  2  3
0  95 82 13 96
1  51 68 63 57
2  73 71 84 78
3  50 50 50 50
4  99 70 32 12

Print average score for each quiz
  for each column of scores
    add up all scores
    divide by number of students
  approach: again, nested loop
  Switch of outer loop with inner loop, vs. previous

```

12

Example: Per-Quiz Averages

```

public class ArrayEx5
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        double[][] scores = {{95, 82, 13, 96},
                              {51, 68, 63, 57}, {73, 71, 84, 78}, {50, 50, 50, 50},
                              {99, 70, 32, 12}};
        double average;

        // here's where we control looping column by column (quiz by quiz)
        for (int col = 0; col < scores[0].length; col++)
        {
            average = 0;
            // and here's where we control looping through the rows
            // (i.e., students) within each column
            for (int row = 0; row < scores.length; row++)
            {
                average = average + scores[row][col];
            }
            average = average / scores.length;
            System.out.println("average of column " + col + " is " + average);
        }
    }
}

```

13

Sorting

- Computers are essential for keeping track and finding large quantities of data
- Finding data when necessary is much easier when data is sorted in some way
 - computer people think a lot about how to sort things:
 - finding medical records
 - banking information
 - income tax returns
 - driver's license information...
 - even names in a phone book...
 - all depend on the information being sorted

14

Selection sort

```

0  16
1  3
2  19
3  8
4  12

Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called selection sort

```

15

Selection sort

```

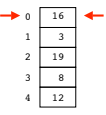
-> 0  16
1  3
2  19
3  8
4  12

Let's say want to sort array values in increasing order
  one way to approach problem is to use algorithm called selection sort
  Start by setting pointer to first element in array
    this is where smallest value in array will be placed

```

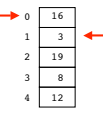
16

Selection sort

- 
- Let's say we want to sort array values in increasing order
 - one way to approach this problem is to use an algorithm called **selection sort**
 - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
 - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
 - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
 - find minimum value
- The smallest value so far is 16
Its index is 0

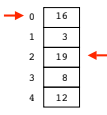
17

Selection sort

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- Let's say we want to sort array values in increasing order
 - one way to approach this problem is to use an algorithm called **selection sort**
 - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
 - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
 - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
 - find minimum value
- The smallest value so far is 3
Its index is 1

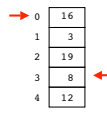
18

Selection sort

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- Let's say we want to sort array values in increasing order
 - one way to approach this problem is to use an algorithm called **selection sort**
 - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
 - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
 - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
 - find minimum value
- The smallest value so far is 3
Its index is 1

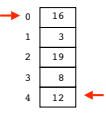
19

Selection sort

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- The smallest value so far is 3
Its index is 1

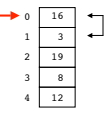
20

Selection sort

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 - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
 - this is where smallest value in array will be placed
 - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
 - find minimum value
- The smallest value so far is 3
Its index is 1

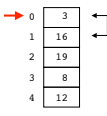
21

Selection sort

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 - one way to approach this problem is to use an algorithm called **selection sort**
 - Start by setting pointer to first element in array
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 - Then look at every value in this unsorted array
 - find minimum value
 - Once we've found the minimum value
 - swap that value with the one we selected at beginning
- The smallest value so far is 3
Its index is 1

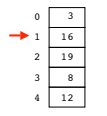
22

Selection sort

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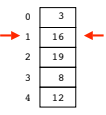
23

Selection sort

- 
- At this point we know
 - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value

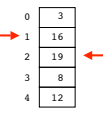
24

Selection sort

- 
- At this point we know
 - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
- The smallest value so far is 16
Its index is 1

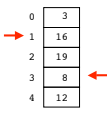
25

Selection sort

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 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
- The smallest value so far is 16
Its index is 1

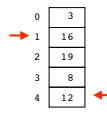
26

Selection sort

- 
- At this point we know
 - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
- The smallest value so far is 8
Its index is 3

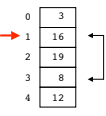
27

Selection sort

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 - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
- The smallest value so far is 8
Its index is 3

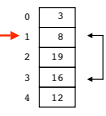
28

Selection sort

- 
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 - smallest number in array is in first element (index 0)
 - first element is sorted
 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
 - Now swap minimum value with selected array value
 - in this case, second element
- The smallest value so far is 8
Its index is 3

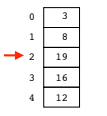
29

Selection sort

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 - rest of array remains unsorted
 - Now select second element of array to be location which will hold next smallest value
 - In other words, do everything again to unsorted part of array
 - in this case, all but first element
 - Now swap minimum value with selected array value
 - in this case, second element
- The smallest value so far is 8
Its index is 3

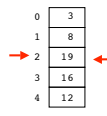
30

Selection sort

- 
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
 - Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- The smallest value so far is 8
Its index is 3

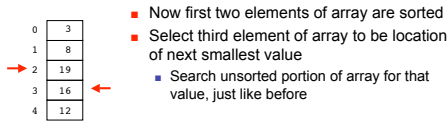
31

Selection sort

- 
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
 - Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- The smallest value so far is 19
Its index is 2

32

Selection sort



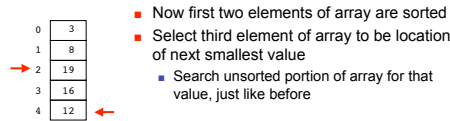
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

33

Selection sort



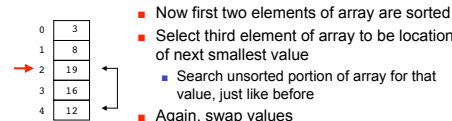
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before

The smallest value so far is 12

Its index is 4

34

Selection sort



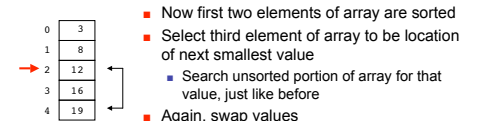
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values

The smallest value so far is 12

Its index is 4

35

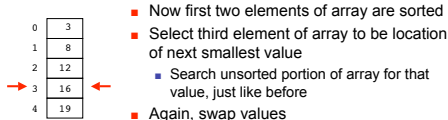
Selection sort



- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values

36

Selection sort



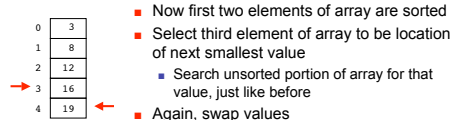
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values
 - then do whole thing again

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

37

Selection sort



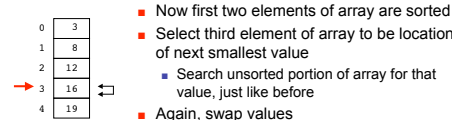
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
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- Again, swap values
 - then do whole thing again

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

38

Selection sort



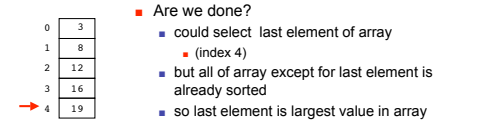
- Now first two elements of array are sorted
- Select third element of array to be location of next smallest value
 - Search unsorted portion of array for that value, just like before
- Again, swap values
 - then do whole thing again
- Swap again
 - not actually necessary in this case
 - but we follow algorithm

The smallest value so far is 16

Its index is 3

39

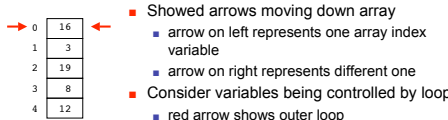
Selection sort



- Are we done?
 - could select last element of array (index 4)
 - but all of array except for last element is already sorted
 - so last element is largest value in array and that's the right place
- Yes, array is sorted, and we're done
 - no need to select last element

40

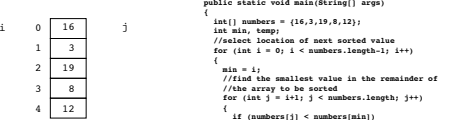
Selection sort



- Shown arrows moving down array
 - arrow on left represents one array index variable
 - arrow on right represents different one
- Consider variables being controlled by loop
 - red arrow shows outer loop
 - green arrow shows inner loop inside outer loop
- Nested loop structure again

41

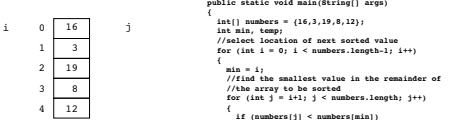
Selection sort



```
// selection sort
public class SortTest1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] numbers = {16,3,19,8,12};
        int min, temp;
        //select location of next sorted value
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length-1; i++)
        {
            min = i;
            //find the smallest value in the remainder of
            //the array to be sorted
            for (int j = i+1; j < numbers.length; j++)
            {
                if (numbers[j] < numbers[min])
                {
                    min = j;
                }
            }
            //swap two values in the array
            temp = numbers[i];
            numbers[i] = numbers[min];
            numbers[min] = temp;
        }
        System.out.println("Printing sorted result");
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

42

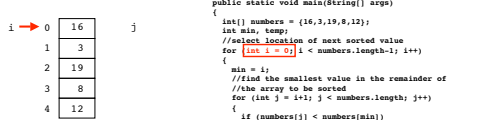
Selection sort



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        }
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43

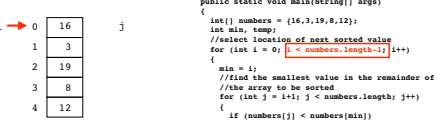
Selection sort



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        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

44

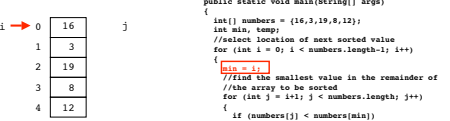
Selection sort



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            for (int j = i+1; j < numbers.length; j++)
            {
                if (numbers[j] < numbers[min])
                {
                    min = j;
                }
            }
            //swap two values in the array
            temp = numbers[i];
            numbers[i] = numbers[min];
            numbers[min] = temp;
        }
        System.out.println("Printing sorted result");
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

45

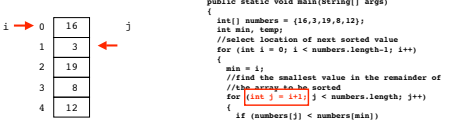
Selection sort



```
// selection sort
public class SortTest1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] numbers = {16,3,19,8,12};
        int min, temp;
        //select location of next sorted value
        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length-1; i++)
        {
            min = i;
            //find the smallest value in the remainder of
            //the array to be sorted
            for (int j = i+1; j < numbers.length; j++)
            {
                if (numbers[j] < numbers[min])
                {
                    min = j;
                }
            }
            //swap two values in the array
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            numbers[i] = numbers[min];
            numbers[min] = temp;
        }
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        {
            System.out.println(numbers[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

46

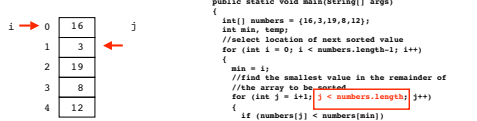
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}
```

47

Selection sort



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        }
    }
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```

48

