

ITEC 120

Lecture 15
Review / Functions

Review

- Arrays
 - Swapping
 - Capacity
 - Inserting
 - Marking
 - Copying data

Review / Functions

Objectives

- Review capabilities
- Implications of arrays / functions

Review / Functions

a3h4ad4	a4i4ae4	a5g4ae4
0	1	2

Review

- Create arrays


```
String[] values = new String[3];
```
- Assign values


```
values[0]="a3h4ad4";
```
- Print values


```
System.out.println(values[0]);
```
- Walk


```
for (int i=0; i<values.length; i++)
```

Review / Functions

Review

a3h4ad4	a4i4ae4	a5g4ae4
0	1	2

↓

0	1	2

- Copying arrays


```
int[] array1 = new int[10];
//Code to store data in array1
int[] array2 = new int[10];
for (int i=0; i<array1.length; i++)
    array2[i] = array1[i];
```
- Inserting values
 - Add desired space to size of array


```
int[] array2 = new int[array.length+5];
```
 - Copy old values over

Review / Functions

Review

- Tombstoning / Marking



```
int[] array = new int[10];
int empty=0;
array[empty] = 5;
empty++;
array[empty]=6;
```

Free space

↓

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Unused space



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Review

- Swapping data

3	5	4	6	7	8	9	10		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

```
int[] array = new int[8];
//Code to fill the array
int temp = array[1];
array[1] = array[2];
array[2] = temp;
```

Review / Functions

Insert by swap

- Combines walking with tombstoning and swapping


```
for (int i=tombstone; i>toInsert; i--)
    array[i] = array[i-1];
array[toInsert] = 2;
tombstone++;
```

Insert 2 here

↓

1	3	4	6	7	8	9			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Review / Functions

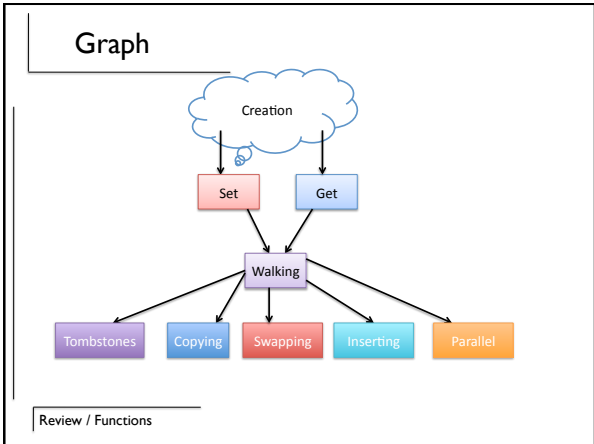
Parallel Arrays

- Storing multiple related values together
- One array can't do it but many arrays can

First name	Last name	Account Balance
John	Doe	300.00
Alpha	Bet	26.00
El	ite	1337.00

```
String[] firstName = new String[3];
String[] lastName = new String[3];
double[] account = new double[3];
firstName[0] = "John";
lastName[0] = "Doe";
account[0] = 300.0;
```

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Effects

- int => 4 bytes of memory
- 1 meg of memory = 262,144 ints
- Game that use arrays 30 times a second
 - 1800 megs a minute of ram usage
- Solution reuse!

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Functions

- Functions modify the data from the parent, but can't modify the parent's pointer to the array

```
public void func1()
{
    int[] array = new int[3];
    sendArray(array);
}
public void sendArray(int[] array)
{
    array[0] = 33;
    array = new int[2];
}
```

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Example

- Pass array to function
- Modify in function
- Check results

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Pass by reference

- Complex data is pass by reference
 - You get the real data
- Simple data is pass by value
 - You get a copy

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Comments

- Explain how your program works
- Scenario
 - Write code and don't look at it for 3 years

```
//Ignore until end of line
/*
   Ignore until till you get => */
```

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Javadoc

- Use the right format, get a webpage

```
/**
 * A description of the example function.
 * The first sentence is used in the method table,
 * The others are added to the detail section.
 * @param one An integer sent to the example function
 * @param two The weight of the apple
 * @return The value
 */
public int myExample(int one, double apple)
{
    //Inline commenting here
}
```

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Detail

- javadoc (not javac or java)
- index.html
- Structure matters
- @param
 - One for each parameter (or 0 if none)
- @return
 - Only if the function returns a value

Review / Functions

Rules

- Homework assignments for rest of semester need to be commented
 - Every class and function must have a javadoc header (purpose, parameters, and return value)
 - All variables must be commented (purpose)
 - Each block of code must be commented (purpose, simple algorithm summary)
 - Each program should have a short description about what it does

Review / Functions

Summary

- Review
 - Creation, set/get, walk, many others
 - Functions / implications of using arrays

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