CS100J 13 March 2008 Arrays. Reading: Secs 8.1, 8.2, 8.3

Listen to the following lectures on loops on your Plive CD. They are only 2-3 minutes long, and each has an insightful message. 1. The 3 lectures on Lesson page 7-6 —read the whole page.

2. The 4 lectures in Lesson page 7-5.

Computational simplicity

If you are writing too much code -it gets longer and longer, with no end in sight: stop and look for a better way.

If your code is getting convoluted and you have trouble understanding it: stop and look for a better way.

- Learn to keep things simple, to solve problems in simple ways. This sometimes requires a different way of thinking.
- We are trying to teach not just Java but how to think about problem solving.

A key point is to break a problem up into several pieces and do each piece in isolation, without thinking about the rest of them. Our methodology for developing a loop does just that.







Difference between Vector and array		
Declaration: int[] a;		Vector v;
Creation:	Elements of a: int values	Elements of v: any Objects
	a= new int [n];	v= new Vector();
	Array always has n element	ts Number of elements can change
Reference	e: a[e]	v.get(e)
Change element: a[e]= e1;		v.set(e, e1);
Array loc: successive Access tal which one Elements primitive	ations a[0], a[1], in e locations in memory. kes same time no matter e you reference. all the same type (a type or class type)	Can't tell how Vectors are stored in memory. Referencing and changing elements done through method calls Elements of any Object type (but not a primitive type). Casting may be necessary when an element is retrieved.











