

Arrays

EXTRA MATERIAL



covering

- ** why do we need arrays
- ** declaring, using and initialising arrays
- ** copying and printing arrays
- ** using methods with arrays
- ** Javadocs (**recap**)



Chapter 3 (section 3.10) – “Core Java” book

Chapter 3 – “Head First Java” book

Chapter 6 – “Introduction to Java Programming” book

Chapter 2 – “Java in a Nutshell” book



These slides are left as **practice and self-study**.

Another Rabbit test example (1/3)


```
public class RabbitTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Rabbit[] racers = new Rabbit[2];
        racers[0] = new Rabbit();
        racers[0].setName("Bugs");
        racers[0].setFurType("Fluffy");
        racers[0].setSpeed(150);

        racers[1] = new Rabbit();
        racers[1].setName("Bunny");
        racers[1].setFurType("Long-haired");
        racers[1].setSpeed(145);

        racers[2] = new Rabbit();
        racers[2].setName("Bob");
        racers[2].setFurType("Shaggy");
        racers[2].setSpeed(120);

        for (int i = 0; i < racers.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(racers[i].getName() + " is a " +
                racers[i].getFurType() + " Rabbit that runs at " +
                racers[i].getSpeed() + " km/hr.");
        }
    }
}
```

Running the code throws this
exception to the command line:
`ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException*`



```
* Exception in thread "main"
  java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2
    at rabbits.RabbitTest.main(RabbitTest.java:24)
```

Another Rabbit test example (2/3)

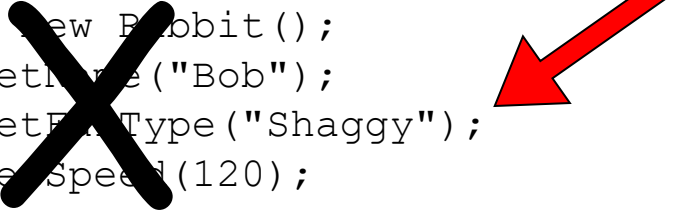
```
public class RabbitTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Rabbit[] racers = new Rabbit[2];
        racers[0] = new Rabbit();
        racers[0].setName("Bugs");
        racers[0].setFurType("Fluffy");
        racers[0].setSpeed(150);

        racers[1] = new Rabbit();
        racers[1].setName("Bunny");
        racers[1].setFurType("Long-haired");
        racers[1].setSpeed(145);

        racers[2] = new Rabbit();
        racers[2].setName("Bob");
        racers[2].setFurType("Shaggy");
        racers[2].setSpeed(120);

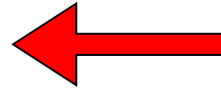
        for (int i = 0; i < racers.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(racers[i].getName() + " is a " +
                racers[i].getFurType() + " Rabbit that runs at " +
                racers[i].getSpeed() + " km/hr.");
        }
    }
}
```

No array location
for this **Rabbit**!



Another Rabbit test example (3/3)

```
public class RabbitTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Rabbit[] racers = new Rabbit[3];  
        racers[0] = new Rabbit();  
        racers[0].setName("Bugs");  
        racers[0].setFurType("Fluffy");  
        racers[0].setSpeed(150);  
  
        racers[1] = new Rabbit();  
        racers[1].setName("Bunny");  
        racers[1].setFurType("Long-haired");  
        racers[1].setSpeed(145);  
  
        racers[2] = new Rabbit();  
        racers[2].setName("Bob");  
        racers[2].setFurType("Shaggy");  
        racers[2].setSpeed(120);  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < racers.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println(racers[i].getName() + " is a "  
                + racers[i].getFurType() + " Rabbit that runs at "  
                + racers[i].getSpeed() + " km/hr.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Correct now!



Output?