Array of Thing objects

Arrays

- Arrays are static
 - Cannot grow or shrink
- Can contain primitive variables
 - int[])numbers = new int[5],
 - Array with 5 integers;

My CLASS()

- or references to objects
 - MyClass[] container = new MyClass[]]
 - Array with 5 references to MyClass objects
 - Do not place objects in array, but references that can point to objects
- Index of first element is 0
- Index of last element is length 1
 - An array has an instance variable length

Arrays and loops

Counter controlled for:

```
• for (int i = 0; i < myArray.length; i++)
System.out.println(myArray[i]);
```

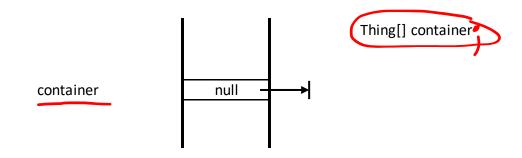
- Also enhanced for:
 - Syntax of enhanced for:
 - for (parameter : arrayName) statement
 - parameter has type and identifier
 - • for (int)num: myArray) System.out.println(num);
 - Can only get values of array elements, cannot modify them!
 - for (int pum myArray) num * num * 2;

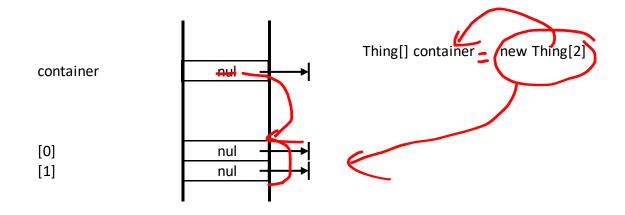
Arrays of objects

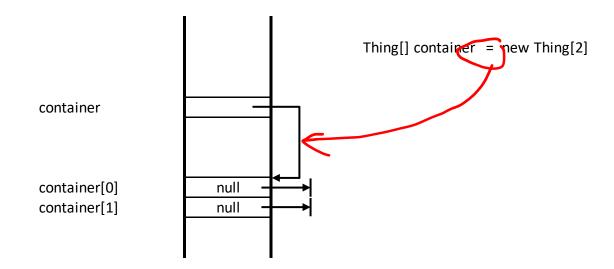
- Creating an array: // / Creating an array:

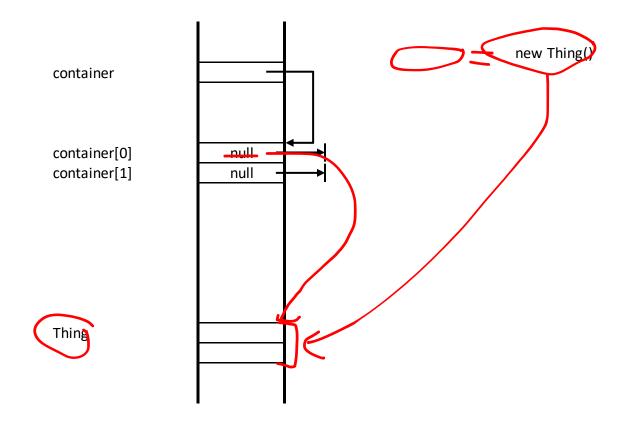
 - Thing[] container
 Reference variable

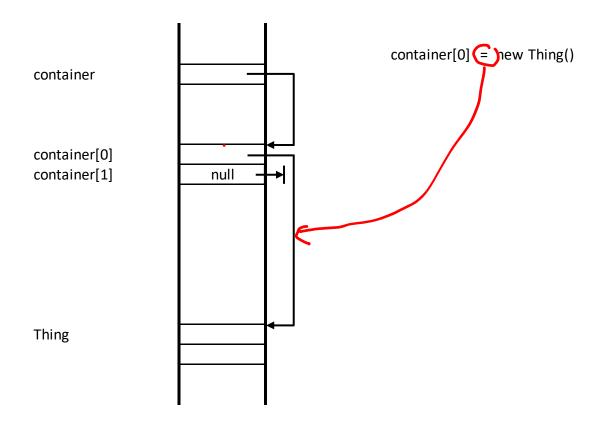
- new Thing[n]
 - Array of n references
- Thing[] container = new Thing[n];
 - Assign address of array to the reference container
- Placing object into array:
 - new Thing()
 - Create new object (can also use existing object)
 - container[i] = new Thing();
 - Assign address of new Thing object to i'th element of container

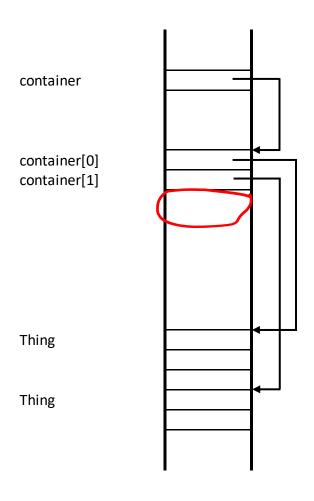








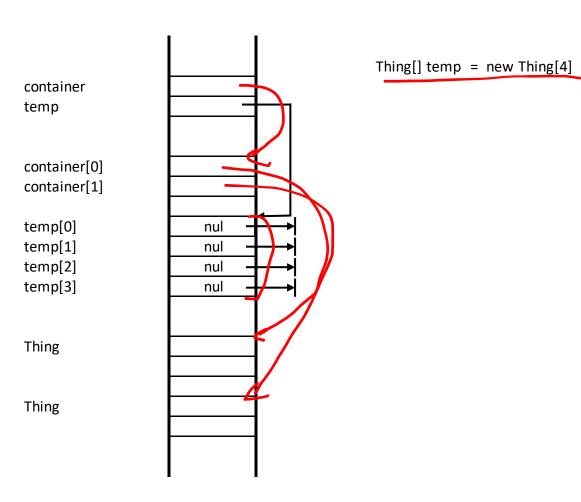


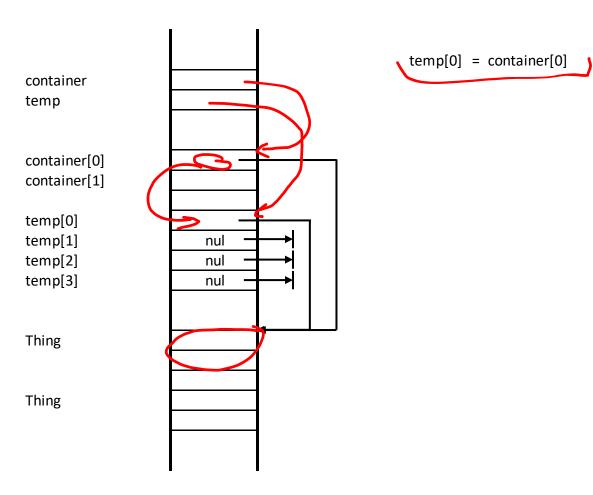


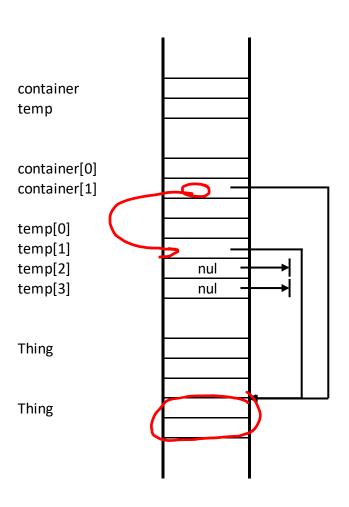
container[1] = new Thing()

Growing (and shrinking) arrays

- Create temporary larger (or smaller) array
- Assign values of original array to temporary array
- Assign temporary array's reference (address) to original array's reference
- Both original and temporary arrays' references point to new array
- Nothing points to original array
 - Original array is "orphaned"
 - Garbage collector will make that memory available for use







For(i=0=-temp[i] = container[i]

