# Selection and Repetition Demonstration

Week 5, part 1

class and object
method
control structure
statement

Making Decisions:

Boolean expressions
Two-way branching with if and if-else
Multi-way branching with switch
Enumerated data types



**08 Making Decisions** 









## Tasks starting this week

### **5.1PP Tracing Code with Arrays**



Trace code involving loops and arrays

### **5.2PP Collection of Strings**



 Using the notes and provided code, complete a program that processes a collection of words

### 5.3PP Spot the Mistakes



Apply debugging skills to small pieces of code

### 5.4DN ASCII Paint



 Work with a 2D array of characters representing a text-based 'image'. Implement paint program functionality 'zoom' and 'fill'



## Number guessing game with do-while

**Task:** user must guess a randomly generated number (cannot opt-out)





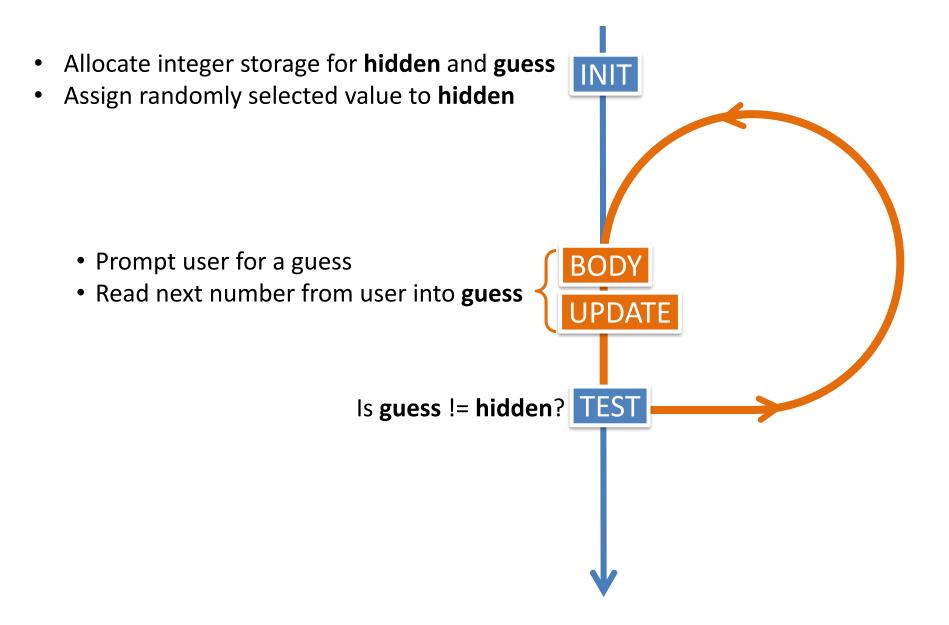
Program has generated a 'hidden' number



User has found the correct number



### Guessing numbers with do-while





### Improved Number Guessing Game

Task: An improved guessing game, where



user may play zero or more times

in each round of the game the program randomly selects a secret number between 1 and 50

user is prompted to guess the number and for each incorrect guess, given feedback of 'too high' or 'too low'

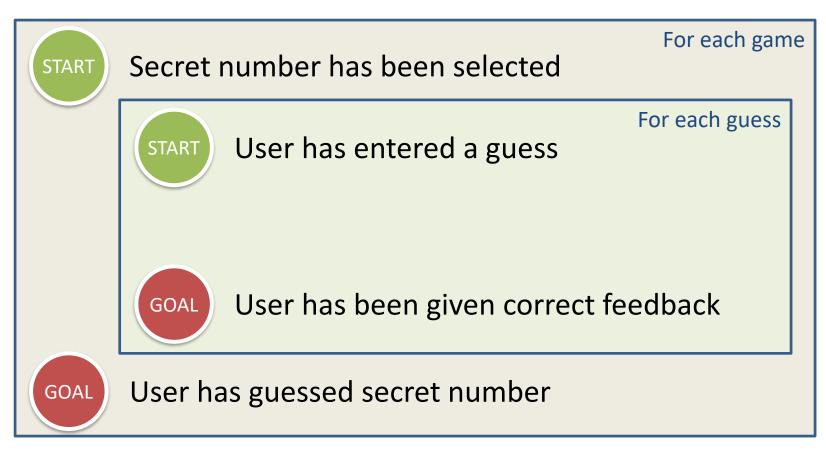
on a correct guess the user is congratulated and asked if he/she wants to play again



## The problems to solve



User wants to play





User no longer wants to play



Revealed during lecture (and in post-lecture slides)

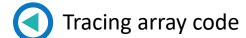


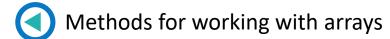
# Introduction to working with arrays

Week 5, part 2

class and object
method
control structure
statement







Multidimensional arrays (advanced)

10 Managing Collections with Arrays

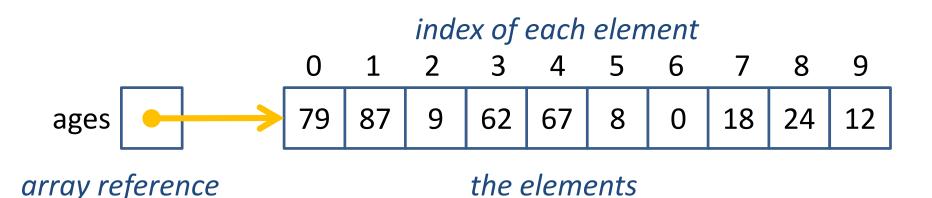




### Quick introduction to arrays

An array is an ordered (and indexed) list of values of the same type (primitive or object)

Example: a list of 10 integer ages



## Quick introduction to arrays

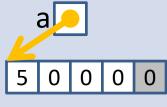
# Declare an array reference

- syntax: type[] identifier;
- example: int[] a;

a null

# Access a specific element

- syntax: identifier[index];
- examples:
  - a[0] = 5;
  - int x = a[4];



### Allocate space

- syntax: identifier = new type[size];
- example: a = new int[5];



#### And...

- array.length is length of array, as in a.length
- Array contents can be modified by methods

# The need for arrays

Task: Calculate the average age of a group of people

```
Possible (partial) solution:
int age1, age2, age3, age4;
int sum;
double average;
//Would read ages from user
// (~8 lines of code)
//Would add those together,
// storing total in sum
average = (double) sum / 4;
```



# Improving the (average) Ages application

0. Our starting point

0.5 Replace many agen variables with a single array

- 1. Make use of array indexing by writing repeating code
  - to read each age from the user; and
  - to calculate the sum
- 2. Make number of entries more flexible



### Portfolio tasks, next 3 weeks

**5.1PP Tracing Code with Arrays** 

**5.2PP Collection of Strings** 

5.3PP Spot the Mistakes

5.4DN ASCII Paint (2D arrays)

6.1PP Objects as Records

6.2CR Objects with More Abilities

**6.3DN Sorting Algorithms** 

7.1PP Arrays of Objects

7.2PP Structure Charts

5.2: Similar to the Ages example, but with a menu to select options and functions in their own methods

6.1, 6.2: Defining your own data types with multiple properties

7.1: A menu-driven application for managing collections of your custom data type

- - Custom Program

7.3CR Design



7.4DN Implementation



7.5HD Improved