```
1 class ArrayExamples {
 2
     public static void main(String[] args) {
 3
       int[] nums = {42, 56, 77};
 4
       int numsAt1 = nums[1];
 5
       nums[1] = 100;
       int numsAt1After = nums[1];
 6
       System.out.println(numsAt1 + "\t" + numsAt1After);
 7
 8
 9
       int[] maybeCopy = nums;
10
       maybeCopy[2] = 999;
11
       System.out.println("Did nums[2] change?" + nums[2]);
12
       System.out.println(nums);
13
       System.out.println(maybeCopy);
14
     }
15 }
                                                     ArrayExamples.java
```

at terminal

\$ javac ArrayExamples.java
\$ java ArrayExamples

## Model 1

type	name	value
int	numsAt1	56
int	numsAt1After	100
int[]		
int[]		

# Model 2

type	name	value
int[]	nums	
int[]	maybeCopy	

reference	value

# <array>[<index>] = <value>

Array update or Array assignment: Updates the array on the heap **referenced by** the <array> expression to have the given <value> at <index>.

Creates an array and stores it in the variable <name>.

All elements e1, e2, must have the given type.

#### <array>[<index>]

Array lookup:

Arrays can be indexed as in Python. <index> should evaluate to an int, and <array> to an array value. Indices start at 0.

int[]	CSE8ALib.readSound(String path)  Takes a path to a file expected to be in .wav format and produces an int array representing the sound recorded in that file.
boolean	CSE8ALib.play(int[] sound)  Takes an int array representing a sound and plays it (using the computer's speakers / headphones), returns true if the operation was performed successfully and false otherwise.
boolean	CSE8ALib.explore(int[] sound)  Takes an int array representing a sound and opens a window that displays the sound waveform along with sampled values, returns true if the operation was performed successfully and false otherwise.

```
1 public class Sounds {
 2
 3
       public static void main(String[] args){
 4
         int[] sound = CSE8ALib.readSound("sounds/UpbeatFunk.wav");
 5
         CSE8ALib.play(sound);
         for(int i = 0; i < 1000; i += 1) {
 7
           System.out.print(sound[i] + " ");
 9
10
       }
11
                                                             Sounds.java
12 }
```

## reduceVolume ( )

Takes an array of integers representing a sound and returns a new array of integers representing the same sound, just quieter by a factor of 10.

```
int[] reduceVolume (int[] sound) {
  int size =
  int[] soundQuiet = new int[size];
  for(int i = 0; i < size; i += 1) {
    soundQuiet[i] =
  }
  return soundQuiet;
}</pre>
```