

Lab Workbook 6

Software Development HDSWD

Arrays

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For these problems you will be building up a single class with useful methods that can be performed on arrays. The name of this class is `ArrayUtilities`. Create a class called `ArrayUtilities` and a main class to test it out. The `ArrayUtilities` class has no data members or constructors, we're only interested in the methods it can perform. Create an object of the `ArrayUtilities` class to run the methods in the main class. You can use the following array as a starting point. Try change the numbers to see different outputs from the methods.

```
int[] numbers = {1,4,13,43,25,6,44,9,7,26,76,45,12,9,5,3,2,5,12};
```

You can create an object of the `ArrayUtilities` class like any other class:

```
ArrayUtilities utility = new ArrayUtilities();
```

Then you can run any methods available to the object and if it is returning something store it in an appropriate variable. Remember when passing an array to a method don't forget the square brackets `[]`

```
int sum = utility.sumArray(numbers[]);
```

Problem 1:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `sumArray` which accepts an array of integers and returns the sum of the integers in the array. Pass the numbers array into the method in the main class. Use a variable to store what is returned and print it out.

Problem 2:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `averageArray` which accepts an array of integers and returns the average of the integers in the array. Pass the numbers array into the method in the main class. Use a variable to store what is returned and print it out.

Problem 3:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `maxArray` which accepts an array of integers and returns the maximum value found in the array. Pass the numbers array into the method in the main class. Use a variable to store what is returned and print it out.

Problem 4:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `minArray` which accepts an array of integers and returns the minimum value found in the array. Pass the numbers array into the method in the main class. Use a variable to store what is returned and print it out.

Problem 5:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `printArray` which accepts an array of integers and prints out all its values on one line separated by spaces.

Problem 6:

Create a method in the `ArrayUtilities` class called `copyArrays` which accepts two integer arrays. The method will copy all of the elements from the first array and put them in the same order in the second array. Create a second integer array in the main class and pass it along with the numbers array into the method. Use the `printArray` method with both arrays before and after executing the `copyArrays` method.

Problem 7:

Update problems 1 – 4 to accept arrays of type `double` and return `doubles`. Remember you can have two methods of the same name as long as their parameter list is different, i.e. different datatypes.

Problem 8:

Update problem 5 to accept 2D arrays. Remember you can have two methods of the same name as long as their parameter list is different, i.e. different array dimensions.