

Problem Set 2, Part I

Problem 1: Variable scope

- 1) a, b
- 2) a, b, i
- 3) a, b, i, c, j
- 4) a, b
- 5) x
- 6) x, y

Problem 2: String objects and their methods

2-1

- a) `str2.substring(0, 5) + str1.substring(5)`
- b) `str2.charAt(1) + str2.substring(8)`
- c) `str1.substring(0, 5).toLowerCase() + str2.substring(5).toUpperCase()`
- d) `str1.charAt(4)`
- e) `str2.substring(2, 3) + str2.substring(11)`
- f) `str1.indexOf(str1.charAt(13))`
- g) `str1.replace(str1.charAt(2), str2.charAt(2))`

Problem 3: Understanding code that uses an array

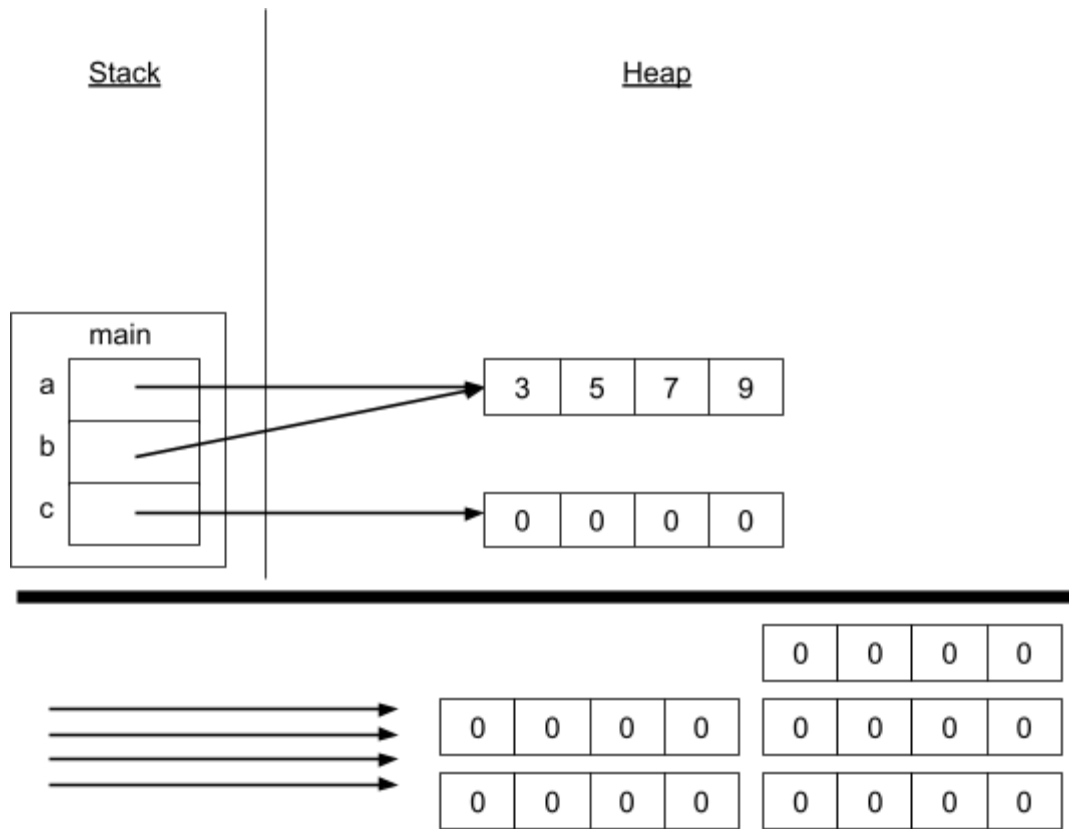
3-1)

i	val1	val2	arr
-	-	-	{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13}
0	3	5	{8, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13}
1	5	7	{8, 12, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13}
2	7	9	{8, 12, 16, 7, 9, 11, 13}
3	9	11	{8, 12, 16, 20, 9, 11, 13}
4	11	13	{8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 11, 13}
			{8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 11, 13}

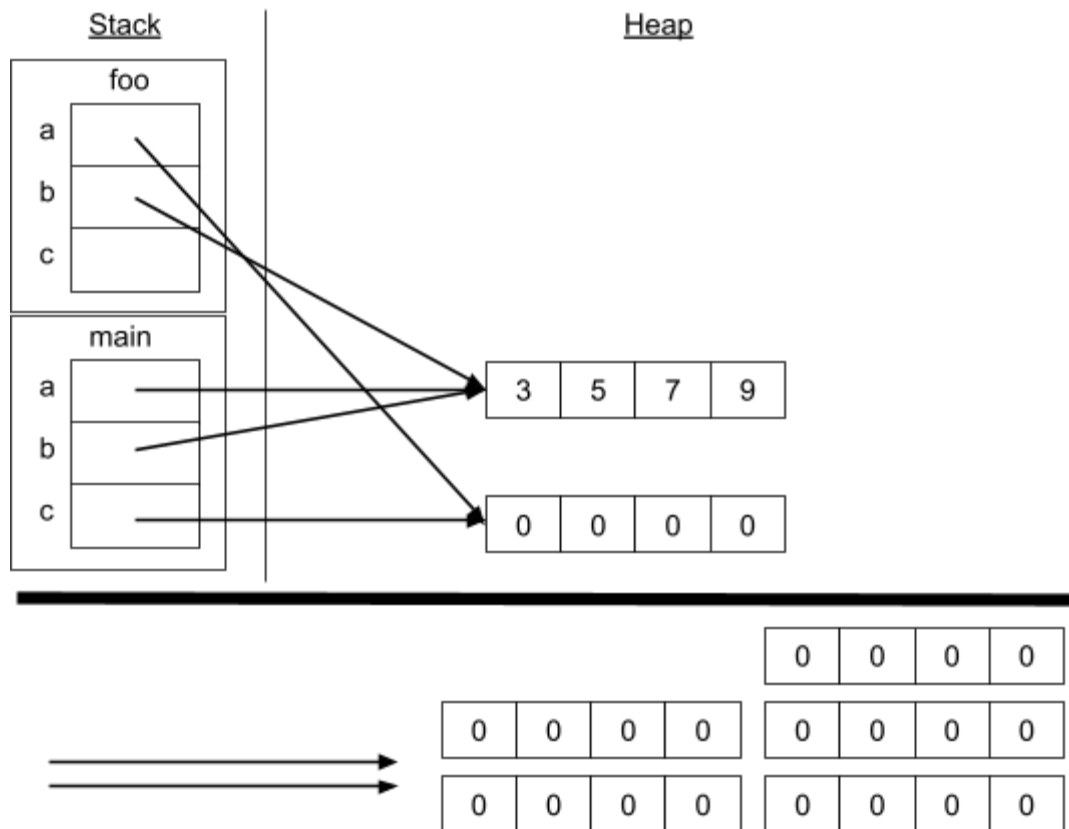
3-2) You would see the changes made to the original array from the function. This is because when you pass an array into a function it only passes a reference to that original array because an array is an object. Therefore, indexing into that reference of an array will alter the original array outside of the function.

Problem 4: Memory management and arrays

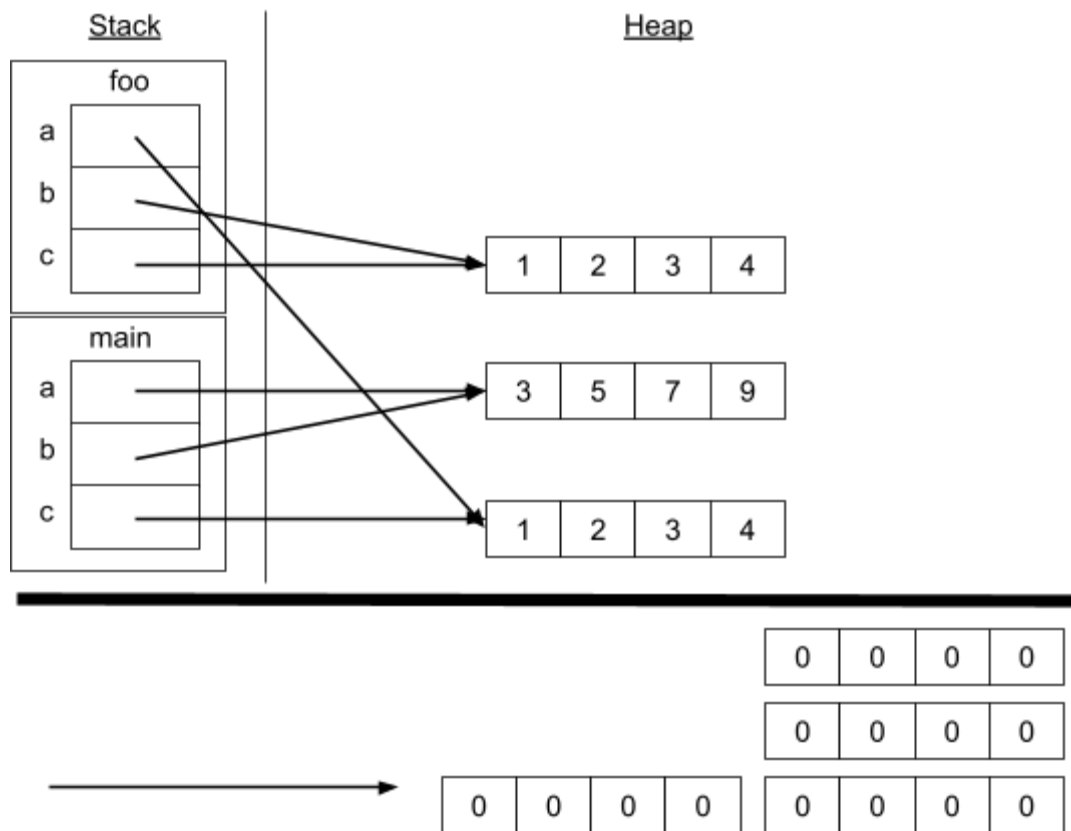
4-1)



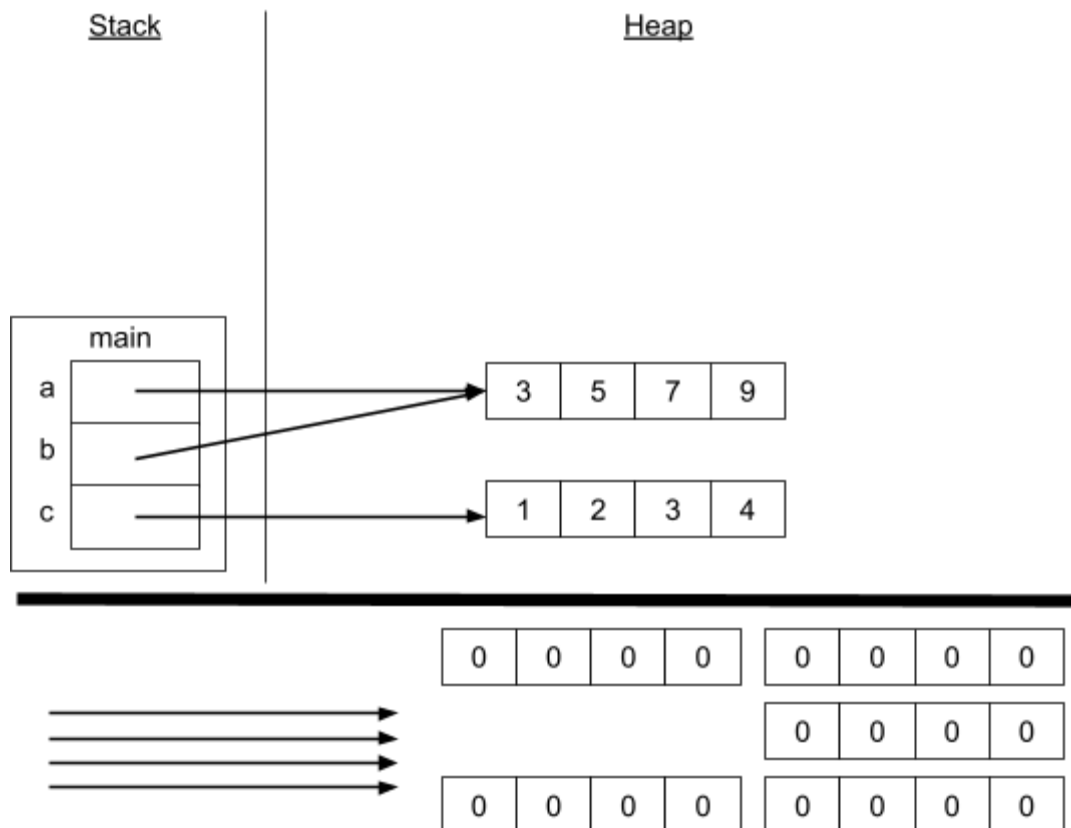
4-2)



4-3)



4-4)



Problem 5: Two-dimensional arrays

5-1)

```
twoD[1][2] = 14;
```

5-2)

```
for (int i = 0; i < twoD.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(twoD[i][0]);  
}
```

5-3)

```
for (int i = twoD.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
    System.out.println(twoD[i][(twoD.length - 1) - i]);  
}
```