(Pages in PDF are 362 pages ahead)

Review Questions and Exercises #1 to 24 (p. 531 - 533)

1. 2
2. 1
3. 2
4. 4
5. 3
6. 3
7. 4
8. 1
9. 4
10. 1
11. 3
12. 3
13. 1
14. 1
15. False
16. False
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. True

Find the Error #1 to 5 (p. 533)

1. Negative size declarator
2. Values must be surrounded by braces
3. Off by one error, it will go out of range of the array
4. Arrays do not have a length ***method***
5. Arrays do not have a toUpperCase() method

Algorithm Workbench #'s 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 (p. 534)

|  |
| --- |
| int[] names = new int[20];  for (int n : names)  System.out.println(n); |

|  |
| --- |
| int[] numberArray1 = new int[100];  int[] numberArray2 = new int[100];  for (int i = 0; i < numberArray1.length; ++i)  numberArray2[i] = numberArray1[i]; |

|  |
| --- |
| String[] names = { "Einstein", "Newton", "Copernicus", "Kepler" };  int totalLength = 0;  for (String n : names) {  System.out.println(n);  totalLength += n.length();  }  System.out.print("Total length of all strings: " + totalLength); |

|  |
| --- |
| int[][] grades = new int[30][10]; |

|  |
| --- |
| int[][] grades = new int[30][10];  int gradesAvg = 0;  for (int i = 0; i < grades.length; ++i) {  for (int j = 0; j < grades[i].length; ++j) {  gradesAvg += grades[i][j];  }  gradesAvg /= grades[i].length;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| int[][] numberArray = new int[9][11];  numberArray[0][0] = 145;  numberArray[8][10] = 18; |

Short Answer #1 to 8 (p. 535)

1. A size declarator declares the size of an array whereas a subscript is used to access the value at that location in an array.
2. 10, 0, 9
3. 2, 14, 8
4. By putting the values within brackets
5. Because they are both references to an array, the only thing that will be copied is the reference
6. It is okay
7. 9999
8. 8, 10, 80, sales[7][9]=1.0