

RECITATION 5

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FOR EACH LOOP

- Assume we have `int[] intArr` that contains integers from 1 to 10.
- To loop through it and print out the integers, we can use index
- ```
for (int i = 0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
 System.out.println(intArr[i]);
}
```



# FOR EACH LOOP

- There is another way to do that
- `for (int a: intArr) { System.out.println(a); }`
- Do the same thing with less code



# FOR EACH LOOP

- Look at the SuperForEach to see for each in action



# 2D ARRAY

- Don't let the name scare you.
- It is simply an array in which each element is organized into different arrays.
- Imagine a string array that contains the string arrays that represent all the families in your neighborhood. Each of those arrays contains the name of all member of that family.



# 2D ARRAY

- Look at the Family file in Resources



# 2D ARRAY

- 2D array can be used to represent matrix-like structures.
- It is NOT a matrix



# 2D ARRAY

- Exercise 1: Create a 2 x 2 matrix of integers. If the row is even, the number at that row and column will be the double the row.
- Exercise 2: Use the array you create above. Loop through it, if there is a number twice the value of the row, print "Superman is awesome."
- Exercise 3: Now create a 3 x 3 matrix of integers. Replace the top left corner of the matrix with the 2 x 2 array above.