Midterm Review:

2D Arrays:

* Int [][] numArray = {{2, 5}, {8, 8}}; // 2D array of primitive integers
* Int [][] array 2 = new int [2][3]; // How to initialize the array with fixed number of rows and columns, all initialized to 0
* Array[1][1] = 6; // Declares position row 1 column 1 to 6
* numArray[0][1] = 4; // Declares position row 0 column 1 to 4
* Arrays declared but not initialized are filled in with:
  + Int -> 0
  + Double -> 0.0
  + Boolean -> false
  + Char -> null character (ASCII 0)
  + Object -> [such as String] null

Null:

* String x = null; //Nothing, with no address
* x.length(); // Would give an error because of the null pointer exception
* If you want to check if a variable stores null, use “==” not .equals()

Short circuiting:

* String x = null
* If(x == null && x.length() == 0) // Uses short circuiting because it only runs the part on the left, therefore returns false and does not give the null pointer exception error
* Works only for “&&” condition

Static method:

* public static returnType name(parameterList){

For double equals (==) for primitives compares the actual value and for Objects, compares the addresses

Midterm Questions:

Covers lists, objects, 2D Arrays, strings