

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 AbadeaaaaAbadeaaaa 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 A b a d e a a a a a A b a d e a a a a 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 1 AbadeaaaaAbadeaaaa 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1 1 4 6 2 a a 3 2 5 1

Two-D arrays Matrices

A two-dimensional array is a one-dimensional array of one-dimensional arrays.



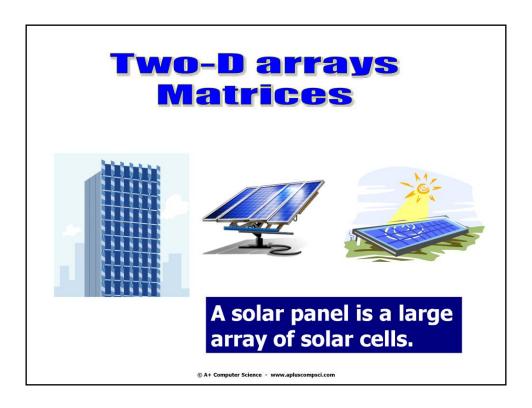
A spreadsheet is a matrix.

A matrix has rows and columns.



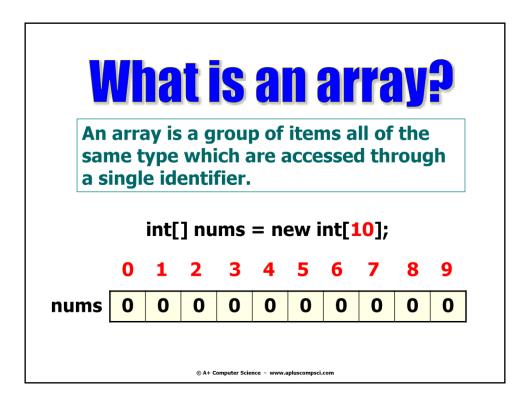
A matrix is an array of arrays.

Matrices have rows and columns.



A matrix is an array of arrays.

Matrices have rows and columns.



An array is a group of items all of the same type.

An array of int can only store ints.

An array of double can only store doubles.

An array of String can only store String references.



0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

A matrix is filled with 0 values when instantiated. The exact value in the matrix depends on the specified type.

Just like an array, a matrix is loaded with zero values when instantiated.

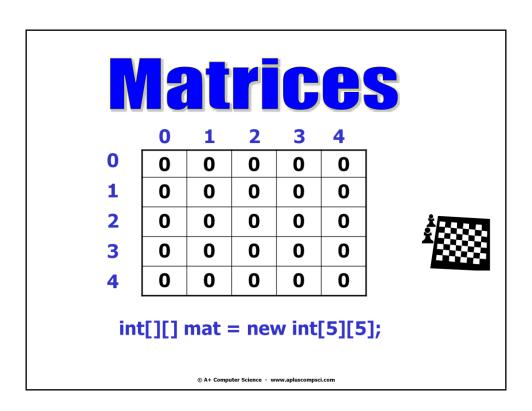


0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

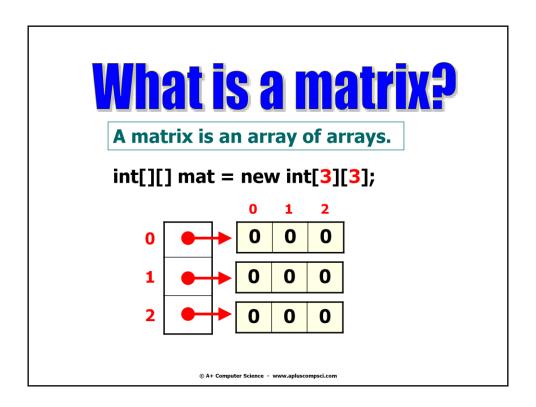
Each row is a one-dimensional array.

A single row in an matrix is an array.

mat[0] stores the location / address of a one-dimensional array. Each spot in matrix refers to a one-dimensional array.



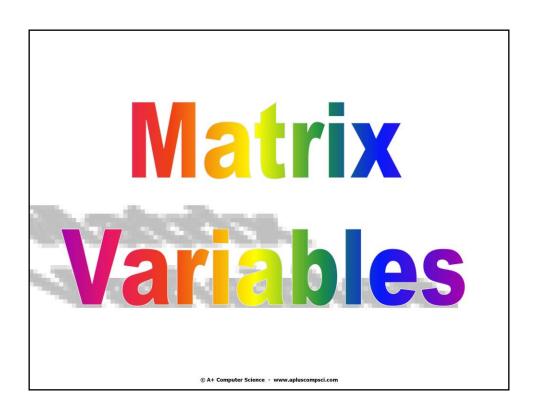
mat contains 5 rows of 5 ints. Each row is a onedimensional array(int[]).



Each spot in an matrix stores the location/address of an array.

mat[0] stores the location / address of a one-dimensional array.

open matrixone.java



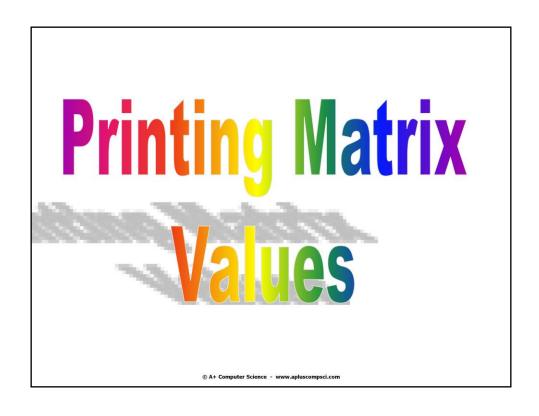
Matrix Variables

```
int[][] mat = {{6, 5,7,9,2},
               {5,3,4,6},
                {7,0,8}};
```

```
final int SIZE = 40;
int[][] intMat = new int[SIZE][SIZE];
     //intMat is filled with zeros - 0s
```

Matrix Variables

```
String[][] words = new String[4][4];
     //words is filled with 16 nulls
double[][] dMat = new double[3][3];
     //dMat is filled with 9 0.0s
int[][] mat = new int[5][5];
     //mat is filled with 25 0s
```



Printing Spots

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7,9,2,1,9},
               {5,3,4},
               {3,7,0,8,9}};
out.println(mat[2][1]);
```

out.println(mat[1][2]); out.println(mat[0][3]); out.println(mat[2][4]); **OUTPUT**

When printing out a spot in a matrix, the row and column must be provided.

```
out.println(mat[2][1]);
```

This line prints spot 1 of the array referred to by mat [2]. mat[2] stores the location/address of an array.

Printing Spots

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7,9,2,1,9},
               {5,3,4},
               {3,7,0,8,9}};
```

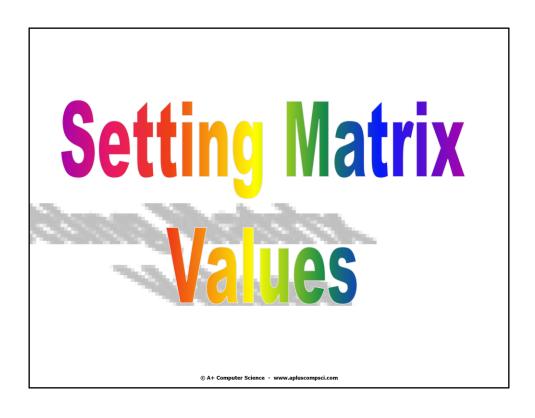
out.println(mat[7/4][0]); out.println(mat[1*2][2]); out.println(mat.length); out.println(mat[0].length); **OUTPUT** 5

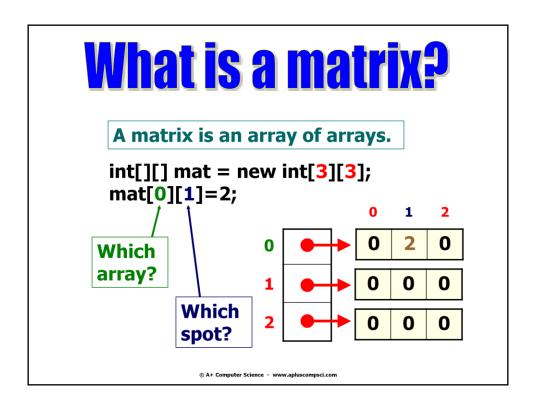
When printing out a spot in a matrix, the row and column must be provided.

```
out.println(mat[2][1]);
```

This line prints spot 1 of the array referred to by mat [2]. mat[2] stores the location/address of an array.

open matrixtwo.java



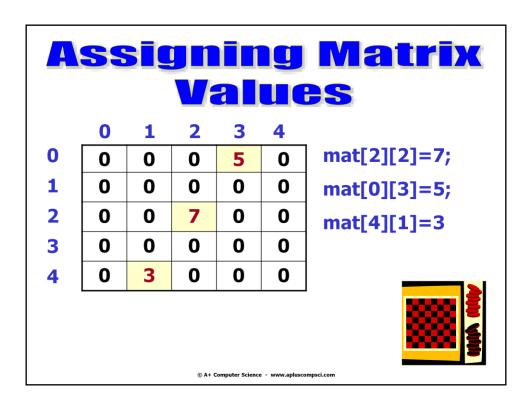


Each spot in an matrix stores the location/address of an array.

mat[0] stores the location / address of a one-dimensional array.

$$mat[0][1]=2;$$

This line sets mat [0] spot 1 to 2.



mat[2] stores the location / address of a one-dimensional array.

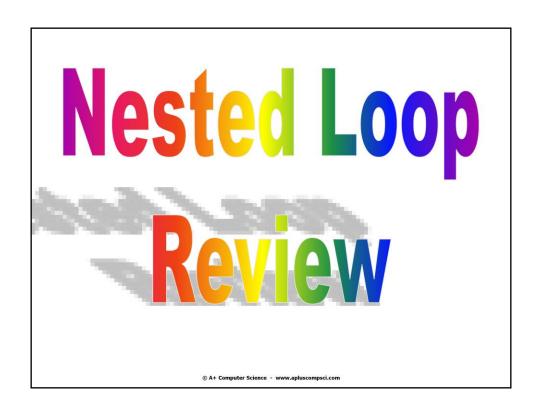
mat[2][2]=7;

This line sets mat [2] spot 2 to 7.

Assigning Matrix Values

```
for( int r = 0; r < mat.length; r++)
{
 for( int c = 0; c < mat[r].length; c++)
      mat[r][c] = r*c;
                           0
                                 0
                                       0
                           0
                                 1
                                       2
    if mat was 3x3
                           0
                                 2
                                      4
```

open matrixsetone.java matrixsettwo.java



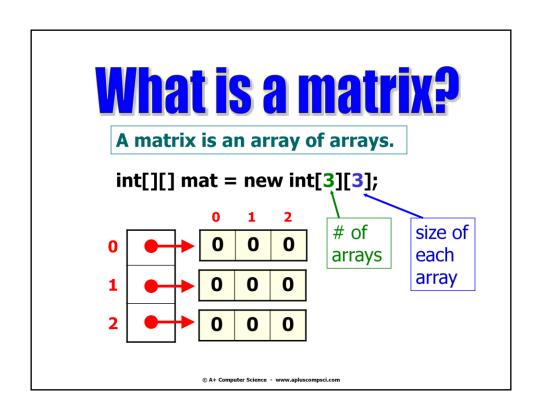
Nested Loop Review int outer=1; //start //stop //increment for(outer=1; outer<=2; outer++)</pre> { //start //stop //increment for(int inner=1; inner<=2; inner++)</pre> out.println(outer + " " + inner); out.println(); **OUTPUT** 11 12 21 2 2

Nested loops are very important when accessing all spots in a matrix.

The outer loop is used to access each array. The inner loop is used to move from column to column across each array.

open nestedfor.java

Processing Matrices With Loops



Printing an Array

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};
out.println(Arrays.toString(mat[0]));
out.println(Arrays.toString(mat[1]));
```

```
OUTPUT
[5, 7]
[5, 3, 4, 6]
```

Arrays.toString() can be used to print out each array in a matrix.

```
Printing an Array
int[] nums = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\};
for(int r=0; r<nums.length; r++)</pre>
{
                                OUTPUT
   out.println(nums[r]);
                                   1
length returns the # of
 elements/items/spots in the
                                   5
 array!!!
                                   6
                                   7
```

To print all spots in an array, some type of loop must be used that contains a variable that increases or decreases so that each spot in the array may be visited.

Printinge Matrix

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};
for(int r=0; r<mat.length; r++)</pre>
{
  for(int c=0; c<mat[1]].lleng#h;; c++)
     out.print(mat[4][c]);;
                               OUTPUT
   out.println();
                               5346
                               5346
                               089
```

When printing a matrix, the inner loop is used to move across the columns.

The outer loop is used to move from row to row.

Each row is an array.

Printing a Matrix $int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};$ for(int[] row : mat) for(int num:row) System.out.print(num + " ");

The for each loop works quite well as tool to print a matrix.

System.out.println();

OUTPUT

5346

089

57

open matrixoutone.java matrixouttwo.java

matrixoutthree.java matrixoutfour.java



Searching a Matrix

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};
int count = 0;
for( int r = 0; r < mat.length; r++)
{
 for( int c = 0; c < mat[r].length; c++)
   if( mat[r][c] == 5 )
                             OUTPUT
    count++;
                             5 count = 2
System.out.println("5 count = " + count);
```

Searching for values in an array or matrix is a common process often tested on the AP exam.

Searching a Matrix $int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};$ int count = 0;for(int[] row : mat) { for(int num : row) **OUTPUT** 5 count = 2if(num == 5) count++; System.out.println("5 count = " + count);

Searching for values in an array or matrix is a common process often tested on the AP exam.

open matrixsearch.java

Matrices As Instance Vars

Matrix Instance Vars

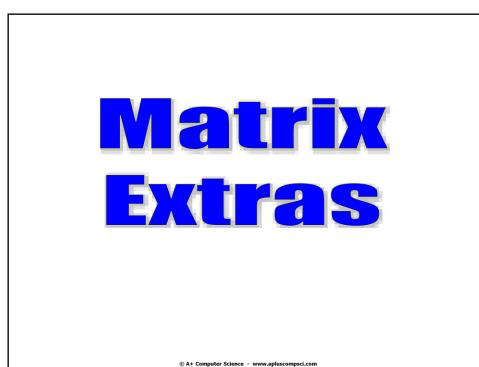
```
public class MatrixFun
 private int[][] mat; //instance variable
 public MatrixFun(int numRows, int numCols)
   mat=new int[numRows][numCols];
 //other methods not shown
```

When using an array/matrix as an instance variable, the type should only appear in front of the name once.

```
int[][] mat; //instance variable
This line is the only line that should contain int[][] in
front of the word mat.
```

The constructor instantiates mat, but does not redefine mat.

open matrixinstancevars.java



matrixinout.java

A complete matrix program.

matrixtotal.java

A matrix program that totals a matrix.

matrixfilereaderfor.java

A matrix program that reads a matrix from a file.

Helpful Hint

2D Matrices like RC.

Rows first - - Columns second





Start work on the labs