}

## class Coord { public int row, col; public Coord(int rowVal, int colVal) { this.row = rowVal; this.col = colVal; } class Car { public String color; public Coord location; public Car(String colorVal, Coord locVal) { this.color = colorVal; this.location = locVal; class Q1 { public static void g(Car c1, Car c2) { c2 = c1; c2.color = "blue"; public static String question () { Car redCar = new Car("red", new Coord(5, 6)); Car greenCar = new Car("green", new Coord(7, 8)); g(redCar, greenCar); return redCar.color + ", " + greenCar.color; public static void main String[] args System.out.println(question());

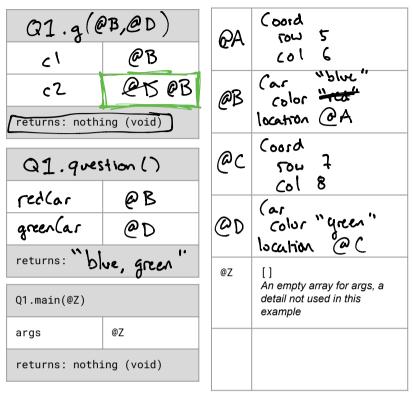
**Fields** are associated with classes and objects. In the code above, row, col, color, and location are all **fields**. Also called **instance variables**, but we will use "field" to avoid confusion with other kinds of variables.

## Stack

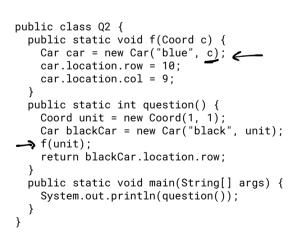
## Method calls and variables

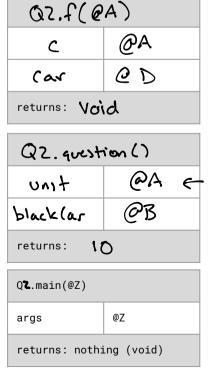
## Heap

Objects and their fields, arrays



Variables are associated with methods. In the code above, c1, c2, redCar, greenCar, rowVal, colVal, colorVal, and locVal are variables. Variables in the method signature (for example c1 and c2) are also called parameters.





@A	(oprd 1 10 col 1 9
Ø3	Car Color "black" locution @A
@D	Car color "blue" location @A
@Z	[] An empty array for args, a detail not used in this example

```
"apple" "orange" "pear"
interface StringList {
 // We will fill this in together
  void add (String s);
                                                             "banana"
  void insert (String s, int index);
   boolean contains (String s);
String get (int index);
}
                                                                       - (ount/size
                                                                        - Acray List X
class StringListIdea1 implements StringList {
 // How will it store the data?
                                                                         - dictionary?
 // How will it implement the methods?
```

}