

```
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

Q1.g(@B,@D)	
c1	@B
c2	@B
returns: nothing (void)	
Q1.question()	
redCar	@B
greenCar	@D
returns: "blue, green"	
Q1.main(@Z)	
args	@Z
returns: nothing (void)	

Heap

Objects and their fields, arrays

@A	Coord row 5 col 6
@B	Car color "blue" location @A
@C	Coord row 7 col 8
@D	Car color "green" location @C
@Z	[] An empty array for args, a detail not used in this example

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**.

```
public class Q2 {
    public static void f(Coord c) {
        Car car = new Car("blue", c);
        car.location.row = 10;
        car.location.col = 9;
    }
    public static int question() {
        Coord unit = new Coord(1, 1);
        Car blackCar = new Car("black", unit);
        f(unit);
        return blackCar.location.row;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(question());
    }
}
```

Q2.f(@A)	
c	@A
car	@D
returns: Void	
Q2.question()	
unit	@A
blackCar	@B
returns: 10	
Q2.main(@Z)	
args	@Z
returns: nothing (void)	

@A	Coord row 10 col 9
@B	Car color "black" location @A
@D	Car color "blue" location @A
@Z	[] An empty array for args, a detail not used in this example

```

interface StringList {
    // We will fill this in together
    void add(String s);
    void insert(String s, int index);
    void remove(int index);
    boolean contains(String s);
    String get(int index);
}

```

```

class StringListIdea1 implements StringList {
    // How will it store the data?

```

```

    // How will it implement the methods?

```

"apple" "orange" "pear"
 ↑
 "banana"

- Count/size
- ArrayList X
- String[]
- vector
- dictionary?

```

}

```