Two-Dimensional Arrays

EECS2030: Advanced
Object Oriented Programming
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2-D Arrays: Motivating Example (2.1)

Here is a solution based on what we've learnt so far:

- Fix the "positions" of cities in the table as constants:

```
final int CHICAGO = 0;
final int BOSTON = 1;
final int MIAMI = 4;
```

- Represent each (horizontal) row using a one-dimensional array:

```
int[] fromChicago = {0, 983, 787, 714, 1375, 967, 1087}
int[] fromBoston = {983, 0, 214, 1102, 1763, 1723, 1842}
int[] fromMiami = {1375, 1763, 1549, 661, 0, 1426, 1187}
```

- Given an itinerary {Boston, Chicago, Miami, Houston}, choose the corresponding arrays in the right order:

```
int[] dist = fromBoston[CHICAGO]
           + fromChicago[MIAMI]
           + fromMiami[HUSTON];
```

2-D Arrays: Motivating Example (1)

Consider a table of distances between seven cities:

	Chicago	Boston	New York	Atlanta	Miami	Dallas	Houston
Chicago	0	983	787	714	1375	967	1087
Boston	983	0	214	1102	1763	1723	1842
New York	787	214	0	888	1549	1548	1627
Atlanta	714	1102	888	0	661	781	810
Miami	1375	1763	1549	661	0	1426	1187
Dallas	967	1723	1548	781	1426	0	239
Houston	1087	1842	1627	810	1187	239	0

As part of the program for an airline reservation system, the *distance of a trip* with *multiple stop-overs* is to be calculated in order to accumulate the milage of frequent flyers.

e.g., A trip {Boston, Chicago, Miami, Houston} takes 983 (B-to-C) + 1375 (C-to-M) + 1187 (M-to-H) = 3545 miles

Question: How do you manipulate such information in Java?

2-D Arrays: Motivating Example (2.2)

What if cities of an itinerary are read from the user?

```
1  Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
2  System.out.println("How many cities?");
3  int howMany = input.nextInt(); input.nextLine();
4  String[] trip = new String[howMany];
5  /* Read cities in the trip from the user. */
6  for(int i = 0; i < howMany; i ++) {
7    System.out.println("Enter a city:");
8    trip[i] = input.nextLine();
9  }
10 /* Add up source-to-destination distances. */
11 int dist = 0;
12 for(int i = 0; i < howMany - 1; i ++) {
13   String src = trip[i];
14   String dst = trip[i + 1];
15   /* How to accumulate the distance between src and dst? */
16 }
```

2-D Arrays: Motivating Example (2.3)

Given a source and a destination, we need to *explicitly* select:

- The corresponding source row [e.g., `fromBoston`]
- The corresponding destination index [e.g., `CHICAGO`]

```
13  String src = trip[i];
14  String dst = trip[i + 1];
15  if(src.equals("Chicago")) {
16    if(dst.equals("Boston")) {dist += fromChicago[BOSTON];}
17    else if(dst.equals("New York")) {dist += fromChicago[NY];}
18    ...
19  }
20  else if(src.equals("Boston")) {
21    if(dst.equals("Chicago")) {dist += fromBoston[CHICAGO];}
22    else if(dst.equals("NEW YORK")) {dist += fromBoston[NY];}
23    ...
24  }
25  ...
```

- Drawback? $7 \times (7 - 1)$ possibilities to program!

2-D Arrays: Initialization (1)

A 2D array may be initialized either at the time of declaration, or after declaration.

```
int[][] array = {
  {1, 2, 3},
  {4, 5, 6},
  {7, 8, 9},
  {10, 11, 12}
};
```

Same as

```
int[][] array = new int[4][3];
array[0][0] = 1; array[0][1] = 2; array[0][2] = 3;
array[1][0] = 4; array[1][1] = 5; array[1][2] = 6;
array[2][0] = 7; array[2][1] = 8; array[2][2] = 9;
array[3][0] = 10; array[3][1] = 11; array[3][2] = 12;
```

2-D Arrays: Initialization (1)

A 2D array is really *an array of arrays*


```
matrix = new int[5][5];
```
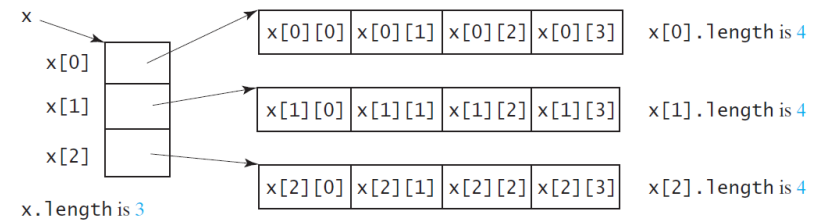
```
int[][] array = {
  {1, 2, 3},
  {4, 5, 6},
  {7, 8, 9},
  {10, 11, 12}
};
```

2-D Arrays: Lengths (1)

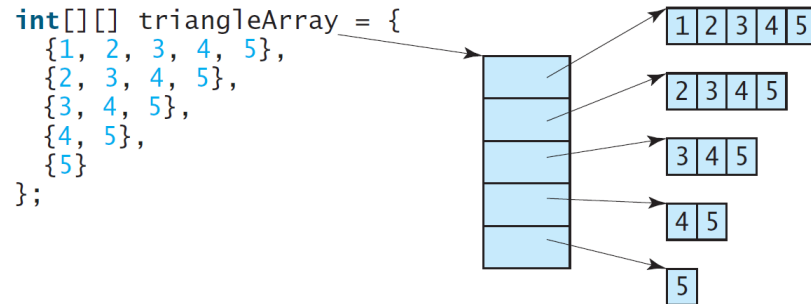For a 2D array , you may query about its *size*, or *sizes* of its component arrays.

x[0].length is 4
x[1].length is 4
x[2].length is 4
x.length is 3

For a **2D array**, its components may have different *sizes*.
e.g.,

```
int[][] triangleArray = {
  {1, 2, 3, 4, 5},
  {2, 3, 4, 5},
  {3, 4, 5},
  {4, 5},
  {5}
};
```

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| 3 | 4 | 5 |

| 4 | 5 |

| 5 |

```
double[][] distances = {
  {0, 983, 787, 714, 1375, 967, 1087},
  {983, 0, 214, 1102, 1763, 1723, 1842},
  {787, 214, 0, 888, 1549, 1548, 1627},
  {714, 1102, 888, 0, 661, 781, 810},
  {1375, 1763, 1549, 661, 0, 1426, 1187},
  {967, 1723, 1548, 781, 1426, 0, 239},
  {1087, 1842, 1627, 810, 1187, 239, 0},
};

final int CHICAGO = 0;
final int BOSTON = 1;
...
final int HOUSTON = 6;

int MiamiToBoston = distances[MIAMI][BOSTON];
int BostonToNewYork = distances[BOSTON][NEWYORK];
int MiamiToNewYork = MiamiToBoston + BostonToNewYork;
```

For a **2D array**, access a slot via its *row* and *column*.
e.g.,

```
        [0][1][2][3][4]
  [0]   0  0  0  0  0
  [1]   0  0  0  0  0
  [2]   0  7  0  0  0
  [3]   0  0  0  0  0
  [4]   0  0  0  0  0

  matrix[2][1] = 7;
```

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, print out all its values:
first row, second row, third row, and so on.

```
1  for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
2    System.out.print("Row" + row);
3    for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length; col ++) {
4      System.out.print(a[row][col]);
5    }
6    System.out.println(); }
```

- In **L1**, we write **a.length** so that it will print out exactly that many rows in the matrix.
- In **L3**, we write **a[row].length** so that it will print out according to how large the row `a[row]` is.

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (2)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, calculate the average of its values.

```
int total = 0;
int numOfElements = 0;
for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length; col ++) {
    total += a[row][col];
    numOfElements ++;
  }
}
double average = ((double) total) / numOfElements;
System.out.println("Average is " + average);
```

- Why is the `numOfElements` counter necessary?
- Divide `total` by `a.length * a[0].length` instead?

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (4.1)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, find out the row which has the *maximum* sum.

```
1  int maxRow = 0; int maxSum = 0;
2  for(int col=0; col < a[0].length; col ++){maxSum += a[0][col];}
3  for(int row = 1; row < a.length; row ++) {
4    int sum = 0;
5    for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length; col ++) {
6      sum += a[row][col];
7    }
8    if (sum > maxSum) {
9      maxRow = row;
10     maxSum = sum;
11   }
12 }
13 System.out.print("Row at index " + maxRow);
14 System.out.println(" has the maximum sum " + maxSum);
```

Q: What if statement `int sum = 0;` at L4 is moved, outside the for-loop, between L2 and L3?

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (3)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, find out its *maximum* and *minimum* values.

```
int max = a[0][0];
int min = a[0][0];
for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length; col ++) {
    if (a[row][col] > max) {
      max = a[row][col];
    }
    if (a[row][col] < min) {
      min = a[row][col];
    }
  }
}
System.out.println("Maximum is " + max);
System.out.println("Minimum is " + min);
```

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (5)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, determine if all elements are positive.

```
boolean allPos = true;
for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length; col ++) {
    allPos = allPos && a[row][col] > 0;
  } }
if (allPos) { /* print */ } else { /* print */ }
```

Alternatively (with *early exit*):

```
boolean allPos = true;
for(int row = 0; allPos && row < a.length; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; allPos && col < a[row].length; col ++) {
    allPos = a[row][col] > 0;
  } }
if (allPos) { /* print */ } else { /* print */ }
```

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (6.1)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, determine if it is a *rectangle* (i.e., each row has the same number of columns).

```
if(a.length == 0) { /* empty array can't be a rectangle */ }
else { /* a.length > 0 */
 int assumedLength = a[0].length;
 boolean isRectangle = true;
 for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
   isRectangle =
     isRectangle && a[row].length == assumedLength;
 }
 if (isRectangle) { /* print */ } else { /* print */ }
}
```

Exercise: Change the above code so that it exits from the loop *as soon as* it is found that the 2-D array is not a rectangle.

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (6.2)

Problem: Given a 2D array `a` of integers, determine if it is a *square* (i.e., each row has the same number of columns, and that number is equal to the number of rows of the 2-D array).

```
if(a.length == 0) { /* empty array can't be a square */ }
else { /* a.length > 0 */
 int assumedLength = a.length;
 boolean isSquare = a[0].length == assumedLength ;
 for(int row = 0; row < a.length; row ++) {
   isSquare =
     isSquare && a[row].length == assumedLength;
 }
 if (isSquare) { /* print */ } else { /* print */ }
}
```

Exercise: Change the above code so that it exits from the loop *as soon as* it is found that the 2-D array is not a square.

Two Dimensional Arrays: Example (7)

- **Problem:** Given a 2D array `a` of integers, print out the *lower-left triangular* area of elements.
  Assumption: The input 2D array is of a *square* shape.

```
for(int row = 0; row < a.length ; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; col <= row ; col ++) {
    System.out.print(a[row][col]); }
  System.out.println(); }
```

- **Problem:** *upper-left triangular* area?

```
for(int row = 0; row < a.length ; row ++) {
  for(int col = 0; col < a[row].length - row ; col ++) {
    System.out.print(a[row][col]); }
  System.out.println(); }
```
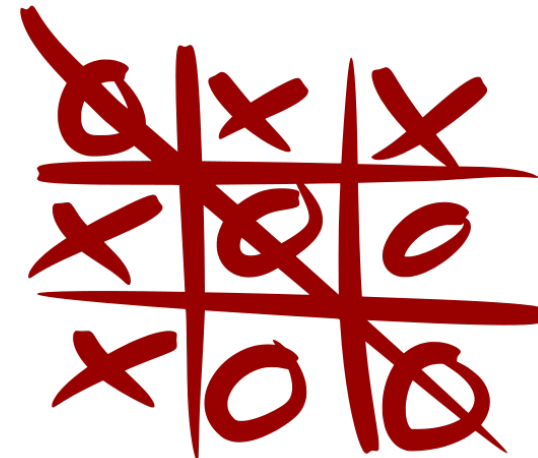
Exercises: *upper-right triangle*? *lower-right triangle*?

2-D Arrays: Example (8)

Consider the tic-tac-toe game:

Index (1)

Index (2)