

8 One-Dimensional Arrays

8.1

```
1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple:  read10 - reads 10 integers
5      //           print10 - prints 10 integers in reverse
6      // Author:  Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      int[] counts;
9
10     public Simple () {
11         counts = new int[10];
12     }
13
14     public void read10 () {
15         InputBox in = new InputBox();
16         in.setPrompt("Enter integer:");
17         counts[0]=in.readInt();
18         counts[1]=in.readInt();
19         counts[2]=in.readInt();
20         counts[3]=in.readInt();
21         counts[4]=in.readInt();
22         counts[5]=in.readInt();
23         counts[6]=in.readInt();
24         counts[7]=in.readInt();
25         counts[8]=in.readInt();
26         counts[9]=in.readInt();
27     }
28
29     public void print10 () {
30         OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
31
32         out.print(counts[9] + " " + counts[8] + " "
```

```

33         + counts[7] + " " + counts[6] + " "
34         + counts[5] + " " + counts[4] + " "
35         + counts[3] + " " + counts[2] + " "
36         + counts[1] + " " + counts[0] + "\n");
37     }
38 }

```

8.2

```

1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple: read10 - reads 10 integers
5      //           print10 - prints the sum of 10 integers
6      // Author: Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      int[] counts;
9
10     public Simple () {
11         counts = new int[10];
12     }
13
14     public void read10 () {
15         InputBox in = new InputBox();
16         in.setPrompt("Enter integer:");
17         counts[0]=in.readInt();
18         counts[1]=in.readInt();
19         counts[2]=in.readInt();
20         counts[3]=in.readInt();
21         counts[4]=in.readInt();
22         counts[5]=in.readInt();
23         counts[6]=in.readInt();
24         counts[7]=in.readInt();
25         counts[8]=in.readInt();
26         counts[9]=in.readInt();
27     }
28
29     public void print10 () {
30         OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
31
32         out.print(counts[0] + counts[1] +
33                 + counts[2] + counts[3] +
34                 + counts[4] + counts[5] +
35                 + counts[6] + counts[7] +
36                 + counts[8] + counts[9] );
37     }
38 }

```

8.3

1.

```
1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple:  read10 - reads 10 integers
5      //           print10 - prints 10 integers in reverse
6      // Author:  Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      int[] counts;
9
10     public Simple () {
11         counts = new int[10];
12     }
13
14     public void read10 () {
15         InputBox in = new InputBox();
16         in.setPrompt("Enter integer:");
17
18         for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
19             counts[i]=in.readInt();
20     }
21
22     public void print10 () {
23         OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
24
25         for (int i=9; i>=0; i--)
26             out.print(counts[i] + " ");
27
28         out.println();
29     }
30 }
```

2.

```
1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple:  read10 - reads 10 integers
5      //           print10 - prints every even one of 10 integers
6      // Author:  Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      int[] counts;
9
10     public Simple () {
11         counts = new int[10];
12     }
13 }
```

```

14 public void read10 () {
15     InputBox in = new InputBox();
16     in.setPrompt("Enter integer:");
17
18     for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
19         counts[i]=in.readInt();
20 }
21
22 public void print10 () {
23     OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
24
25     for (int i=0; i<10; i=i+2)
26         out.print(counts[i] + " ");
27
28     out.println();
29 }
30 }

```

3.

```

1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple: read10 - reads 10 integers
5      //          print10 - prints 10 integers, 5 forward and 5 backwards
6      // Author: Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      int[] counts;
9
10     public Simple () {
11         counts = new int[10];
12     }
13
14     public void read10 () {
15         InputBox in = new InputBox();
16         in.setPrompt("Enter integer:");
17
18         for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
19             counts[i]=in.readInt();
20     }
21
22     public void print10 () {
23         OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
24
25         for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
26             out.print(counts[i] + " ");
27         for (int i=9; i>4; i--)
28             out.print(counts[i] + " ");
29
30         out.println();

```

```

31     }
32 }

```

8.4

```

1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class Simple {
4      // Simple:  read10 - reads up to MAX_CLASS_SIZE integers
5      //           print10 - prints up to MAX_CLASS_SIZE integers
6      // Author:  Maddie Kamin, Friday, April 13, 2001
7
8      private final int MAX_CLASS_SIZE = 1000;
9      private int[] counts;
10     private int size = 0;
11
12     public Simple () {
13         counts = new int[MAX_CLASS_SIZE];
14     }
15
16     public void read10 () {
17         InputBox in = new InputBox();
18         in.setPrompt("Enter integer, or press OK to terminate");
19
20         while (true) {
21             counts[size] = in.readInt();
22             if (in.eoi()) break;
23             size++;
24         }
25     }
26
27     public void print10 () {
28         OutputBox out = new OutputBox("Input");
29
30         for (int i=0; i<size; i++)
31             out.print(counts[i] + " ");
32
33         out.println();
34     }
35 }

```

8.5

```

int min = 100,
    max = 0,
    nzmin = 100,
    nzeros = 0;

for (int i=0; i<size; i++) {
    // nzmin is lowest non-zero grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]

```

```

    if (nzmin > grades[i] && grades[i] > 0)
        nzmin = grades[i];
    // min is lowest grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (min > grades[i])
        min = grades[i];
    // max is highest grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (max < grades[i])
        max = grades[i];
    if (grades[i] == 0)
        nzeros++;
}

```

8.6

```

int min = 100,
    max = 0,
    nzmin = 100,
    nzeros = 0;
double sum = 0.0,
    sumnz = 0.0;

for (int i=0; i<size; i++) {
    // nzmin is lowest non-zero grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (nzmin > grades[i] && grades[i] > 0)
        nzmin = grades[i];
    // min is lowest grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (min > grades[i])
        min = grades[i];
    // max is highest grade among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (max < grades[i])
        max = grades[i];
    // sumnz is the sum of non-zero grades among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    if (grades[i] == 0)
        nzeros++;
    else
        sumnz = sumnz + grades[i];
    // sum is the sum of all grades among grades[0]..grades[i-1]
    sum = sum + grades[i];
}
avg = sum / size;
avgnz = sumnz / (size - nzeros);

```

8.7

```

int n90 = 0;

for (int i=0; i<size; i++) {
    if (grades[i] >= 90)
        n90++;
}

```

8.8

```
int i = 0;
while (i < size && grades[i] < 80 || grades[i] > 89) {
    // a grade between 80 and 89 does not occur among grades[0] .. grades[i-1]
    i++;
}
// a grade between 80 and 89 occurs in grades if and only if i < size
```

8.9

```
int min1 = 100,
    min2 = 100,
    max1 = 0,
    max2 = 0;
double sum1 = 0.0,
    sum2 = 0.0;

for (int i=0; i<size; i++) {
    // min1 is lowest non-zero grade among grades1[0]..grades1[i-1]
    if (min1 > grades1[i] && grades1[i] > 0)
        min1 = grades1[i];
    // min2 is lowest non-zero grade among grades2[0]..grades2[i-1]
    if (min2 > grades2[i] && grades2[i] > 0)
        min2 = grades2[i];
    // max1 is highest grade among grades1[0]..grades1[i-1]
    if (max1 < grades1[i])
        max1 = grades1[i];
    // max2 is highest grade among grades2[0]..grades2[i-1]
    if (max2 < grades2[i])
        max2 = grades2[i];
    // sum1 is the sum of all grades among grades1[0]..grades1[i-1]
    sum1 = sum1 + grades1[i];
    // sum2 is the sum of all grades among grades2[0]..grades2[i-1]
    sum2 = sum2 + grades2[i];
}
double avg1 = sum1 / size;
double avg2 = sum2 / size;
```

8.10

```
public void read () {
    InputBox in = new InputBox();
    size = -1;
    in.setPrompt("Enter grades for exam 1, followed by -1:");
    // grades1[0]..grades1[size] have valid grades
    do {
```

```

    size++;
    grades1[size] = in.readInt();
} while (grades1[size] != -1);
// grades1[0]..grades1[size-1] have valid grades; grades1[size] is -1.

in.setPrompt("Enter the same number of grades for exam 2:");
for (int i=0; i<size; i++)
    grades2[i] = in.readInt();
}

```

8.11

```

int improved = 0,
    declined = 0,
    same;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
    if (grades1[i] < grades2[i]) improved++;
    else if (grades1[i] > grades2[i]) declined++;
same = size - improved - declined;

```

8.12

```

int improved = 0,
    declined = 0,
    same = 0;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
    if (grades1[i] > 0 && grades2[i] > 0)
        if (grades1[i] < grades2[i]) improved++;
        else if (grades1[i] > grades2[i]) declined++;
        else same++;

```

8.13

```

int biggest = 0,
    most_improved = 0;
for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
    if ((grades2[i]-grades1[i]) > biggest) {
        biggest = grades2[i] - grades1[i];
        most_improved = i;
    }

```

8.14


```

    for (int i=0; i < size; i++)
        sum = sum + grades2[i]-grades1[i];
    double avg = sum / size;

```

8.15

```

1  import CSLib.*;
2
3  public class GradeReport {
4      // Build and use a GradeDistribution
5      // Author: Robert D. Klapper, November 16, 2000
6
7      public void readScores (GradeDistribution distr) {
8          InputBox in = new InputBox("Enter grade: ");
9          while (true) {
10             int g = in.readInt();
11             if (in.eoi()) return;
12             distr.insertGrade(g);
13         }
14     }
15
16     public void barGraph(GradeDistribution distr) {
17         // With n groups and maximum count of m, and
18         // screen width w and height h, place bar for
19         // i(th) group at i*w/n pixels from left, with
20         // width w/n and height h/m times the count
21         DrawingBox out = new DrawingBox("Grade Histogram");
22         int m = distr.maxCount(),
23             n = distr.numGroups(),
24             w = out.getDrawableWidth() - 10,
25             h = out.getDrawableHeight() - 5;
26         int barwidth = w/n;
27         for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
28             int horizpos = i*barwidth,
29                 height = distr.groupCount(i)*h/m;
30             out.drawRect(horizpos+5, h-height+5, barwidth, height);
31         }
32     }
33 }

```

8.16

The first assignment statement ($A[i] = A[j]$) destroys the value that was stored in $A[i]$, before it can be assigned to $A[j]$.