CSE 142

2-D Arrays

Review – Arrays

- Simple, ordered collections.
- Elements of a particular array all have the same type.
- Size fixed when array created.

```
Rectangle[ ] rects = new Rectangle[42+17*x];
```

- Indexed access to elements.

```
rects[3] = new Rectangle( );
rects[3].moveBy(10, 20);
```

2-D Arrays

- Suppose we want to represent a picture
- Want a rectangular, ***2-dimensional*** matrix of Pixel objects
  - Each Pixel contains a red, green, and blue color component
- We can create an array with 2 dimensions to hold the picture
  - **Type pattern:** <*elem type*>[ ][ ]
  - **New expression pattern:** new <*elem type*>[<*dim 1 size*>][<*dim 2 size*>]
  - **Access expression/assignment pattern:** <*array*>[<*dim 1 index*>][<*dim 2 index*>]

```
Pixel[ ][ ] picture = new Pixel [40] [60];
picture[0][0] = new Pixel(128, 0, 255);          // parameters are red, green, blue intensities
```

Picture

2-D Array = Array of Arrays

- A 2-D array is really just an array of arrays

  (In languages like FORTRAN and C/C++, this isn't true)
- It's possible to manipulate each row array separately

```
Pixel[ ][ ] picture = new Pixel[40][60];
picture[0][0] = new Pixel(0, 0, 255);
…
Pixel[ ] firstRow = picture[0];
firstRow[0] = new Pixel(255, 0, 0);
```

- What do the following evaluate to?

```
picture.length
firstRow.length
picture[0][0].length
```

2-D Array Traversal

- Typical traversal is to go through the rows and, for each row, go through the columns. Called "row-major order"

```
/** Create new picture pixels with given rgb color */
public void initialize(Pixel[ ][ ] picture, int r, int g, int b) {
    for (int row = 0; row < picture.length; row++) {
        for (int col = 0; col < picture[row].length; col++) {
            picture[row][col] = new Pixel(r, g, b);
        }
    }
}
```

  - Notice how the upper bounds of the two loops are computed
- “Column-major” order is also possible – go through the columns and, for each column, go through the rows

Exercise: Shift Picture to Left

```
// Copy colors one cell to the left, setting last column to white
public void shiftLeft(Pixel[ ][ ] picture) {

    for (int row = 0; row < ___________________________ ; row++) {

        for (int col = 0; col < ___________________________ ; col++) {

            picture[row][col] = _______________________________________ ;

        }

    }
}
```

Exercise: Shift Picture Down

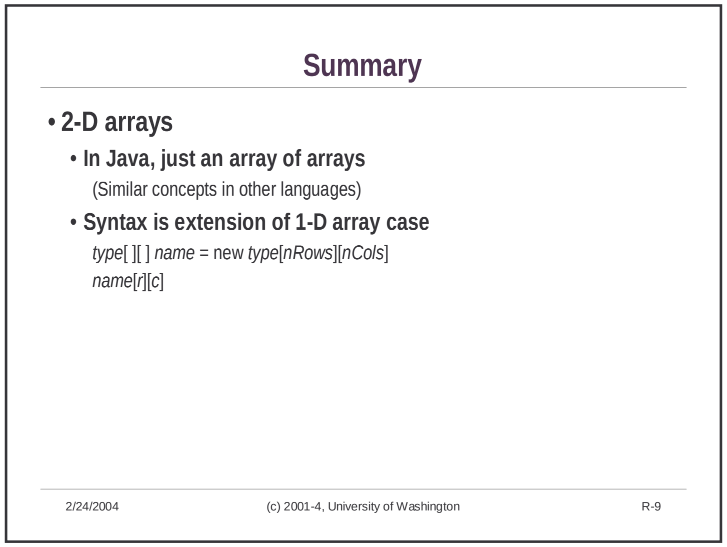
```
// Copy colors one cell downwards, setting first row to white
public void shiftDown(Pixel[ ][ ] picture) {






}
```

- Hint: row-major order might not be the right approach.



Summary

- **2-D arrays**
  - **In Java, just an array of arrays**

    (Similar concepts in other languages)
  - **Syntax is extension of 1-D array case**

    type[ ][ ] *name* = new *type*[*nRows*][*nCols*]

    name[*r*][*c*]

2/24/2004 (c) 2001-4, University of Washington R-9