

# CompSci 100e

## Program Design and Analysis II

Program running: standard output below

---

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Test Results Follow (scroll to see all)

# of correct: 10 out of 10

---

|    |      |
|----|------|
| 1  | pass |
| 2  | pass |
| 3  | pass |
| 4  | pass |
| 5  | pass |
| 6  | pass |
| 7  | pass |
| 8  | pass |
| 9  | pass |
| 10 | pass |

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Prof. Rodger

# Announcements

- Apt-one (renamed apt-0125) due Tuesday
  - Seven apts (2 in lecture, 2 in lab, 3 additional)
- Include a README text file with every apt or assignment submission (see info page on course web pages)
- Read Chapters 1.5-1.6 and 2.1-2.1
- Helper hours starting – check the web page

# Another type of “for “ loop

- Collections for loop – gives you one item at a time from the array
- Three parts to this kind of “for” loop
  - Type of item In the array
  - Variable for that type
  - Name of the array
- Useful when you want to do something to everything in the array and don't need index numbers

# Example – collections “for” loop

```
String name = “Steve Jobs”;
```

```
int count;
```

```
for (char ch: name.toCharArray())
```

```
{
```

```
    if (ch == “e”)
```

```
    {
```

```
        count ++;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Using methods with a class

- A java file represents a class – WordCount.java
- To use the class – must create an object of that type
- Likely in main method
  - `WordCount wc = new WordCount();`
- The object (wc) can use methods with it
- method: `int countWordOccurrences(String word)`
  - To use (invoke method):  
`int cnt = wc.countWordOccurrences("phone");`