CSSE 220

2D Arrays and Maps

2D Arrays – What, When, Why, How?

What:

- Think of them as an array of arrays
- ... or as a grid with rows & columns

When:

- Represent 2 dimensional data
 - Game Boards
 - Tables
 - Multiple lists of items
 - Etc.

2D Arrays – What, When, Why, How?

Why:

 Match your data representation as closely as possible to the real-world

How:

- char[][] ticTacToe = new char[3][3];
- Retrieving data
 - ticTacToe[0] → Gets the first char[]
 - ticTacToe[1][2] → Gets the second array's third item

2D Arrays

- Make groups of two (no more than 3, no one can work alone)
- Read through the 3 2D Array sample problems on the handout with your partner and make sure you both understand how they work
- Then use the code as an example to answer the 2D Array quiz questions
- Then do the 2D sample problems
- Call me over when you're finished

Maps – What, When, Why, How?

What:

- Collection of key-value pairs
 - Key is the identifier
 - i.e. A word in a dictionary, or a student ID number, something that uniquely identifies an item
 - Value is the data for that identifier
 - i.e. The definition of a word in a dictionary, a Student object for an ID, the value associated with an unique ID
- Think of this like a dictionary (in some programming languages they're even called dictionaries)
 - Key: word
 - Value: definition

Maps – What, When, Why, How?

When:

 We use maps when a unique piece of data is used to retrieve additional information

Why:

Fast access to information based on a unique key

How:

```
HashMap<String, Student> usernameToStudent =
new HashMap<String, Student>();
```

Maps

- Sometimes, it's difficult to fully understand maps.
- Let's do an example together:
 - Implement an int array using a map.

Maps

- Make groups of two (no more than 3, no one can work alone)
- Read through the 3 Map sample problems with your partner and make sure you both understand how they work
- Then use the code as an example to answer the Map quiz questions
- Then solve the map problems in today's code
- Call me over when you're finished