

# COMP 110/L Lecture 17

Kyle Dewey

# Outline

- `String.length`
- `String.split`
- **Multidimensional arrays**

# String.length

Returns the number of `chars` in the given `String`

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**Example:**

`StringLength.java`



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String.split
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```
new String[]{"foo", "bar"}
```

**Example:**

`SplitOnComma.java`

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`."`: matches **any** single character

```
"foo.bar".split("\\.")
```

`\\.`: matches a period (backslash followed by a period)

**Example:**

`SplitOnAnything.java`

# Regular Expressions

- Super popular for extracting values from `String` inputs
- Could easily spend a week on them
- Covered in later courses

# Multidimensional Arrays

# Recap - Arrays

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---

```
new char[] { 'a', 'b', 'c' }
```

```
new int[] { 1, 2, 3 }
```

```
new String[] { "foo", "bar" }
```

```
new double[] { 1.2, 3.4 }
```

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Java also allows us to make arrays of *arrays*.

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```
new int[][] { new int[] {1, 2, 3},  
              new int[] {4, 5},  
              new int[] {6},  
              new int[0],  
              new int[] {7, 8, 9} }
```

- "Multidimensional" because we need multiple dimensions to access any single element
- This is specifically a two-dimensional array, since we need two dimensions to access a single int (specifically a row and a column)

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**Corresponding type:** `int[][]`

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new int[][] {  
    new int[] {13, 12, 19},  
    new int[] {64, 89, 247},  
    new int[] {78, 57, 21} }  
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```

```
int[][] array = ...;  
int columnElement = array[0][5];
```

-Last box is shorthand for the second box: we can access a row and a column element in a single expression

## **Example:**

`AccessTwoDimensionalElement.java`