

# CIS 110: Introduction to Computer Programming

## Lecture 18

### Reference semantics

### (§ 7.2-7.3)

# Outline

- Reference semantics
- Array traversals

# Reference Semantics

# Review: pass by copy

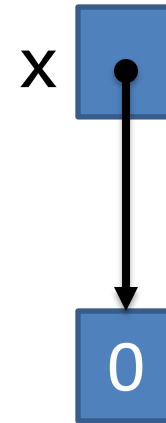
```
public static void change(int x) {  
    x = 5;  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 0;  
    change(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
    // Prints 0  
}
```

x 

- The x variables are distinct.
- We pass a *copy of the contents* of x to change.
- Primitive variables contain their values directly.

# The twist: arrays behave differently!

```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x[] = { 0 };  
    change(x);  
    System.out.println(x[0]);  
    // Prints 5  
}
```



- Array variables (generally object variables) contain *references* to the arrays rather than the arrays themselves.

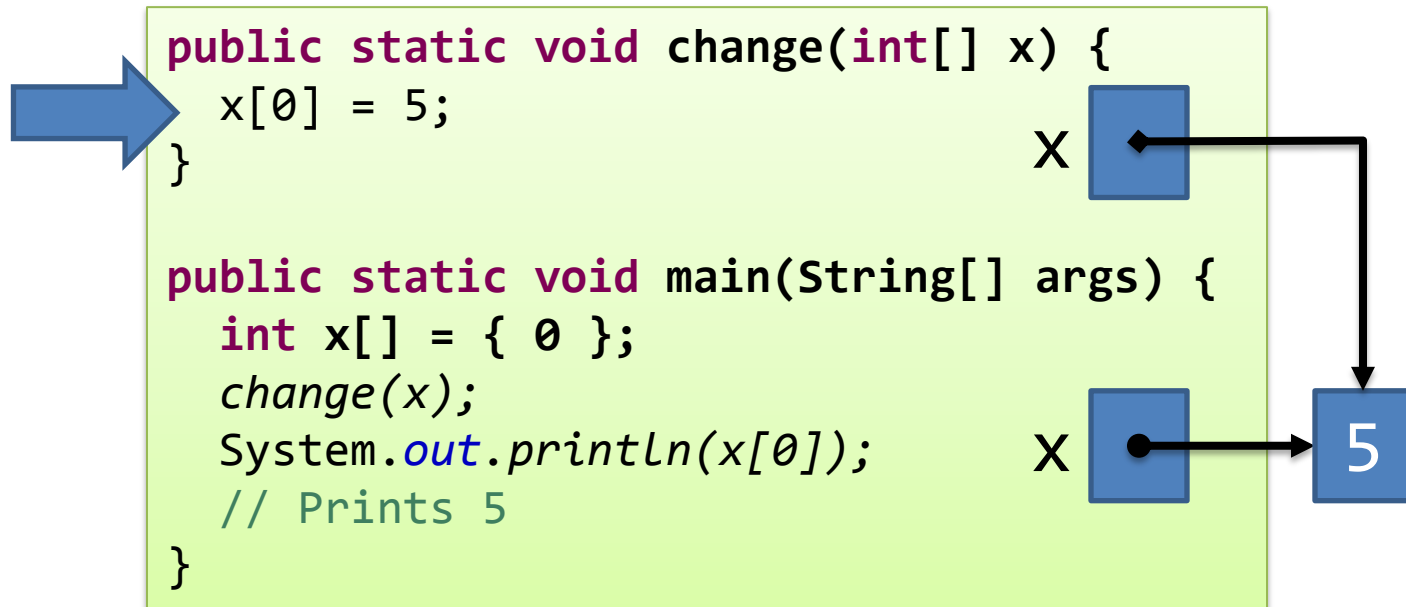
# Passing array parameters (1)

```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x[] = { 0 };  
    change(x);  
    System.out.println(x[0]);  
    // Prints 5  
}
```



# Passing array parameters (2)



# Passing array parameters (3)

```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x[] = { 0 };  
    change(x);  
    System.out.println(x[0]);  
    // Prints 5  
}
```





# Pass by value vs. pass by reference

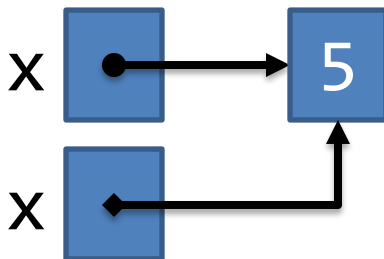
```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x[] = { 0 };  
    change(x);  
    System.out.println(x[0]);  
    // Prints 5  
}
```



# Pass by value vs. pass by reference

- For primitive types we pass *copies* of the contents of the variables.
- For reference types, we pass *references* to the objects the variables refer to.

```
public static void change(int x) {  
    x = 5;  
}
```

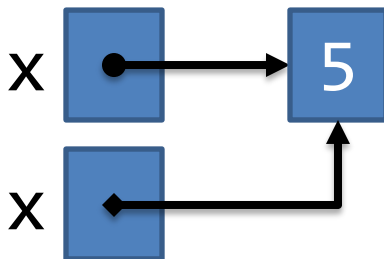


```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}
```

# Alternative view: we copy references

- Alternatively, we always copy the contents of variables along.
  - But we *copy references* of variables of object type.
- Either viewpoint is valid --- pick the one that makes the most sense!

```
public static void change(int x) {  
    x = 5;  
}
```



```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}
```

# Alternative view: we copy references

- Alternatively, we always copy the contents of variables along.
  - But we *copy references* of variables of object type.

```
public static void change(int x) {  
    x = 5;  
}
```



```
public static void change(int[] x) {  
    x[0] = 5;  
}
```

# Array Traversals

See `Traversals.java`, `ExtractDigit.java`