#### Arrays: Using arrays in simulations

#### Topics

#### We will be covering the following main topics:

- Introduction to Arrays for simulation
- Random selections into an Array
- Randomly inside some range
- Selections with Distributions

# Introduction to Arrays for <a href="mailto:simulation">simulation</a>

- Arrays allow us to store data that we can manipulate. We can randomly select things that we cannot randomly create.
- Random only creates numbers, what if we need a random String or Random BankAccount object.

Create an Array of objects that we wish to select from // Declare a reference to an array that will hold Strings. ArrayList<String> names = new ArrayList<String>();

Add elements to the Array List

```
names.add("Suzy");
names.add("Sally");
names.add("Suki");
names.add("Sarah");
names.add("Sable");
names.add("Sable");
```

Suzy	Sally	Suki	Sarah	Sable	Sabia
index 0	index 1	index 2	index 3	index 4	index 5

- We can create random numbers from zero to five using the java Random class
- What would happen if we generated random numbers and used them to index into this array?

Suzy	Sally	Suki	Sarah	Sable	Sabia
index 0	index 1	index 2	index 3	index 4	index 5

```
public void displayRandomNames(){
public class RandomStuff {
                                              int count = 3;
 private java.util.Random rand =
                                              int maxCount = 18;
   new java.util.Random();
                                              int randNumber = o;
 private java.util.ArrayList<String> names =
                                              String randName = "";
   new java.util.ArrayList<String>();
                                              while(count < maxCount){</pre>
 public RandomStuff(){
                                                randNumber =
   names.add("Suzy");
                                                  rand.nextInt(names.size());
   names.add("Sally");
                                                randName = names.get(randNumber);
   names.add("Suki");
                                                System.out.println(randName);
   names.add("Sarah");
                                                count++;
   names.add("Sable");
   names.add("Sabia");
                                              return;
```

Suzy

Sarah

Sable

Suki

Sarah

Sarah

Sable

Suki

Suki

Sabia

Sally

Suki

Suzy

Suki

Sable

This gives us random sample

from a group. This is useful

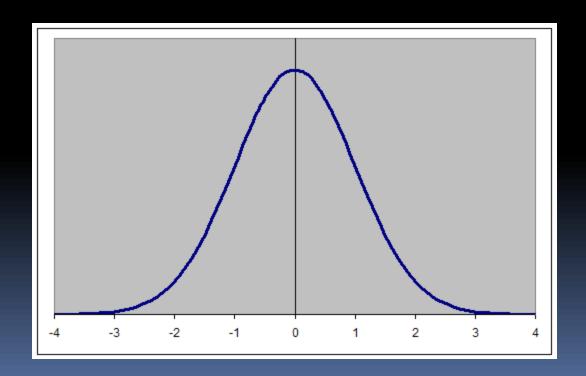
for things like lotteries where

everything in the list should

have an even chance of

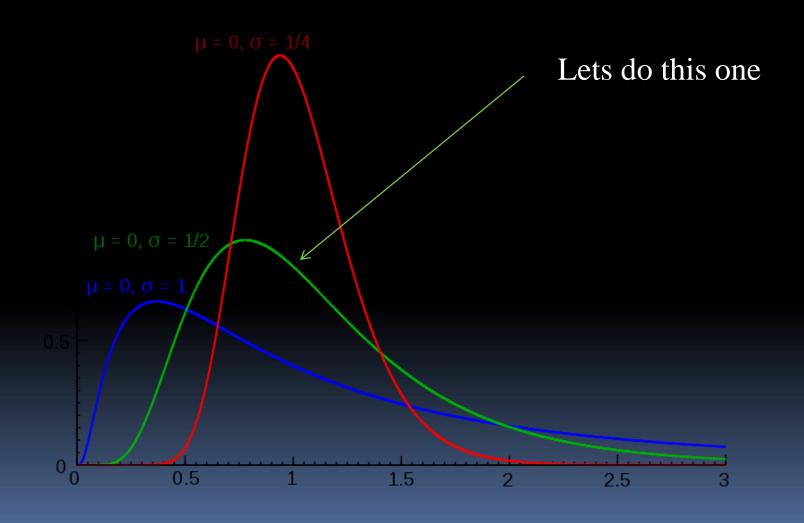
being picked.

 What if we want choices that include all possibilities but are more likely to pick some over others.



```
int[] numbers = \{ -4,
                     -3,-3,
                     -2,-2,-2,
                     -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,
                      0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                      1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
                     2, 2, 2,
                     3, 3,
                   };
```

Any type of distribution can be created this way including log-normal ones like this



```
double[] nums = \{0.5, 0.5\}
                       1.0,1.0,1.0,1.0
                       1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5,
                       2.0,2.0,2.0,2.0,
                       2.5, 2.5, 2.5,
                       3.0,3.0,3.0,
                       3.5,3.5,
                       4.0,
                       4.5
                    } ,
```