Mat 2170 Week 14 ArrayList

Class

Week14

Lab 14

ArrayList Class

Generic Types

Wrapper

Classes

Search

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ArrayList Class

Spring 2014

Student Responsibilities

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■ **EXAM** – Thursday, 4/24, 7:00 pm one sheet of 8.5" by 11" paper for notes is allowed

■ Reading: Textbook, Chapter 11

- Lab: ArrayList and more on writing classes from scratch
- Attendance

Lab 14: One Handed Solitaire – An OverView

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- A standard Deck of 52 cards, shuffled (with user's seed)
- Play continues until **Deck** is empty
- When **Hand** is empty, deal from "top," otherwise deal from "bottom"
- After a Card is dealt, "collapse" Hand (if possible), comparing the "top" Card, and the one 3 Cards back from it
 - If the Ranks match, discard the 4 top Cards in the Hand
 - If the Suits match, discard the two Cards after the top Card
- Continue collapsing until no more matches
- Score is number of Cards left in Hand at the end of the game
- $lue{}$ Program repeats until user enters -1 for the shuffle seed

Class Card

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■ Data members:

- suit
- rank
- (faceup isn't needed for this game)
- Member methods:
 - constructor()
 - suitsMatch(), ranksMatch()
 - toString(), quickString()

Class Deck

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Wrapper Classes

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Data member:

- an ArrayList of Card
- Member methods:
 - Two constructors
 - shuffle(seed)
 - isEmpty(), size()
 - dealTop(), dealBottom()
 - getCard(), add(), remove()
 - toString()

The Deck Shuffle

```
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```
public void shuffle(int seed)
{
    Collections.shuffle(deck, new Random(seed));
}
```

Where deck is the name of the ArrayList in Deck class.

Use: import java.util.*

The Collapse

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If there are at least 4 cards in the Hand:

Create and initialize currentCard (on top)
 and matchCard (3 back)

While there are at least 4 cards in the Hand, and either ranks or suits match:

If ranks match,
delete the top 4 cards
Else if suits match,
delete the 2 below the top card

If Hand has at least 4 cards re-initialize currentCard and matchCard

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Questions?

The ArrayList Class

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- The java.util package includes a <u>class</u> called <u>ArrayList</u> that extends the usefulness of arrays by providing additional operations.
- Since ArrayList is a class, all operations on ArrayList objects are indicated using method calls.
- In the summary of ArrayList methods which follows, the notation <T> indicates the base type of the ArrayList object.

ArrayList Methods

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```
boolean add(<T> element)
```

Adds a new element to the end of the ArrayList; the return value is always true

void add(int index, <T> element)

Inserts a new element into the ArrayList;

before the position specified by index

<T> remove(int index)

Removes the element at the specified position and returns that value

boolean remove(<T> element)

Removes the first instance of element, if it appears; returns true if a match is found

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void clear()

Removes all elements from the ArrayList

int size()

Returns the number of elements in the ArrayList

<T> get(int index)

Returns the object at the specified index

<T> set(int index, <T> value)

Sets the element at the specified index to the new value and returns the old value

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indexOf(<T> value)

Returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified value, or -1 if it does not appear

boolean contains(<T> value)

Returns true if the ArrayList contains the specified value

boolean isEmpty()

Returns true if the ArrayList contains no elements

Generic Types in Java

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- The **type parameter** < *T* > used in the previous slides is a placeholder for the **element type** used in the array.
- Class definitions that include a type parameter are called generic types.
- When we declare or create an ArrayList, it is a good idea to specify the element type in angle brackets. For example:

This allows Java to check for the correct element type when set() is called, and eliminates the need for a type cast when get() is called.

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Java includes a wrapper class to correspond to each of the primitive types:

boolean	\leftrightarrow	Boolean	float	\leftrightarrow	Float
byte	\leftrightarrow	Byte	int	\leftrightarrow	Integer
char	\leftrightarrow	Character	long	\leftrightarrow	Long
double	\leftrightarrow	Double	short	\leftrightarrow	Short

■ The value stored in the object maxItems is an object, and we can use it in any context that require objects.

Using Wrapper Classes

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 All of the primitive wrapper classes in Java are immutable – their states cannot be modified after they are created.

■ For each wrapper class, Java defines a method to retrieve the primitive value, e.g.:

```
int underlyingValue = maxItems.intValue();
```

Java will automatically box and unbox the primitive values in a wrapper class.

Generic Types and Boxing/Unboxing

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Automatic conversion of values between a primitive type and the corresponding wrapper class allows an ArrayList object to store primitive values, even though the elements of any ArrayList must be a Java class.

For example:

```
ArrayList <Integer> myList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
myList.add(42);
int answer = myList.get(0);
```

In the second statement, Java uses **boxing** to enclose 42 in a wrapper object of type Integer; the third statement **unboxes** the Integer to obtain the int.

Reversing an ArrayList

import acm.program.*;

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```
import java.util.*;
public class ReverseArrayList extends ConsoleProgram {
   public void run()
      println("This program reverses the elements " +
              "in an ArrayList.");
      println("Use " + SENTINEL + " to signal the " +
              "end of the list.");
      ArrayList<Integer> myList = readIntArrayList();
      reverseArrayList(myList);
      printIntArrayList(myList);
```

readIntArrayList()

```
/* Reads the data into the list */
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           private ArrayList<Integer> readIntArrayList()
 ArrayList
            ₹
  Class
               ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
               int value = readInt(" ? "):
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               while (value != SENTINEL)
ArravList
                  list.add(value);
Wrapper
                  value = readInt(" ? ");
Classes
               return list;
           }
            /* Private constant --- Define the end-of-data value */
           private static final int SENTINEL = 0;
```

reverseArrayList() & swapElements()

```
/* Reverses the data in an ArrayList */
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           private void reverseArrayList(ArrayList<Integer> list)
 ArrayList
  Class
               for (int i = 0; i < list.size() / 2; i++)
               {
                  swapElements(list, i, list.size() - i - 1);
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           /* Exchanges two elements in an ArrayList */
Search
           private void swapElements(ArrayList<Integer> list,
                                        int p1, int p2)
           {
               int temp = list.get(p1);
               list.set(p1, list.get(p2));
               list.set(p2, temp);
           }
```

ArrayList Searching Methods

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Method	Description
	Description
contains(value)	returns true if the given value appears in the list
	<pre>Ex: list.contains("hello")</pre>
indexOf(value)	returns the index of the first occurrence of the given value in the list $\left(-1\right)$ if not found
	<pre>Ex: list.indexOf("world")</pre>
lastIndexOf(value)	returns the index of the last occurrence of the given value in the list $\left(-1\right)$ if not found
	<pre>Ex: list.lastIndexOf("hello")</pre>

Where **list** is an ArrayList<string>.

ArrayList Sorting and Binary Search Methods

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The java.util package contains a class called Collections which contains several useful static methods. Of particular interest:

Method	Description		
sort(list)	rearranges the elements into sorted (non–decreasing) order		
	<pre>Ex: Collections.sort(L)</pre>		
binarySearch(list, value)	searches a sorted list for a given element value and returns its index		
	Ex: Collections.binarySearch (L,"hello")		

When an **ArrayList** is sorted, **binary search** is **much** faster than **linear search**.