

CS 211: Using ArrayList, Implementing Arraylist

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Week 12-1

Collections

Java has a nice library of containers, **Collections framework**

- ▶ Interfaces that provide get, set, add methods, conversion to arrays
- ▶ All have parameterized types: `ArrayList<E>`

We'll mostly be interested in `ArrayList`

- ▶ Like arrays but lacking nice `[]` syntax
- ▶ Use `get` and `set` instead

Later in your studies

`TreeSet<E>`, `TreeMap<K,V>`, `HashSet<E>`, `HashMap<K,V>`

ArrayList Crash Course

- ▶ ArrayList is an array that can grow at runtime with add(x)
- ▶ Can hold any kind of type like arrays
- ▶ New syntax with angle braces at work:

```
ArrayList<String> as = new ArrayList<String>();  
as.add("Hi");  
as.add("Bye");  
System.out.println(as.get(1));
```

Have a look at UseArrayList.java

ArrayList Goodies

JavaDoc for ArrayList

<code>a.get(5)</code>	access
<code>a.set(5, x)</code>	assignment
<code>a.add(x)</code>	append, grow if needed
<code>a.add(i,x)</code>	insert, shift/grow as needed
<code>int n = a.size();</code>	how many elements
<code>int i = a.indexOf(x)</code>	linear search

Big win in ArrayList over standard arrays: they grow as needed

- ▶ How could that work? You should want to know...

Reminder: No Primitives Allowed

Can't do

```
ArrayList<int> a = ...
```

No primitives allowed; Instead do

```
ArrayList<Integer> a = ...
```

Boxed and Unboxed

Boxed	Unboxed
Integer	int
Double	double
Character	char
Float	float
Boolean	boolean

Compiler is smart about converting between these two

Collection Classes, Collections Methods

ArrayLists are a Collection

- ▶ Part of Java's collections framework
- ▶ Implements interface `Collection<E>`
- ▶ [JavaDoc for Collection interface](#), basic access/assignment/size methods

Doing Stuff to Collections

- ▶ Many things one wants to **do to** a Collection
sort `binarySearch` `max/min` `swap` `addAll`
- ▶ The **Collections** (notice the trailing "s") has a lot of static methods to do the above operations to any class implementing `Collection`
- ▶ [JavaDoc for Collections class](#)
- ▶ These all look weird, mention a `Comparator`, we'll get to that soon

Exercise: Naive Median Calculation

Median Age

- ▶ File stores name/age pairs
- ▶ Compute the *median* of the ages
- ▶ Median is the middle score of the sorted ages

Advice

- ▶ Use `ArrayList` to make input easy
- ▶ Use a `Collections` method to make sorting easy
- ▶ Use appropriate `ArrayList` methods to access elements
- ▶ Use `Integer` rather than `int`

Input File

names-ages.txt

```
Dexter      35
Debra       32
Angelos     43
Vincent     30
Maria       39
James       39
Brian       37
Harrison    1
Rita        29
Cody        9
Lila        28
```

Demo Run

```
> javac ComputeMedian.java
> java ComputeMedian names-ages.txt
Sorted ages:
0: 1
1: 9
2: 28
3: 29
4: 30
5: 32
6: 35
7: 37
8: 39
9: 39
10: 43
median: 32
```

Saving Code Space

Can save a little space by eliding LHS type param in assignments

```
ArrayList<Pair<Integer>> api = new ArrayList<Pair<Integer>>();
```

Instead do..

```
ArrayList api = new ArrayList<Pair<Integer>>();
```

but later if you do

```
Integer i = api.get(0);
```

expect compiler warnings.

The following line will get you something interesting

```
ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList();
```


Type Inference for Space Saving

Java can do a limited amount of **type inference** with generics

- ▶ Automatically match type of left-hand side to right-hand side of assignment

- ▶ Example

```
ArrayList<String> as = new ArrayList<>();
```

- ▶ The empty angle brackets in `ArrayList<>()`; ask the compiler to infer the type based on the context

You Might Very Well See

When working with generics, may get compile warnings

Note: `TypeWarnings.java` uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Note: Recompile with `-Xlint:unchecked` for details.

Recompile with `-Xlint:unchecked`

```
javac -Xlint:unchecked TypeWarnings.java
TypeWarnings.java:3: warning: [unchecked] unchecked conversion
found   : java.util.ArrayList
required: java.util.ArrayList<java.lang.Integer>
    ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList();
```

What's up?

ArrayList Implementation

Q: How would you build ArrayList?

- ▶ Have generics `<T>` and used ArrayList
- ▶ Try to recreate some parts
- ▶ How expensive are operations like `get()`, `set()`, `add()`?

Will continue this kind of discussion in CS 310

Today's Code Includes..

- ▶ Moderately complete version: `MiniAL.java` (76 lines)
- ▶ `java.util.ArrayList` source code (1172 lines)

MiniAL: Simplified ArrayList

Functionality

- ▶ Generic so contains any type
- ▶ A wrapper around an array: `data`
- ▶ Two Notions of Size for MiniAL
 - ▶ Buffer size: `data.length`
 - ▶ Virtual size: number `a.add(x)` calls
 - ▶ Keep a field size of `add()` calls
 - ▶ `v.size()` returns virtual size
- ▶ `v.get(i)` and `v.set(i,x)` map directly to array ops
- ▶ `v.add(x)` may require expand/copy of underlying data array

Reading

- ▶ Examine `MyVector.java`
- ▶ All of BJP Ch 15 builds up an `ArrayList` equivalent