

Day 1 – Built-in Data Structures & Libraries in JAVA

- 1. Java I/O**
- 2. Sequence Containers**
 - a. Array / ArrayList**
 - b. LinkedList (Doubly-Linked)**
- 3. Associative Containers**
 - a. HashSet**
 - b. HashMap**
- 4. Container Adaptors**
 - a. Stack/Queue/Deque (ArrayDeque)**
 - b. PriorityQueue**

1. Java I/O

```
// Java Output

System.out.println("Hello World");

System.out.print("No newline");

System.out.print(String.format("%d %s\n", 2, "hi"));


// Java Input (Scanner)

Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

[var] v = in.[function]();    //[function] -> type [var] return
String line = in.nextLine();  //Reads one line till '\n'
String[] line_tokens = line.split(" "); //Splits into String[]


// Stub answer file with I/O
import java.util.Scanner;

public class STL{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        // impt: nextLine() after nextInt() to consume trailing newline
        int a = in.nextInt(); in.nextLine();

        // Consume an entire line of contents
        String line = in.nextLine();

        // Splits with specified delimiter
        String[] tokens = line.split(",");

        // Prints with argument formatting
        System.out.print(String.format("%d\n", a));

        // ForEach loop through tokens array and prints
        for (String s: tokens) System.out.println(s);

    }

}
```

2a. Array/ArrayList

```
String[] s_arr = new String[s_size];    // Static num. elements

// Declaration + Initialization ArrayList<T>
import java.util.ArrayList;
ArrayList<String> s_li = new ArrayList<String>();

s_li.add("element");                    // O(1)
s_li.get(0);                            // O(1)
s_li.set(idx, "new");                   // O(1)
s_li.size();                            // O(1)

s_li.remove(idx);                       // O(n)
s_li.subList(from, to);                 // O(n)

// Sorting on ArrayList
import java.util.Collections;
Collections.sort(s_li);
```

BONUS: Sorting on ArrayList with custom objects

```
// Sorting on ArrayList with Custom comparator/object
// In this case, we build a Pair<T1, T2> generic-typed object
class Pair<T1, T2>{
    public T1 first;
    public T2 second;
    public Pair(T1 first, T2 second){
        this.first = first; this.second = second;
    }
    public String toString(){
        return String.format("(%s,%s)", first.toString(), second.toString());
    }
}

// Ascending order of sort
class comp_pair implements Comparator<Pair<String, Integer>>{
    public int compare(Pair<String, Integer> a, Pair<String, Integer> b){
        if (a.first.compareTo(b.first) == 0 &&
            a.second.compareTo(b.second) == 0) return 0;
        else if (a.first.compareTo(b.first) == 0)
            return a.second.compareTo(b.second);
        else return a.first.compareTo(b.first);
    }
}

class main{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Pair<String, Integer> p1 = new Pair<String, Integer>("b", 2);
        Pair<String, Integer> p2 = new Pair<String, Integer>("a", 5);
        Pair<String, Integer> p3 = new Pair<String, Integer>("b", -1);
        Pair<String, Integer> p4 = new Pair<String, Integer>("a", 3);
        ArrayList<Pair<String, Integer>> p_li = new ArrayList<~>();
        p_li.add(p1); p_li.add(p2); p_li.add(p3); p_li.add(p4);
        Collections.sort(p_li, new comp_pair());
        for(Pair<String, Integer> p: p_li) System.out.println(p.toString());
    }
}

// Note: We can also have Pair implement the Comparable interface
```

2b. LinkedList (Doubly Linked implementation)

```
import java.util.LinkedList;

LinkedList<Integer> ll = new LinkedList<Integer>(); // Integer

ll.add(1); ll.addLast(1);           // O(1) - Identical
ll.addFirst(0);                     // O(1)
ll.getFirst(); ll.getLast();        // O(1) - Access
ll.removeFirst(); ll.removeLast();  // O(1) - Removal from ends
ll.size();                          // O(1)

ll.addAll(Collection<E> c);         // O(n) - Extends the list
```

3. Associative Containers: HashSet / HashMap

```
HashSet<String> hs = new HashSet<String>();
HashMap<String, String> hm = new HashMap<String, String>();

hs.add("one");                // O(1)
hs.contains("one");           // O(1)
hs.remove("one");             // O(1) - removes if present

// Iterating through a HashSet
for (String s: hs) System.out.println(s);

hm.put("key", "value");       // O(1) - replaces if present
hm.get("key");                // O(1)
hm.containsKey("key");        // O(1)
hm.remove("key");             // O(1)
hm.isEmpty(); hm.size();      // O(1)
hm.replace("key", "n_val");    // O(1) - only replace if present

// Iterating through a HashMap
for (Map.Entry<String, String> e: hm.entrySet()){
    String key = e.getKey();
    String val = e.getValue();
}
```

4a. Stack/Queue/Deque (using ArrayDeque)

```
import java.util.ArrayDeque;

ArrayDeque<String> stack = new ArrayDeque<String>();
ArrayDeque<String> queue = new ArrayDeque<String>();
ArrayDeque<String> dequeue = new ArrayDeque<String>();

// Common functions
.isEmpty(); .size();           // O(1)

// Exposing the Stack interface
stack.push("ele");             // O(1)
stack.pop();                   // O(1)

// Queue interface
queue.add("ele");              // O(1) - Adds to end of queue
queue.poll();                 // O(1) - Returns front else null
queue.peek();                 // O(1) - Get but not remove

// Dequeue interface
dequeue.addFirst("ele");       // O(1) - Add to front of queue
dequeue.pollLast();           // O(1) - Remove from back
dequeue.peekLast();           // O(1) - Peek at end of queue
```

4b. PriorityQueue (heap)

```
import java.util.PriorityQueue;

PriorityQueue<String> pq = new PriorityQueue<String>();

pq.add("z");           // O(log n)
pq.peek();             // O(1) - Looks at top element
pq.poll();             // O(log n) - Remove & return top
pq.size();             // O(1)
```