**Self Review:**

6.12

An ArrayList keeps indexes of objects continuous and updates as they are added and removed and expands the list as more elements of added. The disadvantage is that it copies data as it inserts and deletes elements which is inefficient.

**Elevens Activity 2 questions:**

1. The deck contains all the cards with characteristics determined by the card class
2. It will contain 6 cards
3. String [] rank = new String []{"Ace", "King", "Queen", "Jack", "Ten", "Nine", "Eight", "Seven", "Six", "Five", "Four", "Three", "Two"};

String [] suits = new String [] {"Hearts", "Diamonds", "Clubs", "Spades"};

int [] pointValues = new int [] {11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};

1. Ranks must correspond to the pointValues (e.g. Ace and 11 must be the first values in each of their respective arrays)

**ArrayList Worksheet**

1. Write the code necessary to declare an ArrayList named myList and insert the integers 1,2,3.

ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();

myList.add(1);

myList.add(2);

myList.add(3);

1. Consider the following code (see worksheet): What is the output

All are evil

All clowns are definitely evil

1. Consider the following code (see worksheet): What is the output

3

70.0

1. Consider the following function: Assume the ArrayList blah initially contains the following strings (see worksheet). What will the contents of blah be after calling censorship(blah)

[four, letter, is, an, word]

1. Write a function named edit. This function should accept one ArrayList<string> as a parameter. The function should replace every occurrence of the word can with cannot.

public static void edit(ArrayList <String> a) {

for(int j = 0; j < a.size(); j++) {

if(a.get(j).equals(“can”))

a.set(j, “cannot”);

}

}

1. Consider this code (see worksheet). What is the output.

sally sells sea shells sea shore

1. Rewrite the code from question 6 using a for-each loop.

for(String s:words)

if(s.charAt(0) == ‘s’)

System.out.print(s+ “ ”);

1. Rewrite the code from question 6 using an array. Declare your array using an initializer list

String[] words = {“sally”, “sells”, “sea”, “shells”, “by”, “the”, “sea”, “shore”, “thanks”};

for (int i = 0; i< words.length; i++)

if(words[i].charAt(0) == ‘s’)

System.out.print(words[i] + “ ”);

1. Consider the following code (see worksheet)
   1. What is wrong with the code

An array can have 1 data type at most

* 1. Write equivalent but functioning code that will store all the desired elements into a list

ArrayList list = new ArrayList();

list.add(new Integer(5));

list.add(new Integer(10));

list.add(new Coordinate( ((Integer)list.get(0)), ((Integer)list.get(1)) ));

list.add(new Student(“Sakid”));

list.add(new Double(Math.PI));

1. Complete the addCD function

public void addCD (CD c)

{

list.add(c);

}

1. Complete the searchByArtist function

public String searchByArtist (String artist) {

String response = “”;

for (int i=0; i<list.size(); i++)

if(list.get(i).getArtist().equals(artist))

response += list.get(i).toString + “ \n”;

return response;

}