

Module 1 - Lecture 7

# Collections Part 1



# TPS Reports!

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username: <email>

password: TechElevatorStudent



# Review

- Objects
- Classes
- Reference types vs Primitive types
- Strings



# Collections!

# Wait, I thought we did this...

We learned about Arrays already, so why are we learning about other collections?



# Downside of Arrays

Resizing requires a new array.

**What if I want to add a third item to the array below?**

```
int[] myIntArray = new int[2];  
myIntArray[0] = 128;  
myIntArray[1] = -5;
```



# **ArrayList<T>**

# ArrayList<T>

- Zero-indexed
- An ordered set of elements accessible by index
- Allows duplicates

**... but there's more!**

- Can grow and shrink as you add and remove elements.
- You can also add to and remove from the middle.





# ArrayList<T>

## Create

```
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<String>();
```

## Add elements at the end

```
arrayList.add("First");  
arrayList.add("Third");  
arrayList.add("Fourth");
```

## Add at an index

```
arrayList.add(1, "Second");
```

## Remove at an index

```
arrayList.remove(3); // Removes "Fourth"
```

## Get an element at an index

```
String firstElement = arrayList.get(0); // "First"  
String thirdElement = arrayList.get(2); // "Third"
```

## Get the *current size*

```
int currSize = arrayList.size();
```



# Let's Code!

# It's not all sunshine & rainbows

- An ArrayList uses an Array and it's making a best guess when resizing for you.
- **ArrayLists can only be made up of reference types (objects).**
  - You must use a Primitive Wrapper class instead of working with primitive types directly.



# Primitive Wrapper classes

- Each primitive data type has a corresponding wrapper class.

Primitive	Primitive Wrapper
boolean	Boolean
char	Character
byte	Byte
int	Integer
float	Float
double	Double



# Boxing

When converting from a primitive type to a Primitive Wrapper class, this process is called **autoboxing**.

When converting from a Primitive Wrapper class to a primitive type, this process is called **unboxing**.



# Let's Code!

# For-Each Loops

```
for (String name : names) {  
    System.out.println(name);  
}
```

- Convenience method to iterate through a collection.
- Cannot modify the contents during iteration.



# Let's Code!



# Queue<T>

- A simplified collection. We add to the end and access from the beginning.
- First in, first out (FIFO)



# Queue<T>

```
Queue<String> myQueue = new LinkedList<String>();
```

```
myQueue.offer("First"); // Add "First"
```

```
myQueue.offer("Second"); // Add "Second"
```

```
// Get "First" and remove it from the queue
```

```
String nextItem = myQueue.poll();
```



# Stack<T>

- A simplified collection. We add to the top and access from the top.
- Last in, first out (LIFO)



# Let's Code!

# Reading

- Module 1
  - Collections Part 2



QUESTIONS?

