ArrayList

FEATURE OF ARRAYLIST

- ArrayList can change size at runtime if needed.
- ArrayList is an ordered sequence.
- ArrayList allows the store duplicate element.
- It is coming from the java util package.
- ArrayList requires an import.

IMPORT STATEMENT

- java.util.*
- java.util.ArrayList

How to Create the ArrayList

WHAT THE APP DID.

```
ArrayList list=new Arraylist();
ArrayList list1=new Arraylist(10);
ArrayList list2=new Arraylist(list1);
ArrayList <Integer> list3=new Arraylist<>();
ArrayList <Integer> list4=new Arraylist<Integer>();
```

WHAT THE APP DID

ArrayList also implements the List.

Since it implements the List we can create ArrayList with following syntax:

List <String> list1=new ArrayList<>();

NOTE: However reverse syntax will not work.

ArrayList<String>list2=new List<>();

WHAT THE APP DID

Methods in ArrayList

DONALD NORMAN

ADD METHOD

- This method insert the value to the ArrayList
- This method can take directly the element as a parameter or it can take the index number and element.

METHOD SIGNATURE

- add(E element);
- add(int index, E element);

- ArrayList items=new ArrayList();
- items.add("apple");
- items.add("banana");
- items.add(Boolean.true);

QUESTION

- ArrayList <String>items=new ArrayList<>();
- items.add("apple");
- items.add("banana");
- items.add(Boolean.true);
- Does this code compile and run? Why?

- List items=new ArrayList<>();
- items.add("apple");
- items.add(1, "banana");
- items.add(0, "orange");
- items.add(1, "strawberry");

QUESTION

- List items=new ArrayList<>();
- items.add("apple");
- items.add(1, "banana");
- items.add(1, "strawberry");
- items.add(5, "strawberry");
- Does this code compile and run? Why?

WHAT THE APP DID.

GET() METHOD IN ARRAYLIST

- It help us the get the element from the ArrayList
- If the given index is bigger than the size of array it will throws an exception.

REMOVE() METHOD

• Remove method removes the first matching value in the ArrayList or remove the element at a specified index.

METHOD SIGNATURE

- boolean remove(Object object);
- E remove(int index);

- List animal=new ArrayList ();
- animal.add("lion");
- animal.add("dog");
- animal.add("cat");
- animal.remove("dog");
- animal.remove("dog");
- animal.remove(0);
- animal.remove(4);

SET() METHOD

- Set method changes one of the elements of the ArrayList on specific location. It will not change the size of the ArrayList.
- List animal=new ArrayList<>();
- animal.add("lion");
- animal.add("cat");
- animal.set(0, "dog");
- System.out.println(animal.get(0));
- items.set(3,"lion");

ISEMPTY() AND SIZE() METHOD

- isEmpty() method check the ArrayList is empty or not. Return true or false;
- size() method returns the size of ArrayList as a int value.

CONTAINS() METHOD

- contains() method check whether a specified value is in the ArrayList or not. This method returns boolean value.
- List drinks=new ArrayList<>();
- drinks.add("Pepsi");
- drinks.add("Tea");
- drinks.add("Coffee");
- System.out.println(drinks.contains("Coffee"));
- System.out.println(drinks.contains("Green Tea"));

CLEAR() METHOD

• clear() method delete all the element of ArrayList.

WHAT THE APP DID.

CONVERTING FROM ARRAYLIST TO ARRAY

• To be able to convert ArrayList to array we can use the toArray method.

- List meal=new ArrayList<>(19);
- System.out.println(ls9.size());
- meal.add("Beef Bowl");
- meal.add(1,"Chicken");
- System.out.println(meal.get(0));
- Object [] restaurant=meal.toArray();

CONVERTING FROM ARRAY TO ARRAYLIST

• To be able to convert Array to ArrayList we can use the asList() method.

- String [] city={"town", "Street"};
- List <String> city1= Arrays.asList(city);
- System.out.println(city1.size());
- city1.add("suburb");
- city1.remove(0);
- city1.set(0, "suburb");
- Does this code compile and run? Why?