



# CMPINF0401

# Recitation

TUESDAYS 11:00-12:50

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# Overview

- ▶ ArrayLists
- ▶ Lab7



# Main Differences Between Arrays and ArrayLists

- ▶ ArrayLists are built off off arrays. Unlike arrays, you do not have to worry about size constraints since they automatically take care of sizing.
  - ▶ As a result, in terms of runtime, it's better to use an ArrayList for a dynamic set of data
- ▶ Other key differences include:
  - ▶ All operations on ArrayLists are specified as method calls
    - ▶ Get the number of elements by using `arrayListName.size()`
    - ▶ Get a value from an index using `arrayListName.get(index)`
    - ▶ Set a value from an index using `arrayListName.set(index, value)`
  - ▶ Let's check out some other methods:
    - ▶ <https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/ArrayList.html>



# A Note on Defining ArrayLists

- ▶ ArrayLists are initialized using the following syntax:
  - ▶ `ArrayList<Type> varName = new ArrayList<Type>();`
- ▶ Let's break this down:
  - ▶ `ArrayList<Type>`: Need to make sure your Type is Capitalized.
    - ▶ i.e., `ArrayList<int>` is not valid → Needs to be `ArrayList<Integer>`
    - ▶ This is because you can make an ArrayList of any Generic Type. Generics haven't been covered yet, but you'll see this later. As a result, by saying `ArrayList<Integer>` java converts an `int` to it's "generic" counterpart.
  - ▶ `new ArrayList<Type>();`
    - ▶ Because everything with ArrayLists is done using method calls, the `()` calls the method to create a new ArrayList of the Type you're passing.



# Lab 7

▶ Due 3/21

▶ [https://canvas.pitt.edu/courses/127916/files/8050402?module\\_item\\_id=2735308](https://canvas.pitt.edu/courses/127916/files/8050402?module_item_id=2735308)



# Lab 7

- ▶ Main Method:
  - ▶ Start by creating a new ArrayList of Integers to hold your values
  - ▶ Set 2 Scanners, one for the keyboard and one for the file being read.
  - ▶ Iterate through the integers in the file (Hint: `.nextInt()` will be your friend here) and add them to the ArrayList
  - ▶ Then, make a call to `printArrayList`, passing in the list you created
  - ▶ Then, print out the size (reference the methods for ArrayLists) of the list to the user
  - ▶ Prompt them to type the value that they want to return, and then find that value in the list (again, reference the methods for ArrayLists, check out `.indexOf()`) and remove it.
  - ▶ Finish by printing the new ArrayList and it's size.



# Lab 7

- ▶ printArrayList method:
  - ▶ In this method, simply create an enhanced for loop to loop through the values in the ArrayList and print them out.