



Java for Beginners

Level 6b

Mr.
Teasdale

Levels of Java coding

- 1: Syntax, laws, variables, output
- 2: Input, calculations, String manipulation
- 3: Selection (IF-ELSE)
- 4: Iteration/Loops (FOR/WHILE)
- 5: Complex algorithms
- **6: Arrays/Linked Lists**
- 7: File management
- 8: Methods
- 9: Objects and classes
- 10: Graphical user interface elements

Arrays vs Linked Lists

Array



Array

Fixed size

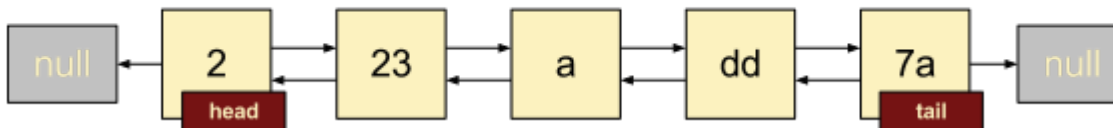
One or
Two
dimensions

List

Size can
change

Only linear

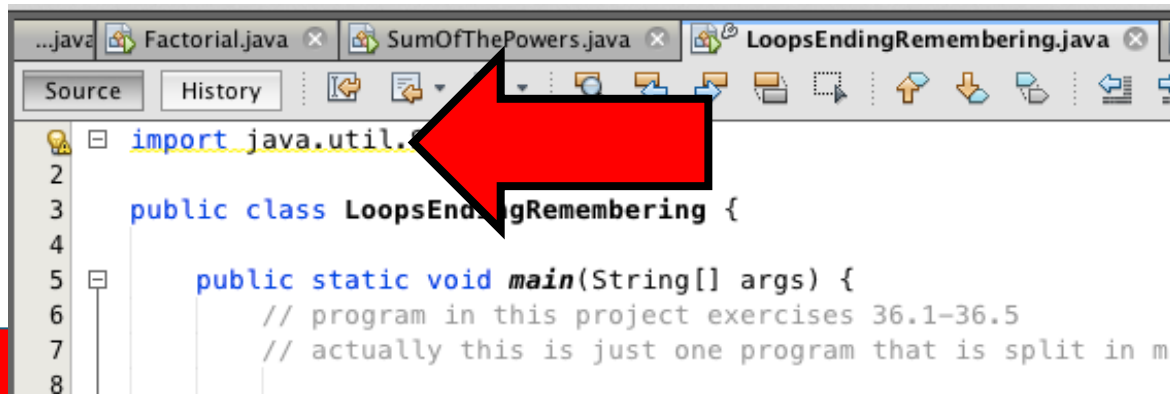
Linked List



Before you using a Linked List...

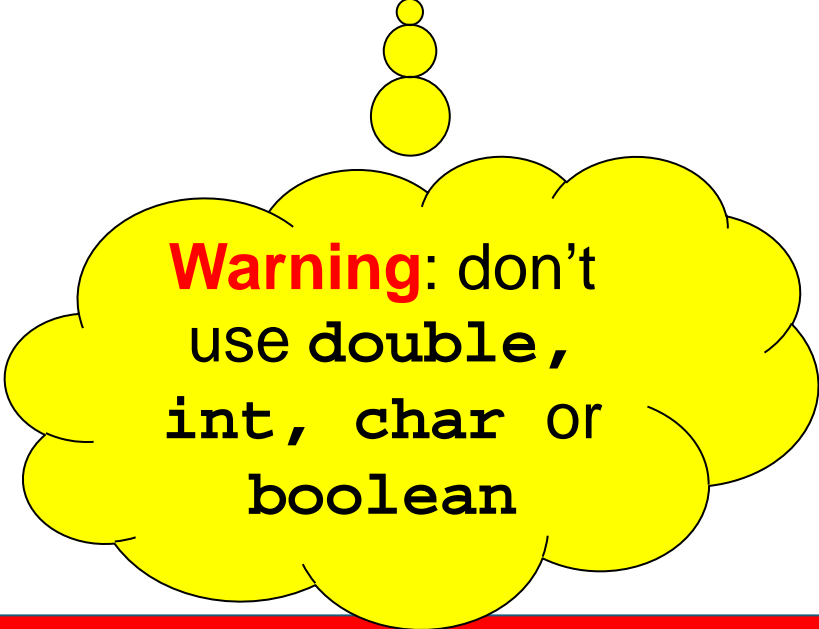
Remember to import the utility libraries!

```
import java.util.*;
```

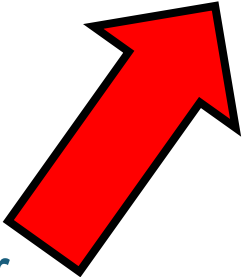


Creating a Linked List

```
LinkedList<Integer> zones = new LinkedList<Integer>();  
LinkedList<String> names = new LinkedList<String>();  
LinkedList<Double> lines = new LinkedList<Double>();
```



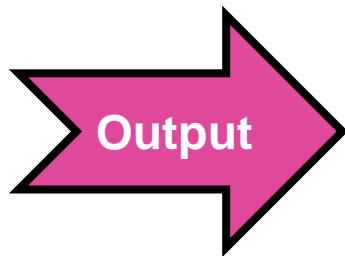
Warning: don't
use double,
int, char or
boolean



Remember
the () at
the end!

Adding items to a linked list

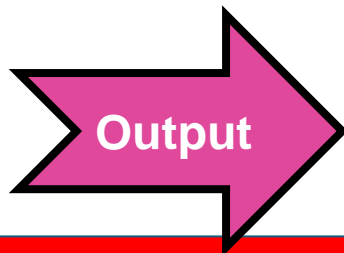
```
LinkedList<String> names = new LinkedList<String>();  
  
names.add("John");  
names.add("Sam");  
names.add("Chris");  
  
System.out.println( names.get(0) );
```



John

Removing items from a linked list

```
LinkedList<Integer> spots = new LinkedList<Integer>();  
  
spots.add(23);  
spots.add(15);  
spots.add(69);  
  
spots.remove(1);  
  
for (int i = 0; i < spots.size(); i++)  
{  
    System.out.println( spots.get(i) );  
}
```



23
69

Useful LinkedList methods

Method	What does it do
<code>.add(xx)</code>	Adds <code>xx</code> onto the end of the linked list
<code>.remove(y)</code>	Removes the element at position <code>y</code>
<code>.size()</code>	Returns how many elements there are in the linked list
<code>.indexOf(xx)</code>	Returns what element <code>xx</code> is stored in; returns <code>-1</code> if element was not found

Beware getting the size!

.size() → Linked Lists

e.g. `int k = zones.size();` //zones is a linked list

.length() → Strings

e.g. `int m = name.length();` //name is a String

.length → arrays

e.g. `int g = boxes.length;` //boxes is an array

LinkedList example

```
// create a linked list
LinkedList Letters = new LinkedList();
// add elements to the linked list

Letters.add("u");
Letters.add("g");
Letters.add("s");
Letters.add("b");
Letters.add("u");
Letters.add("r");

System.out.println("Content so far: " + Letters);
System.out.println("Oops, something is wrong here ... adding");
Letters.addLast("g");
Letters.addFirst("A");

System.out.println("Corrected contents of Letters: " + Letters);

// remove elements from the linked list
Letters.remove("s");
Letters.remove("g");
System.out.println("Contents of Letters after deleting 's' and 'g': "
+ Letters);
// remove first and last elements
Letters.removeFirst();
Letters.removeLast();
System.out.println("Letters after deleting first and last: "
+ Letters);
```

What did the
programmer
forget to do...?