Collection List

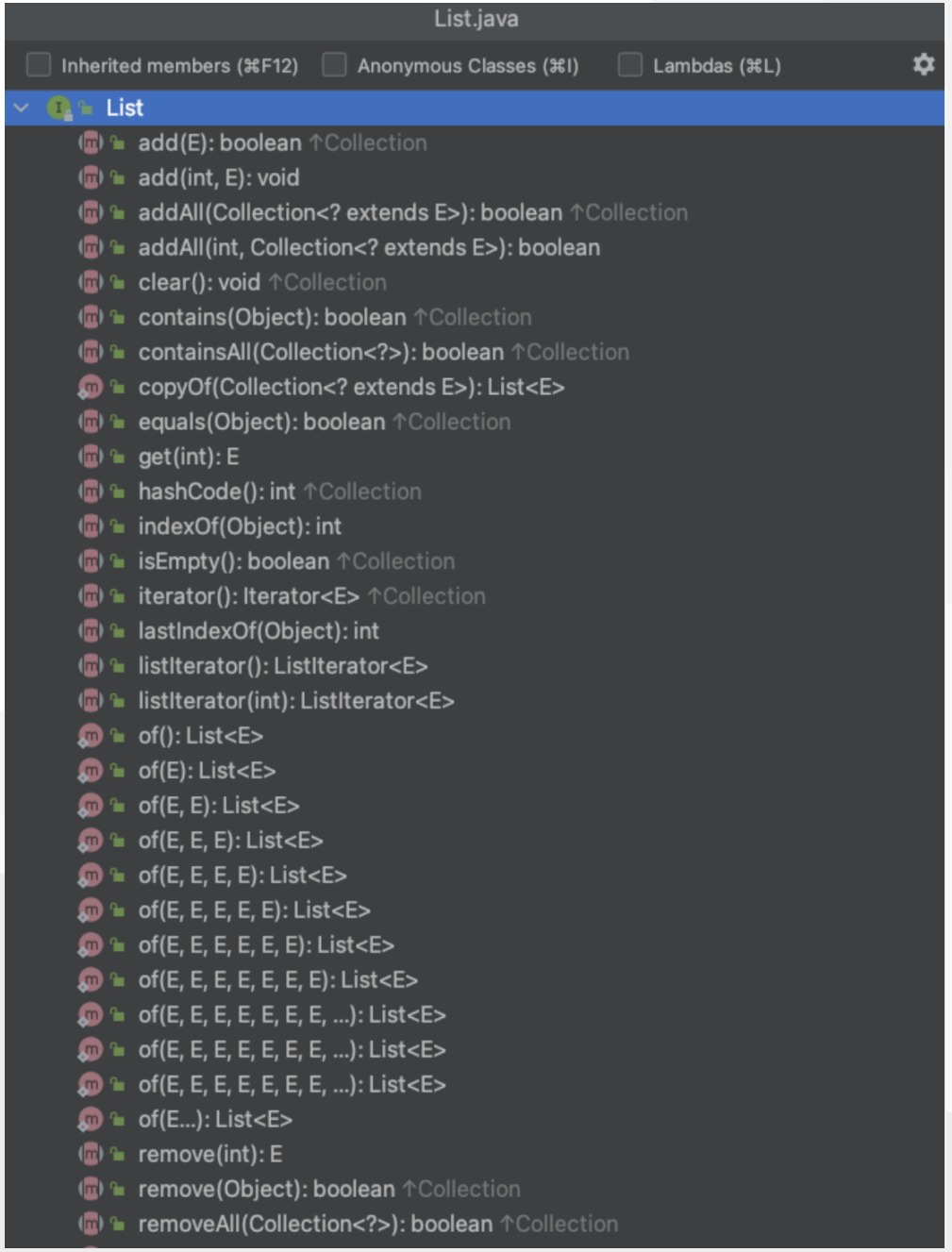
Rawlabs Academy

List

- The `List` interface provides a way to **store** and **ordered collection**.
- It is a **child interface** of `Collection`
- It is an ordered collection of object in which **duplicate values** can be stored.
- Since `List` preserves the insertion order, it allows **positional access** and **insertion of elements**.

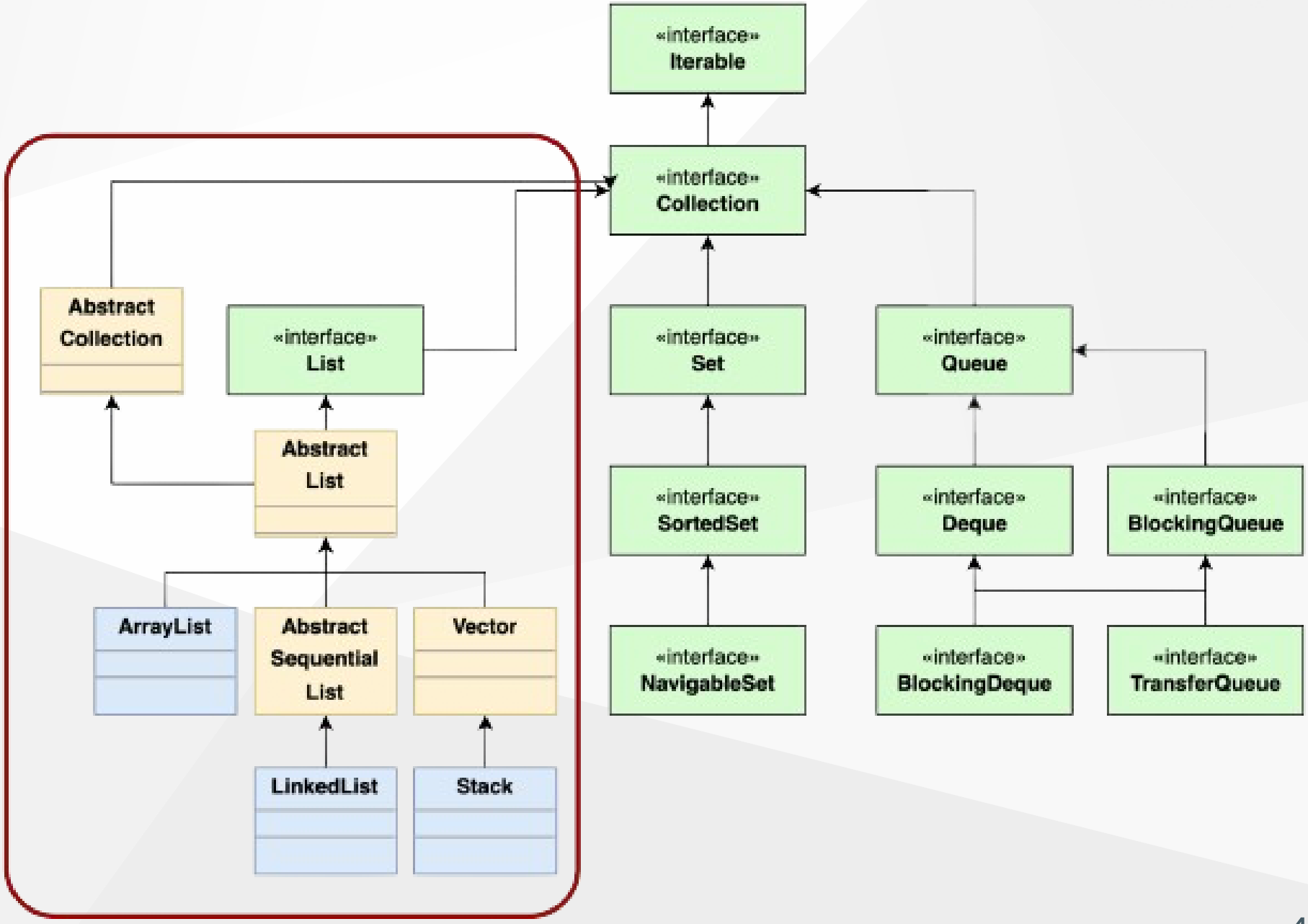
Methods

List



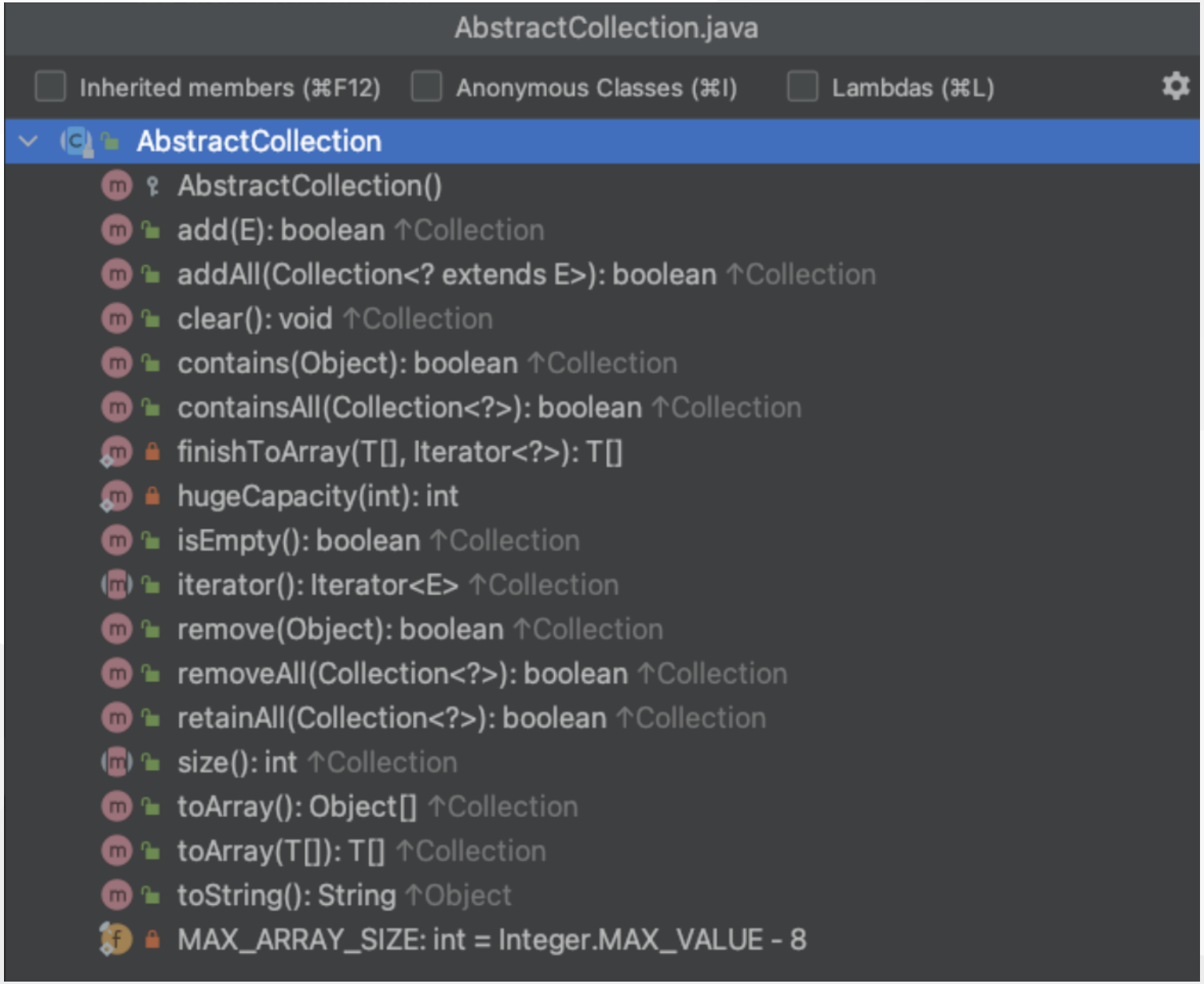
List

Hierarchy



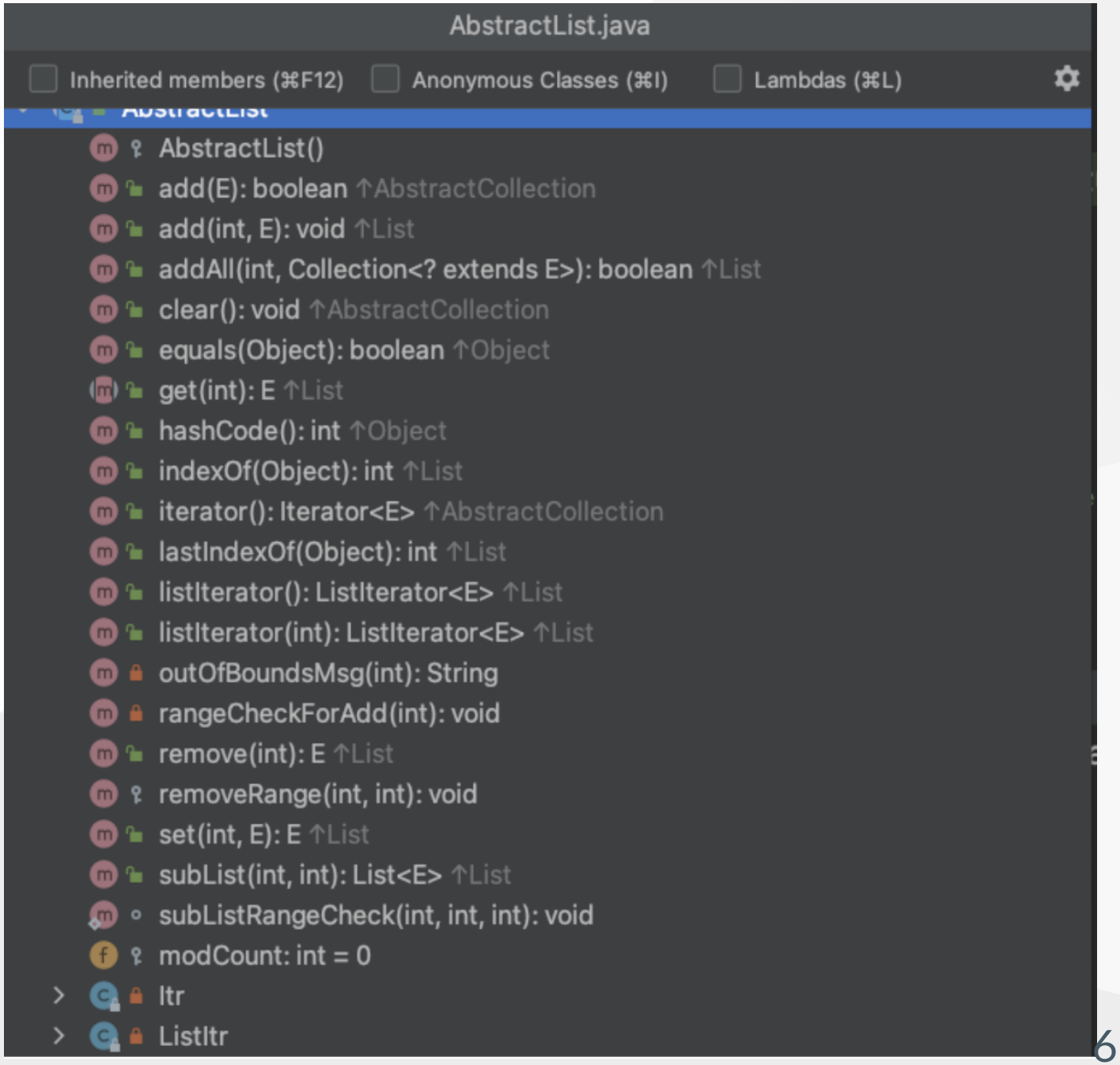
Abstract Collection

It is used to implement an unmodifiable collection, for which one need to only extend this `AbstractCollection` class and implement only the iterator and the size methods.



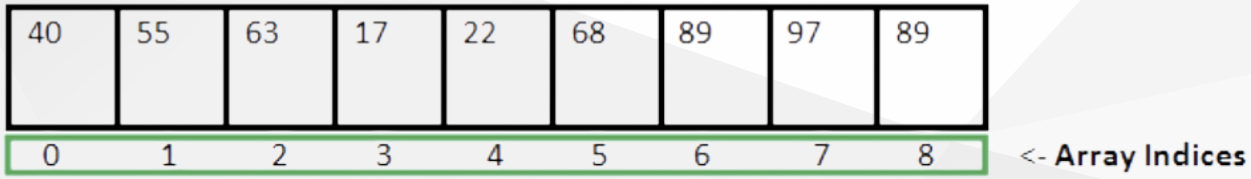
AbstractList

This class provides a skeletal implementation of the `List` interface to minimize the effort required to implement this interface baked by Random Access data store (such an array). For sequential access data (such as linked list), `AbstractSequentialList` should be used in preference to this class.

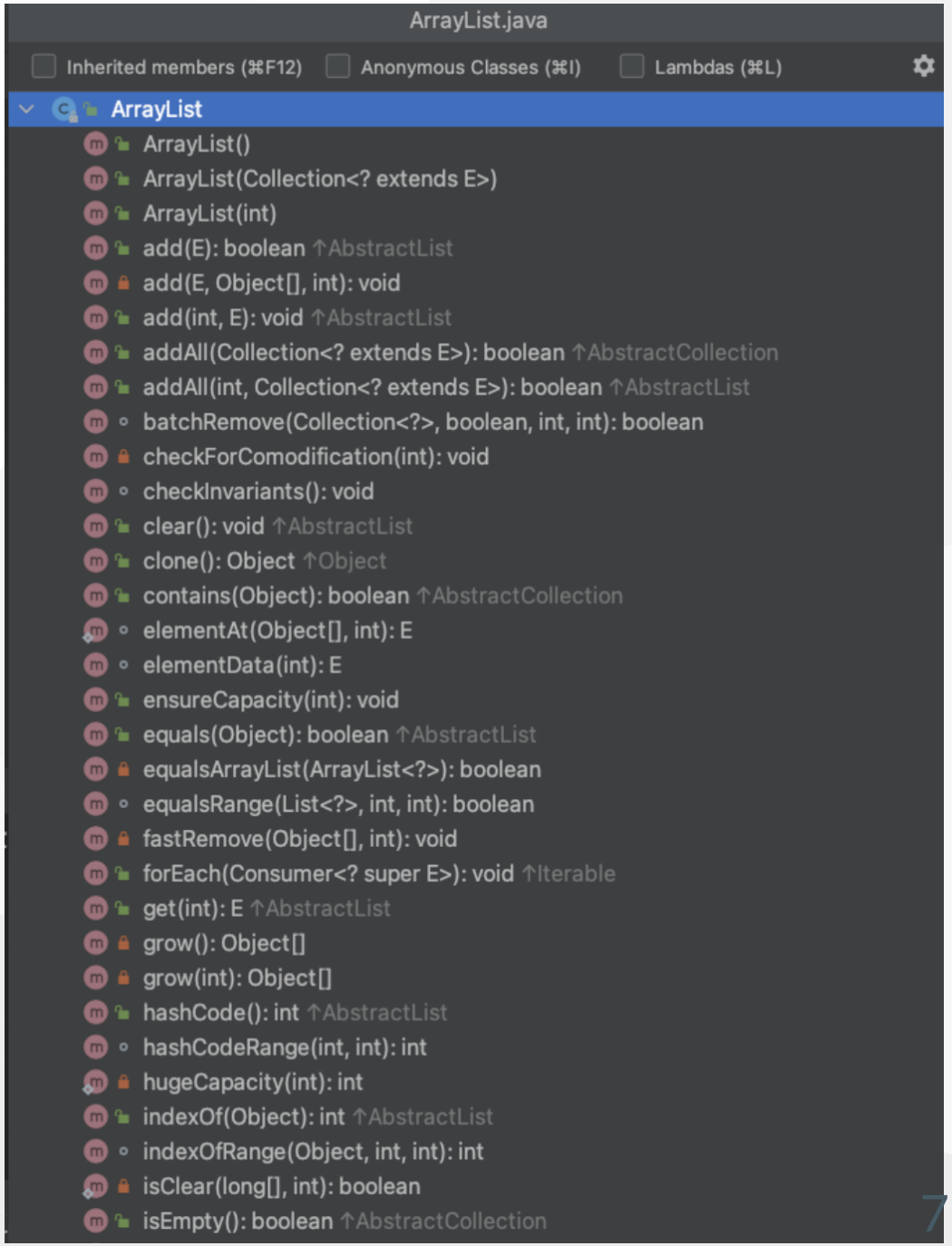


ArrayList

Its provides us with **dynamic arrays** in java. Though, it may be slower than standard arrays but can be helpful in programs where **lots of manipulation** in the array needed.

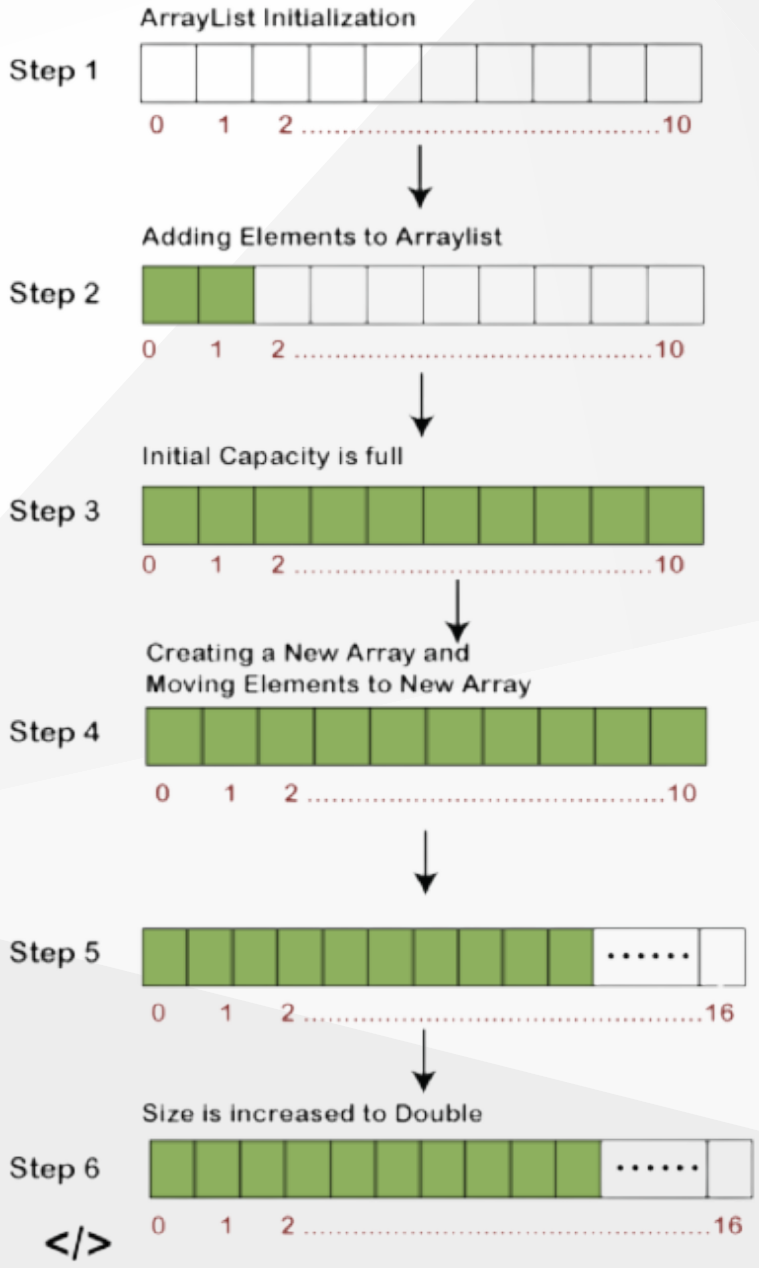


Array Length = 9
First Index = 0
Last Index = 8



ArrayList

Work



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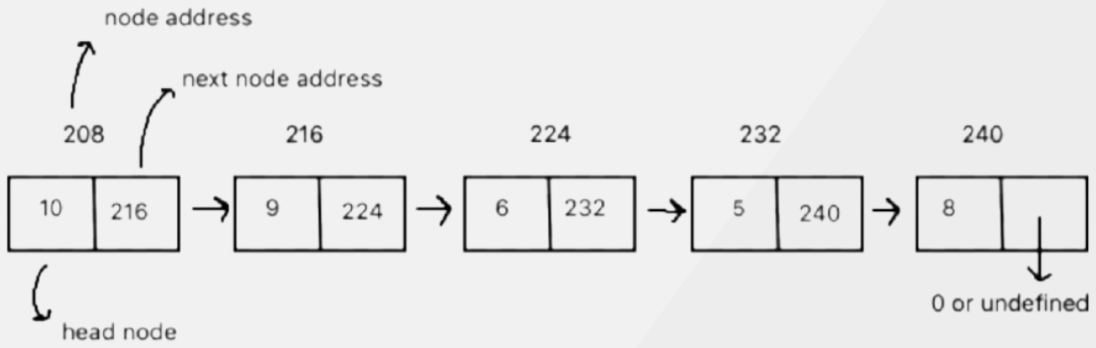
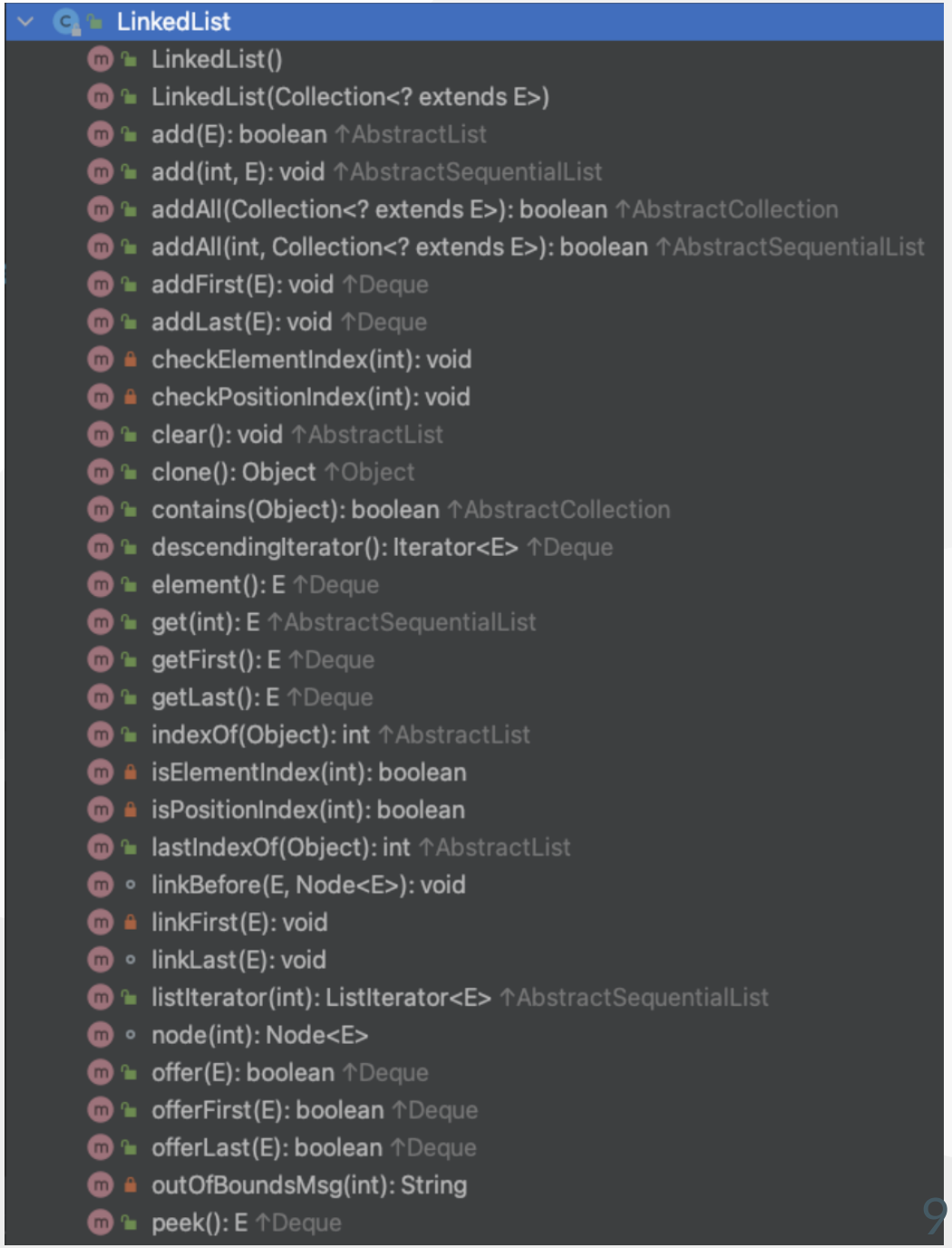
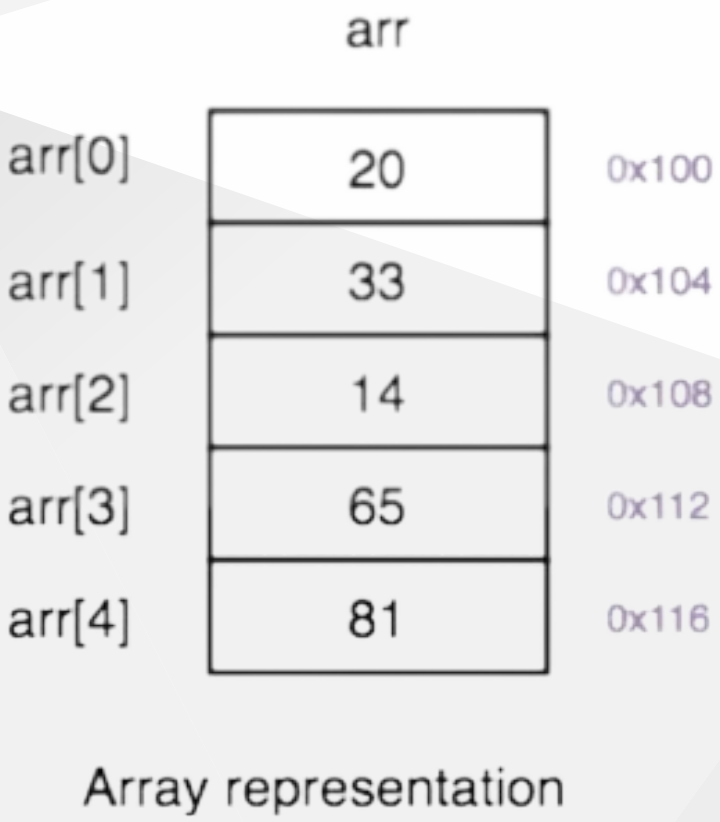
LinkedList

- `LinkedList` consists of nodes where each node contains data and a reference to the next node in the list
- Unlike an array, data is not stored in one contigous block of memory and does not have a fixed size
- Instead, it consists of multiple blocks of memory at different addresses

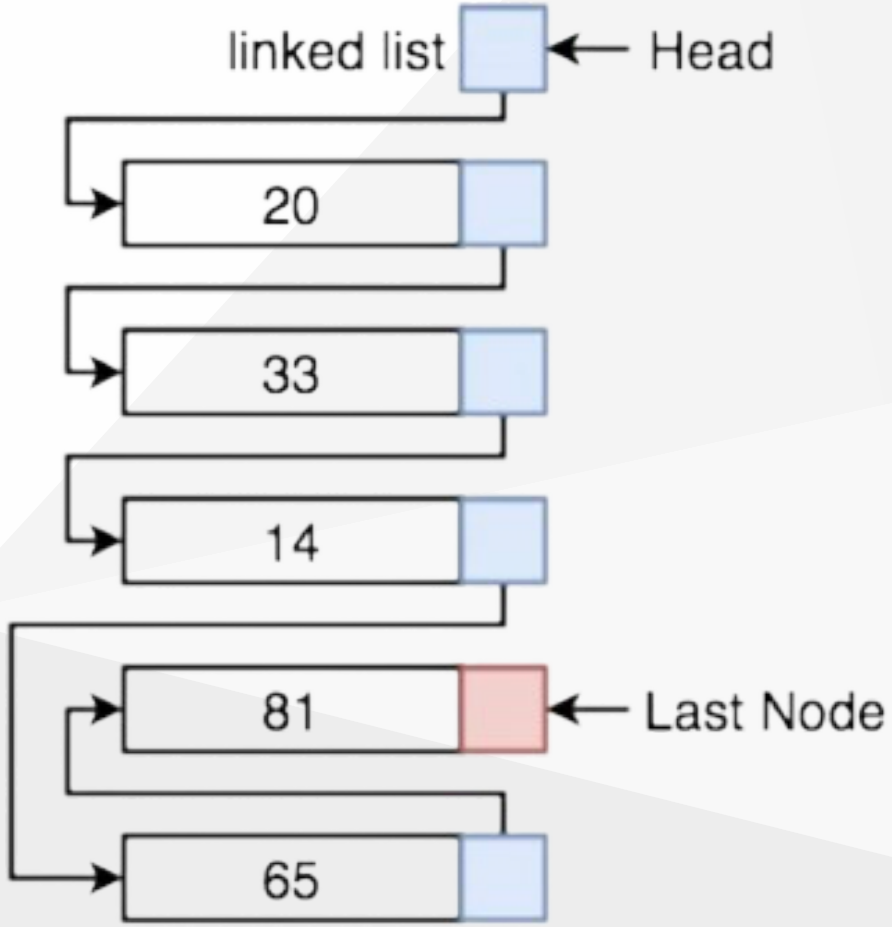




Representation ArrayList vs LinkedList



Array representation



ArrayList Example

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> addresses = new ArrayList<>();
        addresses.add("Milan");
        addresses.add("London");
        addresses.add("Guatemala");
        addresses.add("London");

        System.out.println(addresses.get(2));
    }
}
```

LinkedList Example

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> addresses = new LinkedList<>();
        addresses.add("Milan");
        addresses.add("London");
        addresses.add("Guatemala");
        addresses.add("London");

        System.out.println(addresses.get(2));
    }
}
```

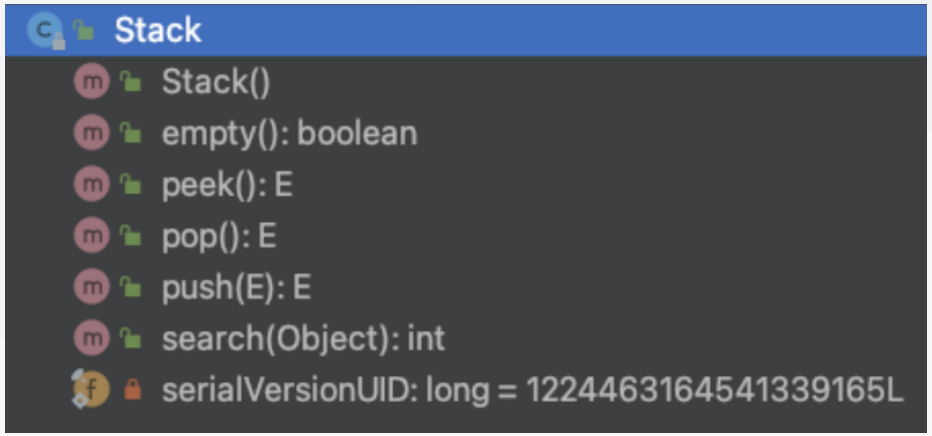
Immutable List Example

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> addresses = new LinkedList<>();
        var immutableAddresses = Collections.unmodifiableList(addresses);
        immutableAddresses.add("Texas");
        addresses.add("Milan");
        addresses.add("London");
        addresses.add("Guatemala");
        addresses.add("London");

        System.out.println(addresses.get(2));
    }
}
```

Stack

- The `Stack` class represents a **last-in-first-out** (LIFO) stack of objects
- It extends class `Vector` with 5 operations that allow a vector to be treated as a stack
- The usual **push** and **pop** operations are provided, as well as a method to peek at the top item on the stack, a method to test for whether the stack is empty, and a method to search the stack for an item and discover how far it is from the top
- A more complete and consistent set of LIFO stack operations is provoided by the `Deque` **interface** and its implementations, which should be used in preference to this class.



Stack Example

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Stack<String> addresses = new Stack<>();
        addresses.push("Milan");
        addresses.push("London");
        addresses.push("Guatemala");
        addresses.push("London");

        System.out.println(addresses.pop());
    }
}
```

Task - Array Merge

Make a program to combine 2 arrays, then insert several objects into the array in the middle with the index entered.

Task - Play with Parking Area

It is known that there is a parking lot that only contains 1 motorcycle in each row. Make a program to manage the parking lot so that it fills the farthest parking lot with the parking gate first and the motorbike closest to the parking gate can exit first.