List	Add	Remove	Get	Contains	Next	Data Structure
ArrayList	O(1)	O(n)	O(1)	O(n)	0(1)	Array
LinkedList	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	0(1)	Linked List
CopyOnWriteArrayList	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(n)	0(1)	Array

Set	Add	Remove	Contains	Next	Size	Data Structure
HashSet	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	O(h/n)	0(1)	Hash Table
LinkedHashSet	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	Hash Table + Linked List
EnumSet	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)	Bit Vector
TreeSet	O(log n)	O(log n)	O(log n)	O(log n)	0(1)	Red-black tree
CopyOnWriteArraySet	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	0(1)	0(1)	Array
ConcurrentSkipListSet	O(log n)	O(log n)	O(log n)	0(1)	O(n)	Skip List

Queue	Offer	Peak	Poll	Remove	Size	Data Structure
PriorityQueue LinkedList ArrayDequeue ConcurrentLinkedQueue ArrayBlockingQueue PriorirityBlockingQueue SynchronousQueue DelayQueue LinkedBlockingQueue	O(log n) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(log n) O(1) O(log n) O(log n)	O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)	O(log n) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(1) O(log n) O(1) O(log n) O(log n)	O(n) O(1) O(n) O(n) O(n) O(n) O(n) O(n)	0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1)	Priority Heap Array Linked List Linked List Array Priority Heap None! Priority Heap Linked List

Map	Get	ContainsKey	Next	Data Structure
HashMap LinkedHashMap IdentityHashMap WeakHashMap EnumMap TreeMap ConcurrentHashMap ConcurrentSkipListMap	O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(1)   O(log n)   O(1)   O(log n)	0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(1) 0(log n) 0(1) 0(log n)	O(h / n)   O(1)   O(h / n)   O(h / n)   O(1)   O(log n)   O(h / n)   O(1)	Hash Table   Hash Table + Linked List   Array   Hash Table   Array   Red-black tree   Hash Tables   Skip List

#### Casting, Conversion

```
int x = (int)5.5; //works for numeric types
int x = Integer.parseInt("123");
float y = Float.parseFloat("1.5");
int x = Integer.parseInt("7A",16); //fromHex
String hex = Integer.toString(99,16);//toHex
```

#### Number types

Integer x = 5; double y = x.doubleValue();
double y = (double)x.intValue();

#### String Methods

```
//Operator +, e.g. "fat"+"cat" -> "fatcat"
boolean equals(String other);
int length();
char charAt(int i);
String substring(int i, int j); //j not incl
boolean contains(String sub);
boolean startsWith(String pre);
boolean endsWith(String post);
int indexOf(String p); //-1 if not found
int indexOf(String p, int i); //start at i
int compareTo(String t);
String replaceAll(String str, String find);
String[] split(String delim);
```

#### Math

Math.abs(NUM),Math.ceil(NUM),Math.floor(NUM)
Math.log(NUM),Math.max(A,B),Math.min(C,D),
Math.pow(A,B),Math.round(A),Math.random()

#### ARRAYS:

```
int[] x = \text{new int}[10]; //ten zeros
int[][] x = \text{new int}[5][5]; //5 by 5 matrix
int[] x = \{1,2,3,4\};
x.length; //int expression length of array
int[][] x = \{\{1,2\},\{3,4,5\}\}; //ragged array
String[] y = \text{new String}[10]; //10 nulls
```

# Lists, Stacks, Queues, Sets, Maps

clear()
equals(collection)
isEmpty()
size()
toString()

# ArrayList, LinkedList, HashSet, TreeSet

add ( <b>value</b> )
contains ( <b>value</b> )
remove( <b>value</b> )
removeAll( <b>collection</b> )
retainAll( <b>collection</b> )

# List<T> ArrayList<T>: Slow insert into middle LinkedList<T>: slow random access Stack: Removes and adds from end

#### List Usage:

boolean add(T e); void clear(); //empties boolean contains(Object o); T get(int index); T remove(int index); boolean remove(Object o); T set(int index, E val); Int size();

#### Queue<T> LinkedList implements Queue

#### Queue Usage:

T element(); // does not remove
boolean offer(T o); //adds
T peek(); //pike element
T poll(); //removes
T remove(); //like poll

Set<T>: uses Comparable<T> for uniqueness
 TreeSet<T>, items are sorted
 HashSet<T>, not sorted, no order
 LinkedHashSet<T>, ordered by insert
 Usage like list: add, remove, size

Map<K,V>: Pairs where keys are unique
 HashMap<K,V>, no order
 LinkedHashMap<K,V> ordered by insert
 TreeMap<K,V> sorted by keys

```
V get(K key);
Set<K> keySet(); //set of keys
V put(K key, V value);
V remove(K key);
Int size();
Collection<V> values(); //all values
```

#### java.util.Collections

```
Collections.sort(x); //sorts with comparator
     Collections.max( ... ); //returns maximum
     Collections.min( ... ); //returns maximum
     Collections.copy( A, B); //A list into B
     Collections.reverse( A ); //if A is list
     Sort Using Comparator:
     Collections.sort(x, new Comparator<T>{
       public int compareTo(T a, T b) {
        //calculate which is first
        //return -1, 0, or 1 for order:
        return someint;
List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
Queue < Double > queue = new LinkedList < Double > ();
Stack<String> stack = new Stack<String>();
Set<String> words = new HashSet<String>();
Map<String, Integer> map = new TreeMap<>();
```

#### List<E>

# add(index, value) indexOf(value) get(index) lastIndexOf(value) remove(index) set(index, value) subList(from, to)

## Stack<E> Queue<E>

peek()	add ( <b>value</b> )
pop()	peek()
push (value)	remove()

### Map < K, V >

- '
containsKey( <b>key</b> )
get ( <b>key</b> )
keySet()
put( <b>key, value</b> )
putAll( <b>map</b> )
remove( <b>key</b> )
toString()
values()