#### HW 10

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#### Problem 1

Problem Statement: Create a method to count average vowels in an Arraylist of words

# Code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //count average vowels
        ArrayList<String> wordList = new ArrayList<String>();
        wordList.add("dsfadf");
        wordList.add("sd");
        wordList.add("dfafqvni");
        System.out.println("The average vowels of the list is " +
averageVowels(wordList));
   }
}
public static double averageVowels(ArrayList<String> words) {
    ArrayList<Character> vowels = new ArrayList<Character>();
    vowels.add('a');
    vowels.add('e');
    vowels.add('i');
    vowels.add('o');
    vowels.add('u');
    int numOfVow = 0;
    for (String word : words) {
        word = word.toLowerCase();
        for (int i = 0; i < word.length(); i++) {</pre>
            if (vowels.contains(word.charAt(i))) {
                numOfVow++;
        }
    }
    return numOfVow * 1.0 / words.size();
```

## Console Output:

The average vowels of the list is 1.0

#### Problem 6

Problem statement: create minToFront method

### Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
        //minToFront method
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        list.add(2);
        list.add(45);
        list.add(1);
        list.add(3);
        System.out.println("The intial list is " + list);
        System.out.println("The list after minToFront is " + minToFront(list));
}
public static ArrayList<Integer> minToFront(ArrayList<Integer> list) {
    int min = list.get(0);
    int i = 1;
    //find min value
    while (i < list.size()) {</pre>
        if (min >= list.get(i)) {
            min = list.get(i);
        i++;
    }
    //insert to front
    int index = list.indexOf(min);
    list.remove(index);
    list.add(0, min);
    return list;
```

### Console output:

The intial list is [2, 45, 1, 3]

The list after minToFront is [1, 2, 45, 3]

#### Problem 15

Problem statement: create a filterRange method

# Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
          ArrayList<Integer> alist = new ArrayList<Integer>();
          alist.add(1);
```

```
alist.add(3);
      alist.add(5);
      alist.add(8);
      System.out.println("The intial unmodified list is " + alist);
      System.out.println("The list after fileterRange between 5 and 6 is " +
      filterRange(alist, 5, 6));
}
//filterRange
public static ArrayList<Integer> filterRange(ArrayList<Integer> list, int min, int
max) {
   ArrayList<Integer> newList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    for(int item : list){
        if(item < min || item > max) {
           newList.add(item);
    }
    return newList;
}
```

### Output console:

The initial unmodified list is [1, 3, 5, 8]

The list after fileterRange between 5 and 6 is [1, 3, 8]

#### Problem 17

Problem Statement: Create an interleave method to put a2 arraylist into a1 arraylist

## Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
//interleave
ArrayList<Integer> a1 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
ArrayList<Integer> a2 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
a1.add(1);
a1.add(2);
a2.add(11);
a2.add(22);
a2.add(33);
//when a2 is longer than a1
System.out.println("New a1 is " + interleave(a1, a2));
```

```
//when a2 has same length as a1
      al.removeAll(a1);
      a1.add(1);
      a1.add(2);
      a1.add(3);
      System.out.println("New al is " + interleave(a1, a2));
      //when a1 is longer than a2
      a1.removeAll(a1);
      a1.add(1);
      a1.add(2);
      a1.add(3);
      a1.add(4);
      a1.add(5);
      System.out.println("New al is " + interleave(a1, a2));
//interleave
public static ArrayList<Integer> interleave(ArrayList<Integer> a1, ArrayList<Integer>
a2){
    System.out.println("The initial al is " + al);
    System.out.println("a2 is " + a2);
    int alSize = al.size();
    int a2Size = a2.size();
    //al has same length a2
    if(a1.size() == a2.size()){
        a1.addAll(a2);
        for(int i = a2.size() - 1; i > 0; i--){
            al.remove(i*2);
            a1.add(i*2, a1.get(i));
        for (int i = a2.size() -1; i >= 0; i--) {
            al.remove(i*2+1);
            a1.add(i*2+1, a2.get(i));
        //al is shorter than a2
    }else if(a1.size() < a2.size()) {</pre>
        a1.addAll(a2);
        for (int i = alSize - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            a1.remove(i * 2);
            a1.add(i * 2, a1.get(i));
        for (int i = a2.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            if (i <= (a1Size - 1)) {</pre>
                al.remove(i * 2 + 1);
                a1.add(i * 2 + 1, a2.get(i));
            } else {
                al.remove(i + alSize);
                a1.add(i + a1Size, a2.get(i));
    }else{
        al.addAll(a2);
        //Fill al's values to new al
        for (int i = alSize - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            if (i <= (a2Size - 1)) {
```

```
al.remove(i * 2);
                a1.add(i * 2, a1.get(i));
            } else {
                a1.remove(i + a2Size);
                a1.add(i + a2Size, a1.get(i));
        //Fill a2 to a1
        for(int i = a2.size() -1; i >= 0; i--){
            al.remove(i*2+1);
            a1.add(i*2+1, a2.get(i));
    }
    return a1;
Output Console:
The initial a1 is [1, 2]
```

a2 is [11, 22, 33]

New a1 is [1, 11, 2, 22, 33]

The initial a1 is [1, 2, 3]

a2 is [11, 22, 33]

New a1 is [1, 11, 2, 22, 3, 33]

The initial a1 is [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

a2 is [11, 22, 33]

New a1 is [1, 11, 2, 22, 3, 33, 4, 5]