CSE143X Cheat Sheet

Linked Lists (16.2)

Below is an example of a method that could be added to the LinkedIntList class to compute the sum of the list:

```
public int sum() {
    int sum = 0;
    ListNode current = front;
    while (current != null) {
        sum += current.data;
        current = current.next;
    }
    return sum;
}
```

`Math` Methods (3.2) *mathematical operations*

`Math.abs(`*value*`)`	absolute value
`Math.min(`*v1*`, `*v2*`)`	smaller of two values
`Math.max(`*v1*`, `*v2*`)`	larger of two values
`Math.round(`*value*`)`	nearest whole number
`Math.pow(`*b*`, `*e*`)`	b to the e power

Stacks and Queues (14.2) *(LIFO and FIFO structures)*

Queues should be constructed using the Queue<E> interface and the LinkedList<E> implementation. For example, to construct a queue of String values, you would say:

```
Queue<String> q = new LinkedList<String>();
```

Stacks should be constructed using the Stack<E> class (there is no interface):

```
Stack<String> s = new Stack<String>();
```

For Stack<E>, you are limited to the following operations (no iterator or foreach loop):

`push(`**value**`)`	pushes the given value onto the top of the stack
`pop()`	removes and returns the top of the stack
`isEmpty()`	returns `true` if this stack is empty
`size()`	returns the number of elements in the stack

For Queue<E>, you are limited to the following operations (no iterator or foreach loop):

`add(`**value**`)`	adds the given value at the end of the queue
`remove()`	removes and returns the front of the queue
`isEmpty()`	returns `true` if this queue is empty
`size()`	returns the number of elements in the queue

`Iterator<E>` Methods (11.1) *(An object that lets you examine the contents of any collection)*

`hasNext()`	returns `true` if there are more elements to be read from collection
`next()`	reads and returns the next element from the collection
`remove()`	removes the last element returned by `next` from the collection

`List<E>` Methods (10.1) *(An ordered sequence of values)*

`add(`**value**`)`	appends value at end of list
`add(`**index, value**`)`	inserts given value at given index, shifting subsequent values right
`clear()`	removes all elements of the list
`indexOf(`**value**`)`	returns first index where given value is found in list (-1 if not found)
`get(`**index**`)`	returns the value at given index
`remove(`**index**`)`	removes/returns value at given index, shifting subsequent values left
`set(`**index, value**`)`	replaces value at given index with given value
`size()`	returns the number of elements in list
`isEmpty()`	returns `true` if the list's size is 0
`addAll(`**collection)**	adds all elements from the given collection to the end of the list
`contains(`**value**`)`	returns `true` if the given value is found somewhere in this list
`remove(`**value**`)`	finds and removes the given value from this list
`removeAll(`**list**`)`	removes any elements found in the given collection from this list
`iterator()`	returns an object used to examine the contents of the list

`Set<E>` Methods (11.2)

(A fast-searchable set of unique values)

`add(`**value**`)`	adds the given value to the set
`contains(`**value**`)`	returns `true` if the given value is found in the set
`remove(`**value**`)`	removes the given value from the set
`clear()`	removes all elements of the set
`size()`	returns the number of elements in the set
`isEmpty()`	returns `true` if the set's size is 0
`addAll(`**collection**`)`	adds all elements from the given collection to the set
`containsAll(`**collection**`)`	returns `true` if set contains every element from given collection
`removeAll(`**collection**`)`	removes any elements found in the given collection from this set
`retainAll(`**collection**`)`	removes any elements *not* found in the given collection from this set
`iterator()`	returns an object used to examine the contents of the set

`Map<K, V>` Methods (11.3)

(A fast mapping between a set of keys and a set of values)

`put(`**key, value**`)`	adds a mapping from the given key to the given value
`get(`**key**`)`	returns the value mapped to the given key (`null` if none)
`containsKey(`**key**`)`	returns `true` if the map contains a mapping for the given key
`remove(`**key**`)`	removes any existing mapping for the given key
`clear()`	removes all key/value pairs from the map
`size()`	returns the number of key/value pairs in the map
`isEmpty()`	returns `true` if the map's size is 0
`keySet()`	returns a `Set` of all keys in the map
`values()`	returns a `Collection` of all values in the map
`putAll(`**map**`)`	adds all key/value pairs from the given map to this map

`Point` Methods (8.1)

(an object for storing integer x/y coordinates)

`Point(`**x, y**`)`	constructs a new point with given x/y coordinates
`Point()`	constructs a new point with coordinates (0, 0)
`getX()`	returns the x-coordinate of this point
`getY()`	returns the y-coordinate of this point
`equals(`**other**`)`	returns true if this Point stores the same x/y values as the other
`translate(`**dx, dy**`)`	translates the coordinates by the given amount

`String` Methods (3.3)

(An object for storing a sequence of characters)

`length()`	returns the number of characters in the string
`charAt(`**index**`)`	returns thecharacter at a specific index
`compareTo(`**other**`)`	returns how this string compares to the other
`equals(`**other**`)`	returns true if this string equals the other
`toUpperCase()`	returns a new string with all uppercase letters
`toLowerCase()`	returns a new string with all lowercase letters
`startsWith(`**other**`)`	returns true if this string starts with the given text
`substring(`**start, stop**`)`	returns a new string composed of character from start index (inclusive) to stop index (exclusive)

Collections Implementations

`List<E>`	`ArrayList<E>` and `LinkedList<E>`
`Set<E>`	`HashSet<E>` and `TreeSet<E>` (values ordered)
`Map<K, V>`	`HashMap<K, V>` and `TreeMap<K, V>` (keys ordered)