

LEC 03

CSE 122

ArrayList

BEFORE WE START

*Talk to your neighbors:  
Coffee or tea? Or something else?*

Music: [122 26sp Lecture Jams](#) 

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Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

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# Lecture Outline (1/5)

- **Announcements** 
- Movie Ratings
- Using `PrintStream` for File Output
- `ArrayList` Recap
- `ArrayList` Examples

# Announcements

- Programming Assignment 0 (P0) out later today!
  - Due next Thursday, April 16<sup>th</sup>!
  - Focused on File I/O
  - TODO Reflection changes!
- Creative Project 0 (C0) was due last night. How'd it go?
  - Expect grades back about a week after the assignment was due
  - Joined class late? **Use Resubmission Cycle 0 to submit it!**
- Quiz 0 is next Thursday (Apr 16<sup>th</sup>)!
  - There will be an Ed post later tonight with instructions and logistics
  - Practice Quiz to be released this weekend (and solutions posted on Monday)

# Lecture Outline (2/5)

- Announcements
- **Movie Ratings** ◀
- Using `PrintStream` for File Output
- `ArrayList` Recap
- `ArrayList` Examples

# Movie Ratings (1/2)

In this program, we'll be examining and printing data from a file of IMDb ratings for popular U.S. movies. This will happen through 3 major user-entered commands:

**(F)ind** movie, **(A)dd** a rating, and **(P)rint** ratings.

```
small.tsv
```

```
5
Title      Average Total
Pride_&_Prejudice  7.8 323647
Barbie     6.9 455488
Oppenheimer 8.4      588723
Poor_Things 8.5      20542
Spider-Man:_Across_the_Spider-Verse 8.6      329200
```

# Movie Ratings (2/2)

```
Welcome to the CSE 122 Movie Rating Program!
Loaded 5 movies from small.tsv!
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (P)rint ratings, (Q)uit
Enter your choice: F
What's the name of the movie? Pride & Prejudice
Movie Pride_&_Prejudice found!
Average Rating: 7.8
Total Ratings: 323647
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (P)rint ratings, (Q)uit
Enter your choice: A
What movie would you like to add your rating to? Pride & Prejudice
And what rating would you like to give? 100000
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (P)rint ratings, (Q)uit
Enter your choice: f
What's the name of the movie? Pride & Prejudice
Movie Pride_&_Prejudice found!
Average Rating: 8.1
Total Ratings: 323648
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (P)rint ratings, (Q)uit
Enter your choice: P
5
Title Average Total
Pride_&_Prejudice 7.8 323647
Barbie 6.9 455488
Oppenheimer 8.4 588723
Poor_Things 8.5 20542
Spider-Man:_Across_the_Spider-Verse 8.6 329200
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (P)rint ratings, (Q)uit
Enter your choice: q
Thank you for using this program! Bye!
```

small.tsv

```
5
Title Average Total
Pride_&_Prejudice 7.8 323647
Barbie 6.9 455488
Oppenheimer 8.4 588723
Poor_Things 8.5 20542
Spider-Man:_Across_the_Spider-Verse 8.6 329200
```



```
[Pride_&_..., Barbie, Oppenheimer, Poor_Things, Spider-Man...]
[7.8, 6.9, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6]
[323647, 455488, 588723, 20542, 329200]
```

# Movie Ratings: Development Strategy

1. Fill in the main method with a loop that calls a method to read the data in from the .tsv file and allows the user to select between the different options (find, add, print, quit). **I was nice and did this for you** 😊
2. Implement a method to **load** the movie rating data from the file and populate the appropriate arrays.
3. Implement a method that allows users to **find** the rating for a movie.
4. Implement a method that allows users to **add** a rating for a movie.
5. Implement a method that allows users to **print** the movie rating data. **I was nice and did this for you** 😊
6. Modify the above **print** to output to a file instead!

# Lecture Outline (3/5)

- Announcements
- Movie Ratings
- **Using `PrintStream` for File Output** ◀
- ArrayList Recap
- ArrayList Examples

# (PCM) PrintStreams for output

PrintStream is defined  
in the `java.io` package

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
File outputFile = new File("out.txt");  
PrintStream output = new PrintStream(outputFile);
```

PrintStream Methods	Description
<code>print(...)</code>	Prints the given value to the set output location.
<code>println(...)</code>	Prints the given value to the set output location, and then terminates the line.

```
System.out.print("Hello, world! ");  
System.out.println("#1 Bee Movie fan!");
```

```
output.print("Hello, world! ");  
output.println("#1 Bee Movie fan!");
```

**Hello, world! #1 Bee Movie fan!**

# Movie Ratings

In this program, we'll be examining and altering data from a file of IMDb ratings for popular U.S. movies. This will happen through 3 major user-entered commands:

**(F)ind** movie, **(A)dd** a rating, and **(S)ave** to a file.

**Instead of printing to console, we will now output to a file!**

# Movie Ratings

```
Welcome to the CSE 122 Movie Rating Program!  
Loaded 5 movies from small.tsv!
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (S)ave, (Q)uit  
Enter your choice: F  
What's the name of the movie? Pride & Prejudice  
Movie Pride_&_Prejudice found!  
Average Rating: 7.8  
Total Ratings: 323647
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (S)ave, (Q)uit  
Enter your choice: A  
What movie would you like to add your rating to? Pride & Prejudice  
And what rating would you like to give? 100000
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (S)ave, (Q)uit  
Enter your choice: f  
What's the name of the movie? Pride & Prejudice  
Movie Pride_&_Prejudice found!  
Average Rating: 8.1  
Total Ratings: 323648
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (S)ave, (Q)uit  
Enter your choice: S  
What's the name of the file you'd like to save to? out.txt
```

```
Menu: (F)ind movie, (A)dd rating, (S)ave, (Q)uit  
Enter your choice: q  
Thank you for using this program! Bye!
```

small.tsv

```
5  
Title Average Total  
Pride_&_Prejudice 7.8 323647  
Barbie 6.9 455488  
Oppenheimer 8.4 588723  
Poor_Things 8.5 20542  
Spider-Man:_Across_the_Spider-Verse 8.6 329200
```



```
[Pride_&_..., Barbie, Oppenheimer, Poor_Things, Spider-Man...]  
[7.8, 6.9, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6]  
[323647, 455488, 588723, 20542, 329200]
```

# Lecture Outline (4/5)

- Announcements
- Movie Ratings
- Using `PrintStream` for File Output
- **ArrayList Recap** ◀
- ArrayList Examples

# ArrayList (1/4)

ArrayLists are very similar to arrays

- Can hold multiple pieces of data (elements)
- Zero-based indexing
- Elements must all have the same type
  - ArrayLists can only hold Objects, so might need to use “wrapper” types: Integer, Double, Boolean, Character, etc.

**But** ArrayLists have dynamic length (so they can resize!)

# ArrayList (2/4)

ArrayLists are very similar to arrays

- Can hold multiple pieces of data (elements)
- Zero-based indexing
- Elements must all have the same type
  - ArrayLists can only hold Objects, so might need to use “wrapper” types: Integer, Double, Boolean, Character, etc.

**But** ArrayLists have dynamic length (so they can resize!)

4	8	16	23	42
---	---	----	----	----

```
list.size(): 5
```

# ArrayList (3/4)

ArrayLists are very similar to arrays

- Can hold multiple pieces of data (elements)
- Zero-based indexing
- Elements must all have the same type
  - ArrayLists can only hold Objects, so might need to use “wrapper” types: Integer, Double, Boolean, Character, etc.

**But** ArrayLists have dynamic length (so they can resize!)

4

8

16

23

42

```
list.add(2, 15);
```



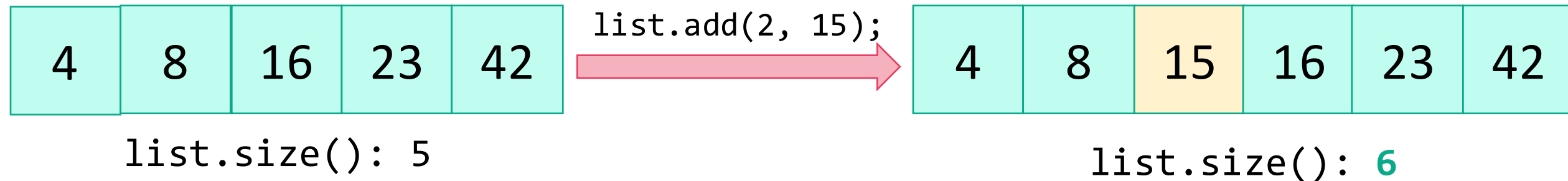
```
list.size(): 5
```

# ArrayList (4/4)

ArrayLists are very similar to arrays

- Can hold multiple pieces of data (elements)
- Zero-based indexing
- Elements must all have the same type
  - ArrayLists can only hold Objects, so might need to use “wrapper” types: Integer, Double, Boolean, Character, etc.

**But** ArrayLists have dynamic length (so they can resize!)



# ArrayList Methods

Method	Description
<code>add(type element)</code>	Adds <i>element</i> to the <i>end</i> of the ArrayList
<code>add(int index, type element)</code>	Adds <i>element</i> to the specified <i>index</i> in the ArrayList
<code>size()</code>	Returns the number of elements in the ArrayList
<code>contains(type element)</code>	Returns true if <i>element</i> is contained in the ArrayList, false otherwise
<code>get(int index)</code>	Returns the element at <i>index</i> in the ArrayList
<code>remove(int index)</code>	Removes the element at <i>index</i> from the ArrayList and returns the removed element.
<code>indexOf(type element)</code>	Returns the index of <i>element</i> in the ArrayList; returns -1 if the <i>element</i> doesn't exist in the ArrayList
<code>set(int index, type element)</code>	Sets the element at <i>index</i> to the given <i>element</i> and returns the old value

# ArrayList Methods Usage (1/2)

- Whenever referring to “the ArrayList”, we are referring to the ArrayList we’re calling the method on!

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();  
list.add("hello");  
list.add(0, "world");  
list.indexOf("world"); // what is the output?
```

# ArrayList Methods Usage (2/2)

- Whenever referring to “the ArrayList”, we are referring to the ArrayList we’re calling the method on!

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();  
list.add("hello");  
list.add(0, "world");  
list.indexOf("world"); // what is the output?
```

```
String[] list = new String[2];  
list[0] = "hello";  
list[0] = "world";  
list[1] = "hello";  
//... indexOf?
```

# Lecture Outline (5/5)

- Announcements
- Movie Ratings
- Using `PrintStream` for File Output
- ArrayList Recap
- **ArrayList Examples** 

# loadFromFile

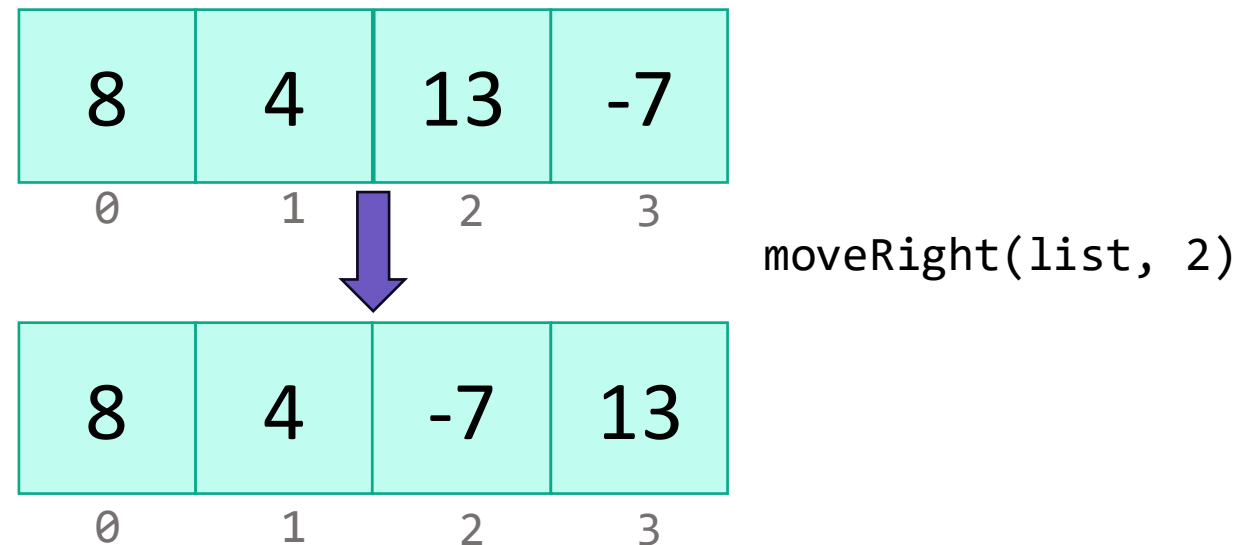
Write a method called `loadFromFile` that accepts a `Scanner` as a parameter and returns a new `ArrayList` of `Strings` where each element of the `ArrayList` is a line from the `Scanner`, matching the order of the `Scanner`'s contents.

e.g., the first line in the `Scanner` is stored at index `0`, the next line is stored at index `1`, etc.

# moveRight

Write a method called `moveRight` that accepts an `ArrayList` of integers `list` and an `int n` and moves the element at index `n` one space to the right in `list`.

For example, if `list` contains `[8, 4, 13, -7]` and our method is called with `moveRight(list, 2)`, after the method call `list` would contain `[8, 4, -7, 13]`.





# Practice : Think



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**What ArrayList methods (and in what order) could we use to implement the `moveRight` method?**

- A) `list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n);`
- B) `int element = list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n, element);`
- C) `list.add(n);`  
`list.remove(n-1);`
- D) `int element = list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n+1, element);`



# Practice : Pair



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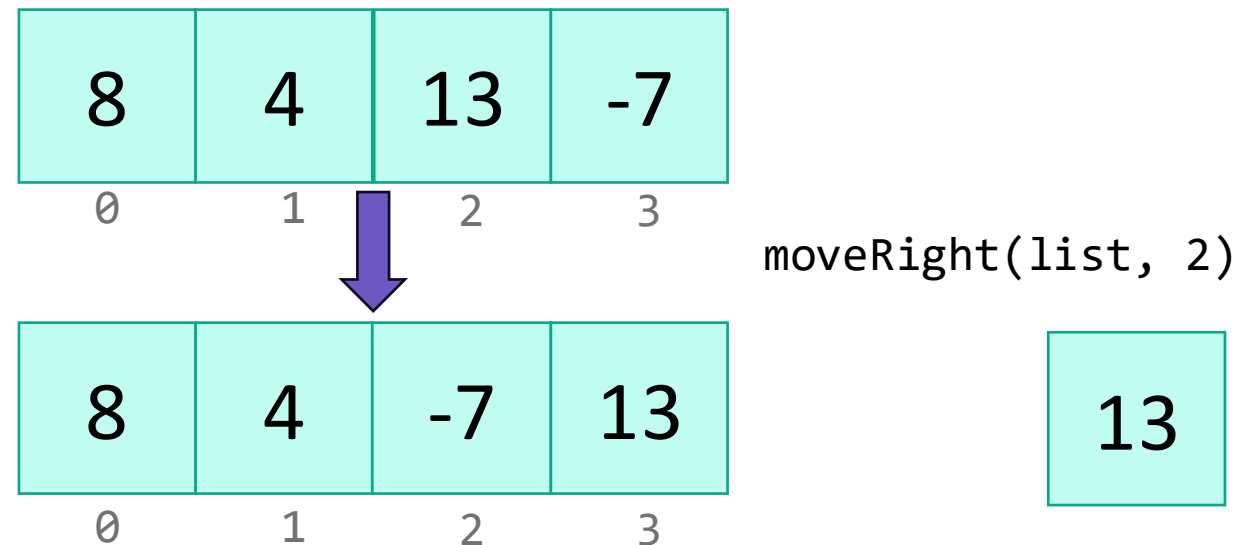
## What ArrayList methods (and in what order) could we use to implement the `moveRight` method?

- A) `list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n);`
- B) `int element = list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n, element);`
- C) `list.add(n);`  
`list.remove(n-1);`
- D) `int element = list.remove(n);`  
`list.add(n+1, element);`

# moveRight

Write a method called `moveRight` that accepts a `List` of integers `list` and an `int n` and moves the element at index `n` one space to the right in `list`.

For example, if `list` contains `[8, 4, 13, -7]` and our method is called with `moveRight(list, 2)`, after the method call `list` would contain `[8, 4, -7, 13]`.



# Edge Cases! (And Testing)

When writing a method, especially one that takes input of some kind (e.g., parameters, user input, a Scanner with input) it's good to think carefully about what assumptions you can make (or cannot make) about this input.

**Edge case**: A scenario that is uncommon but possible, especially at the “edge” of a parameter's valid range.

- ? What happens if the user passes a negative number to `moveDown`?
- ? What happens if the user passes a number larger than the length of the list to `moveDown`?

More [testing tips](#) on the course website's Resources page!

# compareToList

Write a method called `compareToList` that accepts two `ArrayLists` of integers `list1` and `list2` as parameters and compares the elements of the two lists, printing out the locations of common elements in each of the `ArrayLists`.

For example, if `list1` contained `[5, 6, 7, 8]` and `list2` contained `[7, 5, 9, 0, 2]`, a call to `compareToList(list1, list2)` would produce output such as:

- 5 (`list1` at 0, `list2` at 1)
- 7 (`list1` at 2, `list2` at 0)

# ArrayList Methods

Method	Description
<code>add(type element)</code>	Adds <i>element</i> to the <i>end</i> of the ArrayList
<code>add(int index, type element)</code>	Adds <i>element</i> to the specified <i>index</i> in the ArrayList
<code>size()</code>	Returns the number of elements in the ArrayList
<code>contains(type element)</code>	Returns true if <i>element</i> is contained in the ArrayList, false otherwise
<code>get(int index)</code>	Returns the element at <i>index</i> in the ArrayList
<code>remove(int index)</code>	Removes the element at <i>index</i> from the ArrayList and returns the removed element.
<code>indexOf(type element)</code>	Returns the index of <i>element</i> in the ArrayList; returns -1 if the <i>element</i> doesn't exist in the ArrayList
<code>set(int index, type element)</code>	Sets the element at <i>index</i> to the given <i>element</i> and returns the old value

# topN

Write a method called `topN` that accepts an `ArrayList` of characters `list` and an `int n` and returns a new `ArrayList` of characters that contains the first `n` elements of `list`.

For example, if `list` contained  
`['m', 'a', 't', 'i', 'l', 'd', 'a']`,  
a call to `topN(list, 4)` would return an `ArrayList`  
containing `['m', 'a', 't', 'i']`