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CORE JAVA PROGRAMMING ARRAYLIST AND WRAPPER CLASSES (1Z0-808)

By www.HadoopExam.com

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Array List: An array has one shortcoming: you have to know how many elements will be in the array when you create it.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList list1 = new ArrayList();
        ArrayList list2 = new ArrayList(10);
        ArrayList list3 = new ArrayList(list2);

        System.out.println("Size list1 " + list1.size() + " Size list2 " + list2.size() + " Size list3
" +list3.size());

        ArrayList<String> list4 = new ArrayList<String>();
        ArrayList<String> list5 = new ArrayList<>();

        System.out.println("Size list4 " + list4.size() + " Size list5 " + list5.size());

        List<String> list6 = new ArrayList<>();
        //ArrayList<String> list7 = new List<>(); // DOES NOT COMPILE
    }
}
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //List add() method
        ArrayList list1 = new ArrayList();
        list1.add("Hadoop");
        list1.add("Exam");
        list1.add(".com");
        list1.add(0,new Integer(1));
        System.out.println(list1);
    }
}
```

```
//Safe list
ArrayList<String> list2 = new ArrayList<String>();
list2.add("Hadoop");
list2.add("Exam");
//list2.add(new Integer(1));
System.out.println(list2);
}
}
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //List add() method
        ArrayList list1 = new ArrayList();
        list1.add("Hadoop");
        list1.add("Exam");
        list1.add(".com");
        list1.add(0, new Integer(1));
        System.out.println("Before Element removal "+list1);

        list1.remove(0);
        list1.remove(".com");
        System.out.println("After Element removal "+list1);

    }
}
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //List add() method
```

```

ArrayList list1 = new ArrayList();
list1.add("Hadoop");
list1.add("Exam");
list1.add(".com");
list1.add(0, new Integer(1));
System.out.println("Before Element removal "+list1 + "Size of list = " + list1.size());

list1.remove(0);
list1.remove(".com");
System.out.println("After Element removal "+list1 + "Size of list = " + list1.size());

//Check whether list is empty or not.
System.out.println( list1.isEmpty());

list1.set(0, "www.");
list1.set(1, "HadoopExam");
//list1.set(2, ".com"); //java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException
System.out.println("After Element Set "+list1 + "Size of list = " + list1.size());

ArrayList list2 = new ArrayList();
list2.addAll(list1);

System.out.println(list1.contains("HadoopExam"));
System.out.println(list1.equals(list2));
System.out.println(list1 == list2);
    }
}
    
```

Wrapper Classes

- Each primitive type has a wrapper class.
- Wrapper class is an Object form of primitive types, with having much more functionalities.

Primitive Types	Wrapper Class	Example
boolean	Boolean	new Boolean(false)
byte	Byte	new Byte((byte)2)
short	Short	new Short(1 short)
int	Integer	new Integer(1)
long	Long	new Long(1)

float	Float	new Float(1.0)
double	Double	new Double(1.0)
Char	Character	new Character('C')

- We can convert primitive to wrapper and wrapper to primitive class using methods e.g. intValue()
- String to Wrapper class using valueOf method .
- String to primitive value using parseInt() method.

```
public class Welcome {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Integer wInt = new Integer(100);  
        System.out.println(wInt.intValue());  
        System.out.println(wInt);  
  
        System.out.println(Integer.parseInt("1000")); //String to primitive types  
        System.out.println(Integer.valueOf("500").getClass()); //String to Wrapper class  
        //System.out.println(Integer.valueOf("Hadoop").getClass()); //You will get an RuntimeException here.  
    }  
}
```

Wrapper class	Converting String to primitive	Converting String to wrapper class
Boolean	Boolean.parseBoolean("true");	Boolean.valueOf("TRUE");
Byte	Byte.parseByte("1");	Byte.valueOf("2");
Short	Short.parseShort("1");	Short.valueOf("2");
Integer	Integer.parseInt("1");	Integer.valueOf("2");
Long	Long.parseLong("1");	Long.valueOf("2");
Float	Float.parseFloat("1");	Float.valueOf("2.2");
Double	Double.parseDouble("1");	Double.valueOf("2.2");
Character	None	None

Autoboxing (Java 1.5 onwards)

- Java automatically convert the primitive data types to wrapper class, wherever it is required.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Double> doubleList = new ArrayList<Double>();

        double val = 26.3;
        System.out.println("Is value added " + doubleList.add(val) + "Content of list" + doubleList);

        //Check below how float is converted into double and underline value also changed :(
        float f = 2.1f;
        System.out.println("Is value added " + doubleList.add((double) f) + "Content of list" + doubleList);
        System.out.println("Is value added " + doubleList.add((double) f) + "Content of list" + doubleList);

        //Check by removing cast here
```

```
System.out.println("Is value removed " + doubleList.remove((double) f) + "Content of list" + doubleList);

//Now add null value in list
System.out.println("Is value added " + doubleList.add(null) + "Content of list" + doubleList);
System.out.println("Is value added " + doubleList.add(null) + "Content of list" + doubleList);

//Now add null value in list
System.out.println("Is value removed " + doubleList.remove(null) + "Content of list" + doubleList);

}
}
```

- Autoboxing and methods in an Integer ArrayLists (Check Index position or actual value is being removed ?)

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

        list.add(1);
        list.add(2);

        System.out.println("Contents in the list = " + list);

        //Check the surprise by un-commenting below methods
        //list.remove(1);
        list.remove(new Integer(1));
        System.out.println("Contents in the list = " + list);

    }
}
```

Convert Array and List

- When you convert array to list, lists are backed by arrays. Hence, whatever operation you will apply on arrays will also be reflected in lists.
- You can also convert List to arrays back.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;

public class Welcome {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[] s1 = new String[5];
        s1[0] = "Hadoop";
        s1[1] = "Exam";
        s1[2] = ".com";

        System.out.println(s1.length);

        List<String> sList = new ArrayList<String>();
        sList = Arrays.asList(s1);
        System.out.println(sList);

        s1[0] = "Training4"; // Change 1st element in array
        System.out.println(sList);

        System.out.println(sList.toArray());
        //Below changes will be applied to both array and lists
        sList.set(0, "www.");
        sList.set(1, "HadoopExam");
        sList.set(3, "Learning");
        sList.set(4, "Resources");
        System.out.println(sList);
        //Sorting the list
        Collections.sort(sList);
        System.out.println(sList);

    }
}
```


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