

Lecture 6

Part A

***API of Java Library -
Method Headers,
Static vs. Non-Static Methods***

```
class A {  
    public static int ml (int i, String s) {  
        ...  
    }  
    public int m2 (String s, int i) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

parameter.

```
int j = A.ml (23, "Alan");
```

argument.

```
A obj = new A ();  
int k = obj.m2 ("Tom", 46);
```

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Part B

API of Java Library - Case Study: Math Class

Java API: Math

modifier
Math.abs(...)

Modifier and Type	Method and Description
static double	abs (double a) Returns the absolute value of a double value.
static float	abs (float a) Returns the absolute value of a float value.
static int	abs (int a) Returns the absolute value of an int value.
static long	abs (long a) Returns the absolute value of a long value.

method overloading
- same method names
- different types of parameter types.
method header:

```
public class Math {
```

```
public static int  
abs(int a) { ... }
```

↳ return types

static double	random() Returns a double value with a positive sign, <u>greater than or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0.</u>
---------------	--

inclusive

exclusive

Math.random() → [0.0, 1.0)
↳ [0.0, 100.0)

eg. ✓ 0.01 × 100 / 1.00 → 0.01234
✓ 0.123 × 100 → 12.3
↳ [12.3] 12
omitted
↳ 1.234

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Part C

API of Java Library - Case Study: ArrayList Class

API: ArrayList<E>

declaration
generic parameter
type elements.

ArrayList <Person>

instantiation
of E by Person

list =
new ArrayList<Person>
() ;

non-static

```
int size()
Returns the number of elements in this list.

boolean add(E e)
Adds the specified element to the end of this list.

void add(int index, E element)
Inserts the specified element at the specified position in this list.

boolean contains(Object o)
Returns true if this list contains the specified element.

E remove(int index)
Removes the element at the specified position in this list.

boolean remove(Object o)
Removes the first occurrence of the specified element from this list, if it is present.

int indexOf(Object o)
Returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified element in this list, or -1 if this list does not contain the element.

E get(int index)
Returns the element at the specified position in this list.
```

Person.
add(E e)
Person
add(int index, E element)



overloaded methods.

Person

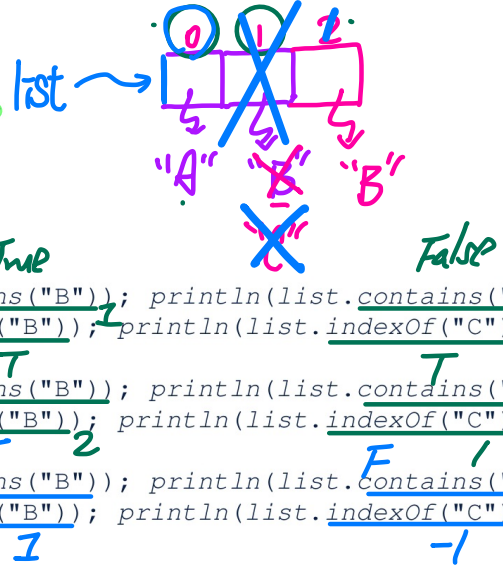
Person

Use of ArrayList<String>

instantiating generic parameter E by String. e.g. word add (E e) String

```
1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 public class ArrayListTester {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
5         println(list.size()); 0
6         println(list.contains("A")); false
7         println(list.indexOf("A")); -1
8         list.add("A");
9         list.add("B");
10        println(list.contains("A")); True; println(list.contains("B")); True; println(list.contains("C")); False;
11        println(list.indexOf("A")); 0; println(list.indexOf("B")); 1; println(list.indexOf("C")); -1
12        list.add(1, "C"); T
13        println(list.contains("A")); 0; println(list.contains("B")); T; println(list.contains("C")); T;
14        println(list.indexOf("A")); 0; println(list.indexOf("B")); 2; println(list.indexOf("C")); 1;
15        list.remove("C"); T
16        println(list.contains("A")); T; println(list.contains("B")); T; println(list.contains("C")); F;
17        println(list.indexOf("A")); 0; println(list.indexOf("B")); 1; println(list.indexOf("C")); -1
18
19        for(int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {
20            println(list.get(i));
21        }
22    }
23 }
```

Q[1]



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Part D

API of Java Library - Case Study: Hashtable Class

Hash Table

- 2-column table
- Column of **keys** contain no duplicates.
- Column of **values** may contain duplicates.
- Each key uniquely identifies an **entry** (k, v)

↙
- key
- value

grades.

keys	values
"Alan"	"A"
"Mark"	"B+"
"Tom"	"C"

no duplicates.

API: HashTable

K → type of keys
V → type of values
generic parameters.

int

size()

Returns the number of keys in this hashtable.

`Hashtable<String, Person> t =
new Hashtable<>();`

boolean

containsKey(Object key)

Tests if the specified object is a key in this hashtable.

boolean

containsValue(Object value)

Returns true if this hashtable maps one or more keys to this value.

* Person
t.get(-) →
↳ Person

get(Object key)

Returns the value to which the specified key is mapped, or null if this map contains no mapping for the key.

* ~~String~~

put(~~String~~ key, ~~String~~ value)

Maps the specified key to the specified value in this hashtable.

`t.put("key1", new Person(...));`

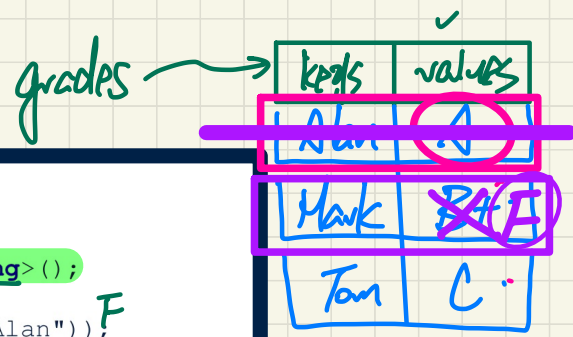
* Object

remove(Object key)

Removes the key (and its corresponding value) from this hashtable.

→ used to uniquely identify an entry.

Use of HashTable<String, String>



```
1 import java.util.Hashtable;
2 public class HashTableTester {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Hashtable<String, String> grades = new Hashtable<String, String>();
5         System.out.println("Size of table: " + grades.size());
6         System.out.println("Key Alan exists: " + grades.containsKey("Alan"));
7         System.out.println("Value B+ exists: " + grades.containsValue("B+"));
8         grades.put("Alan", "A");
9         grades.put("Mark", "B+");
10        grades.put("Tom", "C");
11        System.out.println("Size of table: " + grades.size());
12        System.out.println("Key Alan exists: " + grades.containsKey("Alan"));
13        System.out.println("Key Mark exists: " + grades.containsKey("Mark"));
14        System.out.println("Key Tom exists: " + grades.containsKey("Tom"));
15        System.out.println("Key Simon exists: " + grades.containsKey("Simon"));
16        System.out.println("Value A exists: " + grades.containsValue("A"));
17        System.out.println("Value B+ exists: " + grades.containsValue("B+"));
18        System.out.println("Value C exists: " + grades.containsValue("C"));
19        System.out.println("Value A+ exists: " + grades.containsValue("A+"));
20        System.out.println("Value of existing key Alan: " + grades.get("Alan"));
21        System.out.println("Value of existing key Mark: " + grades.get("Mark"));
22        System.out.println("Value of existing key Tom: " + grades.get("Tom"));
23        System.out.println("Value of non-existing key Simon: " + grades.get("Simon"));
24        grades.put("Mark", "F");
25        System.out.println("Value of existing key Mark: " + grades.get("Mark"));
26        grades.remove("Alan");
27        System.out.println("Key Alan exists: " + grades.containsKey("Alan"));
28        System.out.println("Value of non-existing key Alan: " + grades.get("Alan"));
```

<>

F
F

3

T

T

T

F

T

T

F

A
B+

C

existing key.

F null

F null