

# Java

Collections, Annotations, HTTP

Сергей Рыбалкин

Отметьтесь на портале.



Collection



Map



Annotations



HTTP



Collection



Map



Annotations



HTTP

## interface Iterator<E>

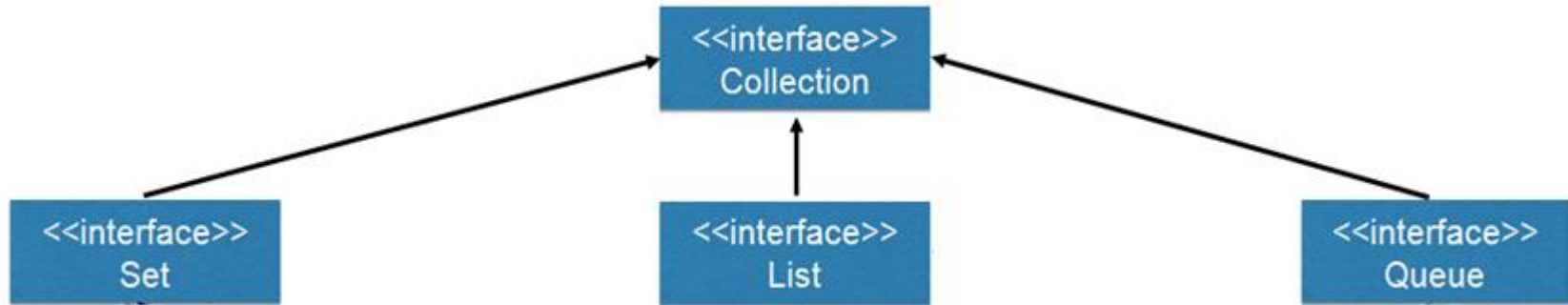
- boolean `hasNext()`;
- E `next()`;
- default void `remove()` {  
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException("remove");  
}

## interface Iterable<T>

- `Iterator<T> iterator();`
- `E next();`
- `default void forEach(Consumer<? super T> action) {  
 Objects.requireNonNull(action);  
 for (T t: this) {  
 action.accept(t);  
 }  
}`

interface Collection<E> extends  
Iterable<E>

- boolean **contains**(Object o)
- boolean **add**(E e);
- boolean **remove**(Object o);
- Iterator<E> **iterator**()
- int **size**();





## interface List<E> extends Collection<E>

- E **get**(int index);
- E **set**(int index, E element);
- void **add**(int index, E element);
- E **remove**(int index);
- List<E> **subList**(int fromIndex, int toIndex);

Ordered collection (sequence)

## interface RandomAccess

Marker interface.

Indicate that List support fast (generally constant time) random access.

For generics algorithms.

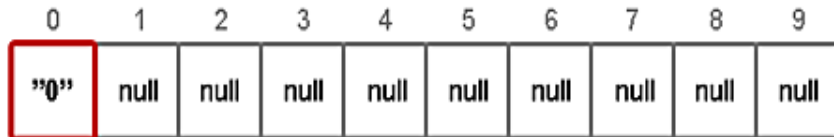
- ArrayList
- CopyOnWriteArrayList
- LinkedList
- Vector
- ...

class ArrayList<E> implements List<E>

Also:

extends AbstractList<E>

Implements RandomAccess, Cloneable, Serializable



# ArrayList

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"0"	null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null	null

# ArrayList. Complexity

contains	add	get	set	remove
$O(n)$	$O(1)^*$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$

```
class CopyOnWriteArrayList<E>  
    implements List<E>
```

Also:

Implements RandomAccess, Cloneable, Serializable

A thread-safe variant of ArrayList

# CopyOnWriteArrayList. Complexity

contains	add	get	set	remove
$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$



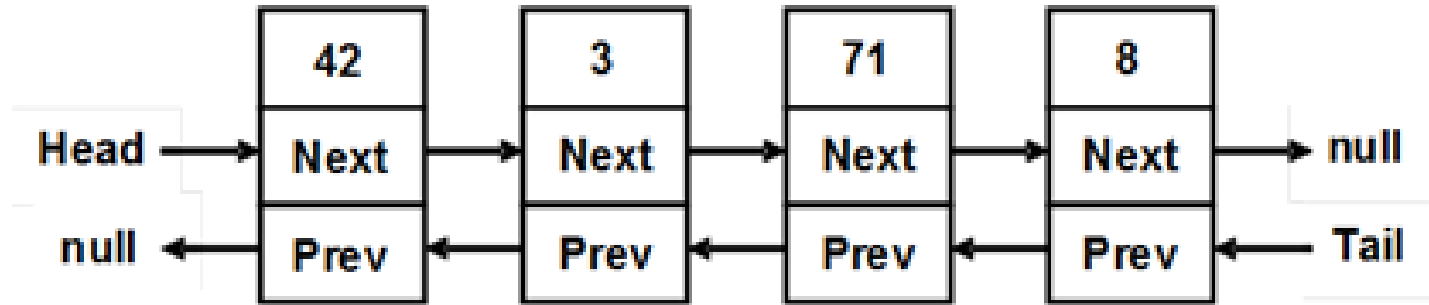
## class LinkedList<E> implements List<E>

Also:

Implements Deque<E>, Cloneable, Serializable

Doubly-linked list implementation

# LinkedList



# LinkedList. Complexity

contains	add	get	set	remove
$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

## interface Set<E> implements Collection<E>

A collection that contains **no duplicate elements**

# Duplicate elements

---

How to check?

# Duplicate elements. Formal

For each  $A \neq B$  in  $\text{Set}\langle E \rangle$   
 $A.\text{equals}(B) == \text{false}$

What about **null**?

# Duplicate elements. Formal

---

What about **null**?

At most **one** null element

Care about **mutable objects!**

The behavior of set is not specified if changes in object affects comparison.



- HashSet
- LinkedHashSet
- EnumSet
- TreeSet
- CopyOnWriteArraySet
- ...

class HashSet<E> implements Set<E>

Also:

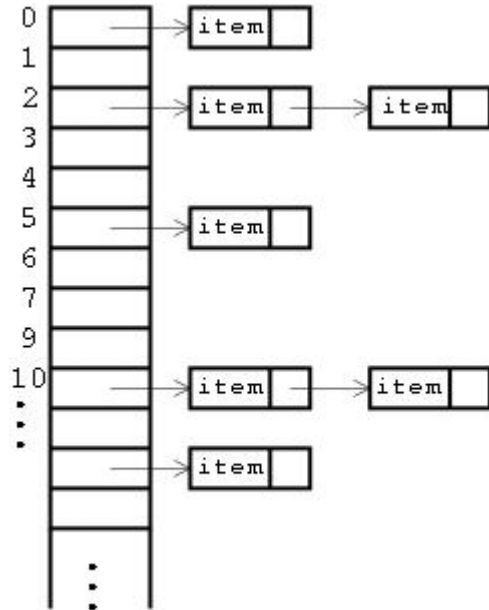
extends AbstractSet<E>

Implements Cloneable, Serializable

hashCode metters

Object::hashCode(): int

# HashSet



For objects a and b:

- `a.equals(b) => a.hashCode() == b.hashCode()`
- if `a.hashCode() == b.hashCode()`  
    a may be not equal b
- `a.hashCode()` is the same during object lifetime

# HashSet. Complexity

contains	add	remove
$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

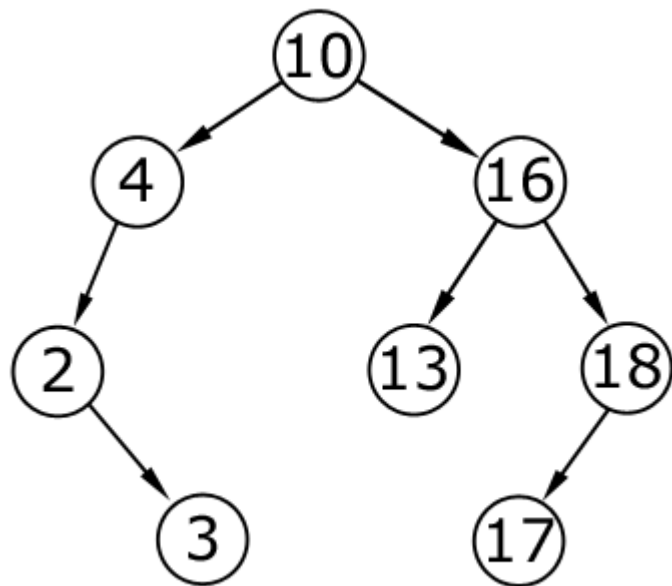
class HashSet<E> implements Set<E>

Also:

extends AbstractSet<E>

Implements SortedSet<E>, NavigableSet<E>, Cloneable, Serializable

ordering matters



Functional interface `Comparator<T>`

```
static Comparator<Integer> intComparator =  
    (o1, o2) -> o1 - o2;
```



Functional interface Comparable<T>

@Override

```
public int compareTo(T o) {  
    return this.field – o.field;  
}
```

# compareTo & equals

---

Any type of contract?

# compareTo & equals

`a.equals(b) == true => a.compareTo(b) == 0`

What about null?

# TreeSet. Complexity

contains	add	remove
$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$



Collection



Map



Annotations



HTTP

## interface Map<K, V>

- An object that maps keys to values
- Cannot contain duplicate keys
- each key map to at most one value

- boolean **containsKey**(Object key);
- V **get**(Object key);
- V **put**(K key, V value);
- V **remove**(Object key);

# Why, Map?

---

Ну реально, почему не Collection.



# Why, Map?

From official FAQ:

>> This was by design.

>> We feel that mappings are not collections and collections are not mappings.

>> If a Map is a Collection, what are the elements?

# Map. Implementations

- HashMap
- TreeMap
- LinkedHashMap
- EnumMap
- ...

HashSet is cutted HashMap

# HashMap. Complexity

<b>containsKey</b>	<b>get</b>	<b>put</b>	<b>remove</b>
O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)

TreeSet is cutted TreeMap

# TreeMap. Complexity

<b>containsKey</b>	<b>get</b>	<b>put</b>	<b>remove</b>
$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$

Java Collections – Performance (Time Complexity)

<http://infotechgems.blogspot.ru/2011/11/java-collections-performance-time.html>



Collection



Map



Annotations



HTTP



A form of syntactic metadata

May be available in run-time and compile-time

@Override

@Deprecated

@FunctionalInterface

@SuppressWarnings

...

@NotNull

@Nullable

# Annotations. Example

```
import java.lang.annotation.*;  
  
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)  
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)  
public @interface Override {  
}
```

About:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/reflect/>

In brief:

you can look for annotations and find annotated “things”  
and then ...



Collection



Map



Annotations



HTTP

## Spec:

<https://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec5.html>

In brief:

GET HTTP/1.1

Host: google.com

- Get
- Post
- Put
- Delete
- ...

# HTTP. Post

POST /auth/login

HTTP/1.1

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Host: localhost:8080

login=user&password=password



```
curl -X POST
```

```
-H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
```

```
-H "Host: localhost:8080"
```

```
-d 'login=admin&password=admin'
```

```
http://localhost:8080/auth/login
```

```
curl
```

```
-H 'Authorization: Bearer 2133e36c-8f31-455f-840e-1e034d4975fd'
```

```
http://localhost:8080/auth/dummy
```

```
OkHttpClient client = new OkHttpClient();
MediaType mediaType = MediaType.parse("application/x-www-form-
                                   urlencoded");
RequestBody body = RequestBody.create(mediaType,
                                   "login=admin&password=admin");
Request request = new Request.Builder()
    .url("http://localhost:8080/auth/login")
    .post(body)
    .addHeader("content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded")
    .addHeader("host", "localhost:8080")
    .build();

Response response = client.newCall(request).execute();
```

Оставьте отзыв.

# Спасибо за внимание!

Сергей Рыбалкин

s.rybalkin@corp.mail.ru

