

# Week 1 Day 4

## Java Data Structures



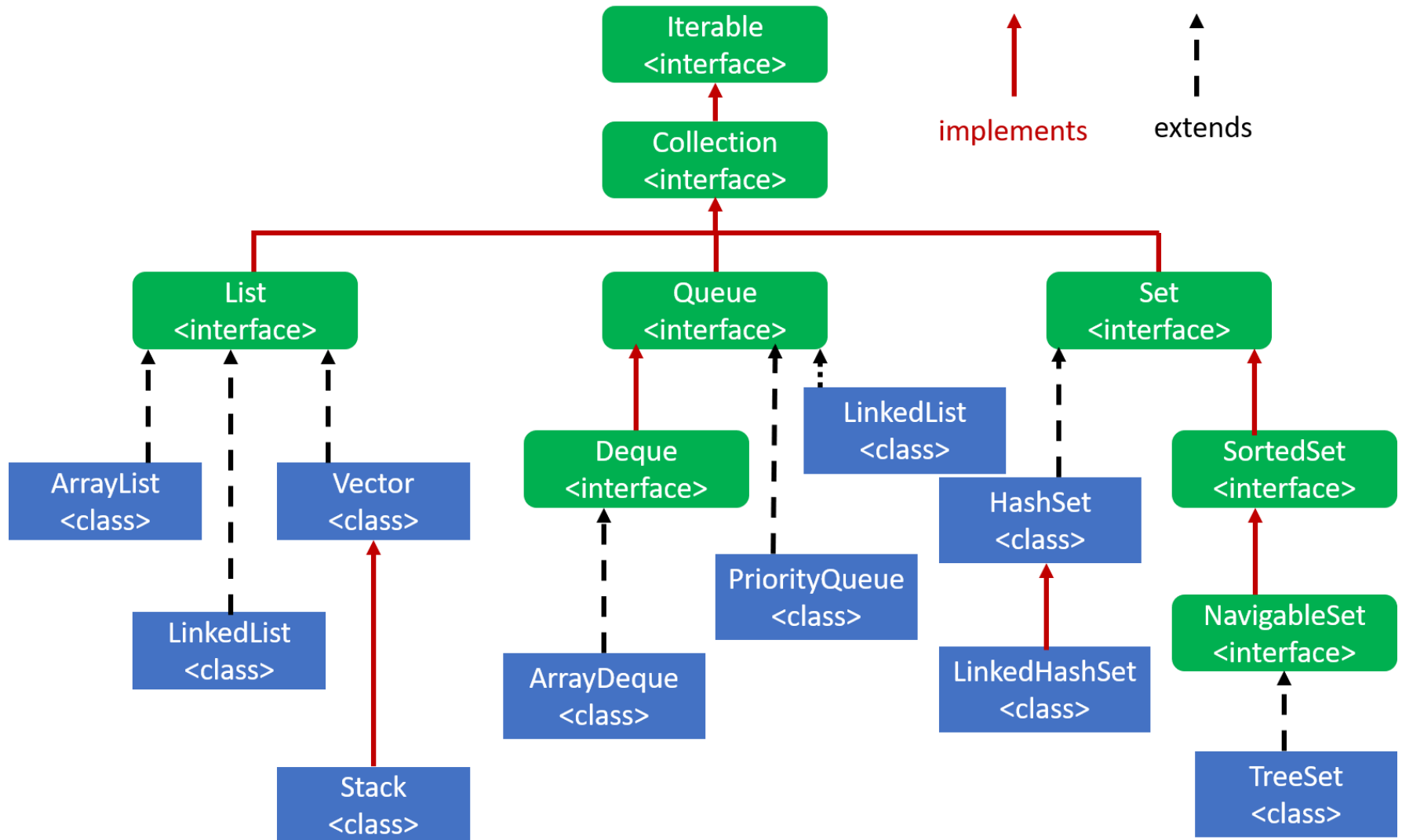
Data organization, management, and storage format that enables efficient access and modification

- Linear
  - Arranged in an orderly manner, each element is attached adjacently
- Hierarchical
  - Elements in sorted order with relationships between them

## Java's implementation of popular linear data structures

- MOST extend the Iterable interface
  - Iterable allows you to traverse the DS with an iterator
  - Iterator interface provides methods to do the traversal
- Collection Interfaces
  - List
  - Sets
  - Queue
  - \*Map (doesn't extend Iterable but considered part of collections)

# Java: Collections Hierarchy



Constructs which enforce compile time safety

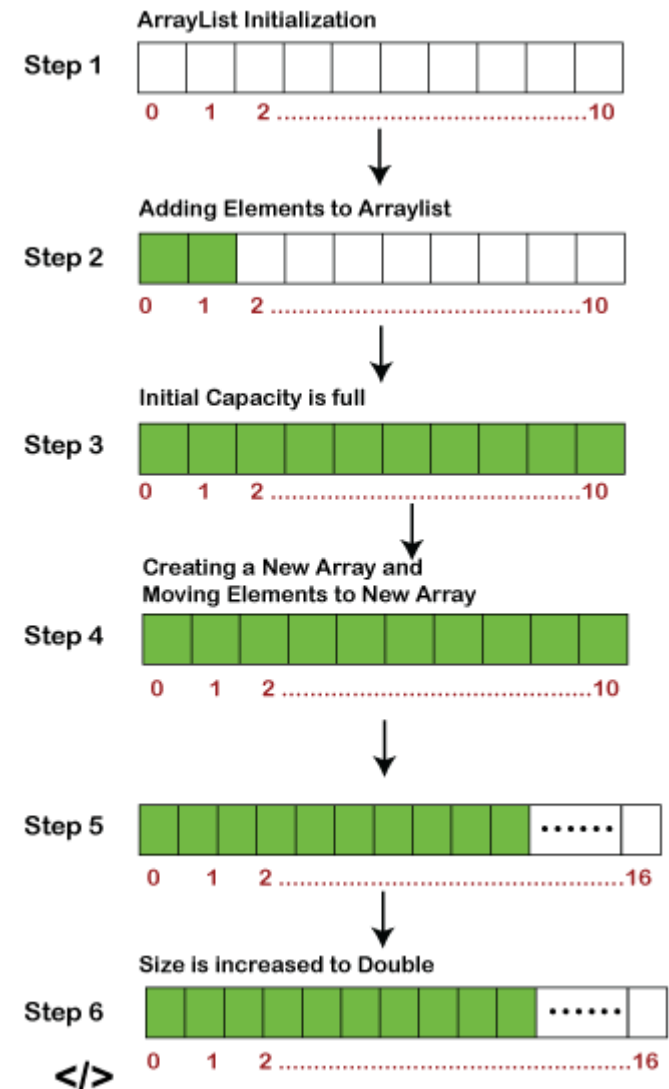
- Placeholder for future datatype to be plugged into
- Declared on classes, methods, or return types
- Use `<>` angled brackets when declaring a class or interface to use a generic data type
- You will see this used often with Collections

- Allow you to treat primitives as objects
- Autoboxing
  - Pass a primitive into a parameter asking for a wrapper
- Unboxing
  - Pass a wrapper into a parameter asking for a primitive

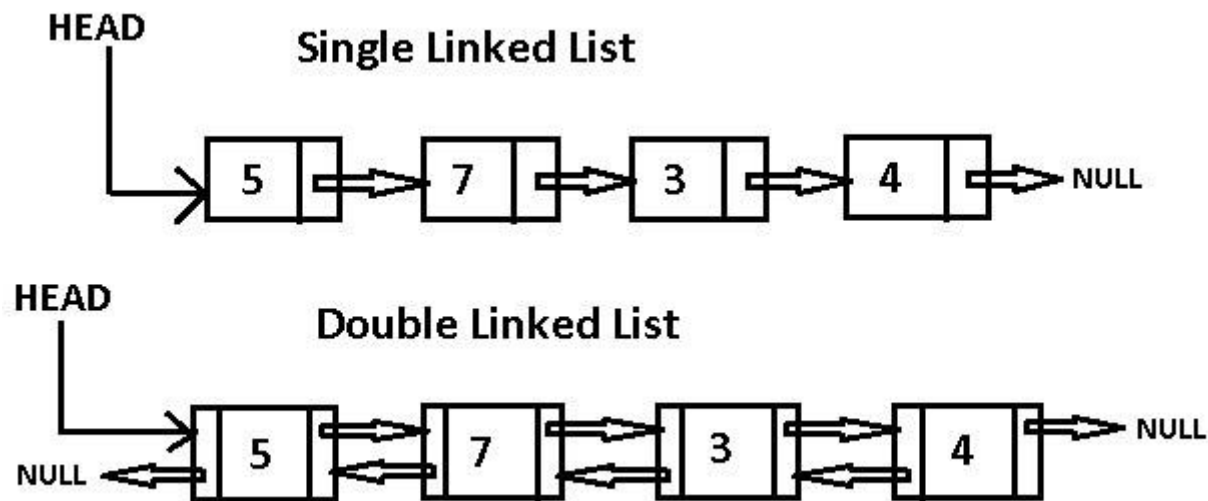
Primitive	Wrapper Class
boolean	Boolean
byte	Byte
short	Short
char	Character
int	Integer
long	Long
float	Float
double	Double

# Lists: ArrayList

- List which contains an array
- Default size of 10
- Increases by 50%
- Quick traversal and retrieval
- Slow insertion and deletion



- List of nodes which contain data, and a reference to the next node
- Quick insertion and deletion
- Slower traversal/retrieval





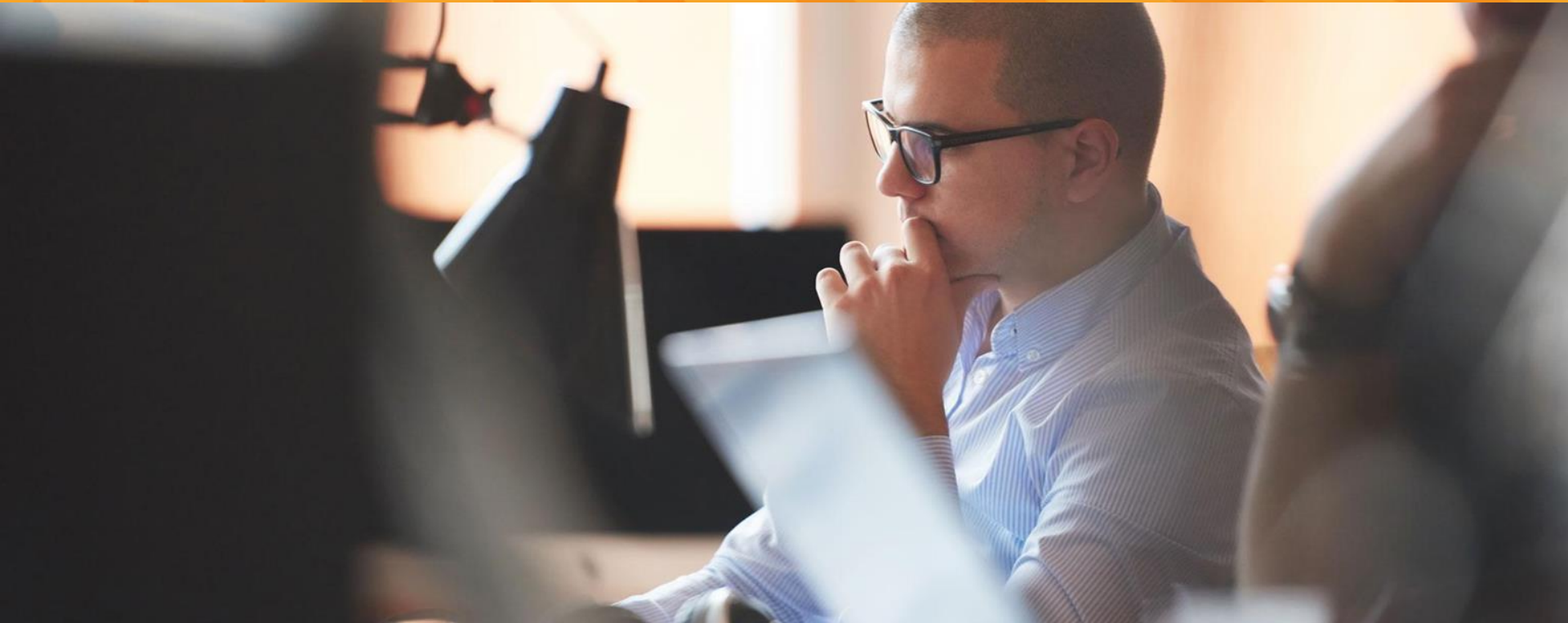
- Set that is backed by a Hashmap
  - No ordering when iterating
  - One null value allowed
  - Fast insertion and traversal
- Set that is backed by a SortedTree
  - Sorted order
  - No null values
  - Slow insertion and deletion
  - Faster retrieval

A very common and tricky QC question

- collections
  - A collection of entities
- Collection
  - Interface in the Collection API
- Collections
  - Utility class that has static, convenient methods that operate on data structures in the Collections API



# Generics and Collections DEMO



- **Serialization**
  - Writing objects to a byte stream
  - Deserialization is the opposite
- **Serialization via File I/O**
  - Streams
  - Reader/Writer
- **File I/O Classes**
  - FileInputStream/FileOutputStream
  - FileReader/FileWriter
  - BufferedReader/BufferedWriter



# Java Reading and Writing to File Demo



Java automatically removes objects from memory when no longer referenced

- Can't tell Java to garbage collect
- Suggest it with
  - `System.gc()`
  - `Runtime.getRuntime().gc()`
  - `System.runFinalize()`

```
Object o1 = new Object(); // 1
Object o2 = new Object(); // 2
Object o3 = o1;           // 3
o2 = o3;                   // 4
```



# Java Garbage Collection Demo

