

17 - REVIEW Java Iterators

Java Iterators

Iterators are supported in the Java Collection Framework: interface `Iterator<T>`. They exploit [Java Generics](#) (as collections do).

Iterators are usually defined as nested classes (non-static private member classes): each iterator instance is associated with an instance of the collection class.

Usually we have a nested private class in the collection that implements `Iterator<T>` (implements the method defined in the interface: `hasNext()`, `next()`) and the collection implements `Iterable<T>`, meaning it exposes the method `iterator()` that retrieve an iterator (an instance of the nested private class)

example:

```
public class BinTree<T> implements Iterable<T>{

    //private nested class
    private class TreeIterator implements Iterator<T>{
        private Stack<BinTree<T>> stack = new Stack<>();

        private TreeIterator(BinTree<T> n){
            if(n.val != null)
                stack.push(n);
        }
        public boolean hasNext(){
            return !stack.empty();
        }

        // preorder traversal
        public T next(){
            if(this.hasNext())
                throw new NoSuchElementException();

            BinTree<T> n = stack.pop();

            if(n.right != null)
                stack.push(n.right);
            if(n.left != null)
                stack.push(n.left);

            return n.val
        }

        public void remove(){
            throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
        }
    }

    BinTree<T> left;
    BinTree<T> right;
    T val;
    // ...
}
```

language-java

```
// tree methods: insert, lookup, ...
```

```
public Iterator<T> iterator(){  
    return new TreeIterator(this);  
}  
}
```

Java enhanced `for` "for each" which exploits iterators

```
for(Integer i : myBinTree)  
    System.out.println(i);
```

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