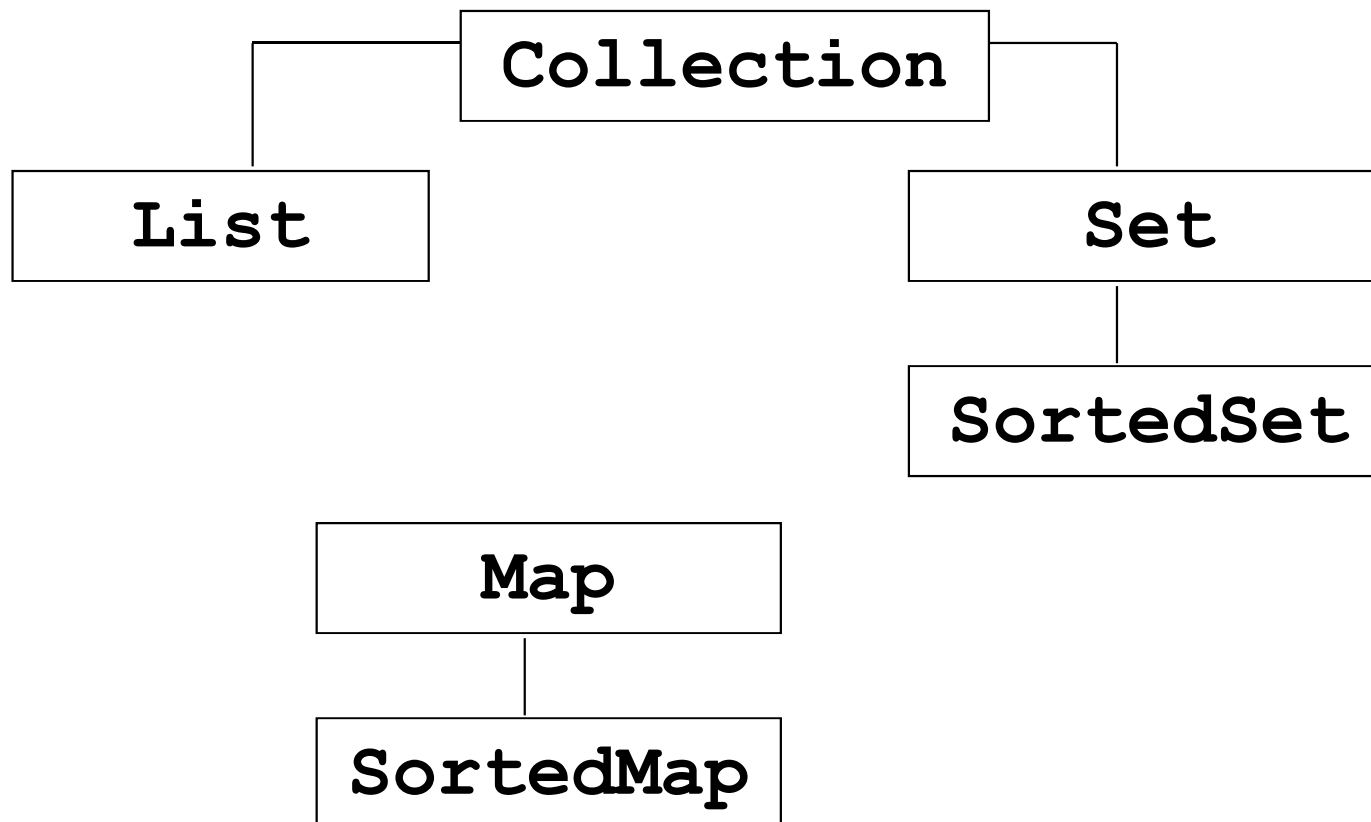




# Collections Framework

By Rahul Barve

# Collections Framework





# Collection

By Rahul Barve



# Collection

- It is the root interface in the hierarchy.
- Represents a group of objects known as elements.
- Provides generic utility methods to work upon different types of collections.



# List

By Rahul Barve



# List

- It is inherited from `Collection`.
- It is an ordered collection (Index Based) and permits duplicate values.



# List

- It has several implementations like:
  - Stack
  - Vector
  - ArrayList
  - LinkedList



# Iterating Over Collections

By Rahul Barve





# Iterating Over Collections

- It is possible to iterate over a collection using a for loop or an iteration API.



# Iterating Over Collections

- Java provides several interfaces to iterate over collections:
  - Iterator
  - ListIterator
  - Enumeration



# Iterating Over Collections

- `Iterator` interface provides following methods:
  - `hasNext()`
  - `next()`
  - `remove()`



# Iterating Over Collections

- `ListIterator` is an extension to `Iterator`.
- It provides additional methods like `hasPrevious()` and `previous()` to perform reverse traversal.



# Iterating Over Collections

- Enumeration is a legacy interface provides following methods:
  - `hasMoreElements()`
  - `nextElement()`



# Generics

By Rahul Barve



# Generics

- Generics is a newly added feature since java version 1.5, which allows developers to create classes and methods that work with objects of any type.
- Generics also allows to create type-safe collections.



# Generics

- A generic notation is denoted using a pair of angular brackets ' $\langle \rangle$ '.
- Typically it is used for interfaces and the implementation class specifies the actual type.





# Generics

E.g.

```
public interface Test<T> {  
    boolean doTest(T t);  
}
```



# Generics

```
public class NameTest implements  
Test<String> {  
    boolean doTest(String s) {...}  
}
```

```
public class AgeTest implements  
Test<Integer> {  
    boolean doTest(Integer i) {...}  
}
```



# Type Safe Collections

By Rahul Barve



# Type Safe Collections

- The generic feature is also used in case of type safe collections.
- Type safe collections ensure that every element is of the specified type only.



# Type Safe Collections

- Early type checking is possible at compilation time.
- Explicit cast is not required while retrieving objects from collection.



# Type Safe Collections

- `List<string> cities =  
 new ArrayList<String>();`
- Instructs compiler that collection `cities` can accept only objects of type `String`.



## Type Safe Collections

- Therefore, `cities.add(100)` results into a compilation error.
- No casting is required while retrieving the data.

```
String firstCity = cities.get(0);
```