

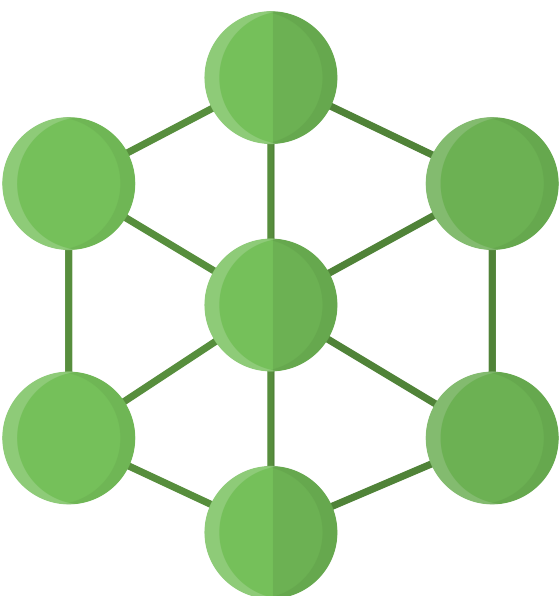
Prerequisites#



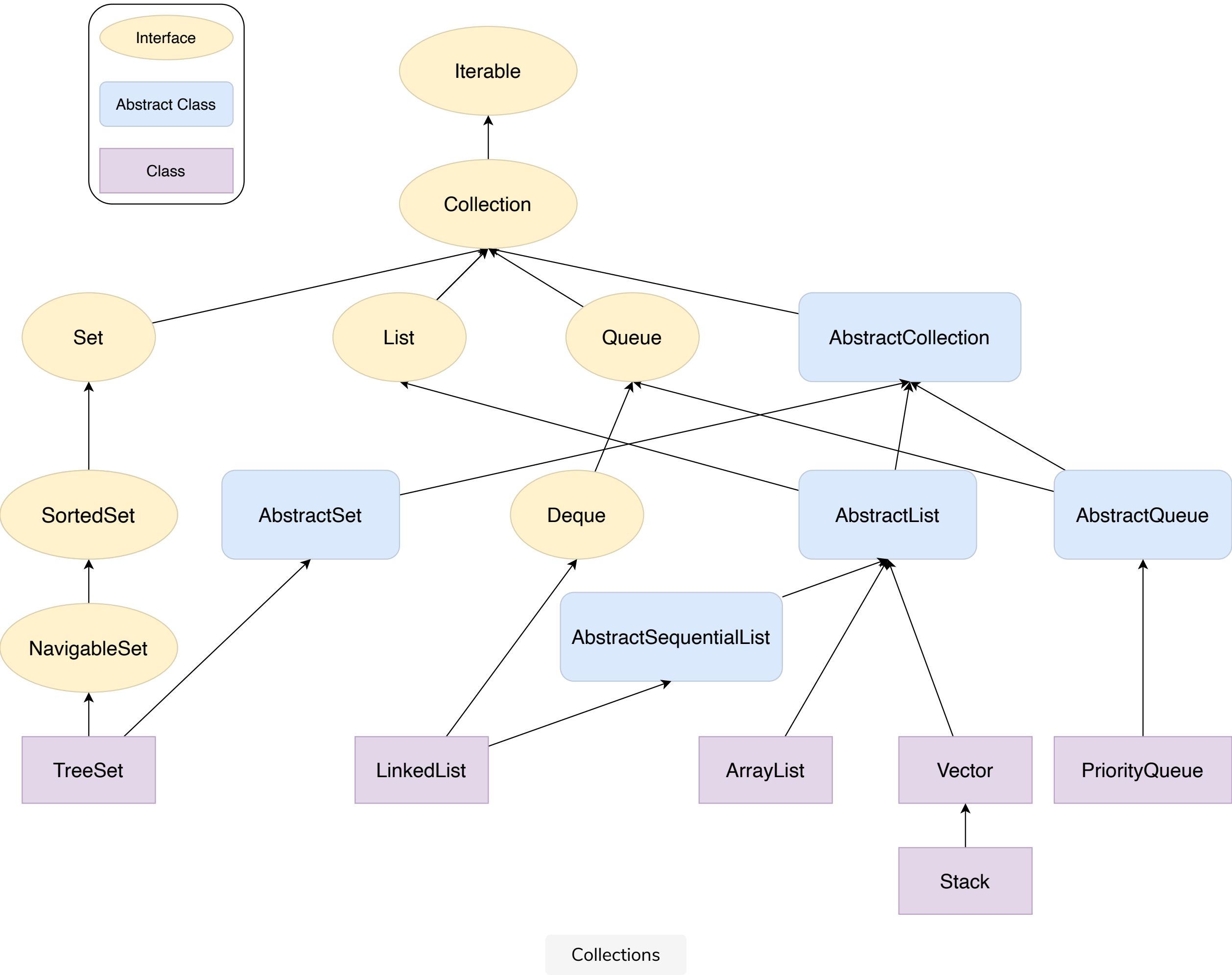
You will need a basic understanding of the Java language. This course only covers collections in Java. There were significant changes made in Java 8, and now it is easier to perform certain operations in collections using Java 8 features. Throughout this course, we will show all the examples without using Java 8 features as well as with Java 8 features. So, if you are not comfortable with Java 8, then you can skip the Java 8 examples, but if you are interested, then you can go through a [Java 8 course](#) first.

Introduction#

A collection is an object that groups multiple elements into a single unit. The Java Collections Framework is a unified architecture for representing and manipulating collections. It contains the interfaces, their implementations, and algorithms to process the data stored in a collection.



In Java, we have a **Collection** interface extended by other interfaces such as **List**, **Set**, and **Queue**. Apart from the **Collection** interface, we have a **Map** interface. The **Map** does not implement the **Collection** interface because it stores key-value pairs, and the classes that come under the **Collection** interface store only values.



Difference between Collection and Collections#

The differences between a **Collection** and **Collections** are given below.

1. A **Collection** is an interface, whereas **Collections** is a class.
2. A **Collection** interface provides the standard functionality of a data structure to **List**, **Set**, and **Queue**. However, the **Collections** class provides the utility methods that can be used to search, sort, and synchronize collection elements.

What you will learn in this course#

After completing this course, you will be well versed in all the collections that Java provides. You will be able to decide which collection type is best for a given use case based on their performance and their features.

You will get to know how data can be modified within a collection, how to sort a collection, and how it can be made thread-safe. We will also cover each collection's internal working so you can work with them more efficiently. This will also give you an edge in Java based interviews.

