













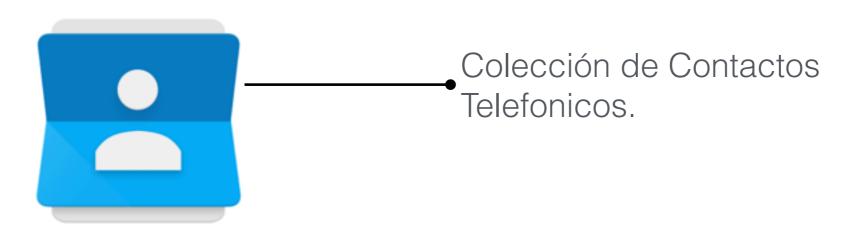




#### **Collections Frameworks**

Una colección es simplemente un grupo de objetos de varios elementos representado en una sola unidad.

Las colecciones se utilizan para almacenar, recuperar, manipular y comunicar los datos agregados.







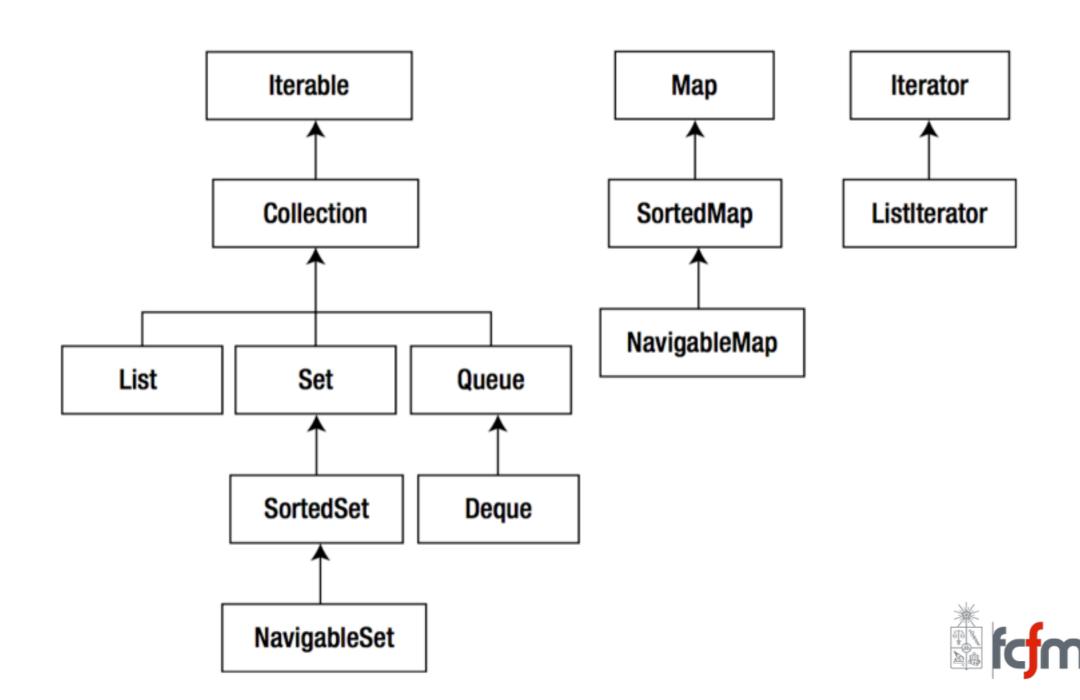
# Componentes Principales del Framework

- Clases abstractas e interfaces: El Framework de la colecciones tiene muchas clases abstractas e interfaces que proporcionan funcionalidad general. (List, Set, Map, etc)
- Clases concretas: Estos son los casos reales de contenedores que va a utilizar en los programas.
- Algoritmos: funcionalidades como la clasificación, búsqueda, etc.





#### Interfaces





Abstract Class/Interface	Short Description
Iterable	A class implementing this interface can be used for iterating with a for each statement.
Collection	Common base interface for classes in the collection hierarchy. When you want to write methods that are very general, you can pass the Collection interface. For example, max() method in java.util.Collections takes a Collection and returns an object.
List	Base interface for containers that store a sequence of elements. You can access the elements using an index, and retrieve the same element later (so that it maintains the insertion order). You can store duplicate elements in a List.
Set, SortedSet, NavigableSet Queue, Deque	Interfaces for containers that don't allow duplicate elements. SortedSet maintains the set elements in a sorted order. NavigableSet allows searching the set for the closest matches.
	Queue is a base interface for containers that holds a sequence of elements for processing. For example, the classes implementing Queue can be LIFO (last in, first out—as in stack data structure) or FIFO (first in, first out—as in queue data structure). In a Deque you can insert or remove elements from <i>both</i> the ends.
Map, SortedMap, NavigableMap	Base class for containers that map keys to values. In SortedMap, the keys are in a sorted order. A NavigableMap allows you to search and return the closest match for given search criteria. Note that Map hierarchy does <i>not</i> extend the Collection interface.



#### **Interfaz Collection**

Method	Short description
boolean add(Element elem)	Adds elem into the underlying container.
<pre>void clear()</pre>	Removes all elements from the container.
<pre>boolean isEmpty()</pre>	Checks whether the container has any elements or not.
<pre>Iterator<element> iterator()</element></pre>	Returns an Iterator <element> object for iterating over the container.</element>
<pre>boolean remove(Object obj)</pre>	Removes the element if obj is present in the container.
<pre>int size()</pre>	Returns the number of elements in the container.
Object[] toArray()	Returns an array that has all elements in the container.





#### **Clases Concretas**

Concrete Class	Short Description
ArrayList	Internally implemented as a resizable array. This is one of the most widely used concrete classes. Fast to search, but slow to insert or delete. Allows duplicates.
LinkedList	Internally implements a doubly-linked list data structure. Fast to insert or delete elements, but slow for searching elements. Additionally, LinkedList can be used when you need a stack (LIFO) or queue (FIFO) data structure. Allows duplicates.
HashSet	Internally implemented as a hash-table data structure. Used for storing a set of elements—it does not allow storing duplicate elements. Fast for searching and retrieving elements. It does not maintain any order for stored elements.
TreeSet	Internally implements a red-black tree data structure. Like HashSet, TreeSet does not allow storing duplicates. However, unlike HashSet, it stores the elements in a sorted order. It uses a tree data structure to decide where to store or search the elements, and the position is decided by the sorting order.
HashMap	Internally implemented as a hash-table data structure. Stores key and value pairs. Uses hashing for finding a place to search or store a pair. Searching or inserting is very fast. It does not store the elements in any order.
TreeMap	Internally implemented using a red-black tree data structure. Unlike HashMap, TreeMap stores the elements in a sorted order. It uses a tree data structure to decide where to store or search for keys, and the position is decided by the sorting order.



#### List

Collections

Un objeto List (conocido como secuencia) es una Colección ordenada que puede contener elementos duplicados.

Al igual que los índices de arreglos, los índices de objetos List empiezan desde cero





# **ArrayList**

Collections

ArrayList es una colección de tipo lista. Un ArrayList es una colección de tamaño dinámico y pertenece al package java.util

Las posiciones de un ArrayList van desde el 0 hasta la cantidad de elementos - 1





#### Inicializar un ArrayList

Collections

Inicializar por defecto

ArrayList enteros = new ArrayList();

Inicializar por defecto indicando el tipo

ArrayList<Integer> enteros = new ArrayList<Integer>();

Inicializar indicando la cantidad de elementos

ArrayList<Integer> enteros = new ArrayList<Integer>(3);





## Inicializar un ArrayList

Collections

Un ArrayList solo puede contener tipo de datos complejos, no primitivos.

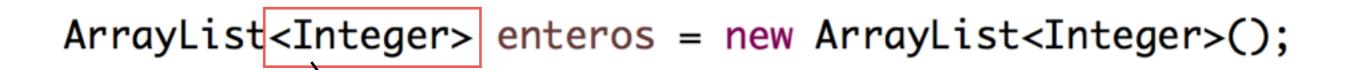
List<int> enteros = new ArrayList<int>();





## Inicializar un ArrayList

Collections



Indica el tipo de objeto que contendrá cada posición de la lista





#### Agregar un elemento

Collections

List<String> enteros = new ArrayList<String>();

enteros.add("Diez"); | Posición 0

enteros.add("Once"); Posición 1

Si no indicamos la posición en el método add, añadirá el elemento en la siguiente posición disponible.





#### Agregar un elemento

Collections

Utilizando metodo add sobrecargado

```
List<String> enteros = new ArrayList<String>();
enteros.add("Diez");
enteros.add("Once");
enteros.add(2, "Doce");

Indica la
posición
Indica el
elemento ha
agregar
```





#### Agregar un elemento





## Obtener un elemento ArrayList

Collections

```
List<String> enteros = new ArrayList<String>();
enteros.add("Diez");
enteros.add("Once");
enteros.get(0);
```

Obtiene el elemento según la posición indicada





## Obtener un elemento ArrayList

```
List<String> enteros = new ArrayList<String>();
enteros.add("Diez");
enteros.add("Once");
enteros.get(4);

java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException
```

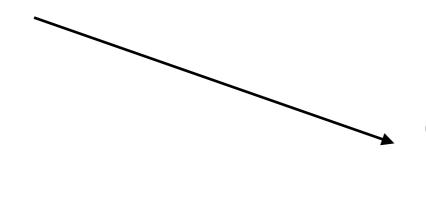




## Quitar un elemento ArrayList

Collections

```
ArrayList<String> cadenas = new ArrayList<String>();
cadenas.add("Hola");
cadenas.add("Chao");
cadenas.remove(0);
```



Elimina el elemento según la posición indicada





# Iterar un ArrayList

Collections

El método size indica la cantidad de elemento de un ArrayList

```
for( int i = 0; i < cadenas.size() ; i++ )
{
    System.out.println( cadenas.get(i) );
}</pre>
```





#### Iterar un ArrayList

```
for( String cadena : cadenas )
{
    System.out.println( cadena );
}
```





#### Iterar un ArrayList

```
Iterator<String> iterador = cadenas.iterator();
while( iterador.hasNext() )
{
    System.out.println( iterador.next() );
}
```

