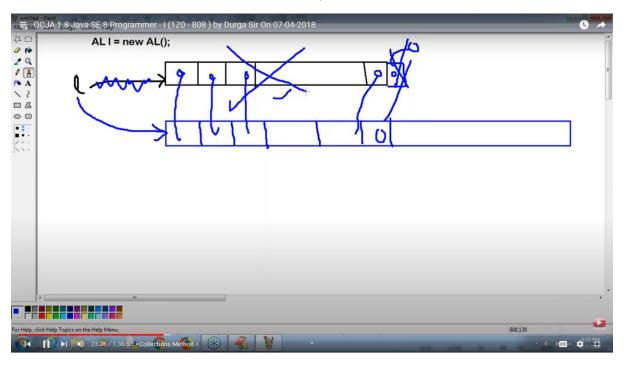
```
13
14
15 Student[] s = new Student[10000];
16
----
          --1----+--
                                                                 7---
18 1. Fixed in size
19 2. Homogeneous Data Type Objects
20
21 s[0]=new Student();
22 s[1]=new Customer();
23
24 Object[] a= new Object[10000];
25 a[0]= new Student();
26 a[1]= new Customer();
27
28 3. Not developed based on some standard ds
    complexity increases
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
```

3→ no common methods available, code has to be written explicitly, complexity increases

```
31
32 Collections
33 -----
34
35 1. Growable in nature
36 2. homogeneous and heterogenous
37 3. classes and methods are available
38
39 TreeSet I
40 c.contains(o)
```

Growable Nature

By default a specific size list is created and when a new object is added a new object with increased size will be created and copied. Performance issue occurs, don't go with Collection if performance is a factor, Most of the collection this is the case except few



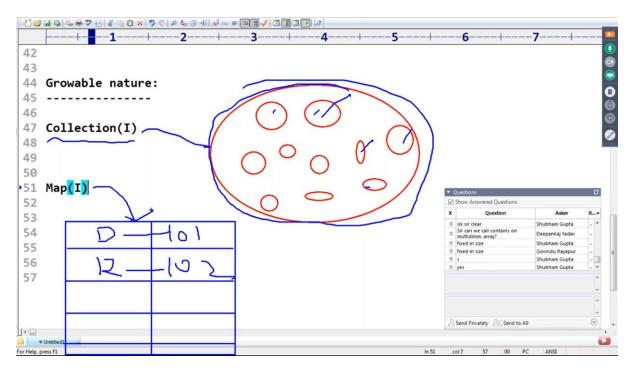
Benefits

- 1. Size growable, Array fixed
- 2. Memory is not properly used array, when allocated unused will be wasted
- 3. Performance wise arrays are good, collections are slow
- 4. Array->Homogeneous, Collections- Homo and Heterogeneous
- 5. Predefined features support are not available for array, collections has method support
- 6. Collections supports only objects and not primitives, Arrays can support both

Collections and Map

Collection Framework contains two concepts

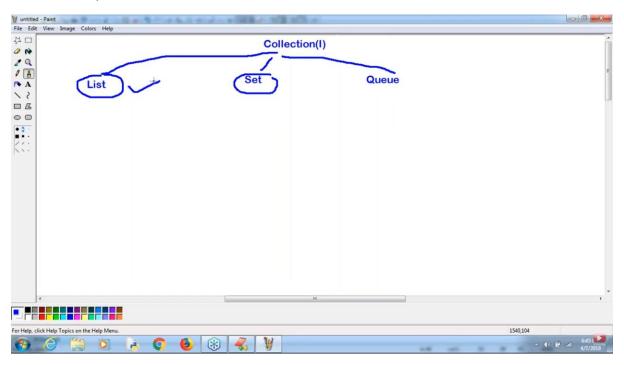
Collection and Map

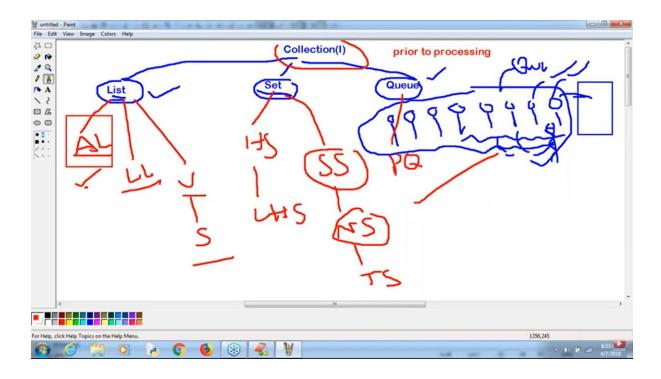


List – insertion order is maintained, duplicates are allowed

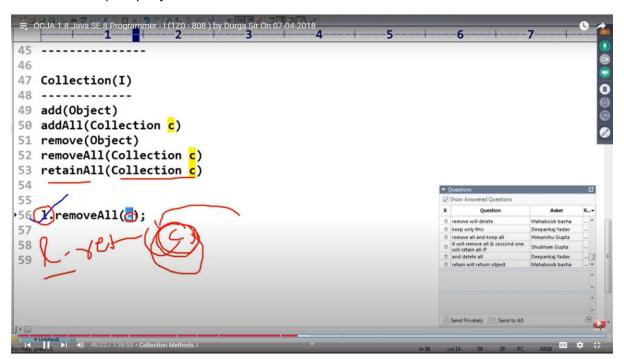
Set -> Order Is not maintained, duplicates are not allowed

Queue -> FIFO, LIFO





RetainAll -> Keep only objects from Collection C and remove the rest



```
CCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) by Durga Sir On 07-04-2018
47 Collection(I)
48 -----
49 add(Object)
50 addAll(Collection c)
51 remove(Object)
52 removeAll(Collection c)
53 retainAll(Collection c)
54 clear()
55 contains(Object o)
56 containsAll(Collection c)
57 size()
58 c.toArray()
>59 Iterator itr=c.iterator();
60
61
62
63
```

ListInterface Methods

```
---+---5---+---6---+---7---+---8-
60
61 List:
62 -----
63
64 add(int index,Object o)
65 addAll(int index,Collection c)
66 get(int index)
67 remove(int index)
68 set(int index,Object new)
69 indexOf(Object o)
70 lastIndexOf(object o)I
71 listIterator();
.72
73
74
75
76
77
78
Untitled1
For Help, press F1
                                               In 72 col 1 81 00 PC ANSI
```

```
75 ArrayList:
76 -----
77 Resizable Array or Growable Array
78 Duplicate objects
79 Insertion order
80 null insertion
81 Heterogeneous
82
         Ι
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
For Help, press F1
                                    In 81 col 14 5 00 PC ANSI
```

Capacity- Initial Capacity is 10 goes on

Order preserved

Heterogeneous

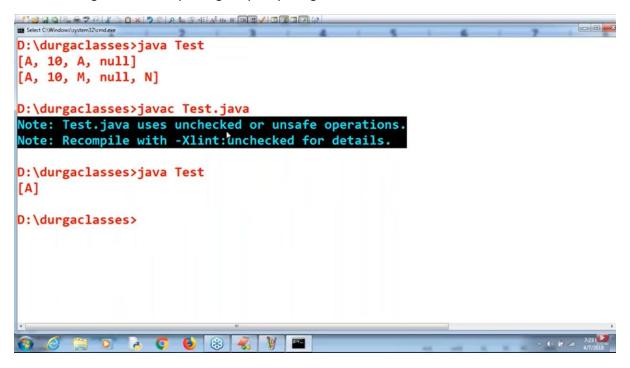
Duplicate Objects

Null Object

```
1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Test
 3 □ {
      public static void main(String[] args)
 4
 58
 6
        ArrayList 1 = new ArrayList();
 7
        1.add("A");
        l.add(10);
 8
        1.add("A");
 9
10
        1.add(null);
        System.out.println(1);//[A,10,A,null]
11
12
      }
13 }
14
+ Untitled1 # Test java #
                                          In 11 col 43 14 6C PC ANSI
```

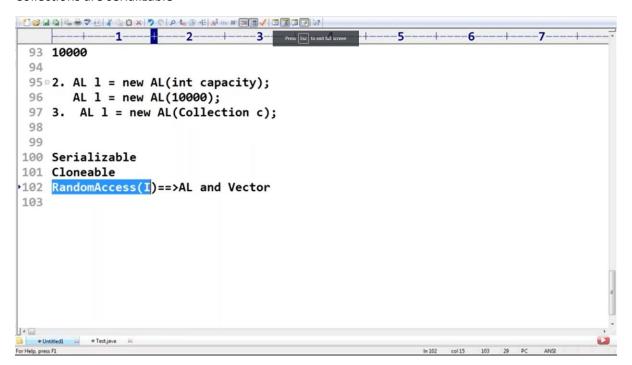
```
1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Test
 3 □ {
 4
      public static void main(String[] args)
 5 ₪
      {
 6
         ArrayList 1 = new ArrayList();
          1.add("A");
 7
 8
         l.add(10);
          1.add("A");
 9
10
         1.add(null);
         System.out.println(1);//[A,10,A,null]
11
12
         1.remove(2);
13
         1.add(2, "M");
         1.add("N");
14
15
         System.out.println(1);
16
      }
17 }
18
Ontitled1 34 OTest.java 54
For Help, press F1
                                              In 9 col 11 2 61 PC ANSI
```

1.5 onwards generics ,its expecting to specify the generics



If you want to transfer over a network group of objects the objects should be serializable

Collections are serializable



Remove will remove the first match and returns true, return false for Jon

→ Bran Rick Bran

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) by Durga Sir On 07-04-2018
 1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Test
 3 = {
         public static void main(String[] args)
 4
 58
 6
             List<String> 1; = new ArrayList<>();
 7
             1.add("Robb");
             1.add("Bran");
 8
             1.add("Rick");
             1.add("Bran");
10
             if(1.remove("Bran"))
11
128
                 1.remove("Jon");
13
14
15
             System.out.println(1);
         }
16
17 }
```

OutOfMemoryError -> Error cant be handled, RunTime Error and abnormal termination

```
public static void main(String[] args)
 4
 5 ₪
 6
          ArrayList 1 = new ArrayList();
 7
          try
 88
          {
 9
             while(true)
10
11
                 1.add("MyString");
12
13
          }
14
          catch (RuntimeException e)
15 8
             System.out.println("RuntimeException caught");
16
17
          }
          catch (Exception e)
18
19 ₪
20
             System.out.println("Exception caught");
21
22
          System.out.println("Ready to use");
23
      }
24 }
14
 ◆ Test.java 50 ◆ Untitled4 54
                                                In 22 col 44 24 00 PC ANSI
For Help, press F1
```

```
Note: Test.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.

D:\durgaclasses>java Test

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

at java.util.Arrays.copyOf(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.grow(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.ensureExplicitCapacity(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.ensureCapacityInternal(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.add(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.add(Unknown Source)

at java.util.ArrayList.add(Unknown Source)

at Test.main(Test.java:11)
```

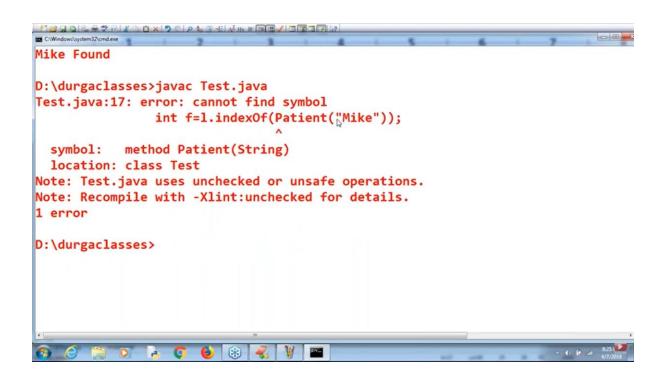
Line15-> if its

Int $f = I.indexOf(p) \rightarrow this$ is going to check if (p.equals on every element in list). If equals method is overridden in the Patient Class then that will be used. Else equals in object will be called and it would make a ref comparison. Here the ref would be the same and the index is 0. The condition <= satisifies

```
1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Patient
 3 - {
 4
      String name;
 5
      public Patient(String name)
 6 □
      {
 7
          this.name=name;
 8
      }
 9 }
10 class Test
118{
12
      public static void main(String[] args)
138
14
          List 1 = new ArrayList();
15
          Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
16
          1.add(p);
17
         //insert code here==>Line-1
18
         if(f>=0)
19ª
         {
             System.out.println("Mike Found");
20
21
         }
22
      }
23 }
24
25 Which code inserted at Line-1 enable the code to print Mike Found.
26
27 A.
28 int f=l.indexOf(p);
29 B.
30 int f=l.indexOf(Patient("Mike"));
31 C.
32 int f=1.indexOf(new Patient("Mike"));
33 D.
34 Patient p1 = new Patient("Mike");
35 int f=l.indexOf(p1);
```

Option C .. new Patient("Mike") will create an new object the ref would not match the p ref already available in List and would return false, meaning no match found and will not print Mike Found

Same is the case of D



124

```
1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Test
 3 8 {
     public static void main(String[] args)
 4
 5 ₪
        ArrayList<Integer> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
 6
 7
        1.add(1);
        1.add(2);
 8
                  Ι
        1.add(3);
 9
        1.add(4);
10
        1.add(null);
11
12
        1.remove(2);
13
        1.remove(null);
14
        System.out.println(1);
15
     }
·16 }
 ● Test.java 🐸 ● Untitled4 🐸
```

Passing Object for removal

134

```
---+---1----+----2----+---3-----+----5----+----6----+---7----+----8
 1 import java.util.*;
 2 class Test
 3 8 {
       public static void main(String[] args)
 4
 5 □
       {
           ArrayList<Integer> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
 6
 7
           1.add(1);
 8
           1.add(2);
 9
           1.add(3);
10
           1.add(4);
           1.add(null);
11
           1.remove(new Integer(2));
12
           1.remove(null);
13
14
           System.out.println(1);
15
       }
16 }
Test.java 🔯 🏓 Untitled4 🐰
                                                     In 12 col 26 16 67 PC ANSI
```

```
CJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808 ) by Durga Sir On 07-04-2018
136
137 Q. Given the following class declarations
138
139 public abstract class Animal
140 public interface Hunter
141 public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
•142 public class Tiger extends 🚰
143
144 Which one fails to compile?
145
146 A.
147 ArrayList<Animal> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
148 l.add(new Tiger());
149
150 B.
151 ArrayList<Hunter> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
152 l.add(new Cat());
153
154 C.
155 ArrayList<Hunter> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
156 l.add(new Tiger());
157
158 D.
159 ArrayList<Tiger> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
160 l.add(new Cat()); T
161
162 E.
163 ArrayList<Animal> 1 = new ArrayList<>();
164 l.add(new Cat());
165
166
```