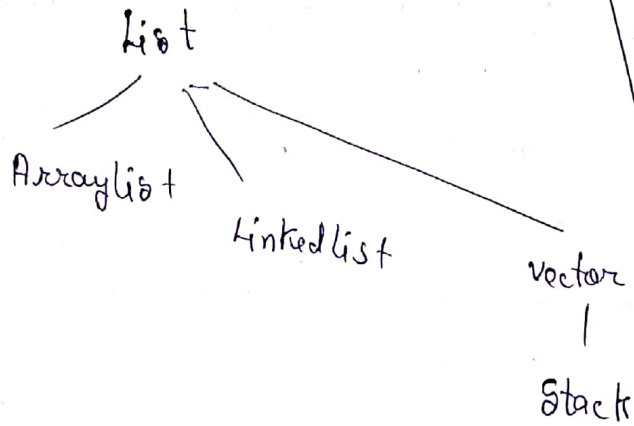
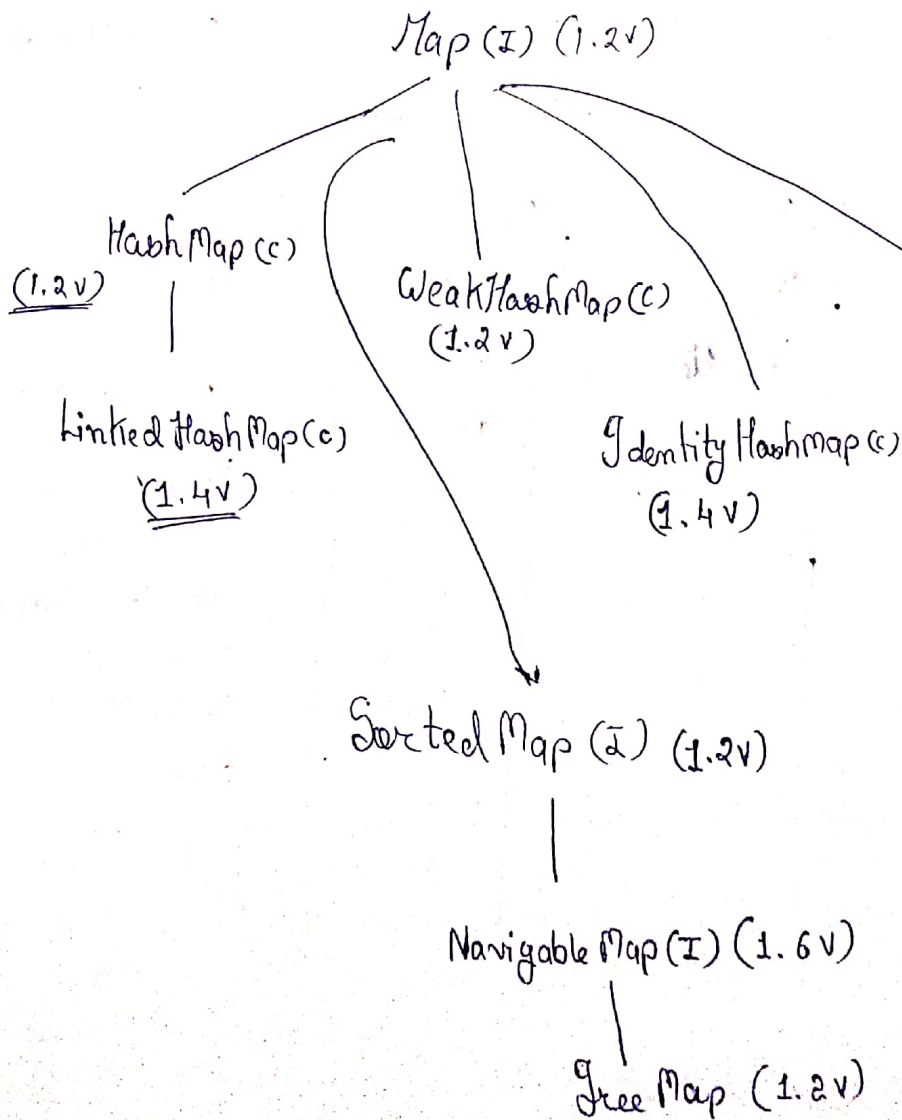
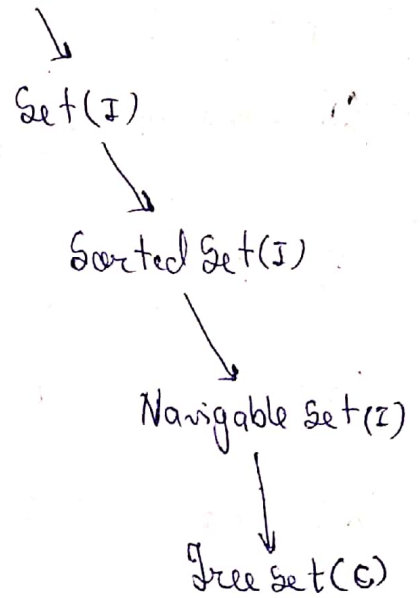


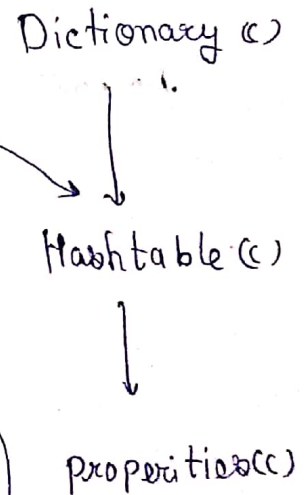
v-1.5 - Generics
type safety



Collection (F)



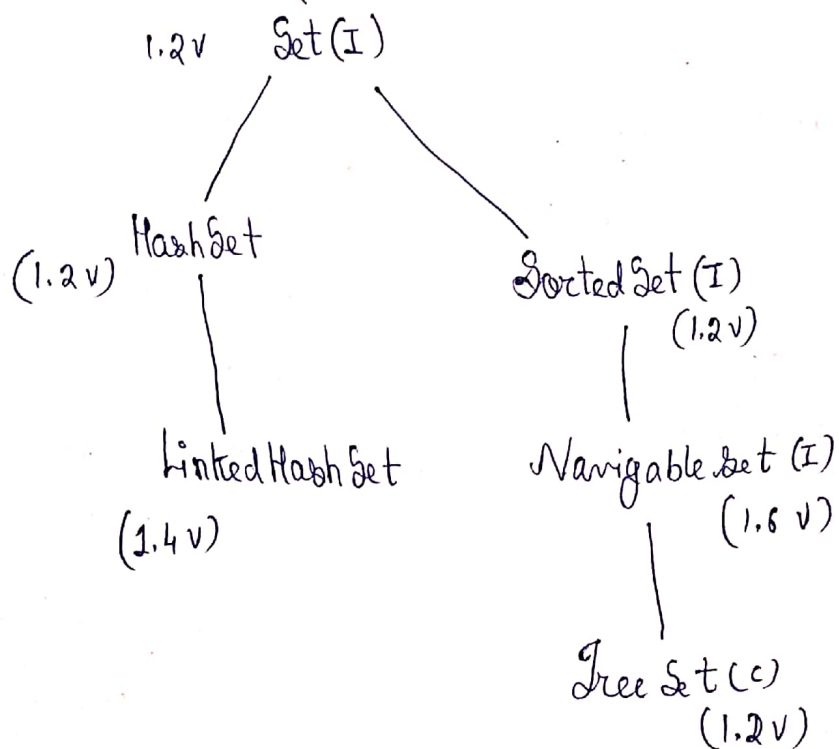
1.0v



| property | Enumeration | Iterator | listIterator |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Where to apply | Legacy Class | Any collection object | Only for List Object |
| Is it legacy | yes (1.0 v) | No (1.2 v) | No (1.2 v) |
| Movement | Forward | Forward | Bidirectional |
| Accessible | only Read | Read, Remove | Remove, read, replace, add |
| How we can get | By using elements of vector class | By using iterator() of collection | By using listIterator() of List(I). |
| Methods | (2) HasMoreElements NextElement() | (3) Hasnext() next() remove() | (9) Has next next next Index <hr/> Has previous previous previous Index <hr/> remove add |

Set (I)

(1.2) Collection(I)



| | HashSet | LinkedHashSet |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① | Hashtable | LinkedList + Hashtable |
| ② | Insertion order not preserved | Insertion order preserved |
| ③ | 1.2v | 1.4v |

Reverse of alphabetical order.

Default sorting \rightarrow compareTo()

1. ... 1. L = new TreeSet(myComparator); \rightarrow Customized sorting \rightarrow

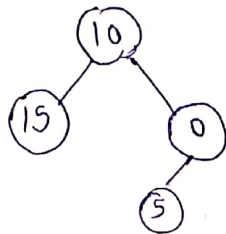
TreeSet t = new TreeSet(myComparator);

t.add(10);

t.add(0);

t.add(15);

t.add(5)



compare(5, 10)

+1

compare(5, 0)

-1

Class myComparator implements Comparator

{

public int compare(obj1, obj2)

{

Integer I₁ = (Integer) obj1

Integer I₂ = (Integer) obj2

if (I₁ < I₂)

return +1;

elseif (I₁ > I₂)

return -1;

else

return 0;

}

}

\rightarrow public int compare(Object obj1, Object obj2)

{

Integer I₁ = (Integer) obj1;

Integer I₂ = (Integer) obj2;

① return I₁.compareTo(I₂); // Ascending

② return -I₁.compareTo(I₂); // Descending

③ return I₂.compareTo(I₁); // Descending

④ return -I₂.compareTo(I₁); // Ascending

⑤ return +1; Insertion order [. . . After .]

\rightarrow Duplicate will allowed.

Reverse of alphabetical order.

Default sorting → compareTo()

TreeSet t = new TreeSet(new myComparator); → Customized sorting → compare(o, o2)

```
t.add("Ra");  
t.add("Sh");  
t.add("Raja");  
t.add("Ram");  
t.add("Ramu");
```

```
class myComparator implements Comparator  
{  
    String s1 = (String) obj1;  
    String s2 = (String) obj2;  
    return s2.compareTo(s1); // Desc;  
}
```

Default Sorting
↓
Comparable
↓
method: compareTo();

Customized Sorting
↓
Comparator
↓
method: compare(obj1, obj2);

① Pre-defined Comparable class
String
⇓
Comparator

② Pre-defined non-comparable class
String Buffer
⇓
Comparator

③ Our own class
└─ Comparable (compareTo());
└─ Comparator (compare());

| Comparable | Comparator |
|--|--|
| Default natural Sorting order | Customized Sorting order. |
| Java. lang . | Java. util |
| Only one method obj1. compareTo (obj 2) | 2 - methods compare (obj1, obj2); equals (obj1); |
| String class Wrapper Class | Only implemented classes - Collator - RuleBased Collator } AUT classes |

| property | HashSet | LinkedHashSet | Treeset |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| Data-Structure | Hash table | linked list + Hash table | Balanced Tree |
| Duplicate | Not allowed | Not allowed | Not allowed |
| Insertion order | Not preserved | preserved | Not preserved |
| Sorting order | N.A. | N.A. | Applicable |
| Heterogeneous Object | Allowed | Allowed | Not allowed. |
| Null acceptance | Allowed | Allowed | For empty TreeSet as first element null is allowed. till 1.6 v only Rule 1.7 v not allow |

Same as ArrayList & Vector

| HashMap | HashTable |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① Not Synchronized | Synchronized |
| ② Not thread Safe | Thread Safe |
| ③ performance is high | performance is low |
| ④ Null key, value allowed | Null key, value not allowed |
| ⑤ 1.2 v Not legacy class | 1.0 v legacy class |

Convert Non-Synchronized to Synchronized

- HashMap m = new HashMap();

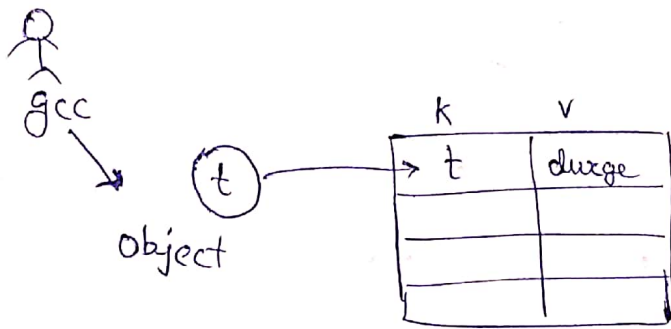
- Map m₁ = Collections.synchronizedMap(m);

Synchronized.

Non-Synchronized

Weak HashMap

→ Garbage collector → called finalize method.
in WeakHashMap.



```
HashMap m = new HashMap();
Temp t = new Temp();
m.put(t, "durga");
System.out.println(m);
```

```
class Temp
{
    public String toString()
    {
        return "temp";
    }
    public void finalize()
    {
        System.out.println("Finalize method called");
    }
}
```

→ Object does not have reference, even though ~~gc~~ garbage collector does not delete object bcoz object is related with HashMap.

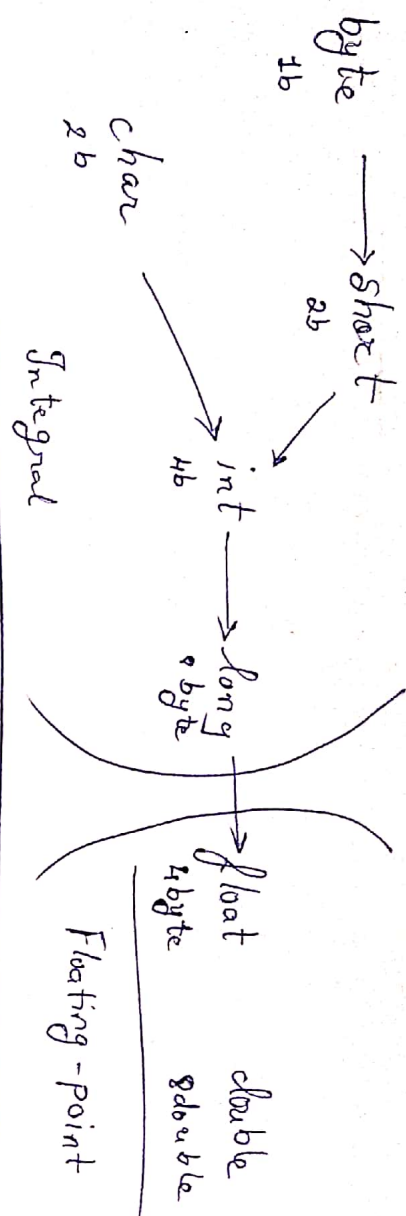
```
t = null;
System.gc();
```

→ HashMap dominates Garbage Collector. (GC not called)

→ Garbage collector dominates WeakHashMap. (GC called. But after finalize method)

length v/s length()
array String
 int[] a = new int[6];

| Array Type | Allowed Element types |
|-----------------------------|---|
| primitive Arrays. | Any type which can be implicitly promoted to declared type. |
| Object type Arrays. | Either declared type or its child class objects. |
| Abstract class type Arrays. | Its child class object. |
| Interface type Array. | Its implementation class objects are allowed. |
| | |



→ Instance variable

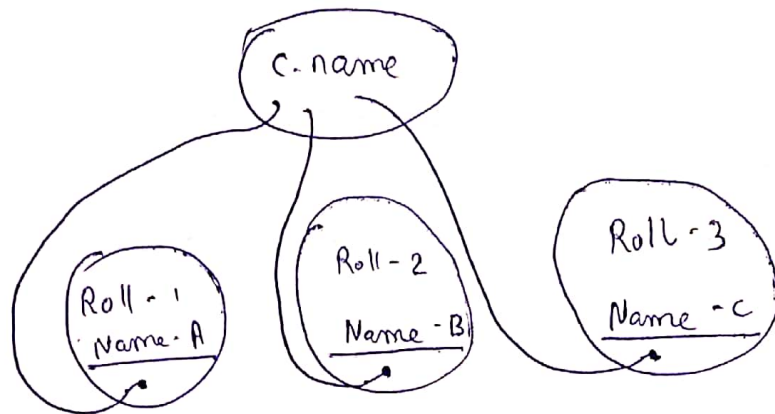
(1A)

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int roll-no;
```

Static String c-name;

// If the c-name value is constant every time. Then use access modifier as static.

For every object
only one copy
will created.



- Static variable will be created at the time of class loading. & destroy at the time of unloading.
- Scope of static variable - Same as scope of object.

Java Test ↴

- ① Start JVM
- ② Create & Start main Thread
- ③ Locate Test.class file
- ④ Load Test.class
- ⑤ Execute main() method
- ⑥ unload Test.class
- ⑦ Terminate main Thread
- ⑧ Shutdown JVM.

Static variable
creation

Static variable
destruction

① Static variable stored in method area

↳ Local variable are stored in stack area.

```
class Test  
{
```

```
    static int x = 10;
```

```
    psvm (String[] args)  
    {
```

```
        Sopen(x);
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void m1()  
    {
```

```
        Sopen(x);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

① → Static variable can be access from both instance area and static area.

② → for static variable JVM provide default value for instance variable.

②

```
class Test  
{
```

```
    static int x = 10;
```

```
    int y = 20;
```

```
    psvm (String[] args)  
    {
```

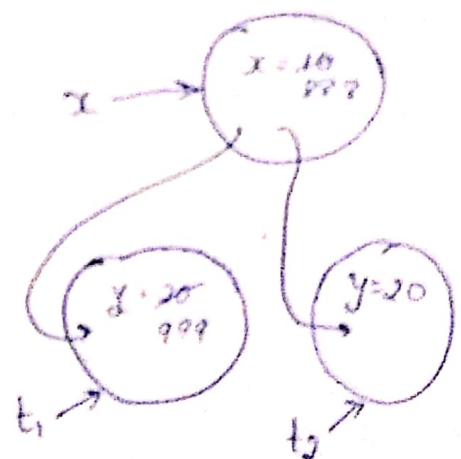
```
        Test t1 = new Test();
```

```
        t1.x = 888;
```

```
        t1.y = 999;
```

```
        Test t2 = new Test();
```

```
        Sout (t1.x, t2.y)
```



t1.x = 888

t1.y = 999

t2.x = 888

t2.y = 20

