

## Agenda

- Comparable
- Comparator
- Collection Framework
- ~~Traversal~~
- ~~FailSafe and FailFast Iterator~~
- ~~List~~

## Generic Interfaces

- Interface is standard/specification.
- comparable is a predefined interface in java

```
// Comparable is pre-defined interface which was non-generic till Java 1.4

interface Comparable {
    int compareTo(Object obj);
}

class Person implements Comparable {
    // ...
    public int compareTo(Object obj) {
        Person other = (Person)obj; // down-casting
        // compare "this" with "other" and return difference
    }
}

class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("James Bond", 50);
        Person p2 = new Person("Ironman", 45);
        int diff = p1.compareTo(p2);
        if(diff == 0)
            System.out.println("Both are same");
        else if(diff > 0)
            System.out.println("p1 is greater than p2");
        else //if(diff < 0)
            System.out.println("p1 is less than p2");
        diff = p2.compareTo("Superman"); // will fail at runtime with
        // ClassCastException (in down-casting)
    }
}
```

- Generic interface has type-safe methods (arguments and/or return-type).

```
// Comparable is pre-defined interface -- generic since Java 5.0
interface Comparable<T> {
```

```
int compareTo(T obj);
}

class Person implements Comparable<Person> {
// ...
public int compareTo(Person other) {
// compare "this" with "other" and return difference
}
}

class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("James Bond", 50);
        Person p2 = new Person("Ironman", 45);
        int diff = p1.compareTo(p2);
        if(diff == 0)
            System.out.println("Both are same");
        else if(diff > 0)
            System.out.println("p1 is greater than p2");
        else //if(diff < 0)
            System.out.println("p1 is less than p2");
        diff = p2.compareTo("Superman"); // compiler error
    }
}
```

## Comparable<>

- Standard for comparing the current object to the other object.
- Has single abstract method `int compareTo(T other)`;
- In `java.lang` package.
- Used by various methods like `Arrays.sort(Object[])`, ...
- It does the comparison for the natural ordering

## Comparator<>

- Standard for comparing two (other) objects.
- Has single abstract method `int compare(T obj1, T obj2)`;
- In `java.util` package.
- Used by various methods like `Arrays.sort(T[], comparator)`, ...

## Collection Framework

- Collection framework is Library of reusable data structure classes that is used to develop application.
- Main purpose of collection framework is to manage data/objects in RAM efficiently.
- Collection framework was introduced in Java 1.2 and type-safe implementation is provided in 5.0 (using generics).
- Collection is available in `java.util` package.
- Java collection framework provides

1. Interfaces -- defines standard methods for the collections.

2. Implementations -- classes that implements various data structures.
3. Algorithms -- helper methods like searching, sorting, ...

## Collection Hierarchy

- Interfaces: Iterable, Collection, List, Queue, Set, Map, Deque, SortedSet, SortedMap, ...
- Implementations: ArrayList, LinkedList, HashSet, HashMap, ...
- Algorithms: sort(), reverse(), max(), min(), ... -> in Collections class static methods

## Collection interface

- Root interface in collection framework interface hierarchy.
- Most of collection classes are inherited from this interface (indirectly).
- Provides most basic/general functionality for any collection
- Abstract methods
  - boolean add(E e)
  - int size()
  - boolean isEmpty()
  - void clear()
  - boolean contains(Object o)
  - boolean remove(Object o)
  - boolean addAll(Collection<? extends E> c)
  - boolean containsAll(Collection<?> c)
  - boolean removeAll(Collection<?> c)
  - boolean retainAll(Collection<?> c)
  - Object[] toArray()
  - Iterator iterator() -- inherited from Iterable
- Default methods
  - default Stream stream()
  - default Stream parallelStream()
  - default boolean removeIf(Predicate<? super E> filter)

## Iterable interface

- To traverse any collection it provides an Iterator.
- Enable use of for-each loop.
- In java.lang package
- Iterable yeilds an iterator
- Methods
  - Iterator iterator()
  - default Spliterator spliterator()
  - default void forEach(Consumer<? super T> action)

## Iterator

- Part of collection framework (1.2)
- Methods
  - boolean hasNext()

- E next()
- void remove()