

## Agenda

- Comparable vs Comparators
- Collection Framework

4 1 2 5 3



1 2 3 4 5 ]

Natural sorting  
order



'e' 'f' 'd' 'a' 'b' } → alphabetical order

```
class Student {  
    gradYear;  
    age;  
    psp;  
    ;  
}
```

st1    \_\_\_\_\_  
st2    \_\_\_\_\_  
st3    \_\_\_\_\_

↑↑  
Sort these student objects.

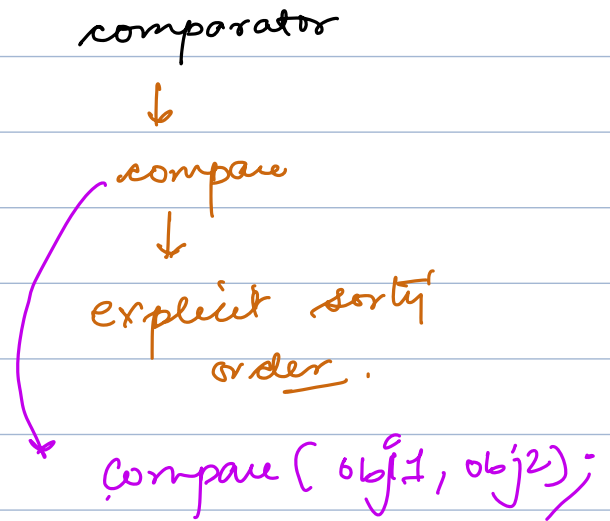
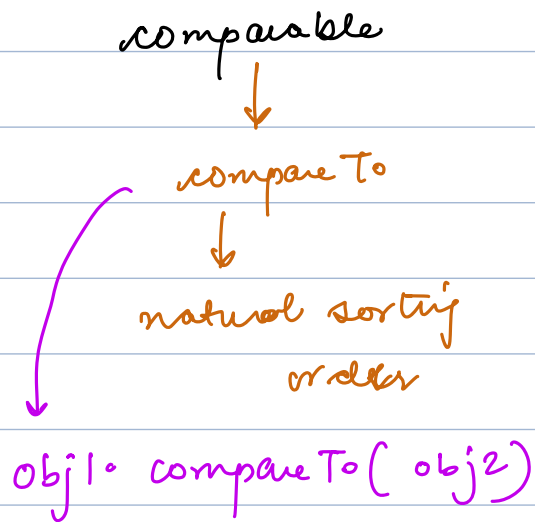
Natural order ? X



Comparable

any sorting algo  $\rightarrow$

always comparing  
2 things at a time



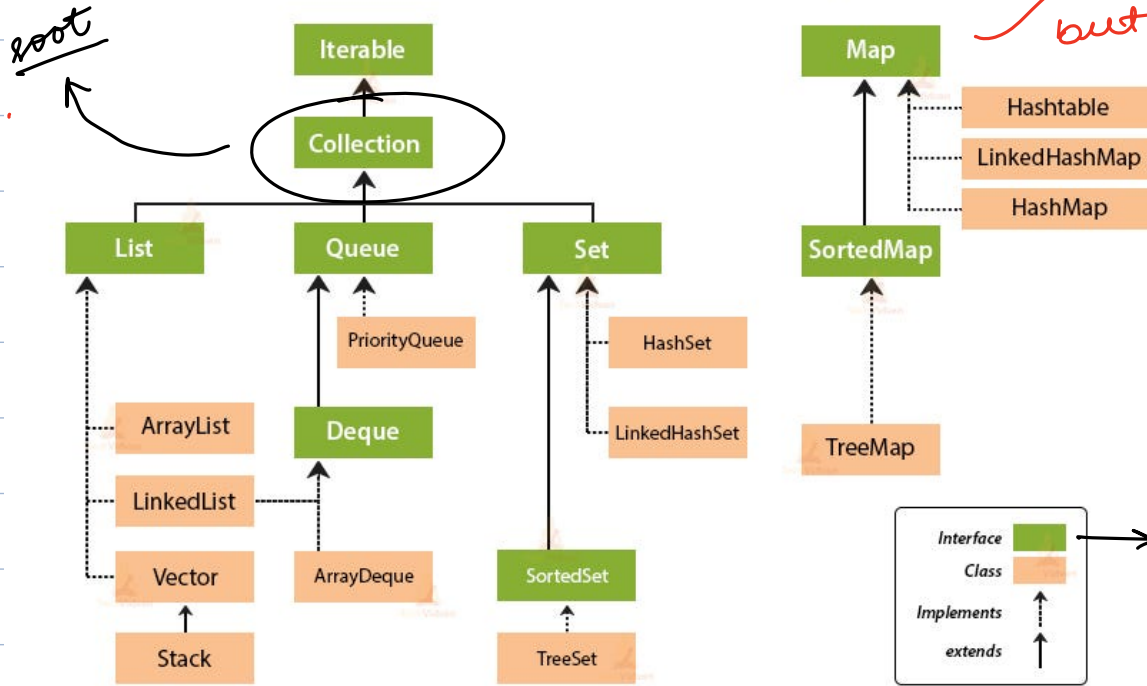
Collection Framework

↓  
group of something

↓  
multiple classes & interfaces  
that implements  
commonly used DS°

array  
↑

# Collection Framework Hierarchy in Java



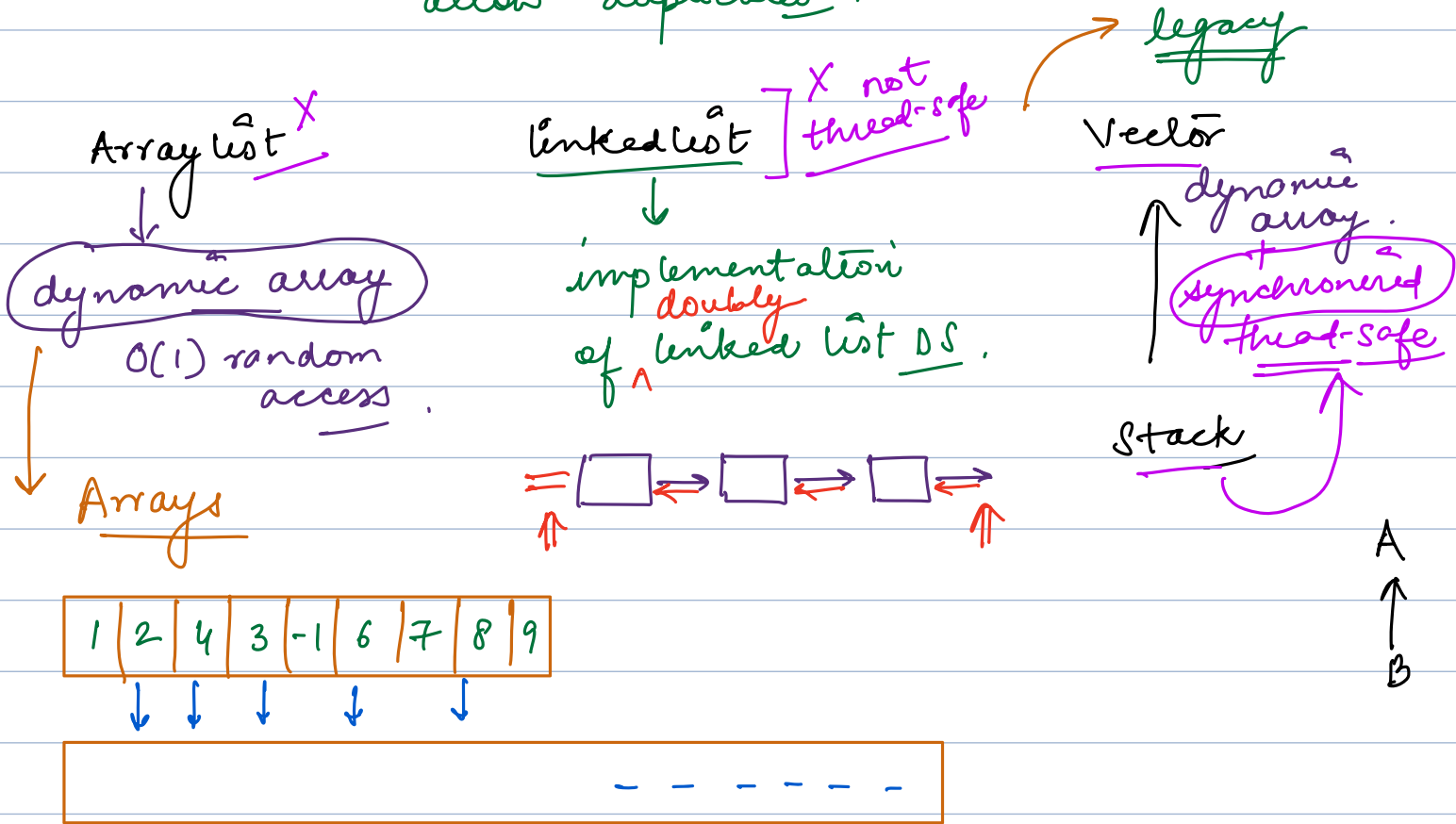
part of  
but doesn't  
implement  
Collection  
interface.

<< Collection >>

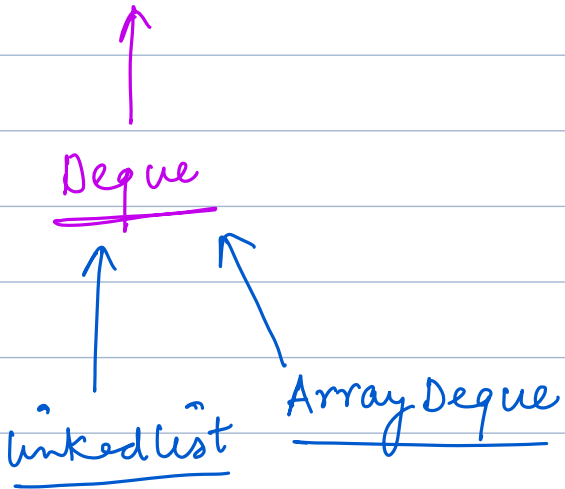
common methods.

size()  
add()

- list :- stores the elements in a sequence.  
insertion order preserved.  
fast random access  $\rightarrow$  index.  
allow duplicates.  
→ legacy



Queue → collection where you keep elements to make them wait for turn



Priority Queue

you can decide the priority via natural sorting order or comparator.

Set: doesn't contain duplicate.  
Hashing → search becomes better.

HashSet  
random Order  
Hashing + arrays

Tree Set  
Sorted Order  
BST:  
Red Black Trees

LinkedHashSet  
Insertion Order  
+ HM  
 $\square = \square = \square = \square$

HashMap  
key, value  
null

$O(H) \log_2 N$

Map: key, value

HashMap, TreeMap, LinkedHashMap

HashMap  
X  
one null-key,  
multiple  
null values -

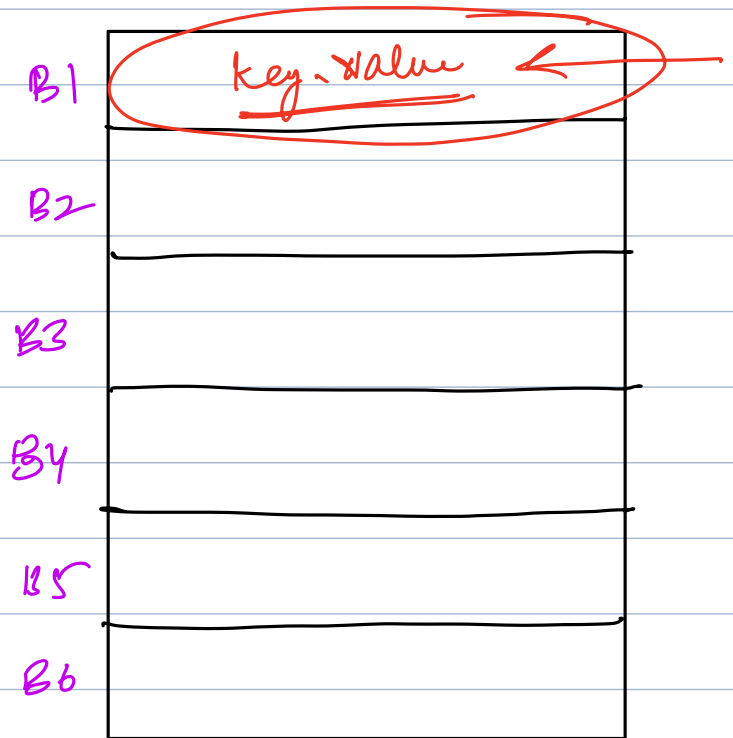
HashMap ↔ ConcurrentHashMap  
thread-safe ↔ thread-safe.  
No null keys  
& no null values

synchronised



block the complete  
hashtable

Bucket + CAS



<< Collection >>

