

### 1, 迭代器实现集合的遍历

```
Iterator<Integer>iterator = (Iterator<Integer>)collection.iterator();  
while (iterator.hasNext()) {  
    System.out.println(iterator.next());  
  
}
```

### 2, 增强for循环实现集合的遍历

```
for (Object object:collection) {  
    System.out.println(object);  
}
```

面试题:

```
for(String string:collection2) {  
    string="aaa";//这样将集合中的所有元素都改为aaa  
    System.out.println(string);  
}
```