

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll k.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
1. variables definition - data values are stored in memory location with specific names. These memory locations are called variables  
(think of shoe rack)  
eg. int a=5, b=7;  
int[] arr={};  
  
2. keywords definition - special words whose meaning is known to compiler  
eg. public, static, void, main  
how many keywords are there in java 8->52  
  
3. identifiers definition - these are names given to different components of programs eg. class/interface, methods, variables  
Rules for creating identifiers  
- does not start with number  
- starts with letter, $ or _  
- no spaces allowed  
- hyphen(-) not allowed  
- case sensitive  
- cannot be a keyword  
  
4. Data Types are of 2 types  
- primitive : variable will hold value. eg. int, float, char  
- Non-primitive/Reference Data Types : variable will hold reference of memory location eg. String, User Defined data types.  
  
5. primitive data types  
- think of table (with memory size)  
    boolean (1 bit depends on jvm)  
    char (2 byte)  
    byte (1 byte) short (2 byte) int (4 byte) long (8 byte)  
    float (4 byte) double (8 byte)  
- Ascii values  
    A(65) - Z(90)  
    a(97) - z(122)  
    0(48) - 9(57)
```

length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 1,561 Col : 8 Sel : 7 | 1 Windows (CRLF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:52 PM 1/25/2022

```
1. Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
2. Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_A.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPRHOA
34 6.operators
35 -Arithemtic (+,-,*,,%,++,--)
36 -Relational (==, !=, >, <, >=, <=)
37 -Assignment (=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=)
38 -Logical (&&, ||, !)
39 -ternary operator (cond)?(statement if true):(statement if false)
40
41 7.Type Cobversion/Type casting (2 types)
42 -narrowing type conversion(Explicit type casting) : large data type to small(think of bucket)
43 -x(Automatic Tyoe casting) : small data type to large (think of bucket)
44
45 eg a/b*c
46     here a:short,b:long,c:float
47     so a/b will give long .....long * float=float
48     so answer is float
49     value is decided in such a way that it can accomodate value equal to larger data type
50
51 8.Switch Statement: values can be byte,short,int,char,String
52 syntax:
53     char.var='A';
54     switch(var){
55         case 'A':System.out.println("case 1 executed");
56             break;
57         case 'B':System.out.println("case 2 executed");
58             break;
59         default:System.out.println("default");
60     }
61
62 9.Array : is used to store similar type of data.--> Can be used to store data of primitive as well as reference data type.
63     size is fixed at time of declaration.--> it is object in java and can be created dynamically.
64     The length attribute of an array can be used to get its size
65
```

Java Notes.txt new 31 Step_16_increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payrollId.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
64 The length attribute of an array can be used to get its size
65
66 eg.
67 int myArray2[];
68 int []myArray5;
69 int[] arr1={1,2,3,4,5};
70 int[] arr2=new int[3];
71 int[] arr3=new int[]{1,2,3,4,5};
72 int[][] arr4={{1,2,3,4},{1,2,3},{1,2,3,4,4,5}};
73 int[][] arr5=new int[5][6];
74 int[][] arr5=new int[5][];//column number is optional
75 int[][] arr6=new int[][]{{1,2,3,4},{1,2,3},{1,2,3,4,4,5}};
76
77 # OOP CONCEPTS IN JAVA
78 Object
79 Class
80 Inheritance
81 Polymorphism
82 Abstraction
83 Encapsulation
84
85 10.class : is used to represent real time entity.
86     it has attributes(instance variables) and methods.
87     eg. Person is class
88         everyone around us is object eg. interviewer
89
90 public float someMethod(int price){
91     int totalPrice=price+50;
92 }
93
94 here --->price : formal Arguments or parameters
95     totalPrice , price : Local variables
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPRO

```
97 11.Object: is instance of class
98 eg.Product prodObj=new Product();
99 here prodObj is non-primitive data type so it will store reference of memory location
100 prodObj is called reference variables.
101
102 Note:instance variables will be initialized by their default values eg.int :0, String:null
103
104 12.Method Overloading :if a class have more than one method of same name
105 parameters differ on data type,no of parameters,order
106 call is resolved at "compile time".
107
108 13.Constructor : is used for creating and initializing objects
109 is used to set values of instance variables/attributes at time of object creation.
110 A default constructor is already given by compiler which initialize attributes by default values.
111 constructor is special method whose name is same as class with no return type
112
113 2 types :default constructor
114 parameterized constructor
115
116 14.constructor overloading : more than one constructor differing by number ,type,order of arguments
117
118 15. Shadowing of a field: when local variable has same name as that of instance variable ,so local variable has more priority
119 eg.
120 class Demo{
121     int id;
122     String name;
123     public void setId(int id){
124         id=id;
125     }
126 }
127
128 class StartMain{
```

normal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 1,561 Col : 8 Sel : 7 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:53 PM 125/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPP FOG

```
128 class StartMain{
129     public static void main(String[] args){
130         Demo ob=new Demo();
131         ob.setId(5);
132         System.out.println(ob.id); //output-->0 (default value set on constructor initialization)
133     }
134 }
135
136 16. this keyword : this solves problem mentioned in point 15
137 eg.
138 class Demo{
139     int id;
140     String name;
141
142
143
144     public Demo(int id){
145         System.out.println("inside constructor1");
146         this.id=id;
147     }
148
149     public Demo(int id, String name){
150         this(id); //calling one constructor into another constructor should be "1st statement"
151         this(); // in case if we have default constructor ....here we dont have
152         this.name=name;
153         System.out.println("inside constructor2");
154     }
155 }
156
157 class StartMain{
158     public static void main(String[] args){
159         Demo ob=new Demo(3, "sdfsfd");
```

ormal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 1,561 Col: 8 Sel: 7 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:55 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
157 class StartMain{
158     public static void main(String[] args){
159         Demo ob=new Demo(3,"sdgsdf");
160         //output-->inside constructor1
161         inside constructor2
162     }
163 }
164
165 17. Abstraction and Encapsulation
166
167 Encapsulation: is binding of data and methods
168     methods are kept public while attributes are kept private so they are not directly manipulated (Why? see example)
169     eg. consider if we want to increase speed(attribute) of car(Class). Also speed cannot be increased above 120km/hr
170     so here speed if kept public can be varied above 120 also so it will be kept as private + method that control
171     speed
172     will be having condition if speed cross >120 so we will keep as 120
173     will be public
174     Consider code :
175     class Car {
176         private float speed;                                // private prevents direct access
177
178         public void accelerate(float speedToAdd) {          // Method to increase speed
179             this.speed += speedToAdd;
180             if(this.speed > 120) this.speed = 120;           // Limiting speed to 120 kmph
181         }
182
183 Abstraction: telling what is does but not telling how it does.
184     eg naming a method like getPriceAfterDiscount(15) so it defines what is does but does not define how it does
185
186 18. Static Keyword
187     Static can be used with variables, methods, static blocks
188     static variable, method, blocks are Class level property and does not belong to any object
```

normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 1,561 Col: 8 Sel: 7 | Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:56 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll Id.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

185 18.Static Keyword
186 Static can be used with variables, methods, static blocks
187 static variable, method, blocks are Class level property and does not belong to any object
188 static variable and blocks are initialized on load of class
189 static blocks are required to "initialize static variable" when cannot be done in one line (if manipulation required to initialize variable)

190
191 STATIC VARIABLE: is used to generate id
192 eg : class Product{
193 private int id;
194 private static int counter=1000;
195 public Product(){
196 id=counter++; //everytime a new object is created so id will take new value
197 }
198 }
199
200 STATIC METHOD : it can be called using class name or with reference/object
201 eg. getProductId is static method so it can be called
202 -Product.getProductId();
203 -Product p1=new Product();
204 p1.getProductId();
205
206 STATIC BLOCK: it gets executed once when class is loaded .if multiple static blocks are there they are executed in order as written
207
208 STATIC CONTEXT : static blocks and methods can access only static members .it cannot access non static members as they belong to class
209 not to any object
210 eg.public static void generateProductId() {
211 this.productId = ++idCounter; // Which object's productId!? (COMPILETIME
212 ERROR!!!)
}

length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 1,561 Col: 8 Sel: 7|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:56 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPRG

```
213     NOTE: non static members can access static and non static members
214
215 19.Inheritance : when a class inherits attributes and methods of another class
216      Or
217      when child class inherits properties of parent class
218      "is-a" relationship
219      eg. smart Tv is a Tv , Mobile is a product
220
221      Code example :
222      class Customer {
223          // Parent/Super/Base class
224      }
225
226      class RegularCustomer extends Customer {           // RegularCustomer is a Customer
227          // Child/Sub/Derived class
228      }
229
230      class PremiumCustomer extends Customer {         // PremiumCustomer is a Customer
231          // Child/Sub/Derived class
232      }
233
234 Super Constructor: when child class constructor(default/parameterized) is called ,it will automatically call default super/base class constructor.
235      we do not have to mention super() for default constructor if we want to we can write.
236      If base class constructor is parameterized so call from child class constructor has to be done otherwise it will throw
237      compilation error.Also call to parent constructor should be 1st statement.
238
239 Types of inheritance: single
240      hierachial (more than one child class has same base class)
241      multilevel.
242 (Not supported in java)multiple (more than one parent class with one child class)-Can be achieved through interfaces
```

normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 1,561 Col: 8 Sel: 7|1 Windows (CRLF) UTF-8 INS

14°C Cloudy 1:57 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

243
244 "Super keyword is used for parent class"
245
246 NOTE: if in derived class we want to call parent class method or non-private instance variable then we can use super.parentClassMethod() or super.variableName in childClassMethod() or constructor
247
248 20. Aggregation : when an object contains another object ,it is called aggregation.
249 it is "has-a" relationship
250 it is given as instance variable
251 eg.customer has a address
252
253
254 21. Association : when we use object of one class in parameters or local variable of methods of another class
255 "uses-a" relationship
256
257 22. Method Overriding : when parent class is inherited by child class then child class can "redefine" method with its own implementation.This
258 is called method overriding
259 NOTE-method signature should be same as that of parent class
260 -"overriding method should not have weak access specifier than parent class"
261 -private members not inherited hence not overridden
262
263 Call to a particular method is decided at Run time so called "Dynamic Binding"
264 Call to a particular method is decided at Compile time so called "Static Binding"
265
266 Code Example1:
267 Customer customer = new RegularCustomer();
268 customer.orderProducts(products);
269
270 Code Example2:*****
271 public static void showCustomerDetails(Customer customer) {
272 customer.displayDetails();

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 1,561 Col: 8 Sel: 7|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:57 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount.new.request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

270 Code Example2:*****
271 public static void showCustomerDetails(Customer customer) {
272 customer.displayDetails();
273 }
274
275 showCustomerDetails(new RegularCustomer(101, "Tony", "tony123", "9876543210", new Address("1 Hebbal", "Mysore", 570027));
276 showCustomerDetails(new PremiumCustomer(102, "Banner", "banner123", "9876543211", new Address("2 Hebbal", "Mysore", 570027));
277
278 NOTE:only inherited and overriden methods are called using parent class reference. Any new method created in child class will not be accessible
279 static methods are inherited
280 static methods are not overriden (@Override use krenge to compilation error dege)
281 final methods cannot be overriden
282
283 what kind of method cannot be inherited ---->private
284 what kind of methods can be inherited but not overriden --->static and final methods
285
286 lets Summarize:*****
287 classA----inherits---->classB
288 classA obA=new ClassA();---->all methods and variables of classA accessible
289 ClassB obB=new ClassB();---->all methods and variables of classB +inherited from classA accessible
290 classA obA=new ClassB();---->all methods and variables of class A inherited +overriden methods from class A to B can be accessed
291
292 23.Final keyword :can be used with variable,method,class
293 Final variable -final field value cannot be changed once it is initialized.
294 eg private final float Pi_value=3.14f;
295 Final Method - final method cannot be "overriden" in sub class.
296 Final class - final class cannot be extended
297

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CRLF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:57 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

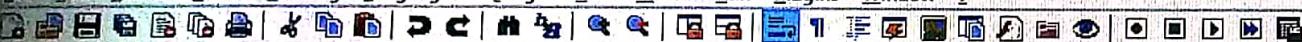
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll id.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 PROG

298 24. Abstract keyword : can be used with class and method
299 abstract means something is missing (adhura)
300 if we want to make sure that child class must implement a method then that method should be made abstract
in
301 parent class....if method is made abstract ..now class is also needs to be made abstract otherwise class
would be incomplete
302
303 Abstract class is like any other class where we can declare variables, declare abstract methods, define non abstract methods
everything
304 but "it cannot be instantiatedit is used for inheritance"
NOTE: -abstract method cannot be private , final and cannot have definition in abstract class
306 -abstract is used when we dont have complete class/method
307 -when we dont want class to be instantiated.
308 eg. AbstractClass ac=new AbstractClass(); //Compilation error
309
310 -----
311 Abstract classes enforce inheritance |
312 and |
313 Abstract methods enforce overriding |
314 And we get another flavour of dynamic binding |
315 -----
316 if child class does not override all abstract methods of parent class then child class is also made abstract
317
318
319 Simple/Concrete class | Abstract class
320 -----
321 instantiated | not-instantiated
322 cannot have abstract method | can have
323 no force to override methods | forcefully have to override method (what needs to be done is known but how it is done
based on child class)
324
325 25. Interface: it is "generic template" which shows all variables and methods are "declared"

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | Windows (CRLF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:58 PM 1/25/2022



Java Notes.txt Step 16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.apix updateUserAccount_new_request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 35

25. Interface: it is "generic template" which shows all variables and methods are "declared"

(what needs to be done is known but how it is done based on child class)

variables are initialized in interface

eg. public interface Card {

int cardid; //COMPILE ERROR

}

CORRECTION:

public interface Card {

int cardid=10;

}

abstract class can do same what we can do with interface but multiple inheritance is key of success(exclusive property) for interface

Important Points: In java 8 interface has static and default methods

methods declared are public and abstract

data fields declared public, static and final

class extend from same class and at same time implement any number of interface

class must override all methods from interface otherwise it will be made abstract

static and default method in interface

Code Example :

```
public interface Card {  
    public default void hello1() {  
        System.out.println("hello1");  
    }  
  
    public static void hello2() {  
        System.out.println("hello2");  
    }  
  
    public void hello3();  
}
```

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROC

```
343 static and default method in interface
344 Code Example :
345     public interface Card {
346         public default void hello1() {
347             System.out.println("hello1");
348         }
349
350         public static void hello2() {
351             System.out.println("hello2");
352         }
353
354         public void hello3();
355     }
356
357     public class Customer implements Card{
358
359         @Override
360         public void hello3() {
361             System.out.println("dfjhhsdagjf");
362         }
363     }
364
365     public class StartMain {
366         public static void main(String[] args) {
367             Card.hello2(); //static method directly handled
368             //WRONG--xxx--Customer.hello2();----xxx--WRONG //Compilation error
369             Customer c=new Customer();
370             c.hello1();
371             c.hello3();
372             //c.hello2(); //why it is not coming
373             //is it inherited ? it should be
374         }
375     }
376 }
```

Normal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:59 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

78
79 focus1: static method can be called using interfacename and dot(.) operator
80 focus2: static method cannot be called using child class name/reference of child class name and . operator even though it is inherited
81
82 Abstract class | Interface

83
84 cannot instantiated | cannot instantiated
85 can have abstract method | can have
86 instance variable auto initialized | instance variable have to be initialized bcoz it is public static final
87 simple methods +abstract methods | static +default +abstract methods
88 soes not support multiple inheritance | support multiple inheritance
89
90 Q. Why it is required to have default and static method in interface ?
91 Ans. bcoz suppose we need to add one common method(functionality) to all classes that implement interface so that can be done
92 static methods can be called using interface name
93 default methods are written in interface so that every class implementing interface need not to override it. we can override
it if needed
94
95 if class implements multiple interface having same default method name , it has to override them .Also "default" method of
interface can be called using
96 Interface1.super.method_name() / Interface2.super.method_name()
97
98 Syntax level problem clear:
99 ClassA extends ClassB
100 InterfaceA extends InterfaceB
101 ClassA implements InterfaceA
102
103 26. Object Class: it is super class of all classes.
104 it provides some useful methods such as
105 -equals(): by default it uses memory address of object to compare for equality(just like ==)
106 : public boolean equals(Object obj) {...}

length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 1:59 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount.new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 ISPPDOC

```
402
403 26.Object Class: it is super class of all classes.
404     it provides some useful methods such as
405         -equals() : by default it uses memory address of object to compare for equality(just like ==)
406             : public boolean equals(Object obj) {...}
407         -hashcode() :it produces hash value of 32 bit integer bases on memory address
408             :public int hashCode() {...}
409         -toString() :it represent textual reprsesntation of object
410             :public String toString() {...}
411             eg. emart.Customer@af7d0676(fully qualified class name +@+unsigned hexadecimal reprsesntation
412                 of hashcode)

413
414 scenario of why equals and hashCode is used:if we want to avoid dublication of object then we override equals() and hashCode()
415 NOTE :if two object are equals according to equals() method then hashCode() should produce same value for both
416     :also if for two object hashcodes are equals it does not mean that objects are equal
417
418 Code Example: if id and name are equal then objects are equal
419 public class Product {
420     int id;
421     String name;
422     public Product(int id, String name) {
423         this.id=id;
424         this.name=name;
425     }
426     @Override
427     public int hashCode() //No change in this
428         method
429         final int prime = 31;
430         int result = 1;
431         result = prime * result + id;
432         result = prime * result + ((name == null) ? 0 : name.hashCode());
```

Normal text file

length: 53,304 lines: 1,609

Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1

Windows (CR LF) UTF-8

INS



Type here to search



14°C Cloudy 2:00 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.opt.txt updateUserAccount.new.request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 new 39 new 40

```
427 public int hashCode() //No change in this
428     method
429         final int prime = 31;
430         int result = 1;
431         result = prime * result + id;
432         result = prime * result + ((name == null) ? 0 : name.hashCode());
433         return result;
434     }
435     @Override
436     public boolean equals(Object obj) //here are code changes
437         Product other=(Product) obj;
438         if(this.id==other.id && this.name.equals(other.name)) {
439             return true;
440         }
441         return false;
442     }
443
444 public class StartMain {
445     public static void main(String[] args) {
446         Product p1=new Product(1, "pawan");
447         Product p2=new Product(1, "pawan");
448         System.out.println(p1); Output : Demol.Product@762efe5d | Demol.Product@6582f33
449         System.out.println(p2); Output : Demol.Product@71dac704 | Demol.Product@6582f33
450         System.out.println(p1==p2); Output : false | false
451         System.out.println(p1.equals(p2)); Output : false | true
452         System.out.println(p1.hashCode()); Output : 1982791261 | 106442547
453         System.out.println(p2.hashCode()); Output : 1910163204 | 106442547
454     }
455 }
456
457 observations:1-memory address is also same for both p1 and p2 after overriding of equal() and hashCode(). If we override only
```

normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 2:01 PM 14°C Cloudy 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

456
457 observations: 1- memory address is also same for both p1 and p2 after overriding of equal() and hashCode(). If we override only equals and
not hashCode then memory address would not have been same
2- p1==p2 is false in all cases
460
461 NOTE: The String and wrapper classes already override equals() and hashCode().
462
463 27. Comparable Interface has compareTo() function which can be used not only to check equality of objects but also for ordering of objects
in case objects are not equal
when overridden it should return :
-negative value when object is less than specified object
-zero if objects are equals
-positive value if objects is more than specified object
469
470 Code Example :
471 // Implementation of Comparable interface by overriding compareTo()
472 class Customer implements Comparable {
 private int customerId;
 private String name;
 private String phone;
476
 public Customer(int id, String name, String phone) {
 this.customerId = id;
 this.name = name;
 this.phone = phone;
 }
482
 // Compares the current object with the specified object
 // Returns integer value according to the implementation
 // Helps in sorting objects in a specific order
485

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 2:01 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPBSOG

```
477 public Customer(int id, String name, String phone) {  
478     this.customerId = id;  
479     this.name = name;  
480     this.phone = phone;  
481 }  
482  
483 // Compares the current object with the specified object  
484 // Returns integer value according to the implementation  
485 // Helps in sorting objects in a specific order  
486 public int compareTo(Object o) {  
487     Customer other = (Customer) o;  
488     return this.customerId - other.customerId;  
489 }  
490 }  
491  
492 class ComparableDemo {  
493     public static void main(String[] args) {  
494         Customer c1 = new Customer(105, "Max", "8574637281");  
495         Customer c2 = new Customer(109, "Nick", "9453281756");  
496         if(c1.compareTo(c2) < 0) System.out.println("c1 comes before c2");  
497         else if(c1.compareTo(c2) > 0) System.out.println("c1 comes after c2");  
498         else System.out.println("c1 and c2 are same");  
499     }  
500 }  
501  
502 28.Important example :  
503 public static void show(Object obj) {  
504     System.out.println(obj);  
505 }  
506  
507 here int ,boolean can also be passed bcoz primitive data types will be autoboxed to respective wrapper class  
508
```

Normal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CRLF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 2:02 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.bk new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SAPPORG

```
509 29.String : Array of characters
510     java.lang package
511     immutable :cannot be changed after initialization
512     Code example:
513     String a="pawan";
514     for (int i=0;i<a.length();i++) {
515         System.out.println(a.charAt(i));
516     }
517     String Methods
518     CharAt(index)--return char
519     indexOf(string/char)----return int
520     contains(string)---return true/false
521     substring(initial index,final index+1)
522     split("anything")----return array of strin
523     replace("with what","to what")----return void
524
525 30.Collection Framework:
526 It contains classes and interface to store and manipulate group of objects.
527
528 we will focus on:
529 -Collection data(List,Set,Queue)
530 -Map Data
531 -Cursors(To read collection data)
532 -Sorting (comparable and comparator interface)
533 -Stream Api(filter,sort and many more...)
534
535 Q.why we need collections bcoz we already have array?
536     Array                      vs                  Collection
537     -can store primitive and non primitive data      -non-primitive(Object) data
538     -fixed size                                     -automatic size can be increased or decreased
539     -no methods(operation become complex)          -methods(operations become easy)
```

normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 2:03 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payrollId.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38

```

535 Q.why we need collections bcoz we already have array?
536     Array           vs           Collection
537     -can store primitive and non primitive data
538     -fixed size
539     -no methods(operation become complex)
540     -performance Good
541     collection created eg. array list)

542 Collection f/w (java.util pkg)           vs Collections
543 root interface of Collection framework   it is class contains methods :sort() nCopies() reverse()
544
545
546 collection f/w divided into 2 parts:    I
547
548
549
550 a)Collection          b) Map
551   -List
552   -Set
553   -Queue
554
555
556
557   List(I)           Itearable(I)
558 ArrayList  LinkedList  Vector      Collection(I)
559           Stack        Stack        queue(I)
560
561
562 the root interface of Collection f/w is :Collection Interface
563 the root interface of Map is :Map Interface
564 collection frame is nothing but java.util pkg
565 the parent interface of collection is :Iterable Interface (public interface Collection<E> extends iterable<E>{...})

```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 2:04 PM 1/25/2022



Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
566
567 -----Key Interface of Collection f/w-----
568     Collection Data
569 Collection
570 List
571 Set
572     SortedSet
573     NavigableSet
574 Queue
575     Deque
576
577     Map Data
578 Map
579 SortedMap
580 NavigableMap
581 Map.Entry
582
583     cursors
584 Enumeration
585 iterator
586 ListIterator
587
588     Sorting
589 Comparable
590 comparator
591 -----
592
593     List Interface
594 Itearble(I)
595
596     Collection(I)
597
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

593 List Interface
594 Itearable(I)
595
596 Collection(I)
597
598 List(I)
599 ArrayList(c) LinkedList(c) Vector(c) 1.0
600 1.2 1.2 Stack(c) 1.0
601
602 Collection f/w introduced in java 1.2
603 Became Popular in java 1.5 : bcoz of AutoBoxing and Generics
604
605 classes introduced in java 1.0 version are called : Legacy Classes
606
607 Q.every collection class contains group of object as single entity then we so many classes like ArrayList,LinkedList,etc
608 Ans : every class have some features/characteristics
609
610 Characteristics of Collection f/w classes:
611 1.null insertion allowed
612 2.duplicate obj :allowed or not
613 3.synchronized or not synchronized : java 1.0 sync rest all are non sync
614 t1 t1,t2,t3
615 4.insertion order
616 insertion output
617 e1,e2,e3 e1,e2,e3 -----insertion order preserved (eg. all list classes)
618 e1,e2,e3 e3,e1,e2 ----- not preserved (eg. in set classes for some insetion order preserved and for some its not)
619 5.every collection class have underlined data structure (eg.for ArrayList it is array,for DoubleLinkedList it is linked list)
620 6.version
621 7.heterogenous data can be stored except
622 TreeSet TreeMap -->both store homogenous data
623 8.cursors
624

ormal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 2:04 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROJ

```
626 ArrayList Characteristics:  
627 1.null allowed  
628 2.duplicate allowed  
629 3.non sync  
630 4.insertion order preserved  
631 5.underlined ds is array  
632 6.version 1.2  
633 7.heterogenous  
634 8.cursors.  
635  
636 Code Example:  
637 eg.List list=new ArrayList(); //focus on declaration  
638 list.add(10);  
639 list.add(10.5);  
640 list.add('m');  
641 list.add(true);  
642 we already discussed that we cannot add primitive data to collection but here we are adding in above example how? so answer is AUTOBOXING  
643  
644 AutoBoxing: automatic conversion of primitive to wrapper object  
645 int ---Integer  
646 double---Double  
647 char----Character  
648  
649 ArrayList, String, StringBuffer, wrapper objects has overridden toString() so whenever we print object it will show data  
650  
651 ***** autoboxing magic that's why collection became popular *****  
652 before java 1.5:  
653 List list=new ArrayList();  
654 list.add(Integer.valueOf(10));  
655 list.add(Double.valueOf(10.5));  
656 list.add(Character.valueOf('m'));
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search

14°C Cloudy 2:05 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
651 ***** autoboxing magic thats why collection become popular *****
652 before java 1.5 :
653 List list=new ArrayList();
654 list.add(Integer.valueOf(10));
655 list.add(Double.valueOf(10.5));
656 list.add(Character.valueOf('m'));
657 list.add(Boolean.valueOf(true));
658
659 AFTER java 1.5 :
660 List list=new ArrayList();
661 list.add(10);
662 list.add(10.5);
663 list.add('m');
664 list.add(true);
665
666
667 *****Generics magic*****
668 Arrays are type safe
669 but collections are not type safe so problems occurs are
670     -Type Checking
671     -Type Casting
672
673 eg.List list=new ArrayList();
674 list.add(new Student(101,"Pawan"));
675 list.add(new Employee(1001,"John"));
676
677 for(Object o:list){
678     if(o instanceof Student){ ----->Type Checking
679         Student s=(Student) o;----->Type Casting
680         sysout(s.id+" "+s.name)
681     }
682 else if(o instanceof Employee)){...}
```

Normal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 205 PM 1/25/2022



Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step 16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38

```
682 else if(o instanceof Employee)){...}
683 }
684
685 So due to Problem of Type Checking and Type Casting --->generics is introduced
686 Code example :Observe declaration
687
688 List<String> al=new ArrayList();
689     al.add("pawan");
690     al.add(1);-----> compilation error
691
692 List al=new ArrayList<String>();
693     al.add("pawan");
694     al.add(1);
695
696 ArrayList Methods:
697     add(element)
698     add(position,element)
699     remove(index)
700     remove(element)
701     set(index,newElement)---->replace
702     clear()
703     size()
704     isEmpty()
705
706 Code example1:
707     ArrayList al=new ArrayList();
708         al.add(10);
709         al.add(10.5);
710         al.add("pawan");
711         al.add(null);
712         System.out.println(al);//[10, 10.5, pawan, null]
713         System.out.println(al.size());//4
```



File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37

```
706 Code example1:  
707     ArrayList al=new ArrayList();  
708     al.add(10);  
709     al.add(10.5);  
710     al.add("pawan");  
711     al.add(null);  
712     System.out.println(al);//[10, 10.5, pawan, null]  
713     System.out.println(al.size());//4  
714  
715     al.add(3, "new element");//adding element at particular position shift elements to right side  
716     System.out.println(al);//[10, 10.5, pawan, new element, null]  
717  
718     al.remove(1);//by default int value would be index***  
719     al.remove("pawan"); //remove data  
720     System.out.println(al);//[10, new element, null]  
721     //al.remove(10);//index not available throw error IndexOutOfBoundsException  
722     al.remove("10");//data not available then ignore*****  
723  
724     al.set(2, "replaced data");//replace data at particular index  
725     System.out.println(al);//[10, new element, replaced data]  
726  
727     System.out.println(al.isEmpty());//false  
728     al.clear();//removes all element from list  
729     System.out.println(al);//[]  
730  
731 code example 2:*****  
732     ArrayList al=new ArrayList()  
733     al.add(10);  
734     al.remove(10);//IndexOutOfBoundsException error(bcoz 10 as it is int it will be considered as index here)  
735  
736 ArrayList default capacity :10  
737     new Capacity :old*3/2+1 :16
```

length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:09 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROC

```
736 ArrayList default capacity :10
737     new Capacity :old*3/2+1 :16
738 ArrayList Constructors
739     -new ArrayList();
740         default capacity :10
741         new Capacity :old*3/2+1 :16
742     -new ArrayList(int capacity);
743     -new ArrayList(Collection c);
744     . adding one collection to another
745
746 Adding one list to another:
747     approach1:using constructor
748     List<Integer> l1=new ArrayList();
749     l1.add(100);
750     List<Integer> l2=new ArrayList(l1);
751
752     approach2:using method
753     List<Integer> l1=new ArrayList();
754     l1.add(100);
755     List<Integer> l2=new ArrayList();
756     l2.addAll(l1);
757
758 Code Example : add(),addAll()
759     contains(),containsAll()
760     remove(),removeAll()
761
762     List<String> list1=new ArrayList<>();
763     list1.add("String1");
764     list1.add("String2");
765     List<String> list2=new ArrayList<>();
766     list2.addAll(list1);
767     list2.add("String3");
```

ormal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:10 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SHPROG

```
776 Code Example :retainAll()
777     List<String> list1=new ArrayList<>();
778     list1.add("String1");
779     list1.add("String2");
780     List<String> list2=new ArrayList<>();
781     list2.addAll(list1);
782     list2.add("String3");
783     list2.add("String4");
784     list2.removeAll(list1);
785     System.out.println(list2); // [String1, String2]
786
787 Summarize all ArrayList functions:
788     add(element)
789     add(position,element)
790     addAll(list)
791     remove(index)
792     remove(element)
793     removeAll(list)
794     contains(element)
795     containsAll(list)
796     retainAll(list)
797     set(index,element)
798     clear()
799     size()
800     isEmpty()
801
802 Code Example: Converting Array to List
803     String[] a1= new String[]{"abc","def","ghi"};
804     List<String> l1=new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(a1)); ***FOCUS***
805     l1.add("hij");
806     System.out.println(l1); Output-->[abc, def, ghi, hij]
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:11 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll k.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPFRDS 4

```
808
809 Code Example: Converting "generic List" to Array
810     List<String> l=new ArrayList<>();
811     l.add("123");
812     l.add("456");
813     l.add("789");
814     String[] sl=new String[l.size()];
815     l.toArray(sl);
816
817 Code Example: Converting "normal List" to Array
818     List l=new ArrayList<>();
819     l.add("abc");
820     l.add(true);
821     l.add(10);
822     Object[] s1 =l.toArray();
823     System.out.println(s1);
824
825 Collections.swap(list,initial_index,final_index)-->
826     Code Example:
827         List l1=new ArrayList<>();
828         l1.add("element1");
829         l1.add("element2");
830         l1.add("element3");
831         l1.add("element4");
832         System.out.println(l1);//[element1, element2, element3, element4]
833         Collections.swap(l1, 1, 3);
834         System.out.println(l1);//[element1, element4, element3, element2]
835
836 sublist(intial_index,final_index+1)-->
837     Code Example:
838         List l1=new ArrayList<>();
839         l1.add("element1");
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:12 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPFRG

```
825 Collections.swap(list,initial_index,final_index)-->
826     Code Example:
827     List l1=new ArrayList<>();
828     l1.add("element1");
829     l1.add("element2");
830     l1.add("element3");
831     l1.add("element4");
832     System.out.println(l1);//[element1, element2, element3, element4]
833     Collections.swap(l1, 1, 3);
834     System.out.println(l1);//[element1, element4, element3, element2]
835
836 sublist(intial_index,final_index+1)-->
837     Code Example:
838     List l1=new ArrayList<>();
839     l1.add("element1");
840     l1.add("element2");
841     l1.add("element3");
842     l1.add("element4");
843     List l2=l1.subList(1, 4);
844     System.out.println(l2); // [element2, element3, element4]
845
846 get(index):
847     List l1=new ArrayList<>();
848     l1.add("element1");
849     l1.add("element2");
850     l1.add("element3");
851     l1.add("element4");
852     System.out.println(l1.get(1));// element2
853
854 Summarize all ArrayList functions:
855     add(element)
856     add(position,element)
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search

14°C Cloudy 3:12 PM 1/25/2022



```
854 summarize all ArrayList functions:  
855     add(element)  
856     add(position,element)  
857     addAll(list)  
858     remove(index)  
859     remove(element)  
860     removeAll(list)  
861     contains(element)  
862     containsAll(list)  
863     retainAll(list)  
864     set(index,element)  
865     clear()  
866     size()  
867     isEmpty()  
868     converting array to list  
869     converting list to array(2)  
870     Collections.swap(list,initial_index,final_index)  
871     sublist(intial_index,final_index+1)  
872     get(index),  
873  
874 Main difference between ArrayList and Vector :Vector is synchronized(one thread at a time)  
875                                     ArrayList is non synchronized(multiple thread at a time)  
876  
877     *****Cursors*****  
878 we can read collection data using 3 ways  
879 1.forEach loop  
880 2.get()  
881 3.Cursors ---Enumeration Interface  
882     ---Iterator Interface  
883     ---ListIterator Interface  
884  
885 ENUMERATIONS:
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 Rep. 16 Increment_4.edt new 33 updateUserAccount.apl.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPIDER

877 *****Cursors*****
878 we can read collection data using 3 ways
879 1.forEach loop
880 2.get()
881 3.Cursors ---Enumeration Interface
882 ---Iterator Interface
883 ---ListIterator Interface
884
885 ENUMERATIONS:
886 1.introduced version 1.0---->applicable to legacy classes (eg.Vector, stack)
887 2.It has 2 methods:hasMoreElements(),nextElement()
888 3.only read operation is applicable
889 4.forward cursors
890
891 Code Example:
892 Vector<String> v=new Vector<String>();
893 v.add("element1");
894 v.add("element2");
895 v.add("element3");
896 v.add("element4");
897 //reading data by using normal version
898 Enumeration e1=v.elements();
899 while(e1.hasMoreElements()) {
900 String s=(String)e1.nextElement(); //***type casting is imp***
901 System.out.println(s);
902 }
903
904 //reading data by using generic version
905 Enumeration<String> e2=v.elements(); //**focus**
906 while(e2.hasMoreElements()) {*****WHILE LOOP USED
907 String s=e2.nextElement();
908 System.out.println(s);
909
910 normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln:275 Col:1 Sel:2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS
911 14°C Cloudy 3:13 PM 1/25/2022



```
892     Vector<String> v=new Vector<String>();
893     v.add("element1");
894     v.add("element2");
895     v.add("element3");
896     v.add("element4");
897     //reading data by using normal version
898     Enumeration e1=v.elements();
899     while(e1.hasMoreElements()) {
900         String s=(String)e1.nextElement();/**type casting is imp***/
901         System.out.println(s);
902     }
903
904     //reading data by using generic version
905     Enumeration<String> e2=v.elements();/**focus**
906     while(e2.hasMoreElements()) {*****WHILE LOOP USED
907         String s=e2.nextElement();
908         System.out.println(s);
909     }
910
911 IITERATOR:
912 1.introduced version 1.2---->applicable to ALL classes
913 2.It has 3 methods:hasNext(),next(),remove()
914 3.read and remove operation is applicable
915 4.forward cursors
916
917     List<String> l=new ArrayList<String>();
918     l.add("element1");
919     l.add("element2");
920     l.add("element3");
921     l.add("element4");
922
923     //reading data by using normal version
```





```
923 //reading data by using normal version
924 Iterator il=l.iterator();/**focus**
925 while(il.hasNext()) {
926     String s=(String)il.next();//type casting is imp
927     System.out.println(s);
928 }
929
930 //reading data by using generic version
931 Iterator<String> il2=l.iterator();
932 while(il.hasNext()) {
933     String s=il2.next();
934     System.out.println(s);
935 }
936
937
938 LISTITERATOR:
939 1.version 1.2--->applicable to list classes(ArrayList,LinkedList,Vector,Stack)
940 3.it has 9 methods:hasNext(),next()
941         hasPrevious(),previous()
942         nextIndex(),previousIndex()
943         remove(),set(E),add(E)
944 4.read,remove,replace,add -all operations are possible
945 5.birectional cursor
946
947 Code Example:
948     List<String> l=new ArrayList<String>();
949     l.add("element1");
950     l.add("element2");
951     l.add("element3");
952     l.add("element4");
953
954 //reading data by using normal version
```





```
954 //reading data by using normal version
955 ListIterator i1=l.listIterator();
956 while(i1.hasNext()) {
957     String s=(String)i1.next();
958     System.out.println(s);
959 }
960
961 while(i1.hasPrevious()) {
962     String s=(String)i1.previous();
963     System.out.println(s);
964 }
965
966 //reading data by using generic version
967 ListIterator<String> i2=l.listIterator();
968 while(i2.hasNext()) {
969     String s= i2.next();
970     System.out.println(s);
971 }
972
973 while(i2.hasPrevious()) {
974     String s=i2.previous();
975     System.out.println(s);
976 }
977
```

978 Note:if we directly use previous without forward ...list will not be iterated

979 Adding,Removing and Replacing:****FOCUS ON REMOVING AND REPLACING SYNTAX

```
980
981     List<String> l=new ArrayList<String>();
982     l.add("element1");
983     l.add("element2");
984     l.add("element3");
985     l.add("element4");
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 UpdateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38

```
987 ListIterator<String> i1=l.listIterator();
988 i1.add("element0");
989 while(i1.hasNext()) {
990     String s=i1.next();
991     if(s.equals("element2")) {
992         i1.remove();
993     }
994     if(s.equals("element4")) {
995         i1.set("elementFOUR");
996     }
997 }
998 System.out.println(l);//[element0, element1, element3, elementFOUR]
999
1000
1001 Code Example:
1002 public static void main(String[] args) {
1003     List<String> list=new ArrayList<>();
1004     list.add("hello1");
1005     list.add("hello2");
1006     ListIterator<String> iteartor=list.listIterator();
1007     iteartor.add("extra");
1008
1009     while(iteartor.hasNext()) {
1010         String s=iteartor.next();
1011         System.out.println(s);
1012     }
1013 }
1014 output-->hello1
1015             hello2
1016 Note: is wale example me "extra" print ni hua
1017 *****VECTOR*****
1018 1.introduced in 1.0.v
```

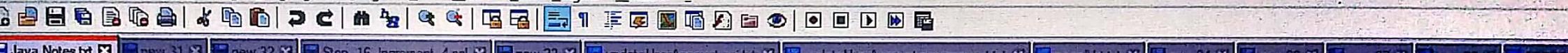
length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 / 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8

Type here to search



```
1017      *****VECTOR*****  
1018 1.introduced in 1.0 v  
1019 2.only one thread can be accessed at one time  
1020 3.Constructors:  
1021     public vector()  
1022         default size :10  
1023         new capacity=20(every time it become 2X)  
1024     public vector(int user_capacity)  
1025         new Vector(7)  
1026         new capacity=14  
1027     public vector(int user_capacity,int increment_value)  
1028         new Vector(4,8)  
1029         new capacity=12  
1030     public vector(Collections)  
1031  
1032 eg:  
1033     Vector l=new Vector<String>(2,4);  
1034     System.out.println(l.capacity());//output-->2  
1035     l.add("element1");  
1036     l.add("element2");  
1037     l.add("element3");  
1038     System.out.println(l.capacity());//output-->6  
1039  
1040 eg:  
1041     Vector v=new Vector<String>(2,4);  
1042     v.add("element1");  
1043     v.add("element2");  
1044     v.add("element2");  
1045     ArrayList list=new ArrayList<>(v);***focus***  
1046     System.out.println(list);  
1047  
1048
```





```
1049                                         *****STACK*****  
1050 1.it follows LIFO(Last in first out)  
1051 2.child class of vector  
1052 3.methods: E push(E)  
           E pop()  
           E peek()  
           boolean isEmpty()  
           int search(Object)  
1053 4.Null allowed,Duplicates allowed,Insertion order preserved ,heterogenous data  
allowed,cursors-Enumeration,iterator,ListIterator  
1054  
1055 Code example:  
1056     Stack<String> s=new Stack();  
1057     s.push("element1");  
1058     s.push("element2");  
1059     s.push("element3");  
1060     //it follows lifo  
1061     //consider adding elements in bucket  
1062     //positioning starts from 1  
1063     System.out.println(s);//[element1, element2, element3]*****dekho ulte print nii ho rhe h..  
1064     System.out.println(s.search("element1));//3  
1065     System.out.println(s.search("element2));//2  
1066     System.out.println(s.search("element3));//1  
1067  
1068     s.pop();//removes element present at top of bucket i.e element3  
1069     System.out.println(s);//[element1, element2]  
1070     System.out.println(s.peek());//gives element present at tops i.e element2  
1071     System.out.println(s);  
1072     System.out.println(s.isEmpty());//false  
1073     s.clear();  
1074     System.out.println(s.isEmpty());//true  
1075  
1076  
1077  
1078  
1079
```



File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.apl.txt updateUserAccount_new.request.txt payroll.kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38

```
1080 *****LINKEDLIST*****  
1081 1.introduce in 1.2 version  
1082 2.heterogenous data  
1083 3.null values allowed  
1084 4.duplicates allowed  
1085 5.insertion order preserved  
1086 6.non-sync  
1087 7.underlined data structure is "Double linked list"  
1088 8.iterator and listIterator can be used.  
1089  
1090 Constructors:  
1091 public LinkedList()  
1092 public LinkedList(Collection c)  
1093  
1094 methods: add(E), add(index,E), addFirst(E), addLast(E), removeFirst(), removeLast() ....rest all other like ArrayList  
1095 CodeExample:  
1096     LinkedList<String> list=new LinkedList<>();  
1097     list.add("element1");  
1098     list.add("element2");  
1099     list.add("element3");  
1100     list.add("element4");  
1101     System.out.println(list);//[element1, element2, element3, element4]  
1102     list.addFirst("elementFirst");//"FOCCCCUUUSSSS"***  
1103     list.addLast("elementLast");//"FOCCCCUUUSSSS"  
1104     System.out.println(list);//[elementFirst, element1, element2, element3, element4, elementLast]  
1105     list.add(2,"extraelement");  
1106     System.out.println(list);  
1107     list.set(3,"REPLACEDelement");//[elementFirst, element1, extraelement, REPLACEDElement, element3, element4, elementLast]  
1108     System.out.println(list);  
1109     list.clear();  
1110     System.out.println(list.isEmpty());//true
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:16 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
1112 ArrayList vs LinkedList:  
1113     ArrayList  
1114 1. It uses array  
1115 2. manipulation is slow bcoz adding and removing elements  
1116      will shift elements  
1117 3. act as a list because it implements List only.  
1118  
1119 4. better for storing and accessing data  
1120  
1121 *****Collection Sorting*****  
1122 1. condition for sorting is - data should be homogenous  
1123      - implements Comparable interface  
1124 2. String , All wrapper class has implemented have implemented comparable interface  
1125  
1126 Collections.sort(E) is used to sort data....this method internally uses compareTo() method  
1127  
1128 here we have 3 cases:  
1129 case1: proper sorting of String (as it already has implemented comparable interface)  
1130 case2: for heterogeneous data ClassCastException (CCE) will be thrown  
1131 case3: for null values in collection...NullPointerException is thrown  
1132  
1133 Case1: Code Example  
1134     ArrayList list=new ArrayList<>();  
1135     list.add("Ratan");  
1136     list.add("Durga");  
1137     list.add("Sravya");  
1138     list.add("Anjaan");  
1139     System.out.println(list);[Ratan, Durga, Sravya, Anjaan]  
1140     Collections.sort(list);  
1141     System.out.println(list);[Anjaan, Durga, Ratan, Sravya]  
1142  
1143 Case2: Code Example
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:16 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kripani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.apibt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38

```
1143 Case2:CodeExample
1144     ArrayList list=new ArrayList<>();
1145     list.add(1);
1146     list.add(10.5);
1147     list.add("Sravya");
1148     Collections.sort(list);//ClassCastException
1149
1150 case3:CodeExample
1151     ArrayList list=new ArrayList<>();
1152     list.add("Ratan");
1153     list.add("Durga");
1154     list.add(null);
1155     list.add("Anjaan");
1156     Collections.sort(list);
1157
1158 Very Important Question.if we want to Sort Student data on basis of id or name then ?
1159 Answer:CASE1:sorting data using name(String)
1160
1161 public class Student implements Comparable<Student> {
1162     int id;
1163     String name;
1164     public Student(int id, String name) {
1165         this.id=id;
1166         this.name=name;
1167     }
1168
1169     @Override
1170     public int compareTo(Student o) {
1171         return this.name.compareTo(o.name); //String already implements comparable interface
1172     }
1173 }
1174
```

Normal text file length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 31% 1/25%



```
1175 public static void main(String[] args) {
1176     List<Student> list=new ArrayList<>();
1177     list.add(new Student(222, "pawan"));
1178     list.add(new Student(111, "ayushi"));
1179     list.add(new Student(123, "koshal"));
1180
1181
1182     Collections.sort(list);
1183     for(Student s:list) {
1184         System.out.println(s.id+" "+s.name);
1185     }
1186 }
1187 output:
1188     111 ayushi
1189     123 koshal
1190     222 pawan
1191
1192 CASE2:sorting data using id
1193 *
1194 @Override
1195     public int compareTo(Student o) {
1196         if(this.id==o.id)
1197             return 0;
1198         else if(this.id>o.id)
1199             return 1;
1200         else return -1;
1201     }
1202
1203 output :
1204     111 ayushi
1205     123 koshal
1206     222 pawan
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount.new request.txt payroll.kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 37 new 38 SPPROC

```
1208 Problems occurred in comparable sorting:  
1209 1. mixing normal class code and sorting logic(compareTo())  
1210 2. only sorting can be done using one property at a time either id or name ...  
1211  
1212 To Overcome these problems we use "Comparator"  
1213 1. separate logic  
1214 2. multiple property sorting  
1215  
1216 Code Example of Comparator:  
1217     //Student class  
1218     public class Student {  
1219         int id;  
1220         String name;  
1221         public Student(int id, String name) {  
1222             this.id=id;  
1223             this.name=name;  
1224         }  
1225     }  
1226  
1227     //separate code if we want to sort by id  
1228     public class CompareById implements Comparator<Student>{  
1229         @Override  
1230         public int compare(Student o1, Student o2) {  
1231             if(o1.id==o2.id)  
1232                 return 0;  
1233             else if(o1.id>o2.id)  
1234                 return 1;  
1235             else return -1;  
1236         }  
1237     }  
1238     //separate code if we want to sort by name  
1239     public class CompareByName implements Comparator<Student> {
```

Normal text file length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1 Windows (CR/LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:17 PM 1/25/2022

C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccountUpd.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SP1 FOG

```
1238 //separate code if we want to sort by name
1239 public class CompareByName implements Comparator<Student> {
1240     @Override
1241     public int compare(Student o1, Student o2) {
1242         return o1.name.compareTo(o2.name);
1243     }
1244 }
1245
1246
1247 //Main class
1248 public static void main(String[] args) {
1249     List<Student> list=new ArrayList<>();
1250     list.add(new Student(123, "pawan"));
1251     list.add(new Student(222, "ayushi"));
1252     list.add(new Student(111, "koshal"));
1253     Collections.sort(list, new CompareById());*****FOCUS*****
1254     for(Student s:list) {
1255         System.out.println(s.id+" "+s.name);           output:111 koshal
1256     }                                              123 pawan
1257                                         222 ayushi
1258     Collections.sort(list, new CompareByName());
1259     for(Student s:list) {
1260         System.out.println(s.id+" "+s.name);           output:222 ayushi
1261     }                                              111 koshal
1262                                         123 pawan
1263
1264
1265             Comparable VS Comparator
1266 Comparable
1267 1.java.lang
1268 2.Can be used with String and all wrapper class
1269 3.Sorting logic mix with code
1270
1271 Comparator
1272 |java.util
1273 |used mostly for Customization logic eg Employee,Student
1274 |separate code
```

length: 53,304 lines: 1,609 Ln:275 Col:1 Sel:2|1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 14°C Cloudy 3:17 PM 1/25/2022



File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

1265 Comparable VS Comparator
1266 Comparable | Comparator
1267 1.java.lang |
1268 2.Can be used with String and all wrapper class |java.util
1269 3.Sorting logic mix with code |used mostly for Customization logic eg Employee,Student
1270 4. only one property sorting implementation at a time |separate code
1271 5.uses CompareTo(Object o) method |multiple property like in above we did with name and id
1272 6.Collections.sort(list) |compare(object o1,object o2)
1273 |Collections.sort(list,new Class_name_for_comaprision)

1274 *****SET*****
1275
1276 Iterable(I) 1.2
1277 Collection(I) 1.2
1278 Set(I)
1279 / \
1280 HashSet(c) 1.2 SortedSet(I) 1.2
1281 LinkedHashSet(C) 1.4 NavigableSet(I) 1.6
1282 TreeSet(C) 1.2
1283
1284 main difference b/w HashSet and LinkedHashSet->HashSet insertion order not preserved but LinkedHashSet insertion order preserved
1285 HashSet Characteristics:
1286 1.version 1.2
1287 2.heterogenous
1288 3.null allowed
1289 4.duplicated not allowed
1290 5.insertion order not preserved
1291 6.non-sync
1292 7.underlined data structure is "hashtable"
1293 8.iterator cursor
1294
1295 HashSet Constructor



Type here to search



14°C Cloudy 3:18 PM 1/25/2022



```
1295 HashSet Constructor
1296 public HashSet() --> default initialCapacity=16 and default loadFactor=0.75
1297           loadFactor range is 0.0 to 1.0
1298 public HashSet(int initialCapacity) --> default loadFactor=0.75
1299 public HashSet(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor)
1300 public HashSet(Collection c)
1301
1302 Code Example for insertion order preserved or not:
1303     Set<String> set=new HashSet<>();
1304     set.add("anu");
1305     set.add("durga");
1306     set.add("malav");
1307     set.add("pawan");
1308     System.out.println(set);//[malav, durga, anu, pawan]
1309
1310     Set<String> lset=new LinkedHashSet();
1311     lset.add("anu");
1312     lset.add("durga");
1313     lset.add("malav");
1314     lset.add("pawan");
1315     System.out.println(lset);//[anu, durga, malav, pawan]
1316
1317 Code Example for duplicates cannot be inserted into set
1318     Set<String> set=new HashSet<>();
1319     System.out.println(set.add("anu")); //true
1320     System.out.println(set.add("anu")); //false
1321     System.out.println(set.add("anu")); //false
1322     System.out.println(set); //[anu]
1323
1324 Code Example :Adding one collection to another....hashset
1325     Method1:using addAll()
1326     Set<String> set1=new LinkedHashSet<>();
```





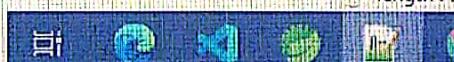
Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPROG

```
1324 Code Example :Adding one collection to another....hashset
1325     Method1:using addAll()
1326         Set<String> set1=new LinkedHashSet<>();
1327         set1.add("element1");
1328         set1.add("element2");
1329         Set<String> set2=new LinkedHashSet<>();
1330         set2.addAll(set1);
1331         set2.add("element3");
1332         set2.add("element4");
1333         System.out.println(set2);//[element1, element2, element3, element4]
1334
1335     Method2:using constructor:
1336         Set<String> set1=new LinkedHashSet<>();
1337         set1.add("element1");
1338         set1.add("element2");
1339         Set<String> set2=new LinkedHashSet<>(set1);
1340         set2.add("element3");
1341         set2.add("element4");
1342         System.out.println(set2);//[element1, element2, element3, element4]
1343
1344             ****TreeSet*****
1345 TreeSet comes from interface SortedSet so for sorting we data should be homogenous.so Treeset can allow only Homogenous data
1346 If heterogenous data is added it will throw ClassCastException
1347 Also null values cannot be added bcoz it will throw NullPointerException
1348 Underlined Data Structure is "Balance Tree"
1349
1350 Constructors:
1351 TreeSet()--->elements are order acc to natural ordering of elements
1352 TreeSet(Collection c)--->elements from collection are order acc to natural ordering of elements
1353 TreeSet(Comparator comparator)--->elements are order acc to comparator ordering of elements
1354 TreeSet(SortedSet s)
1355
```





```
1356 CodeExample:y b acha tarika h ki data ko sort krna hoto TreeSet use krlo
1357
1358     TreeSet<String> tset1=new TreeSet<>();
1359     tset1.add("durga");
1360     tset1.add("sravya");
1361     tset1.add("pawan");
1362     tset1.add("anu");
1363     System.out.println(tset1);//elements sorted in natural order [anu, durga, pawan, sravya]
1364
1365     TreeSet<Integer> tset2=new TreeSet<>();
1366     tset2.add(3);
1367     tset2.add(45);
1368     tset2.add(1);
1369     tset2.add(55);
1370     System.out.println(tset2);//[1, 3, 45, 55]
1371
1372 Sorting in reverse Order:
1373     TreeSet<String> tset1=new TreeSet<>((s1,s2)->s2.compareTo(s1));
1374         Or
1375     TreeSet<String> tset1=new TreeSet<>(Collections.reverseOrder());
1376     tset1.add("durga");
1377     tset1.add("sravya");
1378     tset1.add("pawan");
1379     tset1.add("anu");
1380     System.out.println(tset1);//[sravya, pawan, durga, anu]
1381
1382 Sorting of Employee Class objects on basis of name :
1383 Case1:here it will throw error common mistake
1384
1385 //Employee Class
1386 public class Employee {
1387     int id;
```



C:\Users\pawan.kriplani\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38 Setting

```
1382 Sorting of Employee Class objects on basis of name :
1383 Case1:here it will throw error common mistake
1384
1385     //Employee Class
1386     public class Employee {
1387         int id;
1388         String name;
1389
1390         public Employee(int id, String name) {
1391             super();
1392             this.id = id;
1393             this.name = name;
1394         }
1395         @Override
1396         public String toString() {
1397             return "Employee [id=" + id + ", name=" + name + "]";
1398         }
1399     }
1400
1401     public static void main(String[] args) {
1402         TreeSet<Employee> set=new TreeSet<>();***ClassCastException bcoz kis basis p sorting kri jae ??
1403         set.add(new Employee(1, "pawan"));
1404         set.add(new Employee(2, "durga"));
1405         set.add(new Employee(3, "anu"));
1406         System.out.println(set);
1407     }
1408
1409 Case2:correction-->sorting data in ascending order by name
1410
1411     public class NameComparator implements Comparator<Employee> {
1412         @Override
1413         public int compare(Employee o1, Employee o2) {
```

length : 53,304 lines : 1,609 Ln : 275 Col : 1 Sel : 2 | 1 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS

Type here to search 3:19 PM 14°C Cloudy 1/25/2022

Users\pawan.kriplan\Desktop\Java Notes.txt - Notepad++

Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

File Edit View Insert Language Tools Plugins Window Help

Java Notes.txt new 31 Step_16_increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll kt.txt new 34 new 36 new 37 new 38 SPPACG

```
09 Case2:correction-->sorting data in ascending order by name
10
11 public class NameComparator implements Comparator<Employee> {
12     @Override
13     public int compare(Employee o1, Employee o2) {
14         return o1.name.compareTo(o2.name);
15     }
16 }
17
18 public static void main(String[] args) {
19     TreeSet<Employee> set=new TreeSet<>(new NameComparator());****Use of constructor+seekho how to sort customized objects
20     set.add(new Employee(1, "pawan"));
21     set.add(new Employee(2, "durga"));
22     set.add(new Employee(3, "anu"));
23     System.out.println(set);//[Employee [id=3, name=anu], Employee [id=2, name=durga], Employee [id=1, name=pawan]]
24 }
25
26
27 TreeSet methods:subset(InitialElement,FinalElement),tailset(element),hailset(element)
28
29     TreeSet<String> set=new TreeSet<>();
30     set.add("1");
31     set.add("2");
32     set.add("3");
33     set.add("4");
34     set.add("5");
35     set.add("6");
36     System.out.println(set);//[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
37
38     SortedSet<String> s1=set.subSet("1", "6");
39     System.out.println(s1);//[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
40     TreeSet<String> tset=new TreeSet<>(s1);
```

Notepad file

length: 53,304 lines: 1,609

Ln: 275 Col: 1 Sel: 2|1

Windows (CR LF) UTF-8

INS

Type here to search



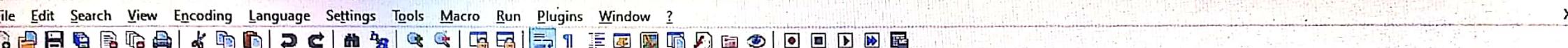
14°C Cloudy 3:20 PM 1/25/2022



Java Notes.txt new 31 new 32 Step_16_Increment_4.sql new 33 updateUserAccount.api.txt updateUserAccount new request.txt payroll.kt.b4 new 34 new 35 new 36 new 37 new 38

```
1437  
1438     SortedSet<String> s1=set.subSet("1", "6");  
1439     System.out.println(s1); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
1440     TreeSet<String> tset=new TreeSet<>(s1);  
1441     tset.add("asda");  
1442     System.out.println(tset); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, asda]  
1443  
1444     SortedSet<String> s2=set.headSet("3");  
1445     System.out.println(s2); // [1, 2] --> 3 not included  
1446     TreeSet<String> tset2=new TreeSet<>(s2);  
1447     System.out.println(tset2); // [1, 2]  
1448  
1449     SortedSet<String> s3=set.tailSet("3");  
1450     System.out.println(s3); // [3, 4, 5, 6] --> 3 included  
1451     TreeSet<String> tset3=new TreeSet<>(s3);  
1452     System.out.println(tset3); // [3, 4, 5, 6]  
1453  
1454  
1455             *****Cloning and Serialization for Collection*****  
1456 Lecture. 37 to 40  
1457  
1458             *****Map Interface*****  
1459 Root Interface of Map is Map  
1460 Collection is used to store one object at time  
1461 Map is used to store 2 objects at same time in key,value pair  
1462  
1463             Map(I) 1.2  
1464             HashMap(C) 1.2          SortedMap(I) 1.2  
1465             LinkedHashMap(C) 1.4      NavigableMap(I) 1.6  
1466                                         TreeMap(C) 1.2  
1467  
1468 Main difference b/w HashMap and LinkedHashMap? HashMap insertion order is not preserved and LinkedHashMap is preserved
```





```
1468 Main difference b/w HashMap and LinkedHashMap? HashMap insertion order is not preserved and LinkedHashMap is preserved
1469 Note:Key must be unique ...Value can be duplicate eg.username(key) ,password(value) pair
1470
1471 HASHMAP:
1472 1.Version 1.2
1473 2.Heterogenous data
1474 3.Null allowed
1475 4.Non "sync"
1476 5.insertion order not preserved
1477 6.HashTable
1478 7.key:unique,Value:duplicate
1479
1480 Constructor:
1481 HashMap()-->initialCapacity=16 and loadFactor=0.75
1482 HashMap(int initialCapacity) loadFactor=0.75
1483 HashMap(int initialCapacity,float loadFactor)
1484 HashMap(Map<k,v>)
1485
1486 Methods: Set keySet() **Focus**
1487     Collection values() **Focus**
1488     Set<Entry<k,v>> entrySet() **Focus**
1489 CodeExample
1490     HashMap<Integer, String> map1=new HashMap<>();
1491     map1.put(111, "anu");
1492     map1.put(222, "durga");
1493     map1.put(333, "sravya");
1494     map1.put(4, "ratan");
1495     map1.put(6, "durga");
1496     map1.put(5, "pawan");
1497     //Insertion order not preserved
1498     System.out.println(map1); //{4=durga, 5=durga, 6=durga, 333=durga, 222=durga, 111=durga}
1499
```





```
1500 Set<Integer> key=map1.keySet();
1501 System.out.println(key); // [4, 5, 6, 333, 222, 111]
1502 Collection<String> value=map1.values();
1503 System.out.println(value); // [ratan, pawan, durga, sravya, durga, anu]
1504
1505 Set<Entry<Integer, String>> entry=map1.entrySet();
1506 for(Entry e:entry) {
1507     System.out.println(e.getKey()+" "+e.getValue());
1508 }
1509 //Output->4 ratan
1510      5 pawan
1511      6 durga
1512      333 sravya
1513      222 durga
1514      111 anu
1515
1516 LINKEDHASHMAP:
1517 Constructor:
1518 LinkedHashMap() --> initialCapacity=16 and loadFactor=0.75
1519 LinkedHashMap(int initialCapacity) loadFactor=0.75
1520 LinkedHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor)
1521 LinkedHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor, boolean accessOrder)
1522 LinkedHashMap(Map<k, v>)
1523
1524 CodeExample :
1525     LinkedHashMap<Employee, Student> lmap=new LinkedHashMap<>();
1526     lmap.put(new Employee(1, "pawan"), new Student(5, "Pawan"));
1527     lmap.put(new Employee(2, "durga"), new Student(4, "durga"));
1528     lmap.put(new Employee(3, "ratan"), new Student(3, "ratan"));
1529
1530     Set<Employee> keys=lmap.keySet();
1531     keys.forEach((e)->System.out.println(e.id+" "+e.name)); //1 pawan
```





```

530
531     Set<Employee> keys=lmap.keySet();
532     keys.forEach((e)->System.out.println(e.id+" "+e.name));    //1 pawan
533                                         2 durga
534                                         3 ratan
535
536     Collection<Student> values=lmap.values();
537     values.forEach((e)->System.out.println(e.id+" "+e.name)); //5 Pawan
538                                         4 durga
539                                         3 ratan
540
541     Set<Entry<Employee, Student>> entries=lmap.entrySet();
542     Iterator<Entry<Employee, Student>> iter=entries.iterator();
543     while(iter.hasNext()) {
544         Entry<Employee, Student> entry=iter.next();
545         System.out.println(entry.getKey().name+" "+entry.getValue().name); //pawan Pawan
546                                         durga durga
547                                         ratan ratan
548     }
549
550     for(Entry<Employee, Student> entry:lmap.entrySet()) {*****FOCCCCUUUSSSS
551         System.out.println(entry.getKey()+" "+entry.getValue());
552     }
553
554 TREEMAP:
555 here sorting will occur so 2 conditions :Data must be homogenous
556                                         implement comparable interface
557
558 here ClassCastException and NullPointerException will occur
559
560 Constructor:
561 TreeMap()-->create empty tree map using natural order of keys
562 TreeMap(Comparator comparator)-->create empty tree map ordering according to given comparator
563 TreeMap(Map map)--->create empty tree ordered according to natural ordering of "keys"
564 TreeMap(SortedMap)--->using same ordering as specific sorted map

```