



How does the Iterator interface work?

The `Iterator` interface provides a standard way to traverse a collection of objects one by one. It acts like a cursor that moves through the collection.^[1] ^[2]

It has three primary methods:

1. `hasNext()`: Returns `true` if there are more elements to visit.
2. `next()`: Returns the next element and advances the cursor. Throws `NoSuchElementException` if no elements remain.
3. `remove()`: Removes the last element returned by the iterator from the underlying collection. This is the **only safe way** to modify a collection while iterating over it (to avoid `ConcurrentModificationException`).^[3] ^[4]

Usage Example:

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>(List.of("A", "B", "C"));
Iterator<String> it = list.iterator();

while (it.hasNext()) {
    String item = it.next();
    if (item.equals("B")) {
        it.remove(); // Safely removes "B"
    }
}
```

Difference between Iterator and ListIterator

Feature	Iterator	ListIterator
Scope	Works with all Collections (<code>List</code> , <code>Set</code> , <code>Queue</code>).	Works only with <code>List</code> implementations (<code>ArrayList</code> , <code>LinkedList</code>). ^[5]
Direction	Forward only (<code>next()</code>).	Bi-directional (<code>next()</code> and <code>previous()</code>). ^[5]
Operations	Can only read and remove .	Can read , remove , add , and replace (<code>set()</code>).
Index Access	No index access.	Can get current index (<code>nextIndex()</code> , <code>previousIndex()</code>).
Start Point	Always starts at the beginning.	Can start iteration from any index (<code>list.listIterator(int index)</code>).

Interview Summary:

"I use `Iterator` for standard loops and safe removals across any collection type. I typically switch to `ListIterator` only when I need to traverse a **List backwards** or need to **modify/replace** elements at specific indices during iteration."



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