

A background image of four students in a library. A young woman with long dark hair is on the left, smiling. Next to her is a young man with dark hair, also smiling. To his right is a young woman with glasses and dark hair, looking towards the right. On the far right is a young man with dark hair, seen from the back/side, looking at a laptop. They are all sitting at a table with books and a laptop. The background is filled with bookshelves.

# Java 21

Sequenced Collections

# Sequenced Collections

- Sequenced Collections (JEP 431) establish new interfaces for collections with a defined encounter order.
- Motivation:
  - regarding defined encounter order, Java's collections framework is neither straightforward or consistent.
  - for example, *List* and *Deque* define an encounter order but their common supertype, *Collection*, does not.
  - *Set* does not define an encounter order, and neither does its subtype *HashSet*; but other subtypes do, such as *SortedSet* (sorted) and *LinkedHashSet* (insertion-order).





# Sequenced Collections

- Without interfaces to define them, operations related to encounter order are implemented inconsistently.
- Even though many implementations support getting the first or last element, each collection defines its own way.

	First element	Last element
List	<code>list.get(0)</code>	<code>list.get(list.size() - 1)</code>
Deque	<code>deque.getFirst()</code>	<code>deque.getLast()</code>
SortedSet	<code>sortedSet.first()</code>	<code>sortedSet.last()</code>
LinkedHashSet	<code>linkedHashSet.iterator().next()</code>	// missing

# Sequenced Collections

- Iterating the elements in a collection from first to last is fine.
  - for example: enhanced-*for* loop, use an iterator or *stream()*
- However, iterating in reverse order is a different matter.
  - *NavigableSet* provides a *descendingSet()*
  - *Deque* provides *descendingIterator()*
  - *List* provides a *ListIterator*
  - *LinkedHashSet* provides no support (one must copy its elements into another collection).



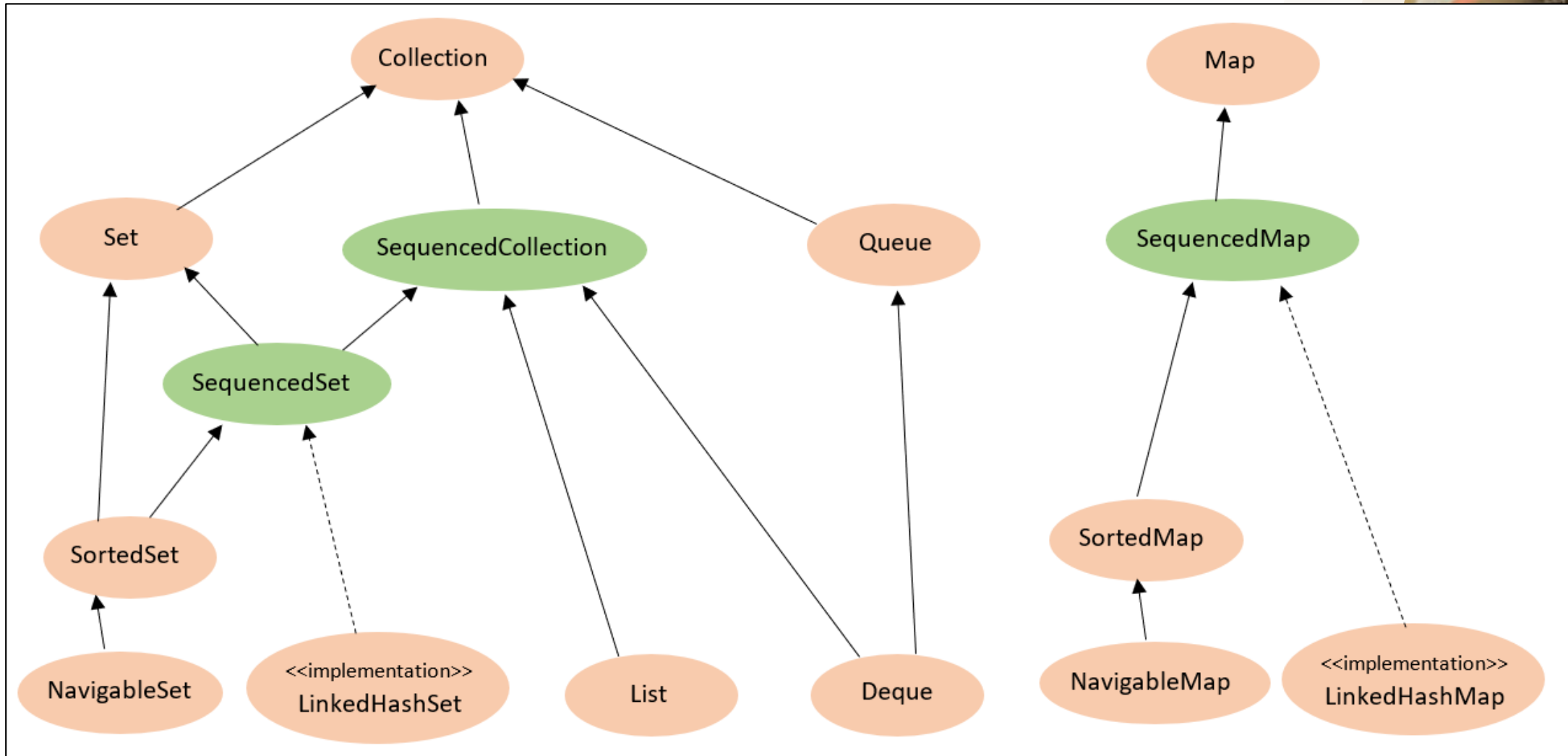
# Sequenced Collections

- In JEP 431, new interfaces are defined for sequenced collections, sequenced sets and sequenced maps.
- APIs are defined for accessing first/last elements and also for processing elements in reverse order.
- All of the methods in the interfaces have default implementations.





# Sequenced Collections - API



# Sequenced Collections - API

```
interface SequencedCollection<E> extends Collection<E>{
    // new method
    SequencedCollection<E> reversed();
    // methods promoted from Deque
    void addFirst(E);
    void addLast(E);
    E getFirst();
    E getLast();
    E removeFirst();
    E removeLast();
}

interface SequencedSet<E> extends Set<E>, SequencedCollection<E>{
    // new method
    SequencedSet<E> reversed();
}
```



# Sequenced Collections - API

```
interface SequencedMap<K,V> extends Map<K,V>{  
    // new methods  
    SequencedMap<K,V> reversed();  
    SequencedSet<K> sequencedKeySet();  
    SequencedCollection<V> sequencedValues();  
    SequencedSet<Entry<K,V>> sequencedEntrySet();  
    V putFirst(K, V);  
    V putLast(K, V);  
    // methods promoted from NavigableMap  
    Entry<K,V> firstEntry();  
    Entry<K,V> lastEntry();  
    Entry<K,V> pollFirstEntry();  
    Entry<K,V> pollLastEntry();  
}
```

