

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Iterator Design Pattern

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What is the Iterator Design pattern?

- The Iterator design pattern is used for the object-oriented family of software.
- The iterator pattern is a behavioral pattern, which are about identifying common patterns between objects
- The iterator is used to solve the problem of traversing through collections without knowing its internals or worrying about its implementation.
- It solves the problem by creating a uniform way to access the elements without worrying about their implementation, or what's inside. Allowing for ease of use by decoupling iteration logic.

Common Use Cases



- Iterator Patterns are often used to obfuscate a collection's underlying complex data structure from clients.
- It can “encapsulate” the details of working with a data structure “under the hood”
 - This can be for both convenience and Security Reasons.
- Protects underlying data from accidental, careless or malicious actions

The Code

```
// Import the ArrayList class and the Iterator class
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Make a collection
        ArrayList<String> cars = new ArrayList<String>();
        cars.add("Volvo");
        cars.add("BMW");
        cars.add("Ford");
        cars.add("Mazda");

        // Get the iterator
        Iterator<String> it = cars.iterator();

        // Print the first item
        System.out.println(it.next());
    }
}
```



The functions of Iterator

boolean

hasNext()

Returns true if the iteration has more elements.

E

next()

Returns the next element in the iteration.

default void

remove()

Removes from the underlying collection the last element returned by this iterator (optional operation).

Pros and Cons of Iterator Design

Pros

- Single Responsibility Principle
- Open Closes Principle
- Allows for collections to be iterated over in parallel
- Likewise, iteration can be delayed and continued.

Cons

- Efficiency
- Complexity



Citations

- refactoring guru . “Iterator.” Refactoring.guru, refactoring.guru/design-patterns/iterator.
- [https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/single-responsibility-principle-software-design-sanjoy-kumar-malik#:~:text=The%20Single%20Responsibility%20Principle%20\(SRP\)%20is%20a%20fundamental%20concept%20in,well%2Ddefined%20responsibility%20or%20purpose.](https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/single-responsibility-principle-software-design-sanjoy-kumar-malik#:~:text=The%20Single%20Responsibility%20Principle%20(SRP)%20is%20a%20fundamental%20concept%20in,well%2Ddefined%20responsibility%20or%20purpose.)
- <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/open-closed-principle-solid-architecture-concept-explained/>
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Thank You!