⇒ Stack :→

→ It is the child class of Vector

→ It is specially designed class for Last In First Out (LIFO).

constructor :→

```
Stack s = new Stack();
```

methods :–

① push(Object o) ⇒ to insert object

Object pop(); ⇒ to remove object

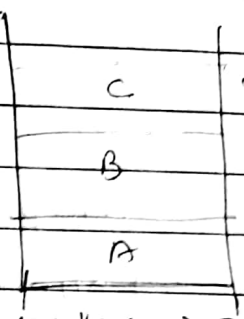
Object peek() ⇒ top of the stack without removal.

boolean empty() ⇒ if stack is empty or not.

int search(Object o)

offset

-1



s.search("A"); ⇒ 3 (found)

s.search("z"); ⇒ -1 (Not Found)

⇒ The 3 cursors of Java :→

→ If you want to get objects one by one from the collection then we should go for cursor.

→ There are 3 types of cursors available in Java.

① Enumeration

② Iterator

③ ListIterator

① Enumeration :–

We can use Enumeration to get objects one by one from legacy collection object

We can create Enumeration object by using elements() method of vector class. public Enumeration elements();

```
Enumeration e = v.elements();
```

Methods

① public boolean hasMoreElements();

public Object nextElement();

```
public class VectorDemo
{
  p s v m (String[] args)
{
    Vector v = new Vector();
for(int i=0; i<=10; i++)
{
    v.addElement(i);
}
S.O.p (V); → # [0,1,2,3,---10]
Enumeration e = v.elements();
while (e.hasMoreElements)
{
Integer I = (Integer) e.nextElement();
  if (I%2 ==0)
    S.O.p(I); → 0,2,4,6,8,10
  else
  {
    S.O.p (I + " will be removed");
    v.remove(I);
    S.O.p(V); → [0,1,2,3,
}}
```

exit

⇒ Set

collection (I) 1.2 V

Set (I) 1.2 V

HashSet 1.2 V

LinkedHashSet 1.4 V

SortedSet (I) 1.2 V

NavigableSet (I) 1.6 V

TreeSet 1.2 V