

CS 2110, SP24 Discussion 5: Java Collections library Mini-Lesson: ADTs and Java Collections library

ADTs, data structures, interfaces, classes

- Abstract Data Types (ADTs): Operations, restrictions, and guarantees for a collection of objects
 - Behavior is specified from client's point of view
 - No implementation details!
- ex) A list is a collection of elements with a defined order.
- **ADT** operations can be declared and specified in a Java interface

Java's List<E> interface

- Interfaces for many ADTs in java.util package
 - Known as Java Collections Framework
- Generic interfaces type parameter E for type of elements
- List operations:
 - size() // not "length"
 - •get(i) // returns an E
 - •set(i, e) // e has type E
 - •add(i, e)
 - remove(i)
 - contains(e)

ADTs, data structures, interfaces, classes

- **ADT** operations can be declared and specified in a Java interface
- A Java class implementing such an interface will use **data structures** to implement that functionality
- Multiple classes can implement the same interface using different data structures

List implementations

- <u>JavaDoc</u>: All Known Implementing Classes
 - ArrayList<E>: Uses a resizable array
 - LinkedList<E>: Uses a (doubly) linked list
- All support the same core operations

Other collection ADTs

•Collection<E>

• Keeps track of objects that have been added, but does not remember order

• Set<E>

• A collection with no duplicates. Common operation: contains(e)

• SortedSet<E>

• Iteration order is guaranteed to be sorted (according to value comparisons)

Data structures for these (binary search trees, hash tables) will be taught later, but as a *client*, you can use them now (HashSet, TreeSet)

Hindsight on A2...

• Can replace CMSu's arrays of Students and Courses with Lists

```
/**
 * List of all the courses managed by this Course Management System (CMS). The index of a
 * course in the array is used as unique public identifier. Only the first `nCourses` elements
 * are valid; remaining elements are null.
 */
5 usages
private List<Course> courses;
```

- Can replace StudentSet by leveraging standard class with a custom parametric type
 - Or could implement StudentSet using a field of type Set<Student> composition

Iterating over collections

- Common operation for all collections: ability to **enumerate** all elements (order may be unspecified)
- Most convenient: "enhanced for-loop"

```
Collection<String> c = ...;
for (String s : c) {
    // Use s
}
```

• Uses Iterators under the hood: hasNext() & next()

Enhanced for-loops are translated into while loops

. . .

}

List<String> names = ...;

for (String name : names) {

. . .

List<String> names = ...;
Iterator<String> it =
 names.iterator();
while (it.hasNext()) {
 String name = it.next();