Iterators

9 April 2008 CMPT166 Dr. Sean Ho Trinity Western University



Quiz 7

- Create an ArrayList of Strings, fill it with your choice of Strings, and print the list. [4]
- What is a design pattern? [4]
- Name and describe two design patterns. [4]
- What is a Java Collection? What can you do with one? [4]
- What is the relationship among List, AbstractList, and ArrayList? [4]



Quiz 7: answers

- Create an ArrayList of Strings, fill it with your choice of Strings, and print the list. [4]
 - ArrayList<String> myApples= new ArrayList<String>();
 - myApples.add("Fuji");
 - myApples.add("Red Delicious");
 - myApples.add("Golden Delicious");
 - myApples.add("Gala");
 - for (String apple: myApples)System.out.println(apple);

Quiz 7: answers

- What is a design pattern? [4]
 - Named abstraction from a recurring concrete form, expressing the essence of a proven general solution technique
- Name and describe two design patterns. [4]
 - Creational: factory method, abstract factory, prototype, singleton
 - Structural: facade, adapter, bridge, proxy, decorator, flyweight
 - Behavioural: observer, mediator, chain of responsibility, iterator, memento, command

Quiz 7: answers

- What is a Java Collection? What can you do with one? [4]
 - An object that holds other objects
 - Check size, if it contains an object, iterate
- What is the relationship among List, AbstractList, and ArrayList? [4]
 - List: interface (sub-interface of Collection)
 - AbstractList: abstract superclass impl List
 - ArrayList: concrete subclass of AbstractList



Collections

- A collection is an object that holds other objects
 - Java interface: Collection<T> (java.util)
 - must implement: isEmpty(), size(), contains(), containsAll(), toArray(), iterator(), etc.
- toArray(): convert to a regular array of objects
- containsAll(Collection <?> c): check if subset
 - wildcard: ArrayList<?>: type can be anything
 - ArrayList<? extends String>: type must subclass Str
- Optional (empty bodies): add(), remove()



Iterators

- An iterator is an object that steps through each element in a collection
 - it is not the collection object itself
- Iterator<T> interface (also in java.util):
 - public T next()
 - Get next object in the collection, or throw NoSuchElementException
 - public boolean hasNext()
 - Optional: public void remove()
 - Remove the object last returned by next()

