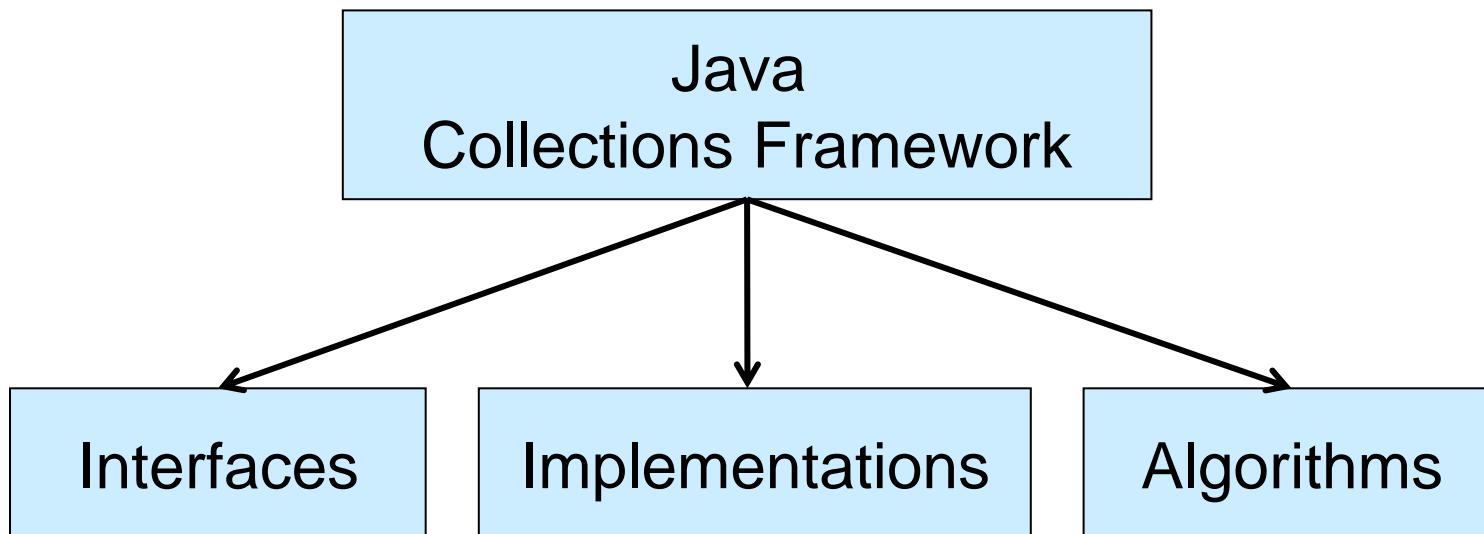


תוכנה 1

תרגול 7 – מבני נתונים גנריים

Java Collections Framework

- **Collection:**
a group of elements
- Interface Based Design:



Online Resources

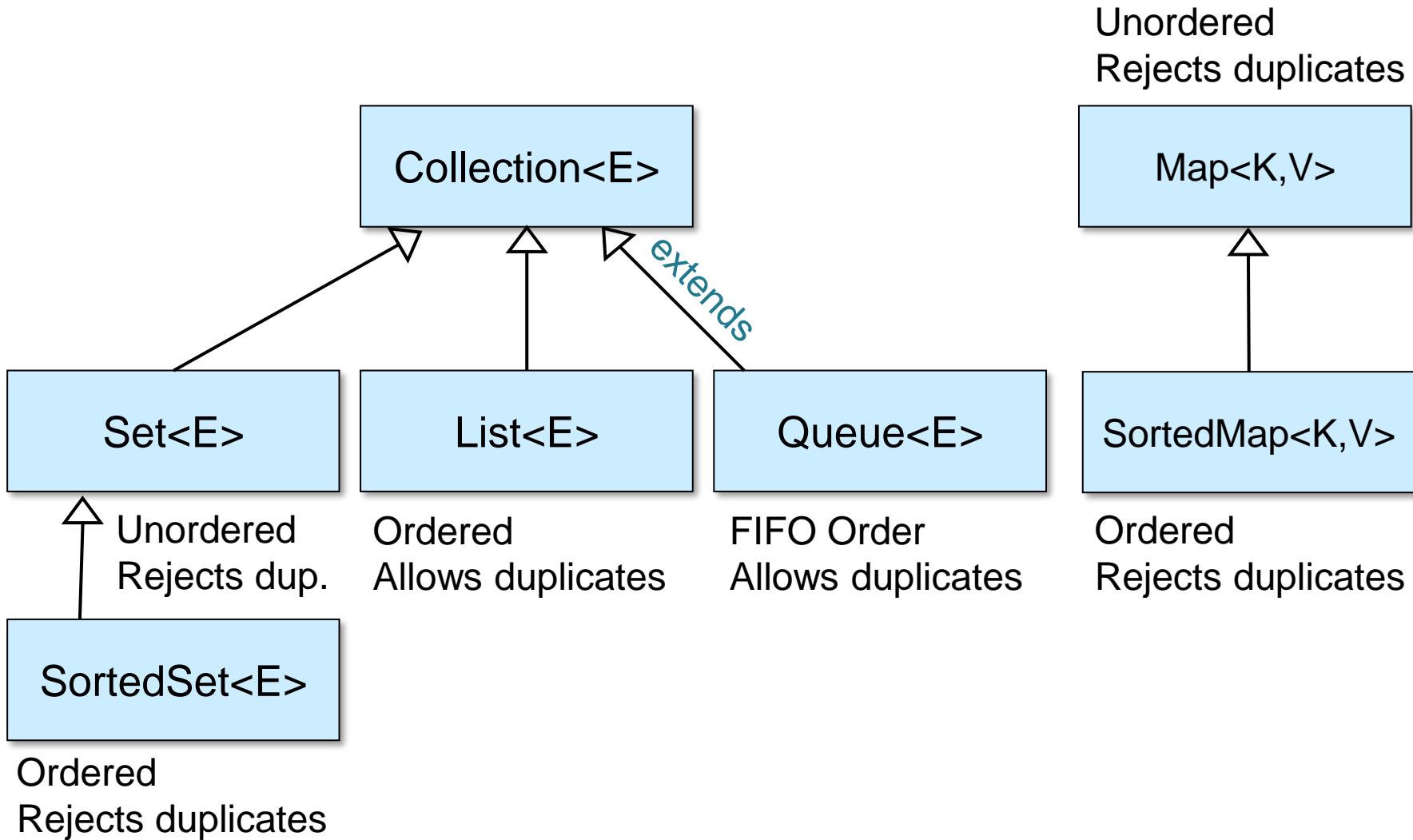
- Java 8 API Specification of the Collections Framework:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/collections/reference.html>

- Oracle Tutorial:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/>

Collection Interfaces



A Simple Example

```
Collection<String> stringCollection = ...  
Collection<Integer> integerCollection = ...  
  
stringCollection.add("Hello");  
integerCollection.add(5);  
integerCollection.add(new Integer(6));
```

A Simple Example

```
Collection<String> stringCollection = ...  
Collection<Integer> integerCollection = ...
```

- מצביים ל Collection של מחרוזות ושל מספרים
- Collection אינו מחזיק טיפוסים פרימיטיביים, لكن נשתמש ב Integer, Double, Float ועודומה
- נראה בהמשך אילו מחלקות ממושות מנשך זה integerCollection.add(new Integer(6));

A Simple Example

```
Collection<String> stringCollection = ...  
Collection<Integer> integerCollection = ...
```

```
stringCollection.add("Hello");  
integerCollection.add(5);  
integerCollection.add(new Integer(6));
```

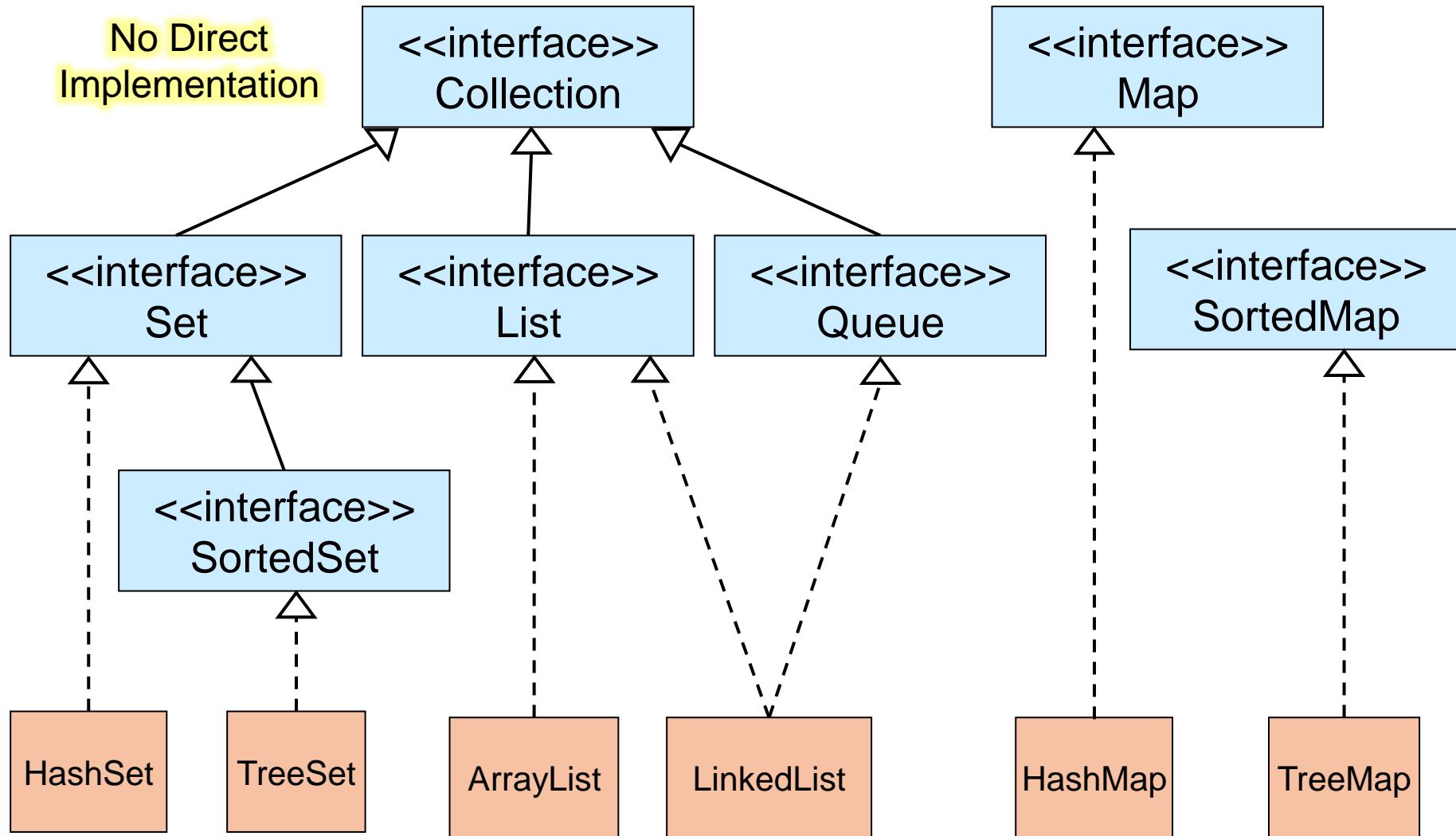
- ☒ stringCollection.add(7);
- ☒ integerCollection.add("world");
- ☒ stringCollection = integerCollection;

General Purpose Implementations

- Class Name Convention: <Data structure> <Interface>

General Purpose Implementations		Data Structures			
		Hash Table	Resizable Array	Balanced Tree	Linked
Interfaces	Set	HashSet		TreeSet (SortedSet)	LinkedHashSet
	Queue		ArrayDeque		LinkedList
	List		ArrayList		LinkedList
	Map	HashMap		TreeMap (SortedMap)	LinkedHashMap

Adding Implementations to the Picture



Collection interface

- **:Collection<E>**

description	method name	
ensures that this collection contains the specified element (optional operation)	Boolean	<code>add(E e)</code>
Removes a single instance of the specified element from this collection, if it is present (optional operation).	boolean	<code>remove(Object o)</code>
removes all elements in the Collection	void	<code>clear()</code>
returns true if this collection contains the specified element	boolean	<code>contains(Object o)</code>
returns true if this collection contains no elements	boolean	<code>isEmpty()</code>
returns the number of elements in this collection.	int	<code>size()</code>
returns an iterator over the elements in this collection.	Iterator<E>	<code>iterator()</code>

- **רשימת המתודות המלאה:**

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Collection.html>

Map interface

- **: Map<K, V>**

description	method name
associates the specified value with the specified key in this map (optional operation)	boolean <code>put(K key, V value)</code>
removes the mapping for a key from this map if it is present (optional operation).	boolean <code>remove(Object o)</code>
removes all of the mappings from this map (optional operation).	void <code>clear()</code>
returns true if this map contains a mapping for the specified key	boolean <code>containsKey(Object key)</code>
returns true if this collection contains no elements	boolean <code>isEmpty()</code>
returns the number of key-value mappings in this map.	int <code>size()</code>
returns a set view of the keys contained in this map	<code>Set<K> keySet()</code>
returns a Collection view of the values contained in this map.	<code>Collection<V> values()</code>

- **רשימת המethodות המלאה:**

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Map.html>

List Example

מנשך

```
List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
list.add(3);
list.add(1);
list.add(new Integer(1));
list.add(new Integer(6));
list.remove(list.size()-1);
System.out.println(list);
```

מיומש

מבצע auto-boxing כך שנשמרים אובייקטים מטיפוס Integer

ניתן להעביר ל שפה remove את האינדקס של האובייקט שאנו רוצים למחוק, או המצביע אליו.

Output:

[3, 1, 1]

שימוש בMETHOD ArrayList.toString().
סדר האיברים הוא לפי סדר הכנסתם לרשימה

Set Example

```
Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();
set.add(3);
set.add(1);
set.add(new Integer(1));
set.add(new Integer(6));
set.remove(6);
System.out.println(set);
```

- Set אינו מאפשר איברים כפולים.
- שני איברים x ו y ייחשבו לאיברים כפולים אם:
 1. שניהם הם null
 2. `x.equals(y) == true` (בפרט מתקיים כאשר x ו y מצביעים לאותו האובייקט).

- ()() remove יכול לקבל רק אובייקט, כיון שאין משמעות לאינדקס באוסף שלא שומר על סדר

Output: [1, 3] or [3, 1]

השתמשו ב
ב TreeSet או ב
LinkedHashSet
ע"מ להבטיח סדר

Map Example

```
Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();  
map.put("Dan", "03-9516743");  
map.put("Rita", "09-5076452");  
map.put("Leo", "08-5530098");  
map.put("Rita", "06-8201124");  
System.out.println(map);
```

Output:

{Leo=08-5530098, Dan=03-9516743, Rita=06-8201124}

Keys (names)	Values (phone numbers)
Dan	03-9516743
Rita	06-8201124
Leo	08-5530098

LinkedHashMap Example

```
Map<String, String> map = new LinkedHashMap<String, String>();
map.put("Dan", "03-9516743");
map.put("Rita", "09-5076452");
map.put("Leo", "08-5530098");
map.put("Rita", "06-8201124");
System.out.println(map);
```

Output:

{Dan=03-9516743, Rita=06-8201124, Leo=08-5530098}

מסודר לפי סדר הכנסת המפתחות
(הפעם הראשונה שבה מפתח מוכן)

Keys (names)	Values (phone numbers)
Dan	03-9516743
Rita	06-8201124
Leo	08-5530098

SortedMap Example

```
SortedMap <String, String> map = new TreeMap<String, String>();  
map.put("Dan", "03-9516743");  
map.put("Rita", "09-5076452");  
map.put("Leo", "08-5530098");  
map.put("Rita", "06-8201124");  
System.out.println(map);
```

Output:

{Dan=03-9516743, Leo=08-5530098, Rita=06-8201124}

סדר לקסיקוגרפי של
המפתחות

Keys (names)	Values (phone numbers)
Dan	03-9516743
Leo	08-5530098
Rita	06-8201124

Map Collection Views



A Map is not Iterable!

Three views of a Map<K, V> as a collection

keySet

Set<K>

values

Collection<V>

entrySet

Set<Map.Entry<K, V>>

The Set of key-value pairs
(implement Map.Entry)

Iterating Over the Keys of a Map

```
Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();  
map.put("Dan", "03-9516743");  
map.put("Rita", "09-5076452");  
map.put("Leo", "08-5530098");  
map.put("Rita", "06-8201124");
```

```
for (String key : map.keySet()) {  
    System.out.println(key);  
}
```

Output: Leo
 Dan
 Rita



Iterating Over the Key-Value Pairs of a Map

```
Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String> ();
map.put("Dan", "03-9516743");
map.put("Rita", "09-5076452");
map.put("Leo", "08-5530098");
map.put("Rita", "06-8201124");
```

```
for (Map.Entry<String, String> entry: map.entrySet()) {
    System.out.println(entry.getKey() + ": " +
        entry.getValue());
}
```

Output:

Leo:	08-5530098
Dan:	03-9516743
Rita:	06-8201124



Collection Algorithms

- Defined in the Collections class
- Main algorithms:
 - sort
 - binarySearch
 - reverse
 - shuffle
 - min
 - max

Sorting

```
public class Sort {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        List<String> list = Arrays.asList(args);  
        Collections.sort(list);  
        System.out.println(list);  
    }  
}
```

Returns a list view of
the array

Arguments: A C D B

Output: [A, B, C, D]

How can we sort a list of objects?

1. Collections.sort(myList)

- myList's elements implement **Comparable<T>** interface.

```
public interface Comparable<T> {  
    /*****  
     * $ret < 0 if this < other  
     * $ret = 0 if this.equals(other)  
     * $ret > 0 if this > other  
     *****/  
    public int compareTo(T other);  
}
```

- Error when sorting a list whose elements
 - do not implement Comparable or
 - are not mutually comparable.
- String implements the interface Comparable<String> so we are able to sort a list of strings.

How can we sort a list of objects?

1. Collections.sort(myList, myComparator)

- myComparator implement **Comparator<T>** interface.

```
public interface Comparator<T>{  
    /*****  
     * $ret < 0 if o1 < o2          *  
     * $ret = 0 if o1.equals(o2)      *  
     * $ret > 0 if o1 > o2          *  
     *****/  
    public int compare(T o1, T o2);  
}
```

- The comparator interface enables us to sort a list of the same object by different critiria, using different comparators.

Comparable and Comparator Example

- Write the class Point that represents a point in the plane
- How to sort List<Point>?
- Two options:
 - Make Point implement Comparable<Point>, and use Collections.sort
 - Write a class that implements Comparator<Point>, and pass it as an argument to Collections.sort.
 - **Don't: write a sorting algorithm yourselves!**
- **Recommended Tutorial:**
<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/interfaces/order.html>

```
public class Point {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    ...  
}
```

Implementing Comparable

```
public class Point implements Comparable<Point>{  
    ...  
    public int compareTo(Point other) {  
        //comparison by the x axis  
        Integer.compare(this.x, other.x);  
    }  
}
```

- The program:

```
List<Point> pointList = new LinkedList<Point>();  
pointList.add(new Point(1, 3));  
pointList.add(new Point(0, 6));  
Collections.sort(pointList);  
System.out.println(pointList);
```

- Output: [(0,6), (1,3)]

Writing a Comparator

```
public class YAxisPointComparator implements Comparator<Point> {  
    public int compare(Point p1, Point p2) {  
        //comparison by the y axis  
        return Integer.compare(p1.getY(), p2.getY());    }  
}
```

- The program:

```
List<Point> pointList = new LinkedList<Point>();  
pointList.add(new Point(1, 3));  
pointList.add(new Point(0, 6));  
Collections.sort(pointList, new YAxisPointComparator());  
System.out.println(pointList);
```

- The output: [(1,3), (0,6)]
- Useful for sorting existing classes (e.g., String)

Best Practice <with generics>

- Specify an element type only when a collection is instantiated:

```
Set<String> s = new HashSet<String>();
```

Interface Implementation

```
public void foo(HashSet<String> s){...}  
public void foo(Set<String> s) {...}  
s.add() invokes HashSet.add()
```

Works, but...

Better!

polymorphism

Diamond Notation

```
Set<String> s = new HashSet<String>();
```

→ Set<String> s = new HashSet<>();



No need to specify the generic type in a “new” statement

```
Map<String, List<String>> myMap =  
    new HashMap<String, List<String>>();
```

→ Map<String, List<String>> myMap = new HashMap<>();

Not the same as:

```
Map<String, List<String>> myMap = new HashMap();
```

(Compilation warning)

Queue Example

```
Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<>();  
queue.add(3);  
queue.add(1);  
queue.add(new Integer(1));  
queue.add(new Integer(6));  
queue.remove();  
System.out.println(queue);
```

ממש גם את
המנשך List וגם את
Queue

כשהורשע remove לא מקבלת
ארגומנטים, האיבר שמוסר
מהרשימה הוא האיבר הראשון
שנכנס (הראשון בתור)

Output: [1, 1, 6]

האיברים מסודרים לפי סדר הכניסה

LinkedHashSet Example

```
Set<Integer> set = new LinkedHashSet<>();  
set.add(3);  
set.add(1);  
set.add(new Integer(1));  
set.add(new Integer(6));  
set.remove(6);  
System.out.println(set);
```

Set אינו מאפשר איברים כפולים.

Output: [3, 1]

מסודר ע"פ סדר הכניסה (ה כניסה ראשונה של כל אובייקט).

TreeSet Example

```
Set<Integer> set = new TreeSet<>();  
set.add(3);  
set.add(1);  
set.add(new Integer(1));  
set.add(new Integer(6));  
set.remove(6);  
System.out.println(set);
```

Set אינו מאפשר איברים כפולים.

Output: [1, 3]

סדר האיברים הוא הסדר ה"טבעי" שלהם.
ניתן להעביר Comparator לבנייה ע"מ
להשתמש בקriterיון סידור שונה