Java.lang.StringBuffer
Java.lang.StringStringBuilder
Overview

- “mutable” string
  - instances of `String` are immutable
- do not extend `String`
  - `String`, `StringBuffer`, `StringBuilder` are final
- `StringBuffer`
  - safe for multiple threads
- `StringBuilder`
  - unsafe for multiple threads
    - since Java 5
- they have the same methods
  - everything for `StringBuffer` holds also for `StringBuilder`
Overview

• the + operator for Strings is implemented via the class `StringBuffer`

  the expression \( x = "a" + 4 + "c" \)

  is transformed into

  \( x = \text{new StringBuffer().append("a").append(4).append("c").toString()} \)

• primary methods – `append` and `insert`
  – defined for all types
Constructors

- StringBuffer()
  - an empty buffer
- StringBuffer(String str)
  - a buffer containing str
- StringBuffer(int length)
  - an empty buffer with initial capacity of length
    - capacity is automatically adjusted during work with the buffer
- StringBuffer(CharSequence chs)
  - CharSequence
    - an interface
    - implemented by String, StringBuffer, StringBuilder,...
Methods

- StringBuffer append\((typ \ o)\)
  - defined for all primitive types, Object, String
  - a StringBuffer
  - converts the parameter to the String and appends it
  - returns this

- StringBuffer insert\((int \ offset, \ typ \ o)\)
  - defined for all types as append
  - inserts the string to the given position
  - offset must be $\geq 0$ a $< \text{current length of the string in the buffer}$

- StringBuffer replace\((int \ start, \ int \ end, \ String \ str)\)
  - replaces given chars by the given string

- StringBuffer reverse\()
  - reverse the buffer
Methods

- StringBuffer delete(int start, int end)
  - deletes the chars from the buffer
  - start, end – indexes to the buffer
- StringBuffer deleteCharAt(int i)
  - removes a char at the given position
- char charAt(int i)
  - returns a char at the given position
- int length()
  - current length of the string in the buffer
- String substring(int start)
- String substring(int start, int end)
  - return a substring
Collections
Overview

- a collection ~ an object holding other objects
- e.g. – an array
  - commonly an array is not enough
    - many advantages (built-in type, fast access, elements of primitive types,...)
    - disadvantages – e.g. fixed size
- Java collection library
  - a set of interfaces and classes providing dynamic arrays, hash tables, trees,...
  - a part of the package `java.util`
    - there are also different things in the `java.util` package
Collections and Java 5

• Java < 5
  – elements of collections – the type **Object**
    • primitive types cannot be used
• Java 5
  – collections as generic types
    • work even without <> – "raw" types
  – primitive types cannot be used also
    • List<int> – compile time error
  – methods have remained the “same”
About arrays yet: java.util.Arrays

- **java.util.Arrays**
  - a set of methods for manipulating arrays
  - part of the collection library

- **methods**
  - static only
  - most of them defined for all primitive types and the Object class

- **int binarySearch**(*typ[] arr*, *typ key*)
  - searching the given key in the array
  - binary search
  - the array must be sorted increasingly
  - returns the index of the key if the key is present or the negative value of the index, at which the key would be inserted into the array
About arrays yet: java.util.Arrays

- **boolean equals**(typ [] a1, typ [] a2)
  - compares whether the arrays have the same length and contain the same elements
  - elements are the same if
    (e1==null ? e2==null : e1.equals(e2))
- **void fill**(typ [] arr, typ val)
  - fills the array with the parameter val
- **void fill**(typ [] arr, int from, int to, typ val)
  - fills the given part of the array with the parameter val
- **void sort**(typ [] arr)
  - sorts the array increasingly
  - quicksort for primitive types, mergesort for Object
- **void sort**(typ [] arr, int from, int to)
  - sorts the given part of the array
Sorting arrays

- `void sort(Object[] arr)`
  - elements of the array must be comparable, i.e. must implement the interface `java.lang.Comparable<T>`
    - the method `int compareTo(T o)`
- `void sort(T[] arr, Comparator<? super T> c)`
  - elements still have to be comparable
  - for comparing, the `c` parameter is used
  - the interface `java.util.Comparator<T>`
    - `int compare(T o1, T o2)`
  - for searching
    - `int binarySearch(T[] a, T key, Comparator<? super T> c)`
- `void parallelSort(typ[] a)`
  - parallel mergesort
    - `ForkJoinPool`
java.util.Arrays

- `typ[] copyOf(typ[] original, int newLength)`
- `typ[] copyOfRange(typ[] original, int from, int to)`
- `<T,U> T[] copyOf(U[] original, int newLength, Class<? extends T[]> newType)`
  - a copy of an array

- `<T> List<T> asList(T... a)`
  - array => list
Basic collections

- two basic kinds – the interfaces **Collection** and **Map**
  - **Collection<E>**
    - group of objects
    - **List<E>**
      - holds objects in some order
    - **Set<E>**
      - holds objects without duplications
    - **Queue<E>** (since Java 5)
      - a queue of objects
    - **Deque<E>** (since Java 6)
      - double ended queue
  - **Map<K,V>**
    - group of tuples key–value
- for each kind there is always at least one implementation
  - but typically several of them
collections do not implement directly the particular interface
they implement classes AbstractSet, AbstractList, AbstractMap, AbstractQueue, AbstractDeque
- abstract classes
- provide basic functionality of the particular collection
- each implementation of interfaces Set, List,... should extend the particular Abstract class

using collections
- typically through the interface of the particular collection
  - e.g. List c = new ArrayList()
- possible to easily change the implementation
**Iterator<E>**

- collections need not to support direct access to the elements
- collections have the method
  - `Iterator<E> iterator()`
  - returns an object of the type `Iterator<E>`, which allows iterating over all elements in the collection
- methods
  - `E next()` - next element in the collection
  - `boolean hasNext()` - true, if there are next elements
  - `void remove()`
    - removes the last returned element from the collection
    - `default` since Java 8 (throws `UnsupportedOperationException`)
  - `default void forEachRemaining(Consumer<? super E> action)`
    - since Java 8
Iterator\langle E\rangle

- implementation of the iterator and its relation to elements of the collection depends on the particular implementation

```java
List c = new ....
...
Iterator e = c.iterator();
while (e.hasNext()) {
    System.out.println(e.next());
}
```

- **for** cycle for collections with the iterator
  - i.e. implementing the `Iterable` interface
```java
for (x:c) {
    System.out.println(x);
}
```
Iterables\(<\text{T}>\>

- **Iterator\(<\text{T}>\>\) iterator()**
  - returns an iterator

- **default void forEach(Consumer<\text{\texttt{? super T>}}\text{ action})**
  - performs the given action for each element
  - since Java 8

- **default Spliterator<\text{T}> spliterator()**
  - returns a spliterator
  - since Java 8
Collection\(\langle E \rangle\)

- boolean add(E o)
  - adds object to the collection
  - returns false if addition failed
  - optional method
- boolean addAll(Collection\(? extends E\rangle c)
  - adds all methods
  - returns true if at least on object was added
  - optional method
- void clear()
  - removes all objects
  - optional method
- boolean contains(E o)
  - returns true if the given object is in the collection
Collection\(<E>\>

- boolean containsAll(Collection\(<?>\> c)
  - returns true if all objects are in the collection
- boolean isEmpty()
- Iterator\(<E>\> iterator()
- boolean remove(E o)
  - returns true if the object has been removed
  - optional method
- boolean removeAll(Collection\(<?>\> c)
  - tries to remove objects from the collection
  - returns true if at least on object was removed
  - optional method
- boolean retainAll(Collection\(<?>\> c)
  - removes all object that are not in c
  - optional method
Collection<E>

- int size()
  - number of objects in the collection
- default Spliterator<E> spliterator()
- default boolean removeIf(Predicate<? super E> filter)
  - removes objects that satisfy the given predicate
- Object[] toArray()
  - returns an array with all objects in the collection
- T[] toArray(T[] a)
  - returns an array with all objects in the collection
  - the returned array is of the same typ as a

```
List<String> c;
    ....
String[] str = c.toArray(new String[1]);
```
List<E>

- extends Collection
- contains objects in a particular order
- one object can be held several times
- has the method \( E \) get(int index)
  - returns an object on the given position
- default void sort(Comparator<? super E>)
  - od Java 8
- in addition to the Iterator, it offers the ListIterator
- ListIterator
  - extends Iterator
  - allows
    - iterating in the reverse order – methods previous(), hasPrevious()
    - adding and replacing objects – methods add(), set()
List\(<E>\)

- two implementations
- **ArrayList**
  - implemented by an array
  - fast random access
  - slow addition in the middle
- **LinkedList**
  - fast sequential access
  - slow random access
  - has additional methods
    - addFirst()
    - removeFirst()
    - addLast()
    - removeLast()
    - getFirst()
    - getLast()
Set\(<E>\>

- extends Collection
- no new method
- each object can be held just once
- several implementations
- **HashSet**
  - fast searching in the collection
  - does not keep order of objects
- **TreeSet**
  - Set implemented by Red-Black trees
  - implements **SortedSet**
    - objects are sorted
    - allows returning of a subcollection (subset)
- **LinkedHashSet**
  - as HashSet but keeps order of objects
Queue\(<E>\>

- extends Collection
- a queue of elements
- commonly FIFO
- can have a fixed size
- 2 forms of methods for the same functionality
  - throws an exception if the operation fails (add, remove, element)
  - returns a special value if the operation fails (offer, poll, peek)
- \(\text{add}(E \ e), \text{offer}(E \ e)\)
  - add an element
- \(E \ \text{remove}(), \ E \ \text{poll}()\)
  - remove and return an element
- \(E \ \text{element}(), \ E \ \text{peek}()\)
  - return an element but do not remove it
Deque\(<E>\)

- double ended queue
- extends Queue
- similar methods like the Queue, but twice
  - for the start of the queue
  - for the end of the queue

- `addFirst(E)`    `offerFirst(E)`
- `removeFirst()`  `pollFirst()`
- `getFirst()`     `peekFirst()`

- `addLast(E)`     `offerLast(E)`
- `removeLast()`   `pollLast()`
- `getLast()`      `peekLast()`
Map\(<K, V>\>

- does not extend Collection
- collection of tuples key-value
  ~ associative array
- each key is contained only once
- methods
  - \(V \text{ put}(K \text{ key}, V \text{ value})\)
    - associates the key with the value
    - returns the previous value or null
  - \(V \text{ get}(K \text{ key})\)
    - returns associated value
  - boolean containsKey(Object key)
  - boolean containsValue(Object val)
  - Set\(<K>\) keySet()
  - Collection\(<V>\) values()
Map\(<K,V>\): implementation

- several implementations
- **HashMap**
  - via hash table
  - constant time for adding and removing
- **LinkedHashMap**
  - as HashMap
  - plus keeps order when iterated (order by insertion or LRU)
  - slightly slower
    - but iterating is faster
- **TreeMap**
  - via Red-Black trees
  - implements the interface SortedMap
    - objects are sorted
HashMap<K, V>

- objects must correctly implement the method `hashCode()`
- two same objects (by the equals method) must return always the same hashcode
- different object need not to return different `hashCode`
- hashing with chains
  - different objects with the same `hashCode` will be in the same chain
- HashMap has at the beginning some capacity
- usage factor = stored objects / capacity
- if a particular factor (default is 0.75) is reached, capacity is increased and the hash map re-hashed
  - because of performance
Class Collections

• similar to the Arrays class
• static methods for Collections manipulation
• methods
  – binarySearch
  – fill
  – sort
  – rotate
  – shuffle
  – reverse
  – ...

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Synchronization

- most of the collections are not immune to concurrent threads
- safe (synchronized) collections are created by the methods like unmodifiable
- methods in the Collections
  - synchronizedCollection
  - synchronizedList
  - synchronizedSet
  - synchronizedMap
Unmodifiable collections

- methods of the Collections
  - unmodifiableCollection
  - unmodifiableList
  - unmodifiableSet
  - unmodifiableMap

- have a single parameter (the particular type of a collection)

- returns "read-only" collection with the same content as the given collection
Unmodifiable collections

• the `of` method for easy creation
  - since Java 9
  - for all collection types
    • List, Set, Map

List<String> list = List.of("foo", "bar", "baz");
Set<String> set = Set.of("foo", "bar", "baz");
Map<String, String> map = Map.of("foo", "a", "bar", "b", "baz", "c");

• 12 overloaded methods `of`
  • `of()`, `of(E e)`, `of(E e1, E e2)`, ..., till `of` with 10 arguments
  • `of(E... elems)`
"Old" collections (Java 1.0, 1.1)

- since Java 1.2 collections re-created (List, Set, Map)
- old collection
  - should not be used
    - but sometimes have to
      - included do the new version (i.e. also implement List, Set or Map)
- Vector
  - like ArrayList
- Enumeration
  - like Iterator
- Hashtable
  - like HashMap
- ...


Java.util.stream
Overview

• since Java 8
  – use of lambda expressions

• processing collections
  – a programmer define what to achieve
  – scheduling of operations is left for an implementation
  – functional approach
    • “map & reduce”

• streams of data
  – can be obtained from collections, arrays,...

• in fact a replacement for the iterator
  – the iterator prescribes traversing strategy
  – it does not allow for parallelization
Example

- List<String> words = ...// a list of words

- number of words with length bigger than 10
  - via iterator
    ```java
    int count = 0;
    for (String w : words) {
        if (w.length() > 10) count++;
    }
    ```
  - via stream
    ```java
    long count = words.stream().filter(w -> w.length() > 10).count();
    ```

- both solutions are correct
- but the iterator prescribes traversing and cannot be parallelized
Properties of streams

- java.util.stream.Stream<T>
  - interface

- a stream does not store its elements
  - they are stored in an underlying collection or generated

- stream operations do not modify their source but create a new stream

- when possible, stream operations are lazy

- can be easily parallelized
  - `long count =
    words.parallelStream().filter(w -> w.length() > 12).count();`
Stream operations

- stream pipeline
  - a sequence of stream operations

- two types of stream operations
  - intermediate
    - creates a new stream
    - lazy
    - does not begin until the terminal operation of the pipeline is executed

  - terminal
    - (in almost all cases) eager
    - consumes the stream pipeline
    - does not produce a stream
Stream operations

• operation parameters – functional interfaces
  - actual parameters – lambdas

• package java.util.function
  - Function<T, R>
    R apply(T t)
  - Predicate<T>
    boolean test(T t)
  - Supplier<T>
    T get()
  - UnaryOperator<T> extends Function<T,T>
    T apply(T t)
  - BinaryOperator<T> extends BiFunction<T,T,T>
    ...
A stream creation

- `collection.stream()`
- `collection.parallelStream()`

- Methods of the Stream interface
  - `static <T> Stream<T> of(T... values)`
  - `static <T> Stream<T> empty()`
  - `static <T> Stream<T> generate(Supplier<T> s)`
    - generates infinite streams
      ```java
      interface Supplier<T> {
        T get();
      }
      ```
A stream creation

- methods of the Stream interface (cont.)
  - static <T> Stream<T> iterate(T seed, UnaryOperator<T> f)
    - generates infinite streams
    - seed – first element
    - next elements – f(seed), f(f(seed)),...

- java.nio.files.Files
  - static Stream<String> lines(Path path)

- ...

...
Intermediate operations

- **Stream<T> filter(Predicate<? super T> predicate)**
  - returns a stream with elements that match the given predicate

- **<R> Stream<R> map(Function<? super T,? extends R> mapper)**
  - returns a stream with the results of applying the given function to the source stream elements

- **<R> Stream<R> flatMap(Function<? super T,? extends Stream<? extends R>> mapper)**
  - as map(), but for the functions returning a stream and results are concatenated to a single stream, i.e. the result is not a stream of streams
Intermediate operations

- `Stream<T> skip(long n)`
- `Stream<T> limit(long maxSize)`
- `static <T> Stream<T> concat(Stream<? extends T> a, Stream<? extends T> b)`

- `Stream<T> distinct()`
- `Stream<T> sorted()`
- `Stream<T> sorted(Comparator<? super T> comparator)`
Terminal operations

- `Optional<T> max(Comparator<? super T> comparator)`
- `Optional<T> min(Comparator<? super T> comparator)`
- `Optional<T> findFirst()`
- `long count()`

- `Optional<T> reduce(BinaryOperator<T> accumulator)`
- `T reduce(T identity, BinaryOperator<T> accumulator)`
Terminal operations

- `Object[] toArray()`
- `<A> A[] toArray(IntFunction<A[]> generator)`

- `<R,A> R collect(Collector<? super T,A,R> collector)`
- `<R> R collect(Supplier<R> supplier, BiConsumer<R,? super T> accumulator, BiConsumer<R,R> combiner)`
  - předpřipravené kolektory
    - `toList`, `toSet`, `toMap`
Terminal operations

- `void forEach(Consumer<? super T> action)`
- `void forEachOrdered(Consumer<? super T> action)`
“Primitive” streams

- **the Stream<T> interface**
  - cannot be directly used with primitive types
- **IntStream**
  - for int but also for byte, short, char, boolean
- **LongStream**
- **DoubleStream**
  - for double and float

- **methods of Stream<T>**
  - IntStream mapToInt(ToIntFunction<? super T> mapper)
  - LongStream mapToLong(ToLongFunction<? super T> mapper)
  - DoubleStream mapToDouble(ToDoubleFunction<? super T> mapper)
Additional notes about functional programming
Functional programming

- a function in FP ~ “a mathematical function”
  - takes arguments
  - returns a result(s)
  - **no side-effects!!!**
    - **WARNING**: I/O operations are also side-effects
    - no exception thrown
      - can be considered as side-effects too
    - lazy if possible

- data (lists) are non-modifiable
  - functions return new ones
Lazy functions

- example

```java
class DebugPrint {
    private boolean debug;
    public void setDebug(boolean d) { debug = d; }
    public void println(String s) {
        if (debug) { System.out.println(s); }
    }
}

DebugPrint db = new DebugPrint();

db.println("Name of the user: " + userName);
```

- the string is necessary only if `debug == true`

  **BUT it is created always**

  • new StringBuffer().append(...
Lazy functions

- better
  ```java
  class DebugPrint {
      private boolean debug;
      public void setDebug(boolean d) { debug = d; }
      public void println(Supplier<String> c) {
          if (debug) { System.out.println(c.get()); }
      }
  }
  ...
  DebugPrint db = new DebugPrint();
  ...
  db.println(() -> "Name of the user: " + userName);
  ```

- the string is created only if it is really necessary
Not throwing exceptions

• a special value returned in case of error
• null is not ideal
  – calls cannot be chained

• Optional<T>
  – class
  – a container for value that can be null
  – methods
    • boolean isPresent()
    • T get()
    • void ifPresent(Consumer<? super T> consumer)
    • ...
  – new instances
    • static <T> Optional<T> empty()
    • static <T> Optional<T> of(T value)
    • static <T> Optional<T> ofNullable(T value)