

# Iterators | Implementing *IntoIterator* Using a Custom Iterator

# ■ Mini Iterator Review

- ◆ ***Iterator*** trait allows iteration over a collection
  - Yield items
  - Struct must be mutable & contain iteration state information
- ◆ ***IntoIterator*** trait defines a proxy struct & determines how data is accessed
  - Move, borrow, mutation

# ■ Problem

- ◆ Implementing *IntoIterator* allows control of the iteration, *but...*
  - We aren't using an existing collection to store data
    - ▶ No *.iter()* or *.into\_iter()*
  - We don't want to pollute our data structure with iteration information

# ■ Solution

- ◆ Make an intermediary struct
  - Implement *Iterator*
    - ▶ Mutable, handles iteration state
- ◆ Implement *IntoIterator* on data struct
  - Combined with the intermediary struct will allow iteration

# ■ Setup

```
struct Color {  
    r: u8,  
    g: u8,  
    b: u8,  
}
```

```
struct ColorIntoIter {  
    color: Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

```
struct ColorIter<'a> {  
    color: &'a Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

# Review - Iterator Trait

```
trait Iterator {  
    type Item;  
    fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item>;  
}
```

# Impl Iterator – Move

```
impl Iterator for ColorIntoIter {  
    type Item = u8;  
    fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item> {  
        let next = match self.position {  
            0 => Some(self.color.r),  
            1 => Some(self.color.g),  
            2 => Some(self.color.b),  
            _ => None,  
        };  
        self.position += 1;  
        next  
    }  
}
```

```
struct Color {  
    r: u8,  
    g: u8,  
    b: u8,  
}
```

```
struct ColorIntoIter {  
    color: Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

# ■ Impl IntoIterator – Move

```
impl IntoIterator for Color {  
    type Item = u8;  
    type IntoIter = ColorIntoIter;  
  
    fn into_iter(self) -> Self::IntoIter {  
        Self::IntoIter {  
            color: self,  
            position: 0,  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
struct Color {  
    r: u8,  
    g: u8,  
    b: u8,  
}
```

```
struct ColorIntoIter {  
    color: Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

# Done!

```
let color = Color {  
    r: 10,  
    g: 20,  
    b: 30,  
};  
for c in color {  
    println!("{}", c);  
}
```

10

20

30

# Overview

```
let color = Color {  
    r: 10,  
    g: 20,  
    b: 30,  
};  
for c in color {  
    println!("{}", c);  
}
```

```
struct ColorIntoIter {  
    color: Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

```
struct Color {  
    r: u8,  
    g: u8,  
    b: u8,  
}
```

# Impl Iterator – Borrow

```
impl<'a> Iterator for ColorIter<'a> {  
    type Item = u8;  
    fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item> {  
        let next = match self.position {  
            0 => Some(self.color.r),  
            1 => Some(self.color.g),  
            2 => Some(self.color.b),  
            _ => None,  
        };  
        self.position += 1;  
        next  
    }  
}
```

```
struct Color {  
    r: u8,  
    g: u8,  
    b: u8,  
}
```

```
struct ColorIter<'a> {  
    color: &'a Color,  
    position: u8,  
}
```

# Impl IntoIterator - Borrow

```
impl<'a> IntoIterator for &'a Color {
```

```
    type Item = u8;
```

```
    type IntoIter = ColorIter<'a>;
```

```
    fn into_iter(self) -> Self::IntoIter {
```

```
        Self::IntoIter {
```

```
            color: &self,
```

```
            position: 0,
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
struct Color {
```

```
    r: u8,
```

```
    g: u8,
```

```
    b: u8,
```

```
}
```

```
struct ColorIter<'a> {
```

```
    color: &'a Color,
```

```
    position: u8,
```

```
}
```

# Done!

```
let color = Color {  
    r: 10,  
    g: 20,  
    b: 30,  
};  
for c in &color {  
    println!("{}", c);  
}  
for c in &color {  
    println!("{}", c);  
}
```

10

20

30

10

20

30

# ■ Notes

- ◆ Non-trivial to implement mutable iteration using *IntoIterator*
  - Collect mutable references into a Vector and return it
  - Use *unsafe* to bypass compiler checks
- ◆ Prefer using existing *.iter()* methods on structures when possible
  - Vectors, HashMaps, etc
  - Easier to work with, covers most cases

# Recap

- ◆ Custom iteration requires a dedicated iteration struct for each type of data handling mechanism
  - Move, borrow
- ◆ Prefer using the `.iter()` methods on existing collections if possible