

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