

# JAVA.UTIL.COLLECTIONS.REPLACEALL METHOD

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/collections\\_replaceall.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/collections_replaceall.htm)

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## Description

The **replaceAll**`List < T >, T, T` method is used to replace all occurrences of one specified value in a list with another.

## Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.util.Collections.replaceAll** method.

```
public static <T> boolean replaceAll(List<T> list, T oldVal, T newVal)
```

## Parameters

- **list** -- This is the list in which replacement is to occur.
- **oldVal** -- This is the old value to be replaced.
- **newVal** -- This is the new value with which oldVal is to be replaced.

## Return Value

The method call returns 'true' if list contained one or more elements *e* such that `oldVal == null?e == null:oldVal.equals(e)`.

## Exception

- **UnsupportedOperationException** -- This is thrown if the specified list or its list-iterator does not support the set operation.

## Example

The following example shows the usage of `java.util.Collections.replaceAll`

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.*;

public class CollectionsDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create vector
        Vector vector = new Vector();

        // populate the vector
        vector.add("R");
        vector.add("B");
        vector.add("R");

        System.out.println("Initial values are :"+vector);

        // replace 'R' with 'Replace All'
        Collections.replaceAll(vector, "R", "Replace All");

        System.out.println("Value after replace :"+ vector);
    }
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result.

```
Initial values are :[R, B, R]
Value after replace :[Replace All, B, Replace All]
```

