

JAVA.UTIL.VECTOR.REMOVEALL METHOD

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/vector_removeall.htm

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Description

The **removeAll** *Collection* `< ? > c` is used to remove all the elements of the vector that are contained in the specified Collection.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.util.Vector.removeAll** method

```
public boolean removeAll(Collection<?> c)
```

Parameters

- **c** -- This is a collection of elements to be removed from the Vector

Return Value

The method call returns true if this Vector changed as a result of the call.

Exception

- **NullPointerException** -- This exception is thrown if the specified collection is null.

Example

The following example shows the usage of java.util.Vector.removeAll method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.Vector;

public class VectorDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create an empty Vector vec with an initial capacity of 4
        Vector vec = new Vector(4);

        // use add() method to add elements in the vector
        vec.add(4);
        vec.add(3);
        vec.add(2);
        vec.add(1);

        // let us print all the elements available in vector
        System.out.println("Added numbers are :- ");
        for (Integer number : vec) {
            System.out.println("Number = " + number);
        }
        System.out.println("Size of the vector: "+vec.size());

        // let us remove all the elements
        System.out.println("Removing all the elements");
        vec.removeAll(vec);
        System.out.println("Size of the vector: "+vec.size());
    }
}
```

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

```
Added numbers are :-
Number = 4
```

```
Number = 3  
Number = 2  
Number = 1  
Size of the vector: 4  
Removing all the elements  
Size of the vector: 0
```

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