```
package cn. sxt. collection;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.Set;
/**
  * 测试迭代器遍历List, Set, Map
  * @author 江
  *
  */
public class TestIterator {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          testIteratorList();
          testIteratorSet():
          testIteratorMap();
}
     public static void testIteratorList() {
               List < String > list=new ArrayList <> ();
               list.add("aa");
               list.add("bb");
               System. out. println(list);
               //使用iterator遍历list
               for(Iterator<String>
iter=list.iterator();iter.hasNext();) {
```

```
String temp=iter.next();
                            System. out. println(temp);
               }
     }
     public static void testIteratorSet() {
               Set<String> set=new HashSet<>();
               set. add ("aa");
               set.add("bb");
               System. out. println(set);
               //使用iterator遍历set
               for(Iterator<String>
iter=set.iterator();iter.hasNext();) {
                            String temp=iter.next();
                            System. out. println(temp);
               }
     }
     public static void testIteratorMap() {
               Map<Integer, String> map=new HashMap<>();
               map. put (100, "张三");
               map. put (200, "李四");
               map. put (300, "王五");
               //第一种遍历Map的方式
               Set<Entry<Integer, String>> set=map. entrySet();
               for(Iterator<Entry<Integer, String>>
iter=set.iterator();iter.hasNext();) {
                           Entry temp=iter.next();
```



