<u>Set Custom implementation in java - How</u> HashSet works internally with diagrams and full <u>program</u> You are here: <u>Home</u> / <u>Core Java Tutorials</u> / Data structures / Collection framework Contents of page: 1) Methods used in custom HashMap > 2) Let's find out answer of few very important guestions before proceeding > 3) Full Program/SourceCode for implementing custom HashSet > HashSet In this post i will be explaining <u>HashSet custom implementation</u>. 1) Methods used in custom HashMap > public void add(E Add objects in setCustom value) public boolean Method returns true if **setCustom** contains the object. contains(E obj) public boolean Method removes object from **setCustom**. remove(E obj)

```
public void display()

    Method displays all objects in setCustom.

                        -Insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order
                        refer LinkedHashSet.
Must read: Find single LinkedList is circular or not.
              Reverse words in sentence.
```

2) Let's find out answer of few very important

```
Q2. How add method works internally?
A. public void add(E value){
           hashMapCustom.put(value, null);
      }
```

questions before proceeding >

A. Method internally uses <u>HashMap's</u> hash method for hasihng.

Q1. How HashSet implements hashing?

```
Method internally uses HashMap's put method for storing object.
       return hashMapCustom.contains(obj) !=null ? true :false;
  }
```

```
Q3. How contains method works internally?
A. public boolean contains(E obj){
   Method internally uses <u>HashMap's</u> contains method for storing object.
Q4. How remove method works internally?
A. public boolean remove(E obj){
             return hashMapCustom.remove(obj);
    Method internally uses HashMap's put remove for storing object.
REFER: Set Custom implementation - add, contains, remove Employee object.
3) Full Program/SourceCode for implementing
custom HashSet >
 package com.ankit;
 /** Copyright (c), AnkitMittal <u>JavaMadeSoEasy.com</u> */
 * @author AnkitMittal
 * Copyright (c), AnkitMittal . All Contents are copyrighted and must not be reproduced in any
 * This class provides custom implementation of HashSet(without using java api's- we will be
 using HashMapCustom) - which allows does not allow you to store duplicate values.
 * Note- implementation does not allow you to store null values.
 * does not maintain insertion order.
 * @param <K>
 * @param <V>
 class HashSetCustom<E>{
    private HashMapCustom<E, Object> hashMapCustom;
    public HashSetCustom(){
        hashMapCustom=new HashMapCustom<>();
     }
     * add objects in SetCustom.
    public void add(E value){
           hashMapCustom.put(value, null);
     }
    /**
```

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```
* Method returns true if set contains the object.
    * @param key
    public boolean contains(E obj){
           return hashMapCustom.contains(obj) !=null ? true :false;
    }
    * Method displays all objects in setCustom.
    * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer LinkedHashSet.
    */
    public void display(){
      hashMapCustom.displaySet();
    }
    * Method removes object from setCustom.
    * @param obj
   public boolean remove(E obj){
       return hashMapCustom.remove(obj);
}
* @author AnkitMittal
* Copyright (c), AnkitMittal . All Contents are copyrighted and must not be reproduced in any
* This class provides custom implementation of HashMap(without using java api's)- which allows
us to store data in key-value pair form..
* @param <K>
* @param <V>
class HashMapCustom<K, V> {
    private Entry<K,V>[] table; //Array of Entry.
    private int capacity= 4; //Initial capacity of HashMap
     static class Entry<K, V> {
        K key;
        V value;
        Entry<K,V> next;
        public Entry(K key, V value, Entry<K,V> next){
            this.key = key;
             this.value = value;
             this.next = next;
        }
     }
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public HashMapCustom(){
       table = new Entry[capacity];
    * Method allows you put key-value pair in HashMapCustom.
    * If the map already contains a mapping for the key, the old value is replaced.
    * Note: method does not allows you to put null key thought it allows null values.
    * Implementation allows you to put custom objects as a key as well.
     * Key Features: implementation provides you with following features:-
           >provide complete functionality how to override equals method.
     * >provide complete functionality how to override hashCode method.
     * @param newKey
     * @param data
    */
    public void put(K newKey, V data){
       if(newKey==null)
           return;
                     //does not allow to store null.
       int hash=hash(newKey);
       Entry<K,V> newEntry = new Entry<K,V>(newKey, data, null);
        if(table[hash] == null){
        table[hash] = newEntry;
        }else{
           Entry<K,V> previous = null;
           Entry<K,V> current = table[hash];
           while(current != null){ //we have reached last entry of bucket.
           if(current.key.equals(newKey)){
               if(previous==null){ //node has to be insert on first of bucket.
                     newEntry.next=current.next;
                    table[hash]=newEntry;
                     return;
               }
               newEntry.next=current.next;
               previous.next=newEntry;
               return;
           previous=current;
            current = current.next;
        previous.next = newEntry;
   }
     * Method returns value corresponding to key.
    * @param key
    */
    public V get(K key){
        int hash = hash(key);
        if(table[hash] == null){
        return null;
        }else{
        Entry<K,V> temp = table[hash];
        while(temp!= null){
             if(temp.key.equals(key))
                 return temp.value;
             temp = temp.next; //return value corresponding to key.
        return null; //returns null if key is not found.
        }
    }
     * Method removes key-value pair from HashMapCustom.
     * @param key
   public boolean remove(K deleteKey){
       int hash=hash(deleteKey);
      if(table[hash] == null){
            return false;
      }else{
        Entry<K,V> previous = null;
        Entry<K,V> current = table[hash];
        while(current != null){ //we have reached last entry node of bucket.
           if(current.key.equals(deleteKey)){
               if(previous==null){ //delete first entry node.
                     table[hash]=table[hash].next;
                     return true;
               }
               else{
                     previous.next=current.next;
                   return true;
               }
           previous=current;
             current = current.next;
        return false;
   }
     * Method displays all key-value pairs present in HashMapCustom.,
     * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer
LinkedHashMapCustom.
    * @param key
   public void display(){
       for(int i=0;i<capacity;i++){
           if(table[i]!=null){
                  Entry<K, V> entry=table[i];
                  while(entry!=null){
                        System.out.print("{"+entry.key+"="+entry.value+"}" +" ");
                        entry=entry.next;
                  }
           }
   }
    * Method returns null if set does not contain object.
    * @param key
    public K contains(K key){
        int hash = hash(key);
        if(table[hash] == null){
        return null;
        }else{
        Entry<K,V> temp = table[hash];
        while(temp!= null){
             if(temp.key.equals(key))
                return key;
```

```
temp = temp.next; //return value corresponding to key.
         }
         return null; //returns null if key is not found.
     }
     * Method displays all objects in setCustom.
     * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer LinkedHashSet.
     public void displaySet(){
       for(int i=0;i<capacity;i++){
           if(table[i]!=null){
                  Entry<K, V> entry=table[i];
                  while(entry!=null){
                        System.out.print(entry.key+" ");
                        entry=entry.next;
                  }
           }
        }
    }
     * Method implements hashing functionality, which helps in finding the appropriate bucket
 location to store our data.
     * This is very important method, as performance of HashMapCustom is very much dependent on
 this method's implementation.
     * @param key
     */
    private int hash(K key){
        return Math.abs(key.hashCode()) % capacity;
 }
 * Main class- to test HashMap functionality.
 public class HashSetCustomApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashSetCustom<Integer> hashSetCustom = new HashSetCustom<Integer>();
        hashSetCustom.add(21);
        hashSetCustom.add(25);
        hashSetCustom.add(30);
        hashSetCustom.add(33);
        hashSetCustom.add(35);
        System.out.println("HashSetCustom contains 21 ="+hashSetCustom.contains(21));
        System.out.println("HashSetCustom contains 51 ="+hashSetCustom.contains(51));
        System.out.print("Displaying HashSetCustom: ");
        hashSetCustom.display();
        System.out.println("\n\n21 removed: "+hashSetCustom.remove(21));
        System.out.println("22 removed: "+hashSetCustom.remove(22));
        System.out.print("Displaying HashSetCustom: ");
        hashSetCustom.display();
     }
 /*Output
 HashSetCustom contains 21 =true
 HashSetCustom contains 51 =false
 Displaying HashSetCustom: 21 25 33 30 35
 21 removed: true
 22 removed: false
 Displaying HashSetCustom: 25 33 30 35
Summary of article >
In this tutorial we learned how to create and implement own/custom Set in java with full
program, diagram and examples to insert and retrieve values in it.
```