# Map接口下的方法

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Map中的元素以"键值对"(Key-Value)的形式出现

```
1 Map<Integer, String> map = new HashMap();
```

当Key值不存在时向Map中添加元素(键值对)

Key是唯一的, value是可重覆的

当Key存在时,修改键对应的值

#### 添加方法:

```
1 map.put(1001, "张三");
2 map.put(1008, "李四");
3 map.put(1003, "王麻子");
```

### 判断是否包含某个key

```
1 System.out.println(map.containsKey(1001));
2 System.out.println(map.containsKey(1002));
```

## 判断是否包含value

```
1 System.out.println(map.containsValue("王麻子"));
2 System.out.println(map.containsValue("小名"));
```

## 根据key获取value

```
1 System.out.println(map.get(1001));
2 System.out.println(map.get(1002));
```

## 获取map中的所有key

```
1 System.out.println(map.keySet());
```

## 获取map中所有的value

```
1 System.out.println(map.values());
```

### 获取所有的键值对

```
1 System.out.println(map.entrySet());
```

## 根据key值删除元素

```
1 map.remove(1001);
2 map.remove(1002);
```

```
3 System.out.println(map);
4 System.out.println(map.size());
```

### 遍历map

```
1 for (Integer key : map.keySet()) {
2 System.out.printf("%d - %s\n", key, map.get(key));
3 }
4
5 for (Iterator<Integer> iterator = map.keySet().iterator(); iterator.hasNe
xt(); ) {
  Integer key = iterator.next();
   System.out.printf("%d - %s\n", key, map.get(key));
9
10 for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : map.entrySet()) {
   Integer key = entry.getKey();
11
    String value = entry.getValue();
12
    System.out.printf("%d - %s\n", key, map.get(key));
14 }
15
16 for (Iterator<Map.Entry<Integer, String>> iterator = map.entrySet().iter
ator(); iterator.hasNext(); ) {
    Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry = iterator.next();
17
    Integer key = entry.getKey();
18
19
    String value = entry.getValue();
    System.out.printf("%d - %s\n", key, map.get(key));
21 }
```