1.List

- 1. Collection的常用子接口
- 2. List的常用子类: ArrayList、LinkedList、Vecotr
- 3. List常用子类的区别、特征

2.Set

常用子类: HashSet、TreeSet

2.1HashSet

基本使用

```
/**
* 作者: jack
* 时间: 2021-04-28 0028 08:48
* 描述: Test
* 特征:
* 底层是hashcode
* 如何判定是重复元素: 1. 比较hashcode,如果不同则保存 2. 如果hashcode相同则调用 equals
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       HashSet<String> set = new HashSet<>();
       // 添加元素
       set.add("A");
       set.add(null);
       set.add("admin");
       set.add("jack");
       set.add("admin");
       set.add("123");
       // 大小
       int size = set.size();
       System.out.println(size);
       // set 没有 get(index); 不能查询指定的元素
       set.remove("A"); // 通过值进行删除
       System.out.println(set.size());
       System.out.println("----");
       // 遍历: fori 循环????
       for (String e : set) {
          System.out.println(e);
       }
```

```
System.out.println("-----");
// 迭代
Iterator<String> its = set.iterator();
while (its.hasNext()) {
    System.out.println(its.next());
}
```

hashset保存对象

```
/**
* 作者: jack
* 时间: 2021-04-28 0028 09:02
* 描述: User
public class User {
   private Integer id;
   private String name;
   public User() {
    public User(Integer id, String name) {
       this.id = id;
       this.name = name;
    public Integer getId() {
        return id;
   }
    public void setId(Integer id) {
       this.id = id;
   }
   public String getName() {
       return name;
   public void setName(String name) {
       this.name = name;
   }
   @override
    public String toString() {
        return "User{" +
                "id=" + id +
                ", name='" + name + '\'' +
                '}';
   }
```

```
// 将次方法注释调用,让hashset调用Object的hashCode方法。则hashCode不同,不会调用
equals
    @override
    public int hashCode() {
        System.out.println("hashCode()");
        return 1;
    }
    @override
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        System.out.println("equals(Object obj)");
        return true;
    }
}
```

```
public class HashSetUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        HashSet<User> users = new HashSet<>();

        users.add(new User(1, "admin"));
        users.add(new User(2, "jack"));

        System.out.println(users.size());
        // 简单的输出方式
        System.out.println(users.toString());

}
```

2.2TreeSet

基本使用

```
/**
* 作者: jack
* 时间: 2021-04-28 0028 09:11
* 描述: Test
* TreeSet: 元素唯一, 底层是二叉树 (自然有序) 不能有 null
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       TreeSet<String> set = new TreeSet<>();
       // compareTo() 比较大小
       set.add("D");
       set.add("C");
       set.add("A");
       set.add("B");
       set.add("D");
       // set.add(null); // null.compareTo() => NullPointException
       Iterator<String> its = set.iterator();
```

```
while (its.hasNext()) {
    System.out.println(its.next());
}
```

TreeSet保存对象:

写法1: 让对象类实现Comparable接口

```
public class User implements Comparable<User> {
    private Integer id;
    private String name;
    public User() {
    public User(Integer id, String name) {
       this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    }
    public Integer getId() {
       return id;
    }
    public void setId(Integer id) {
       this.id = id;
    public String getName() {
       return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
       this.name = name;
    }
    @override
    public String toString() {
        return "User{" +
                "id=" + id +
                ", name='" + name + '\'' +
                '}';
    }
    @override
    public int compareTo(User o) {
       // 自定义比较规则
        if (this.id > o.id) return 1;
        if (this.id < o.id) return -1;
        return this.name.compareTo(o.name);
```

```
}
}
```

```
public class TreeSetUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        TreeSet<User> treeSet = new TreeSet<>();

        //java.lang.ClassCastException: com.iweb.lesson02.User cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable
        treeSet.add(new User(1, "jack"));
        treeSet.add(new User(2, "tom"));

        System.out.println(treeSet);
}
```

写法2:外部比较器 Comparator接口

```
public class UserComparator implements Comparator<User> {
    @Override
    public int compare(User o1, User o2) {
        if (o1.getId() > o2.getId()) return 1;
        if (o1.getId() < o2.getId()) return -1;
        return o1.getName().compareTo(o2.getName());
    }
}</pre>
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TreeSet<User> users = new TreeSet<>(new UserComparator());
        // 匿名内部类
        TreeSet<User> users = new TreeSet<>(new Comparator<User>() {
            @override
            public int compare(User o1, User o2) {
                if (o1.getId() > o2.getId()) return 1;
                if (o1.getId() < o2.getId()) return -1;</pre>
                return o1.getName().compareTo(o2.getName());
            }
        });
        users.add(new User(1, "jack"));
        users.add(new User(2, "tom"));
        System.out.println(users);
    }
}
```