Set

By Rahul Barve

Set

- It is also inherited from `Collection`.
- It is an unordered collection and prevents duplicate values.

`Set`

- It is implemented by `HashSet`.
- Uses a hashing algorithm instead of index to store the elements.

Set

- To acquire appropriate behavior of `Set`, the element specific class must override `hashCode()` and `equals()`.

More on `hashCode()` and `equals()`

By Rahul Barve

More on `hashCode()` and `equals()`

- If two objects are equal, their hash codes are always equal whereas if two objects are unequal still they may have the same hash code.

Map

By Rahul Barve

Map

- It stores elements in the form of key-value pairs.
- For every key, there is a value associated.

Map

- The key has to be unique, but values may be duplicates.
- Hence, the key specific class must override `hashCode()` and `equals()`.

Map

- It has several Implementations:
  - `Hashtable`
  - `HashMap`
  - `Properties`