

Set and Map

Set

The Basic Information

- **Set interface** is a sub-interface of **Collection**

Set 是 Collection 接口的一个**子接口**

- It extends the **Collection**, but does not introduce new methods or constants.

Set 拓展了 Collection，但是**没有引入新的方法或者常量**

- However, the **Set interface stipulates** that an instance of **Set contains no duplicate elements**

但是，Set 接口规定 Set 的实例不包含重复的元素

- That is, **no two elements e1 and e2** can be in the set such that **e1.equals(e2)** is true

也就是说，集合中不能有 e1 和 e2 两个元素，如果 e1.equals(e2) 为 true

- You can create a set using one of its three concrete classes: **HashSet**, **LinkedHashSet**, or **TreeSet**

您可以使用其三个具体类之一创建集合：**HashSet**、**LinkedHashSet** 或 **TreeSet**

- The concrete classes that implement Set must ensure that **no duplicate elements** can be added to the set

实现 Set 的具体类必须确保 **没有重复的元素** 可以添加到 Set 中

- HashSet & LinkedHashSet use: **hashCode() + equals()**

- 步骤 1：计算哈希值 (hashCode)

当向 HashSet 中添加一个元素时，HashSet 首先会调用该元素的 hashCode() 方法，计算出一个哈希值（整数）。这个**哈希值决定了元素在哈希表中的存储位置**（即桶的位置）。

- 步骤 2：定位桶

根据计算出的哈希值，HashSet 会定位到哈希表中对应的桶（Bucket）。哈希表本质上是一个数组，每个数组元素是一个链表或红黑树（Java 8 之后，当链表长度超过一定阈值（ >8 && $\text{HashSet.length} \geq 64$ ）时会转换为红黑树，否则扩容）。

- 步骤 3：检查重复

在定位到的桶中，HashSet 会遍历该桶中的所有元素，依次调用 equals() 方法，将新元素与当前桶中的每个元素进行比较：

- 如果发现某个元素与新元素 equals() 返回 true，则认为新元素是重复的，不会将其添加到集合中。
- 如果没有找到重复元素，则将新元素添加到桶中。

- HashSet 实际上是基于 HashMap 实现的，实际上 HashSet 存放的值就相当于 HashMap 中的键，然后给每一个键都使用 new Value() 来填充对应的值。

- TreeSet use: **compareTo()** or **Comparable**

TreeSet 使用 compareTo 或者 Comparable

HashSet

创建 HashSet

The **HashSet class** is a concrete class that implements **Set**

HashSet 是 Set 的实例类

1. You can **create an empty hash set using its no-arg constructor**

可以创建一个空的 HashSet 通过无参构造器

```
HashSet hashset = new HashSet<>();
```

- The **first diamond operation** ("**<>**") is called a type parameter or generic type. It specifies the type of elements that the HashSet will store. In this case, the HashSet is specified to store objects of type Integer.

第一个菱形 ("**<>**") 称为类型参数或泛型类型。它指定了 HashSet 将存储的元素类型。在这种情况下，指定 HashSet 来存储 Integer 类型的对象。

- In the **2nd diamond operation** ("**<>**"), the compiler infers the generic type from the context, which is typically the same as the type specified in the first diamond operator (just in simple cases)

在第 2 个菱形 ("**<>**") 中，编译器从上下文中推断泛型类型，该类型通常与第一个 diamond 运算符中指定的类型相同（仅在简单情况下）

- **The parentheses** ("**()**") is used for calling the constructor of the HashSet class. In this case, it is calling the no-argument constructor of the HashSet class, which creates an empty set.

括号 ("**()**") 用于调用 HashSet 类的构造函数。在本例中，它调用 HashSet 类的无参构造器，该构造函数将创建一个空集。

2. You can create a hash set from an existing collection

```
List list = Arrays.asList("Apple");  
HashSet hashSet = new HashSet<>(list);
```

- We have a List of strings
可以直接通过传入一个 List 给 HashSet 来赋值
- , because of the list type
要存储的数据类型
- **<>** , still same as the pre-specified type above
第二个尖括号和前面的尖括号内的值默认是相同的
- the list (Not List), will be passed to the **parentheses**

3. and 4. You can create an empty HashSet with the specified initial capacity only (case 3) or initial capacity plus loadFactor (case 4)

可以手动定义 HashSet 的容量和扩容因子

```
int initialCapacity = 16;  
float loadFactor = 0.75f;  
HashSet hashSet1 = new HashSet<>(initialCapacity);
```

```
HashSet hashSet2 = new HashSet<>(initialCapacity, loadFactor);
```

- By default, the initial capacity is **16** and the load factor is **0.75**

Hash 的初始默认长度是 **16**，然后扩容因子是 **0.75**

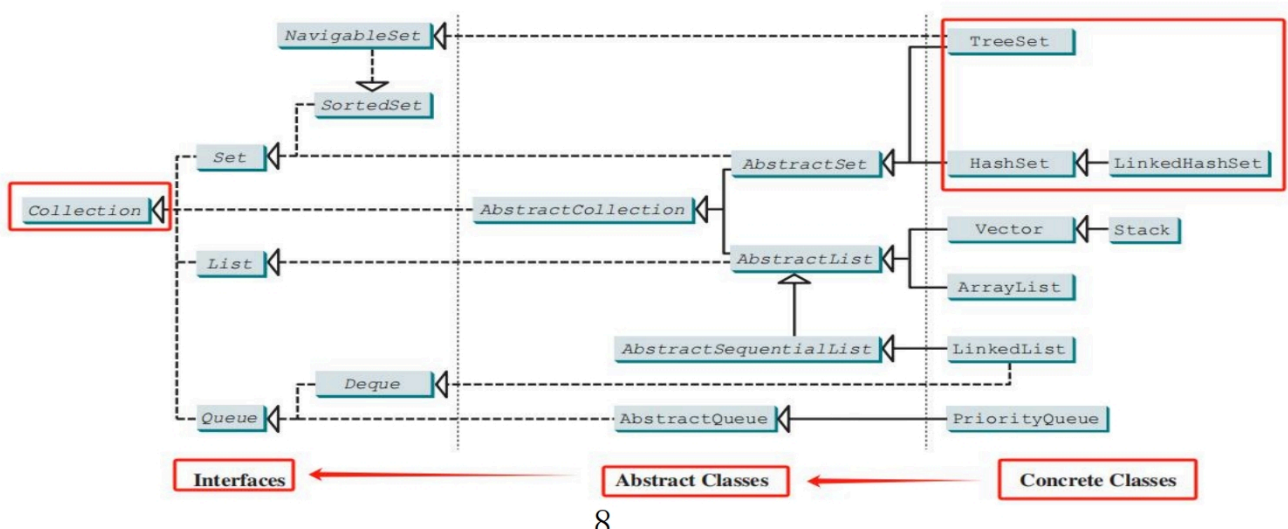
- Loadfactor ranges from 0.0 to 1.0, measuring how full the set is allowed to be before its capacity is increased (doubled; x2)

负载因子可以从 0 ~ 1 之间选择，然后当数据容量到达负载因子的标准时，会将当前的容量 * 2

- E.g., the capacity is **16** and load factor is **0.75**, when the size reaches **12** ($16 \times 0.75 = 12$) the capacity will be doubled to **32** (16×2)

例如，容量为 16，负载系数为 0.75，当大小达到 12 ($16 \times 0.75 = 12$) 时，容量将翻倍至 32 (16×2)

HashSet的方法



The interfaces(e.g., Collection) and abstract classes(e.g., AbstractSet) will be implemented/extended by the concrete classes(i.e., HashSet, LinkedHashSet, TreeSet). So, all the declared methods(e.g., add(), remove(), etc) can be called in a set instance.

接口（例如 Collection）和抽象类（例如 AbstractSet）将由具体类（即 HashSet、LinkedHashSet、TreeSet）实现/扩展。因此，所有声明的方法（例如 add（）、remove（）等）都可以在 set 实例中调用。

add()

```
HashSet<String> set = new HashSet<>();

set.add("London");
set.add("Paris");
set.add("New York");
set.add("San Francisco");
set.add("New York");
set.add("Beijing");

System.out.println(set);

// 只有一个 New York
// 打印结果不一定按照顺序
// [San Francisco, Beijing, New York, London, Paris]
```

- Adding elements to set

将一组元素添加到 set 中

- 如果按照上面的顺序插入这组内容到 set 中，实际上打印出来的顺序可能并不是插入的顺序
 - 正常情况下，打印顺序可能并不等于插入顺序，但是每次打印的结果之间应该是一致的（如果哈希表的内部结构没有变化（例如没有发生扩容或重新哈希））
- A hash set is **unordered** (because of hashing, W13)

HashSet 是没有顺序的，因为每个元素的索引都是通过 hashCode 方法计算的所在的桶的位置

- 如果向 HashSet 中插入的是自己定义的 Person 类，那么如果此时插入两个内容相同的 Person 类，那么应该根据是否已经重写了 Person 类中的 equals 以及 hashCode 方法来判断，不重写使用默认方法判断，也就是 equals 判断两个对象引用是否指向相同的对象，hashCode 返回两个对象的内存地址的哈希值。此时即使两个对象内容是完全相同的，也允许插入；但是如果重写了这两个方法的判断条件为内部存储的值是否完全相等，则不会添加。

```
class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == o) return true;
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;
        Person person = (Person) o;
        return age == person.age && Objects.equals(name, person.name);
    }

    @Override
    public int hashCode() {
        return Objects.hash(name, age);
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Person{name='" + name + "', age=" + age + "}";
    }
}

public class HashSetExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashSet<Person> set = new HashSet<>();
        Person p1 = new Person("Alice", 25);
        Person p2 = new Person("Alice", 25);

        set.add(p1);
        set.add(p2);
    }
}
```

```

        System.out.println("HashSet: " + set);
    }
}

// output
HashSet: [Person{name='Alice', age=25}]

```

HashSet 循环

增强 for 循环

Collection interface extends the Iterable interface (Textbook Page 778), so the elements in a set are iterable

Collection 接口扩展了 Iterable 接口，因此集合中的元素是可迭代的

```

// 增强 for 循环
for (declaration : expression) {
    // Statements
}

for (String s: set) {}

```

- **Declaration:** the part where you declare a variable that will hold an element of the array or collection you're iterating over
声明： 声明一个变量的部分，该变量将保存你正在迭代的数组或集合的元素
- **Expression:** the collection or array you want to iterate over; the target
表达式： 你想要迭代的集合或数组; 被迭代的目标
- Enhanced for loop is used because a hash set is unordered without index (No [i])
使用增强的for循环，因为散列集是无序的，没有索引（No [i]）；换句话说，Set 和 Map 都不可以使用 for i 循环

forEach

A default method in the Iterable interface

Lambda 表达式

```

HashSet<String> hashset = new HashSet<>();
set.forEach(e -> System.out.print())

```

- **e** is the parameter passed to the lambda expression. It represents the current element of the set
e 是传递给 Lambda 表达式的参数。它表示集合的当前元素
- **->** is the lambda arrow which separates the parameters of the lambda expression from its body
-> 是将 lambda 表达式的参数与其主体分开的 lambda 箭头

其他常见方法

```
// remove: Delete a String from set1
set1.remove("London");
System.out.println("\nest1 is " + set1);

// size():the size of the set
System.out.println(set1.size() + " element in set1");

// contains(): if the set contains a certain element, return T/F
System.out.println("\nIs Taipei in set2? " + set2.contains("Taipei"));

// (!) addAll(): add the elements in set1 and set2 together. NO Duplication!
// hashCode() and equals() are called
set1.addAll(set2);
System.out.println("\nAfter adding set2 to set1, set1 is " + set1);

// removeAll(): removing the elements in set 2 from set1
set1.removeAll(set2);
System.out.println("After removing set2 from set1, set1 is " + set1);

// (?) retainAll(): what is the printed result in this case?
set1.retainAll(set2);
System.out.println("After retaining comon elements in set1 " + "and set2, set1, is " +
set1);
```

LinkedHashSet

Basis

- LinkedHashSet extends HashSet with a linked list implementation that supports an ordering of the elements in the set

LinkedHashSet 使用链表实现扩展了 HashSet，该链表实现支持对集合中的元素的插入顺序进行记忆

- Very similar to HashSet, those we have acquired previously (e.g., the set creation and the methods can be called) are applicable to LinkedHashSet

与 HashSet 非常相似，我们之前获取的那些（例如，集合创建和方法可以调用）也适用于 LinkedHashSet

- **Significant Difference:** The elements in a LinkedHashSet can be retrieved in the order in which they were inserted into the set

显著差异： LinkedHashSet 中的元素可以按照它们插入到集合中的顺序来检索

Example:

```

LinkedHashSet<String> set = new LinkedHashSet<>();

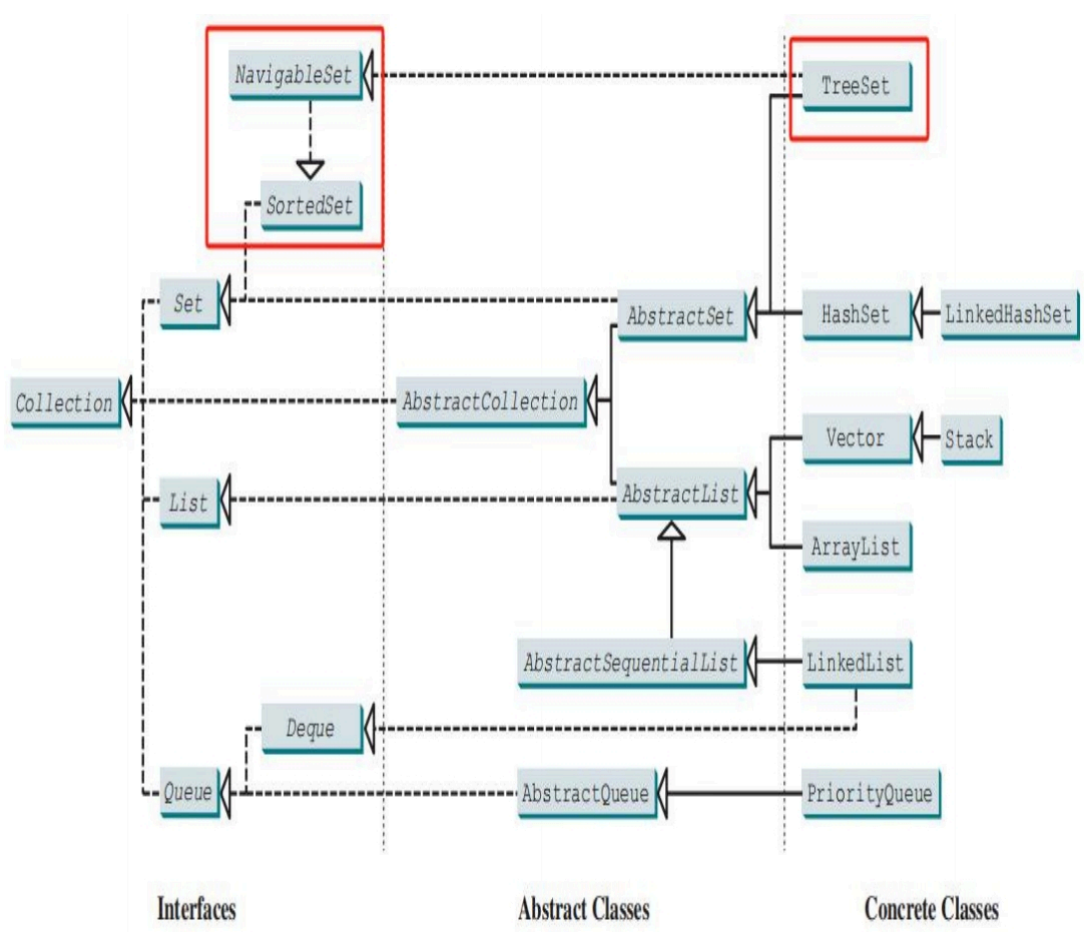
set.add("London");
set.add("Paris");
set.add("New York");
set.add("San Francisco");
set.add("New York");
set.add("Beijing");

System.out.println(set);

// Output
// [London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Beijing]

```

TreeSet



Basis

- **TreeSet** is a concrete class that implements the **SortedSet** and **NavigableSet** interfaces
TreeSet 是一个实现 SortedSet 和 NavigableSet 接口的具体类
- **SortedSet** is a sub-interface of **Set**, which guarantees that the elements in the set are sorted
SortedSet 是 Set 的子接口，保证 Set 中的元素进行排序
- **NavigableSet** extends **SortedSet** to provide navigation methods (e.g., **lower(e)**, **floor(e)**, etc)
NavigableSet 扩展了 SortedSet 以提供导航方法（例如，lower (e) 、 floor (e) 等）

TreeSet 创建

- Empty tree set without argument, which will be sorted in ascending order according to the **natural ordering** of its elements. (Due to the implementation of **SortedSet** interface)

不带参数的空树集，将根据其元素的 **自然顺序 升序** 排序。（由于 **SortedSet 接口**的实现）

- `TreeSet treeSet = new TreeSet<>();`

- Tree set with other collections, being sorted by the natural ordering.

与其他集合一起的树集，按自然顺序排序。

- `TreeSet treeSet = new TreeSet<>(list)`

- Tree set with customized comparator, where we can define the orders

带有自定义比较器的树集，我们可以在其中定义排序

- `TreeSet treeSet = new TreeSet<>(Comparator.reverseOrder())`

- Tree set with the same elements and the same ordering as the specified sorted set

当树集与指定的排序集具有相同的元素和顺序

```
// If we already have a set sorted according to a specific rule
SortedSet<String> originalSet = new TreeSet<>(String.CASE_INSENSITIVE_ORDER);

// We take this way to create another tree set with same elements and same ordering
// 可以直接生成一个拥有相同元素
TreeSet<String> copiedSet = new TreeSet<>(originalSet)
```

TreeSet 的构造器：

- `TreeSet();`
- `TreeSet(c: Collection<? extends E>)`
- `TreeSet(comparator: Comparator<? super E>)`
- `TreeSet(s: SortedSet)`

TreeSet 方法

add

- Similar to a hash set, the duplicated elements would not be added to the tree set

与 HashSet 类似，复制的元素不会添加到树集中

- Instead of hashCode() and equals(), this is because the “built-in” compareTo() in String and Integer and other wrapper classes in Java's standard library.

但是不是因为 hashCode() 或者 equals() 方法，而是通过内置在 String 或者 Integer 包装类中的 compareTo() 方法，通过 Java 的基本库实现。

- The difference is due to the bottomed data structure, hash set -> Hashing (W13), tree set -> Tree (11&12).

差异是由于底部数据结构、hash set -> Hashing (W13), tree set -> Tree (11&12) 造成的。

其他常见方法

Common methods in SortedSet

- `first()`: return the first element in the set
返回列表中的第一个元素
- `last()`: return the last element in the set
返回集合中的最后一个元素
- `headSet()`: find the elements that are less than or equal to the given toElement (i.e., "New York")
找到集合中**小于或者等于**提供的值的元素
- `tailSet()`: find the elements that are equal to or bigger than the given toElement (i.e., "New York")
找到集合中**大于或者等于**提供的值的元素
- More intuitively, consider the following:

```
TreeSet<Integer> numbers = new TreeSet<>(Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9));

SortedSet<Integer> headSet = numbers.headSet(5);
// output: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Sorted<Integer> tailSet = numbers.tailSet(5);
// output: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
```

Common Methods in Navigable

- **lower()**: Returns the greatest element in this set strictly less than the given element (4)
lower () : 返回此集合中**严格小于**给定元素 (4) 的最大元素
- **higher()**: Returns the least element in this set strictly greater than the given element (?)
higher () : 返回此集合中**严格大于**给定元素 (?) 的最小元素
- **floor()**: Returns the greatest element in this set less than or equal to the given element (5)
floor () : 返回此集合中**小于或等于**给定元素 (5) 的最大元素
- **ceiling()**: Returns the least element in this set greater than or equal to the given element (?)
ceiling () : 返回此集合中**大于或等于**给定元素 (?) 的最小元素
- **pollFirst()**: Retrieves and removes the first (lowest) element
pollFirst () : 检索并删除**第一个 (最低)** 元素
- **pollLast()**: Retrieves and removes the last (highest) element
pollLast () : 检索并删除**最后一个 (最高)** 元素

TreeSet 与 LinkedHashSet 的区别

虽然两者都各自维护了不同的元素间顺序

TreeSet 排序实现

- 排序规则：
 - 默认按元素的**自然顺序**（Comparable 接口）排序。
 - 或通过构造时传入的 Comparator 自定义排序规则。
- **底层实现**：红黑树（自平衡二叉搜索树）
- **特点**：
 - 元素**始终有序**（无论是插入、删除还是遍历，都按排序规则输出）。
 - 不支持插入 null（除非 Comparator 显式处理 null）。
 - 查找、插入、删除的时间复杂度为 $O(\log n)$ 。

LinkedHashSet 排序实现

- 排序规则：
 - **严格维护元素的插入顺序**（遍历时按先入先出的顺序输出）。
 - 不依赖元素的自然顺序或比较器。
- **底层实现**：哈希表（快速查找）+ 双向链表（维护插入顺序）。
- **特点**：
 - 保留插入顺序，但**不主动排序**。
 - 允许插入 null。
 - 查找、插入、删除的时间复杂度为 $O(1)$ （平均情况）。

Performance of Sets and Lists

- Sets are more efficient than lists for storing **nonduplicate elements**
Set 比列表更有效地存储 **非重复元素**
- Lists are useful for accessing **elements through the index**
列表对于通过 **索引访问元素** 很有用
- Sets **do not support indexing** because the elements in a set are unordered
集合不支持索引，因为集合中的元素是无序的
 - To traverse all elements in a set, use a **for-each** loop or iterator
要遍历集合中的所有元素，请使用 **for-each** 循环或迭代器

（如果移除 shuffle 会得到不同的答案）

Quick Summary

HashSet, LinkedHashSet, and TreeSet are all implementations of the Set interface in Java, which means they all share the fundamental characteristic of **not allowing duplicate elements**.

HashSet、LinkedHashSet 和 TreeSet 都是 Java 中 Set 接口的实现，这意味着它们都具有 **不允许重复元素** 的基本特征。

- **HashSet:**

- Ordering: It does not guarantee any order of iteration.

排序：不保证任何迭代顺序。

- Internal Structure: Backed by a **hash table**.

内部结构：由 **哈希表** 支持。

- **LinkedHashSet:**

- Ordering: Maintains a doubly-linked list running through all its entries, which defines the iteration ordering, which is normally the order in which elements were inserted into the set (insertion-order).

排序：维护一个贯穿其所有元素的**双向链表**，该列表定义迭代顺序，这通常是将 **元素插入到集合中的顺序** (insertion-order) 。

- Internal Structure: Backed by a **hash table** with a **linked list** running through it

内部结构：由 **哈希表** 支持，其中有一个**链表**

- **TreeSet:**

- Ordering: Guarantees that elements will be sorted in ascending element order, according to the natural ordering of the elements, or by a Comparator provided at set creation time.

排序：保证元素将根据元素的 **自然顺序的升序排列** 或由在设置创建时提供的 **Comparator** 。

- Internal Structure: Backed by a tree

内部结构：**树形结构**

Map

- A **map** is a container object that stores a collection of key/value pairs.

map 是一个容器对象，用于存储 **键/值对** 的集合。

- It enables fast retrieval, deletion, and updating of the pair through the key. A map stores the values along with the keys.

它支持通过 key 快速检索、删除和更新 value。映射将值与键一起存储在 hashCode 计算之后对应的桶中。

- In List, the indexes are integers. In Map, the keys can be any objects.

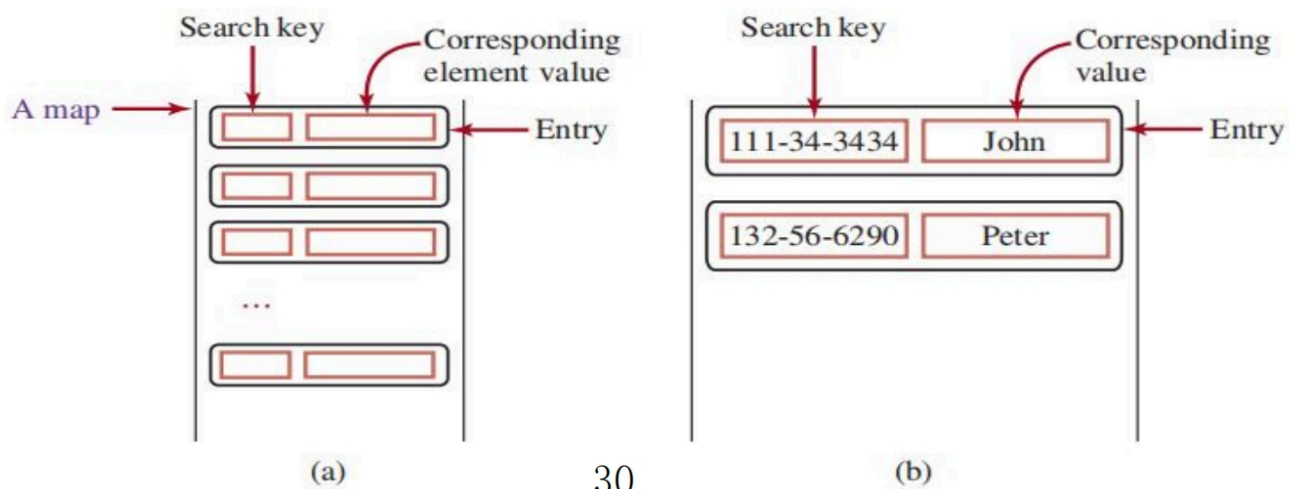
在 List 中，索引是整数。在 Map 中，键可以是任何对象。

- A map cannot contain duplicate keys.

映射不能包含重复的键。

- Each key maps to one value.

每个键映射到一个值。



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Three Types

There are three types of maps: **HashMap**, **LinkedHashMap**, and **TreeMap**.

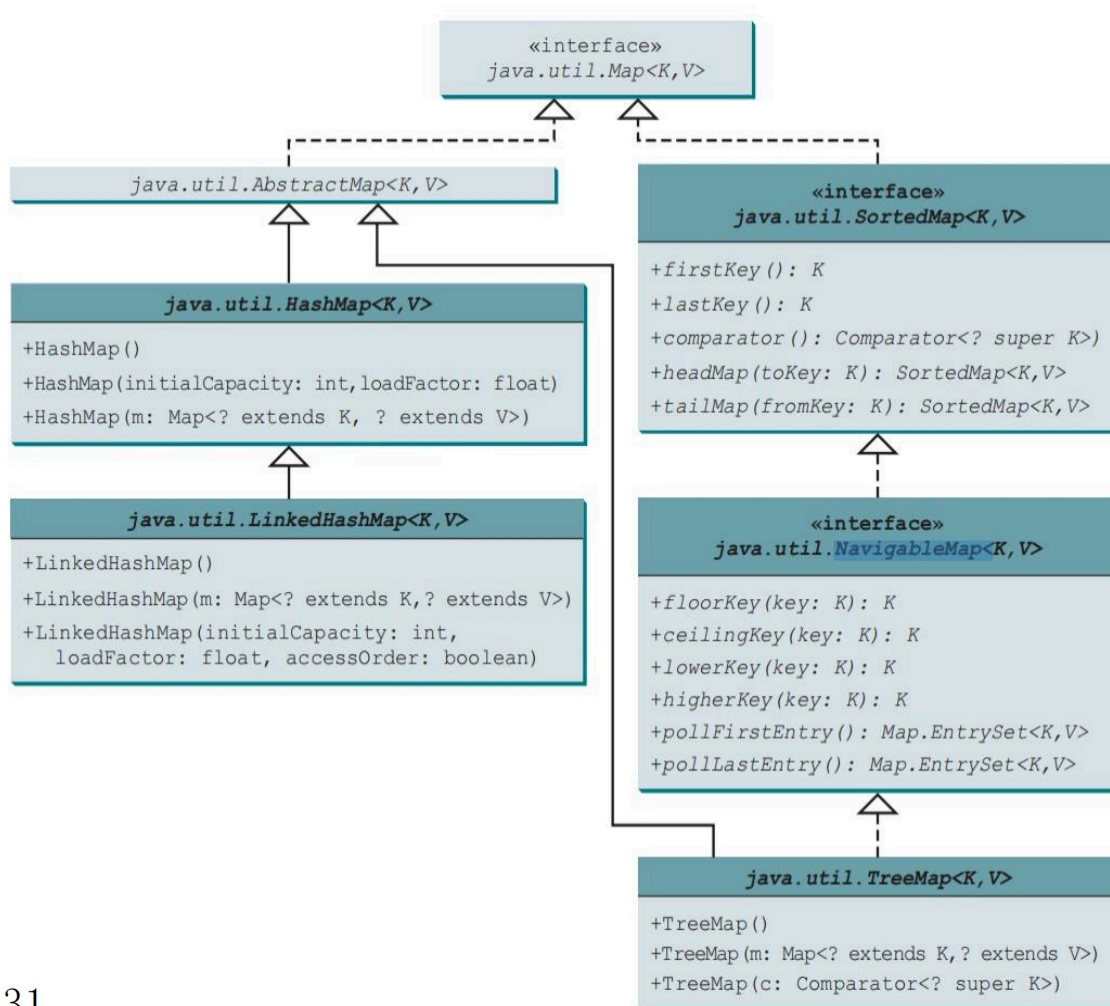
有三种类型的映射：HashMap、LinkedHashMap 和 TreeMap。

- Still, they ensure the map instances **non-duplicated** using `hashCode()` and `equals()` (for `HashMap` and `LinkedHashMap`) as well as `compareTo()/Comparator` (for `TreeMap`).

尽管如此，他们使用 `hashCode()` 和 `equals()`（用于 `HashMap` 和 `LinkedHashMap`）以及 `compareTo()` / `Comparator`（用于 `TreeMap`）来确保映射实例不重复。

- The `HashMap`, `LinkedHashMap`, and `TreeMap` classes are three concrete implementations of the `Map` interface, with `TreeMap` additionally implements `SortedMap` and `NavigableMap`

`HashMap`、`LinkedHashMap` 和 `TreeMap` 类是 `Map` 接口的三个具体实现，其中 `TreeMap` 还实现了 `SortedMap` 和 `NavigableMap`



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Map创建

- We can create new hash/linked hash/tree maps with argument (m: Map<? extends K,? extends V>)

我们可以使用参数创建新的 HashMap/LinkedHashMap/TreeMap 来映射。需要分别定义键和值的类型

- m: Map<? extends K, ? extends V>

- It indicates that the constructor accepts a Map <X, Y> (i.e.,smallMap) where X is a subclass of K, and Y is a subclass of V (See figure).

上面表达式代表构造函数接受 Map （即 smallMap）, 其中 X 是 K 的子类, Y 是 V 的子类。

- It would also work when X is exactly K, and Y is exactly V

当 X 正好是 K, 而 Y 正好是 V 时, 它也会成功创建

- Map<Integer, String> smallMap = new HashMap<>();
 - Map<Integer, String> largerMap = new HashMap<>(smallMap);
 - 必须注意, 在将一个 map 传给另一个 map 的时候, 新的 map 的键和值如果是旧的 map 的键和值的父类, 那么也可以正常创建

```

Public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Create a map with Integer keys and String values
    Map<Integer, String> smallMap = new HashMap<>();
  
```

```

smallMap.put(10, "Ten");
smallMap.put(20, "Twenty");

// Create a new HashMap using the constructor that accepts another map
// In this case, smallMap's keys and values are instances of Number and Object
// 这里新的 Map 的键值就是旧的 Map 的父类
Map<Number, Object> largerMap = new HashMap<>(smallMap);

System.out.println("Contents of largerMap: " + largerMap);
}

//output
Contents of largerMap: {20=Twenty, 10=Ten};'

```

- Usually, and similar to `LinkedHashSet`, `LinkedHashMap` extends `HashMap` with a linked-list implementation that supports retrieving elements in the **insertion order**.

通常，与 `LinkedHashSet` 类似，`LinkedHashMap` 使用支持按元素插入顺序检索元素的链表实现来扩展 `HashMap`。

- In `LinkedHashMap`, there is a constructor argument (`initialCapacity: int`, `loadFactor: float`, `accessOrder: boolean`)

在 `LinkedHashMap` 中，有一个构造函数参数 (**`initialCapacity: int`**, **`loadFactor: float`**, **`accessOrder: boolean`**)

- Once it is set to be `LinkedHashMap(initialCapacity, loadFactor, true)`, the created `LinkedHashMap` would allow us to retrieve elements in the order in which they were last accessed, from least recently to most recently accessed (**access order**)

一旦它被设置为 `LinkedHashMap (initialCapacity, loadFactor, true)`，创建的 `LinkedHashMap` 将允许我们按照元素上次访问的顺序检索元素，**从最久访问到最近访问（访问顺序）**

- ```

Public static void main(String[] args) {
 // Create a LinkedHashMap
 Map<String, Integer> linkedHashMap = new LinkedHashMap<>(16, 0.76f, true)
 linkedHashMap.put("Smith", 30);
 linkedHashMap.put("Anderson", 31);
 linkedHashMap.put("Lewis", 29);
 linkedHashMap.put("Cook", 29);

 // Display the map before any element is accessed
 System.out.println("\nDisplay before any access");
 System.out.println(linkedHashMap);
 // Access Lewis to get his Age
 System.out.println("\nThe age for " + "Lewis is " +
 linkedHashMap.get("Lewis"));

 // Display the map after an element is accessed
 System.out.println("After an element is accessed the entries in LinkedHashMap
are\n\n");
 System.out.println(linkedHashMap);

 // Output
 Display before any access
 {Smith = 30, Anderson = 31, Lewis = 29, Cook = 29}

```

```
The age for Lewis is 29
After an element is accessed the entries in LinkedHashMap are
// 根据最新访问的顺序进行排序
{Smith = 30, Anderson = 31, Cook = 29, Lewis = 29}

}
```

## Map方法

- **A hash map** is unordered, similar to a hash set
- **A tree map** is ordered by the keys of the involved elements (alphabetically in this case)
- **A linked hash map** can be ordered by the insertion order, and by the access order (accessOrder: True)
- **get():** Returns the value to which the specified key is mapped
- **forEach():** Performs the given action for each entry in this map until all entries have been processed or the action throws an exception.

```
void forEach(BiConsumer<? super K, ? super V> action)
```

- return nothing (void), just perform the action
- K is the map's key, V is the map's value
- Basically, forEach( (key,value) -> action )