

Summary of Complexities of Common Operations

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	Add	Remove	Random Access	Search
ArrayList	Beg/mid: $O(n)$ End: $O(1)$	Beg/mid: $O(n)$ End: $O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$
LinkedList (Doubly)	Mid: $O(n)$ Beg/End: $O(1)$	Mid: $O(n)$ Beg/End: $O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
HashSet/HashMap	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$ (see notes)	$O(1)$
TreeSet/TreeMap	$O(\lg(n))$	$O(\lg(n))$	$O(\lg(n))$ (see notes)	$O(\lg(n))$

Notes:

- HashSet and TreeSet have no concept of Random Access; HashMap and TreeMap support random access based on a key.
- HashSet and HashMap are unordered and should not be used if the positioning of the data must have meaning (for example, a hashset should not be used to implement a stack or queue, since the order in which data is inserted and removed needs to be remembered and respected)
- TreeSet and TreeMap are unordered, but traversing through will give a sorted ordering.
- Tree operations give $O(\lg n)$ when the tree is close to balanced; implementations in Java's Tree Set/Map use balanced trees.