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Title: Digital Assignment Java

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2. Develp a java program to implement Set interface by using TreeSet class and EnumSet class.[10M]

List of methods used in the follwing TreeSet and EnumSet are:

addAll	retainAll	removeAll	containsAll
remove	clear	add	toArray
size	iterator		

Tree Set

Tree Set: uses tree (a non linear data structure) for storing data. The ordering of the elements is maintained by a set using their natural ordering whether or not an explicit compartor is provided. This must be consistent with equals if it is to correctly implement the Set interface.

```
public class TreeSetAssign {
   // creating a stack using a method
   static <T> TreeSet<T> createTreeSet(T... ele) {
       TreeSet<T> newTreeSet = new TreeSet<T>();
       for (T el : ele) {
           newTreeSet.add(el);
       return newTreeSet;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       TreeSet<String> treeSet1 = createTreeSet("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G");
       TreeSet<String> treeSet2 = createTreeSet("F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L");
       System.out.println("treeSet1: " + treeSet1);
       System.out.println("treeSet2: " + treeSet2);
       // add
       treeSet1.add("H");
       System.out.println("add H -> treeSet1: " + treeSet1);
       // remove
       treeSet1.remove("H");
       System.out.println("remove H -> treeSet1: " + treeSet1);
        // add all
       TreeSet<String> addAll = new TreeSet<String>(treeSet1);
        addAll.addAll(treeSet2);
       System.out.println("addAll(treeSet1 + treeSet2): " + addAll);
       // union
       TreeSet<String> union = new TreeSet<String>(treeSet1);
       union.addAll(treeSet2);
       System.out.println("union: " + union);
        // intersection
       TreeSet<String> intersection = new TreeSet<String>(treeSet1);
```

```
intersection.retainAll(treeSet2);
System.out.println("intersection: " + intersection);
// difference
TreeSet<String> difference = new TreeSet<String>(treeSet1);
difference.removeAll(treeSet2);
System.out.println("difference: " + difference);
// subset
System.out.println("treeSet1 is subset of treeSet2: " + treeSet1.containsAll(treeSet2));
// clear
treeSet2.clear();
System.out.println("clear treeSet2: " + treeSet2);
// size
System.out.println("size: " + treeSet1.size());
// to array
String[] array = treeSet1.toArray(new String[treeSet1.size()]);
System.out.println("to array: " + Arrays.toString(array));
// iterate
System.out.print("iterate: ");
for (String el : treeSet1) {
    System.out.print(el + " ");
// iterate throught iterator
Iterator<String> iterator = treeSet1.iterator();
System.out.print("\niterate through iterator: ");
while (iterator.hasNext()) {
    System.out.print(iterator.next() + " ");
```

Output:

```
treeSet1: [A, B, C, D, E, F, G]
treeSet2: [F, G, H, I, J, K, L]
add H -> treeSet1: [A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H]
remove H -> treeSet1: [A, B, C, D, E, F, G]
addAll(treeSet1 + treeSet2): [A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L]
union: [A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L]
intersection: [F, G]
difference: [A, B, C, D, E]
treeSet1 is subset of treeSet2: false
clear treeSet2: []
size: 7
to array: [A, B, C, D, E, F, G]
iterate: A B C D E F G
iterate through iterator: A B C D E F G
```

Explanation:

As the execution of the program starts i.e the main method is called, we create a new Tree Set object and add some elements to it. then we use different methods like: add, reomve, clear, etc to manipulate the Tree Set object.

Enum Set

Advantages of enum set:

- Due to its implementation using RegularEnumSet and JumboEnumSet all the methods in an EnumSet are implemented using bitwise arithmetic operations.
- EnumSet is faster than HashSet because we no need to compute any hashCode to find the right bucket.
- The computations are executed in constant time and the space required is very little.

```
enum Weekday {
   MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY
};
public class EnumSetAssign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EnumSet<Weekday> weekdays = EnumSet.allOf(Weekday.class);
       System.out.println("weekdays enum set: " + weekdays);
       // add
       weekdays.add(Weekday.SATURDAY);
       System.out.println("add SATURDAY -> weekdays enum set: " + weekdays);
        // remove
       weekdays.remove(Weekday.SATURDAY);
       System.out.println("remove SATURDAY -> weekdays enum set: " + weekdays);
        // contains
       System.out.println("contains SATURDAY: " + weekdays.contains(Weekday.SATURDAY));
       // size
       System.out.println("size: " + weekdays.size());
        // to array
       Weekday[] array = weekdays.toArray(new Weekday[weekdays.size()]);
       System.out.println("to array: " + Arrays.toString(array));
       // iterate
       System.out.print("iterate: ");
        for (Weekday el : weekdays) {
            System.out.print(el + " ");
       // iterate using iterator
       System.out.print("\nIterate list1 using iterator: ");
       Iterator<Weekday> itr = weekdays.iterator();
       while (itr.hasNext()) {
            System.out.print(itr.next() + " ");
```

Output:

```
weekdays enum set: [MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY]
add SATURDAY -> weekdays enum set: [MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY]
remove SATURDAY -> weekdays enum set: [MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY]
contains SATURDAY: false
size: 6
to array: [MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY]
iterate: MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SUNDAY
Iterate list1 using iterator: MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SUNDAY
```

Explanation:

As the execution of the program starts i.e the main method is called, we create a new Enum Set object and add some elements to it. then we use different methods like: add, reomve, clear, etc to manipulate the Enum Set object.