

Scala ListSet

In scala, ListSet class implements immutable sets using a list-based data structure. Elements are stored internally in reversed insertion order, which means the newest element is at the head of the list. It maintains insertion order.

This collection is suitable only for a small number of elements. You can create empty ListSet either by calling the constructor or by applying the function ListSet.empty. Its iterate and traversal methods visit elements in the same order in which they were first inserted.

Scala ListSet Example

```
import scala.collection.immutable._

object MainObject{

  def main(args:Array[String]){

    var listset = ListSet(4,2,8,0,6,3,45)

    listset.foreach((element:Int) => println(element+" "))

  }

}
```

Output:

```
4
2
8
0
6
3
45
```

Scala ListSet Example: Creating ListSet and Adding Elements

```
import scala.collection.immutable._

object MainObject{

  def main(args:Array[String]){
```

```

        var listset:ListSet[String] = new ListSet()           // Creating empty ListSet by using
constructor
        var listset2:ListSet[String] = ListSet.empty         // Creating an empty listset

        println("listset: "+listset)

        println("listset2: "+listset2)

        println("After adding new elements:")

        listset+="India"           // Adding new element

        listset2+="Russia"        // Adding new element

        println("listset: "+listset)

        println("listset2: "+listset2)

    }

}

```

Output:

listset: ListSet()

listset2: ListSet()

After adding new elements:

listset: ListSet(India)

listset2: ListSet(Russia)