Мар类

2018年7月1日 14:58

import java.util.Collection; import java.util.HashMap; import java.util.Map;	
import java.util.Set;	
/*	
′ * 学生根据学号区分,通过等	^发
* Map集合的特点:可以存	
* 学号1>姓	
*键是唯一的,但多个键可以	·
	的对象,一个映射不能包含重复的键,每个键最多能映射到一个
值	
*	
* Map与Collection的区别:	
•	是合存储元素是成对出现的;
·	tion集合存储元素单独出现
*	
*注意:Map集合的数据结构	勾只针对键有效,与值无关
* HashMap和TreeMap	
*	
* Map集合的功能:	
* 1.添加功能	
*	V put(K key, V value):添加元素
*	如果键是第一次存储,就返回null
*	如果键不是第一次存在,就把值用新值覆盖,返回以前的值
* 2.删除功能	
*	void clear():移除所有的键值对元素
*	V remove(Object key):根据键删除键值对元素,并返回值
* 3.判断功能	
*	boolean containsKey(Object key): 判断集合是否包含指定键
*	boolean contains Value (Object value): 判断集合是否包含指
定值	
*	boolean isEmpty():判断集合是否为空
* 4.获取功能	
*	Set <map.entry<k,v>> entrySet()</map.entry<k,v>
*	V get(Object key):根据键获取值

```
Set < K > KeySet():获取集合中所有键的集合
                         Collection < V > values(): 获取几何中所有值的集合
            5.长度功能
                         int size():返回集合中的键值对数
*/
public class MapDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
         // V put(K key, V value):添加元素
         // System.out.println("put="+map.put("文章","马伊琍"));//put=null
         // System.out.println("put="+map.put("文章","姚笛"));//put=马伊琍
         map.put("邓超", "孙俪");
         map.put("黄晓明", "Angelababy");
         map.put("周杰伦", "昆凌");
         map.put("刘恺威", "杨幂");
         // void clear()
         // map.clear();
         // V remove(Object key)
         System.out.println("remove=" + map.remove("黄晓明"));//
         remove=Angelababy
         System.out.println("remove=" + map.remove("黄晓"));// remove=null
         // boolean containsKey(Object key)
         System.out.println("contains=" + map.containsKey("黄晓明"));
         System.out.println("contains=" + map.containsKey("周杰伦"));
         // boolean isEmpty()
         System.out.println("isempty=" + map.isEmpty());// isempty=false
         // int size()
         System.out.println("size=" + map.size());// size=3
         // V get(Object key)
         System.out.println("get=" + map.get("周杰伦"));// get=昆凌
```

Map的遍历1

2018年7月17日 22:40

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
/*
* Map集合的遍历
            1.获取所有的键
            2.遍历键的集合,获取每一个键
            3.根据键去找值
*/
public class MapDemo2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Map < String > map = new HashMap < String > ();
         map.put("邓超", "孙俪");
         map.put("黄晓明", "Angelababy");
         map.put("周杰伦", "昆凌");
         map.put("刘恺威", "杨幂");
         // 遍历
         Set < String > set = map.keySet();
         for (String key: set) {
              String value = map.get(key);
             System.out.println(key + "---" + value);
         }
    }
}
```

Map的遍历2

2018年7月17日 22:41

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
* Map集合的遍历
* 思路:
           1.获取所有键值对对象的集合
           2.遍历键值对对象集合,得到一个键值对对象
           3.根据键值对对象获取键和值
* 获取键值对对象:
           Set<Map.Entry<K,V>> entrySet()
           Map.Entry<K,V>就是键值对对象
           Entry:实体
public class MapDemo3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Map < String > map = new HashMap < String > ();
        map.put("邓超", "孙俪");
        map.put("黄晓明", "Angelababy");
        map.put("周杰伦", "昆凌");
        map.put("刘恺威", "杨幂");
        Set<Map.Entry<String,String>> set=map.entrySet();
        for(Map.Entry<String,String> me:set) {
             //根据键值获取键和值
             String key = me.getKey();
             String value = me.getValue();
             System.out.println(key+"----"+value);
        }
    }
}
```

2018年7月17日 22:54

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Set;
* HashMap:是基于哈希表的Map接口实现
*哈希表的作用是用来保证键的惟一性的
*/
public class HashMapDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         HashMap<String,String> hm=new HashMap<String,String>();
         String key1="it001";
         String value1="马云";
         hm.put(key1, value1);
         hm.put("it003","马化腾");
         hm.put("it004","乔布斯");
         hm.put("it005","张朝阳");
         hm.put("it002","裘伯君");
         Set<String> set=hm.keySet();
         for(String key:set) {
              String value=hm.get(key);
              System.out.println(key+"----"+value);
         }
    }
}
```

```
2018年7月18日 9:43
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Set;
//HashMap < Integer, String >
public class HashMapDemo2 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          HashMap < Integer, String > hm = new HashMap < Integer, String > ();
          hm.put(27, "内马尔");
         hm.put(22, "王若潇");
         hm.put(33, "C罗");
          hm.put(31, "梅西");
         // 下面的写法是八进制,不能出现超过8的数据
         // hm.put(003, "hello");
         // hm.put(008, "hello");
         Set<Integer> set = hm.keySet();
          for (Integer key : set) {
               String value = hm.get(key);
              System.out.println(key + "----" + value);
         }
    }
}
```

```
2018年7月18日 9:55
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Set;
//HashMap < String, Student >
public class HashMapDemo3 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          HashMap < String, Student > hm = new HashMap <> ();
          Student s1 = new Student("周星驰", 58);
          Student s2 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
          Student s3 = new Student("梁朝伟", 60);
          Student s4 = new Student("刘嘉玲", 63);
          hm.put("9527", s1);
          hm.put("9522", s2);
          hm.put("9524", s3);
          hm.put("9529", s4);
          Set<String> set = hm.keySet();
          for (String key : set) {
               Student s = hm.get(key);
               System.out.println(key + "----" + s.getName() + "----" + s.getAge());
          }
    }
}
```

```
2018年7月18日 9:5
```

```
* HashMap < Student, String >
                                                                                          @Override
                                                                                               public int hashCode() {
public class HashMapDemo4 {
                                                                                                    final int prime = 31;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                                                    int result = 1;
                                                                                                    result = prime * result + age;
          HashMap < Student, String > hm = new HashMap <> ();
                                                                                                    result = prime * result + ((name == null) ? 0 :
                                                                                                    name.hashCode());
          Student s1 = new Student("周星驰", 58);
          Student s2 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
                                                                                                    return result;
                                                                                               }
          Student s3 = new Student("梁朝伟", 60);
          Student s4 = new Student("刘嘉玲", 63);
                                                                                               @Override
          Student s5= new Student("刘德华", 55);
                                                                                               public boolean equals(Object obj) {
                                                                   重新Student
                                                                                                    if (this == obj)
          hm.put(s1, "8888");
                                                                                                         return true;
          hm.put(s2, "5555");
                                                                                                    if (obj == null)
          hm.put(s3, "7777");
                                                                                                         return false;
          hm.put(s4, "6666");
          hm.put(s5, "1111");
                                                                                                    if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
                                                                                                         return false;
                                                                                                    Student other = (Student) obj;
          Set < Student > set = hm.keySet();
          for(Student key:set) {
                                                                                                    if (age != other.age)
                                                                                                         return false;
               String value=hm.get(key);
               System.out.println(key.getName()+"---"+key.getAge()+"---"+value);
                                                                                                    if (name == null) {
                                                                                                         if (other.name != null)
                                                                                                              return false;
     }
                                                                                                    } else if (!name.equals(other.name))
}
                                                                                                         return false;
                                                                                                    return true;
                                                                                               }
```

LinkedHashMap

2018年7月18日 10:07

```
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
import java.util.Set;
* LinkedHashMap:是Map接口的哈希表和链表实现,具有可预知的迭代顺序
*有哈希表保证惟一性,由链表保证有序
*/
public class LinkedHashMapDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         LinkedHashMap<String, String> hm = new LinkedHashMap<>();
         hm.put("it003", "马化腾");
         hm.put("it004", "乔布斯");
         hm.put("it005", "张朝阳");
         hm.put("it002", "裘伯君");
         hm.put("it002", "比尔盖茨");
         Set < String > set = hm.keySet();
         for (String key: set) {
             String value = hm.get(key);
             System.out.println(key + "---" + value);// 有序
         }
    }
}
```

TreeMap

2018年7月18日 10:25

```
* TreeMap:是基于红黑树的Map接口实现
public class TreeMapDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         TreeMap < String > tm = new TreeMap < String > ();
         tm.put("it003", "马化腾");
         tm.put("it004", "乔布斯");
         tm.put("it005", "张朝阳");
         tm.put("it002", "裘伯君");
         tm.put("it002", "比尔盖茨");
         Set < String > set = tm.keySet();
         for (String key : set) {
              String value = tm.get(key);
              System.out.println(key + "----" + value);// 自然排序
         }
    }
}
```

键为对象

```
2018年7月18日 10:31
```

```
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.TreeMap;
import cn.itcast_02.Student;
* TreeMap < Student, String >
*/
public class TreeMapDemo2 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         TreeMap < Student, String > tm = new TreeMap < Student, String > (new
         Comparator < Student > () {
              @Override
              public int compare(Student s1, Student s2) {
                   int num = s2.getAge() - s1.getAge();// 年龄由大到小
                   int num2 = num == 0?
                   s1.getName().compareTo(s2.getName()): num;
                   return num2;
              }
         });
         Student s1 = new Student("周星驰", 58);
         Student s2 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
         Student s3 = new Student("梁朝伟", 60);
         Student s4 = new Student("刘嘉玲", 63);
         Student s5 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
         tm.put(s1, "香港");
         tm.put(s2, "香港");
         tm.put(s3, "澳门");
         tm.put(s4, "大陆");
         tm.put(s5, "香港");
         Set < Student > set = tm.keySet();
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.TreeMap;
/*
* 需求:
             "aabbabcabcdabcde" 转换为 a(5)b(4)c(3)d(2)e(1)
*/
public class TreeMapDemo {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
          System.out.println("请输入一个字符串");
          String line = sc.nextLine();
          TreeMap < Character, Integer > tm = new TreeMap < > ();
          char[] chs = line.toCharArray();
          for (char ch: chs) {
               Integer i = tm.get(ch);
               if (i == null) {
                    tm.put(ch, 1);
               } else {
                    i++;//Integer自动拆装箱
                    tm.put(ch, i);
               }
          }
          StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
          Set < Character > set = tm.keySet();
          for (Character key: set) {
               Integer value = tm.get(key);
               sb.append(key).append("(").append(value).append(")");
          }
          String result = sb.toString();
          System.out.println("result=" + result);
          // result=a(5)b(5)c(3)d(2)e(1)
```

}

HashMap嵌套

2018年7月18日 11:29

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Set;
* HashMap嵌套HashMap
public class HashMapDemo {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          HashMap < String, HashMap < String, Integer >> czbkMap = new
          HashMap <> ();
          HashMap < String, Integer > jcMap = new HashMap < > ();
          jcMap.put("陈玉龙", 20);
          jcMap.put("高越", 22);
          czbkMap.put("jc", jcMap);
          HashMap < String, Integer > jyMap = new HashMap < > ();
          jyMap.put("李杰", 21);
         jyMap.put("曹石磊", 26);
          czbkMap.put("jy", jyMap);
          Set < String > czbkMapSet = czbkMap.keySet();
          for (String key : czbkMapSet) {
               System.out.println(key);
               HashMap < String, Integer > czbkMap Value = czbkMap.get(key);
               Set<String> czbkMapValueSet = czbkMapValue.keySet();
               for (String czbkMapValueKey : czbkMapValueSet) {
                    Integer czbkMapValueValue =
                    czbkMapValue.get(czbkMapValueKey);
                    System.out.println(czbkMapValueKey + "----" +
                    czbkMapValueValue);
              }
          }
    }
}
```

Hashtable

2018年7月18日 14:04

```
/*
 * Hashtable与HashMap的区别
 * Hashtable:线程安全,效率低,不允许null键和null值
 * HashMap:线程不安全,效率高,允许null键和null值
 */
public class HashTableDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hashtable < String, String > ht = new Hashtable < String, String > ();
        ht.put("it001","马云");
        ht.put("it002","马化腾");
        ht.put("it003","涂磊");
        }
}
```

面试题

2018年7月18日 15:16

List, Set, Map是否都继承自Map接口

List和Set不是继承自Map接口,它继承自Collection接口 Map本身就是一个顶层接口

Collections类

2018年7月18日 15:51

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
/*
* Collections是针对集合进行操作的工具类,是静态方法
* Collection与Collections的区别:
* Collection是单列集合的顶层接口,有子接口List和Set
* Collections: 是针对集合进行操作的工具类,有对集合进行排序和二分查找的方法
* 方法:
             public static <T> void sort(List <T> list):自然排序
             public static <T> int binarySearch<List<?> list,T key>:二分查找
             public static <T> T max(Collection <?> coll):最大值
             public static <T> void reverse (List<T> list):反转
             public static <T> void shuffle(List<?> list):随机置换
public class CollectionsDemo {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         //创建集合对象
         List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
         list.add(30);
         list.add(20);
         list.add(50);
         list.add(10);
         list.add(40);
         System.out.println("list="+list);//list=[30, 20, 50, 10, 40]
         //public static <T> void sort(List<T> list)
         Collections.sort(list);
         System.out.println("list="+list);//list=[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
         //public static <T> int binarySearch<List<?> list,T key>
         System.out.println("binarySearch="+Collections. binarySearch(list,30));//2
```

```
System.out.println("binarySearch="+Collections. binarySearch(list,300));//-6

//public static <T> T max(Collection<?> coll)
System.out.println("max="+Collections.max(list));//max=50

//public static <T> void reverse (List<T> list)
Collections.reverse(list);
System.out.println("list="+list);//list=[50, 40, 30, 20, 10]

//public static <T> void shuffle(List<?> list)
Collections.shuffle(list);
System.out.println("list="+list);//随机变换位置

}
```

排序

```
2018年7月18日 15:51
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
* Collections对自定义对象排序
public class CollectionsDemo2 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          List<Student> list = new ArrayList<Student>();
          Student s1 = new Student("周星驰", 58);
          Student s2 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
          Student s3 = new Student("梁朝伟", 60);
          Student s4 = new Student("刘嘉玲", 63);
          Student s5 = new Student("刘德华", 55);
          list.add(s1);
          list.add(s2);
          list.add(s3);
          list.add(s4);
          list.add(s5);
          // Collections.sort(list);
          // 比较器排序
          Collections.sort(list, new Comparator<Student>() {
               @Override
               public int compare(Student s1, Student s2) {
                    return 0;
              }
          });
          // 如果同时有自然排序和比较器排序,以比较器排序为主
          for (Student s: list) {
               System.out.println(s.getName() + "---" + s.getAge());
     }
}
```

```
public class Student implements Comparable < Student > {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    public Student() {
         super();
         // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
    }
    public Student(String name, int age) {
         super();
         this.name = name;
         this.age = age;
    }
    public String getName() {
         return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
         this.name = name;
    }
    public int getAge() {
         return age;
    public void setAge(int age) {
         this.age = age;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString() {
         return "Student [Name=" + name + ", age=" + age + "]";
    }
    @Override
    public int compareTo(Student s) {
         // return 0;
         int num = this.age - s.age;
         int num2 = num == 0 ? this.name.compareTo(s.name) : num;
         return num2;
    }
```

}

斗地主

2018年7月18日 17:33

```
package cn.itcast 08;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.TreeSet;
/*
* 思路:
            1.创建一个HashMap集合
            2.创建一个ArrayList集合
            3.创建花色数组和点数数组
            4.从0开始往HashMap中储存编号和对应的牌
            5.洗牌 (洗编号)
            6.发牌(发编号)
            7.看牌 (获取编号,从TreeMap中找对应值)
*/
public class PokerDemo2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         HashMap<Integer, String> hm = new HashMap<Integer, String>();
         ArrayList<Integer> array = new ArrayList<Integer>();
         // 定义一个花色数组
         String[] colors = { "♠, "♥, "♣, "♦" };
         // 定义一个点数数组
         String[] numbers = { "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "J", "Q", "K", "A",
         "2", };
         int index = 0;
         for (String number: numbers) {
              for (String color : colors) {
                  String poker = color.concat(number);
                  hm.put(index, poker);
                  array.add(index);
                  index++;
             }
```

```
}
     hm.put(index, "小王");
     array.add(index);
     index++;
     hm.put(index, "大王");
     array.add(index);
     // 洗牌
     Collections.shuffle(array);
     // 发牌
     TreeSet<Integer> wang = new TreeSet<>();
     TreeSet<Integer> ruo = new TreeSet<>();
     TreeSet<Integer> xiao = new TreeSet<>();
     TreeSet<Integer> dipai = new TreeSet<>();
     for (int x = 0; x < array.size(); x++) {
          if (x > = array.size() - 3) {
               dipai.add(array.get(x));
          else if (x \% 3 == 0) {
               wang.add(array.get(x));
          \frac{1}{2} else if (x % 3 == 1) {
               ruo.add(array.get(x));
          } else {
               xiao.add(array.get(x));
          }
     }
     // 看牌
     lookPoker("王", wang, hm);
     lookPoker("若", ruo, hm);
     lookPoker("潇", xiao, hm);
     lookPoker("底牌", dipai, hm);
public static void lookPoker(String name, TreeSet<Integer> ts,
HashMap < Integer, String > hm) {
     System.out.println(name + "的牌是: ");
     for (Integer key: ts) {
          String value = hm.get(key);
```

}

```
System.out.print(value + "\t");
}
System.out.println();
}
```