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Care este rezultatul rularii urmatorului cod?

**import** java.util.HashSet;  
**import** java.util.TreeSet;  
  
**public class** Main {  
  
 **public static void** main(String [] args)  
 {  
  
 TreeSet<String> treeSet = **new** TreeSet<>();  
  
 treeSet.add(**"String1"**);  
 treeSet.add(**"fff"**);  
 treeSet.add(**"String1"**);  
 treeSet.add(**"alibi"**);  
  
 System.***out***.println(treeSet);  
  
 HashSet<String> hashSet = **new** HashSet<>();  
  
 hashSet.add(**"String1"**);  
 hashSet.add(**"fff"**);  
 hashSet.add(**"String1"**);  
 hashSet.add(**"alibi"**);  
  
 System.***out***.println(hashSet);  
 }  
}

1. [String1, alibi, fff][fff, alibi, String1, String1]
2. [fff, alibi, String1][fff, alibi, String1]
3. eroare in momentul in care inseram elemente duplicate intr-un set
4. [String1, alibi, fff]*’Afiseaza toate elementele fara duplicate intr-o ordine nedefinita’*

**Explicatie:**

Un TreeSet sorteaza elementele in ordine crescatoare (lexicografica in cazul nostru) avand la baza o implementare de tipul arbore rosu-negru. Un HashSet are la baza o implementare pe o tabela de dispersie, nestiind functia de Hash utilizata, nu stim in ce ordine vor fi elementele parcurse. Fiind set-uri nu sunt premise duplicatele.