

# LinkedHashSet Class in Java with Example

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Earlier we have shared tutorials on [HashSet](#) and [TreeSet](#). [LinkedHashSet](#) is also an implementation of Set interface, it is similar to the HashSet and TreeSet except the below mentioned differences:

1. [HashSet](#) doesn't maintain any kind of order of its elements.
2. [TreeSet](#) sorts the elements in ascending order.
3. [LinkedHashSet](#) maintains the insertion order. Elements gets sorted in the same sequence in which they have been added to the Set.

## Example of LinkedHashSet:

```
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
public class LinkedHashSetExample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        // LinkedHashSet of String Type
        LinkedHashSet<String> lhset = new LinkedHashSet<String>();

        // Adding elements to the LinkedHashSet
        lhset.add("Z");
        lhset.add("PQ");
        lhset.add("N");
        lhset.add("O");
        lhset.add("KK");
        lhset.add("FGH");
        System.out.println(lhset);

        // LinkedHashSet of Integer Type
        LinkedHashSet<Integer> lhset2 = new LinkedHashSet<Integer>();

        // Adding elements
        lhset2.add(99);
        lhset2.add(7);
        lhset2.add(0);
        lhset2.add(67);
        lhset2.add(89);
        lhset2.add(66);
        System.out.println(lhset2);
    }
}
```

**Output:**

```
[Z, PQ, N, O, KK, FGH]
[99, 7, 0, 67, 89, 66]
```

Observe the output: Both types of LinkedHashSet have preserved the insertion order.