

TreeSet Class in Java with example

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TreeSet is similar to [HashSet](#) except that it sorts the elements in the ascending order while HashSet doesn't maintain any order. TreeSet allows null element but like HashSet it doesn't allow. Like most of the other collection classes this class is also not synchronized, however it can be synchronized explicitly like this: `SortedSet s = Collections.synchronizedSortedSet(new TreeSet(...));`

In this tutorial we are going to see TreeSet example and the difference between TreeSet and other similar collection classes.

TreeSet Example:

In this example we have two TreeSet (`TreeSet<String>` & `TreeSet<Integer>`). We have added the values to both of them randomly however the result we got is sorted in ascending order.

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

        // Adding elements to TreeSet<String>
        tset.add("ABC");
        tset.add("String");
        tset.add("Test");
        tset.add("Pen");
        tset.add("Ink");
        tset.add("Jack");

        //Displaying TreeSet
        System.out.println(tset);

        // TreeSet of Integer Type
        TreeSet<Integer> tset2 = new TreeSet<Integer>();

        // Adding elements to TreeSet<Integer>
        tset2.add(88);
        tset2.add(7);
        tset2.add(101);
        tset2.add(0);
        tset2.add(3);
        tset2.add(222);
        System.out.println(tset2);
    }
}
```

Output: You can see both the TreeSet have been sorted in ascending order implicitly.

```
[ABC, Ink, Jack, Pen, String, Test]  
[0, 3, 7, 88, 101, 222]
```