

Container Classes

Sets, Maps

COMP2603
Object Oriented Programming 1

Week 10

Outline

- Java Collections Framework
- Collection Interface ✓
 - List Interface
 - Linked List ✓
 - ArrayList ✓
 - Vector ✓
 - Set Interface ✓
 - SortedSet ✓
 - Map
 - SortedMap

Interfaces in the Java Collections Framework

<<interface>>
Collection

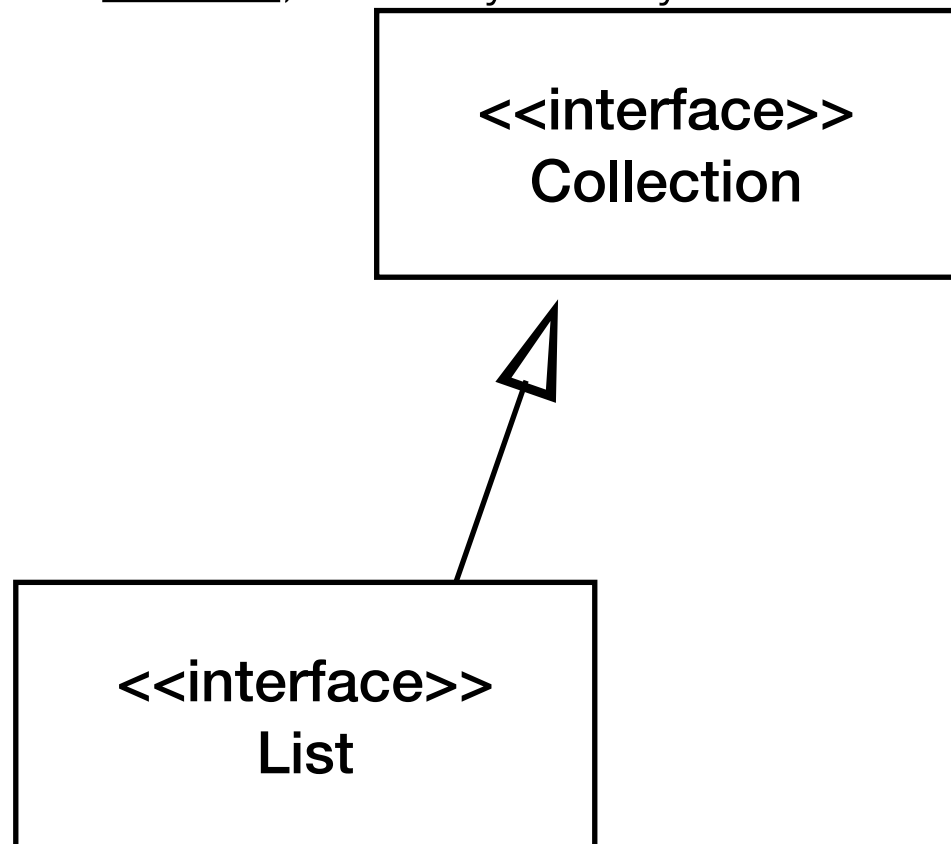
Interfaces in the Java Collections Framework

A group or collection of objects that may or may not be ordered, and may or may not contain duplicate objects.

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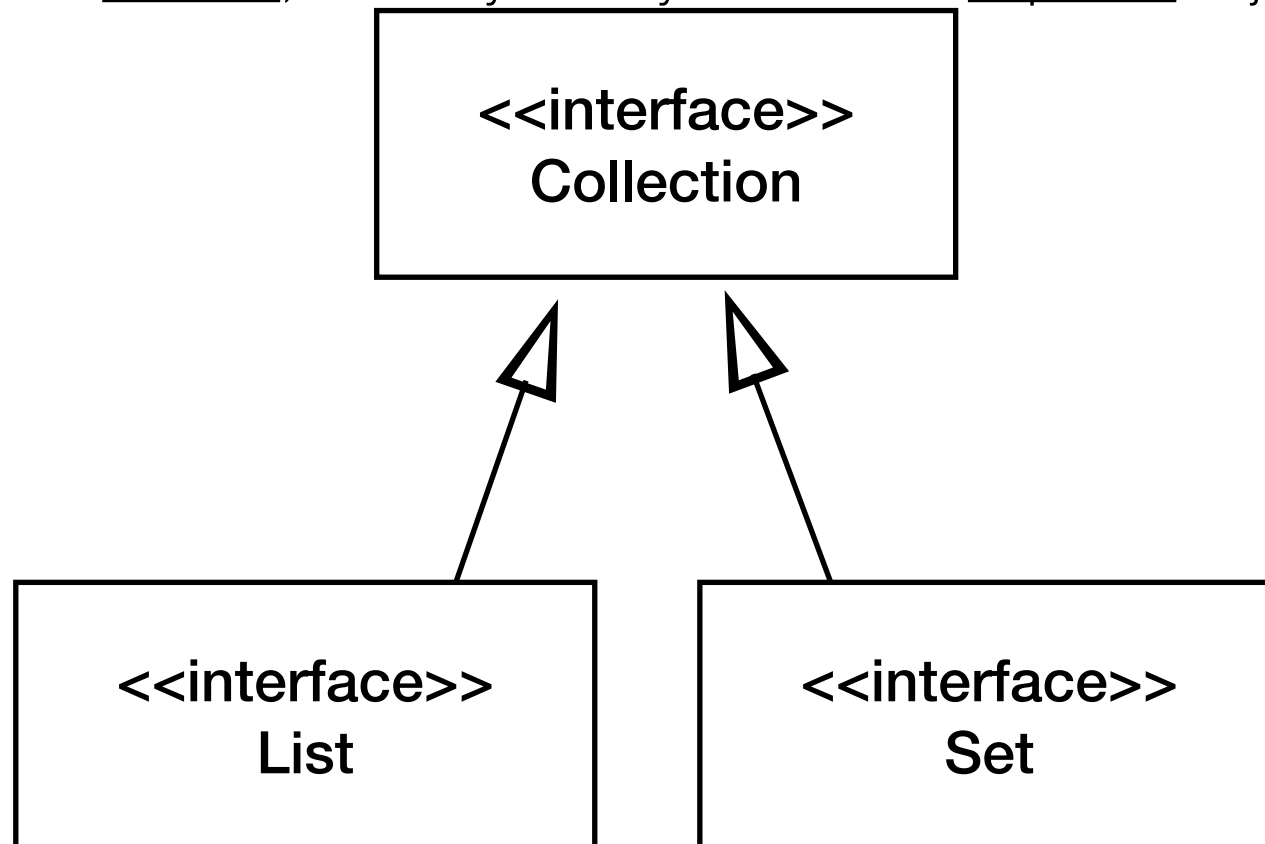
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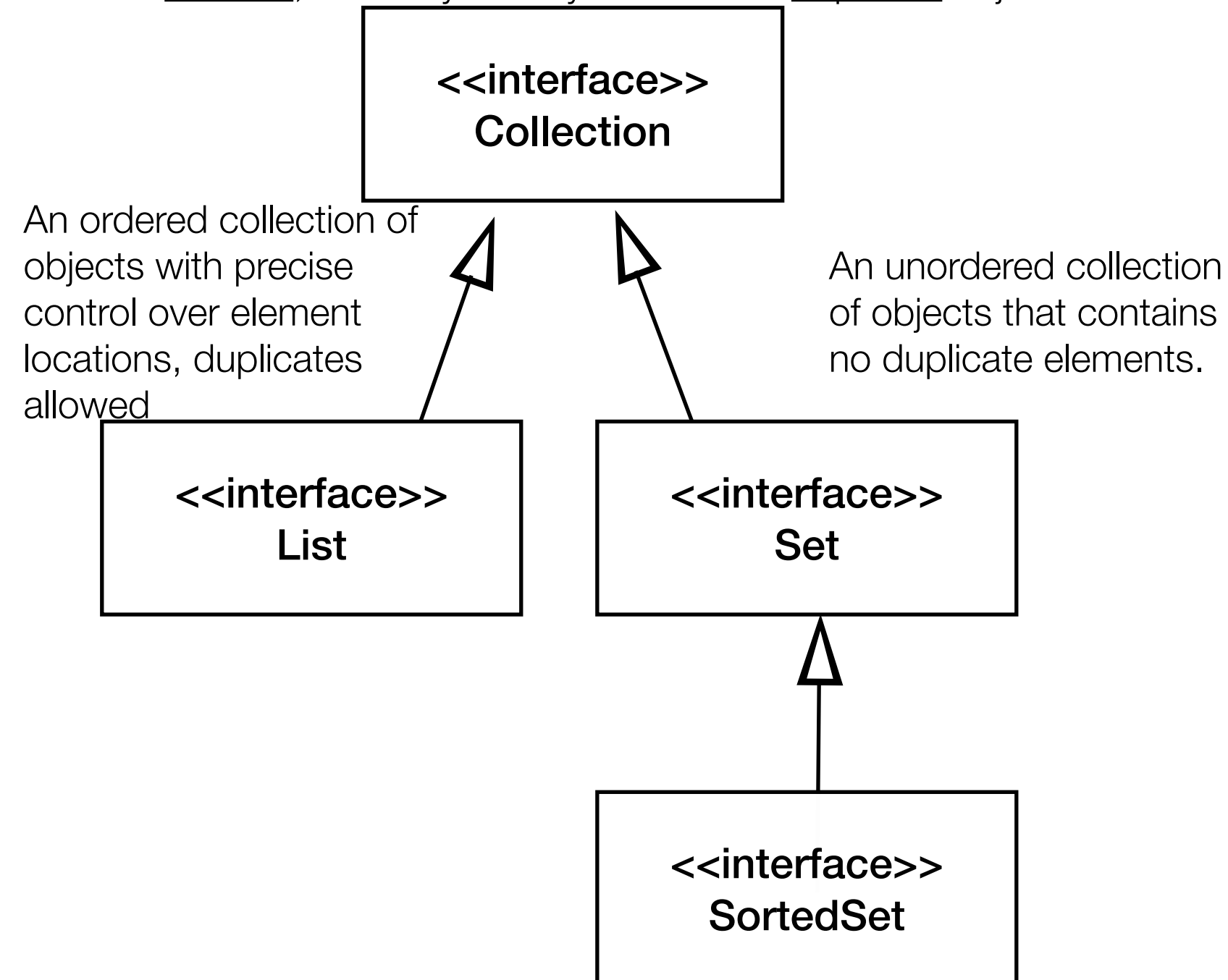
<<interface>>
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An unordered collection
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<<interface>>
Set

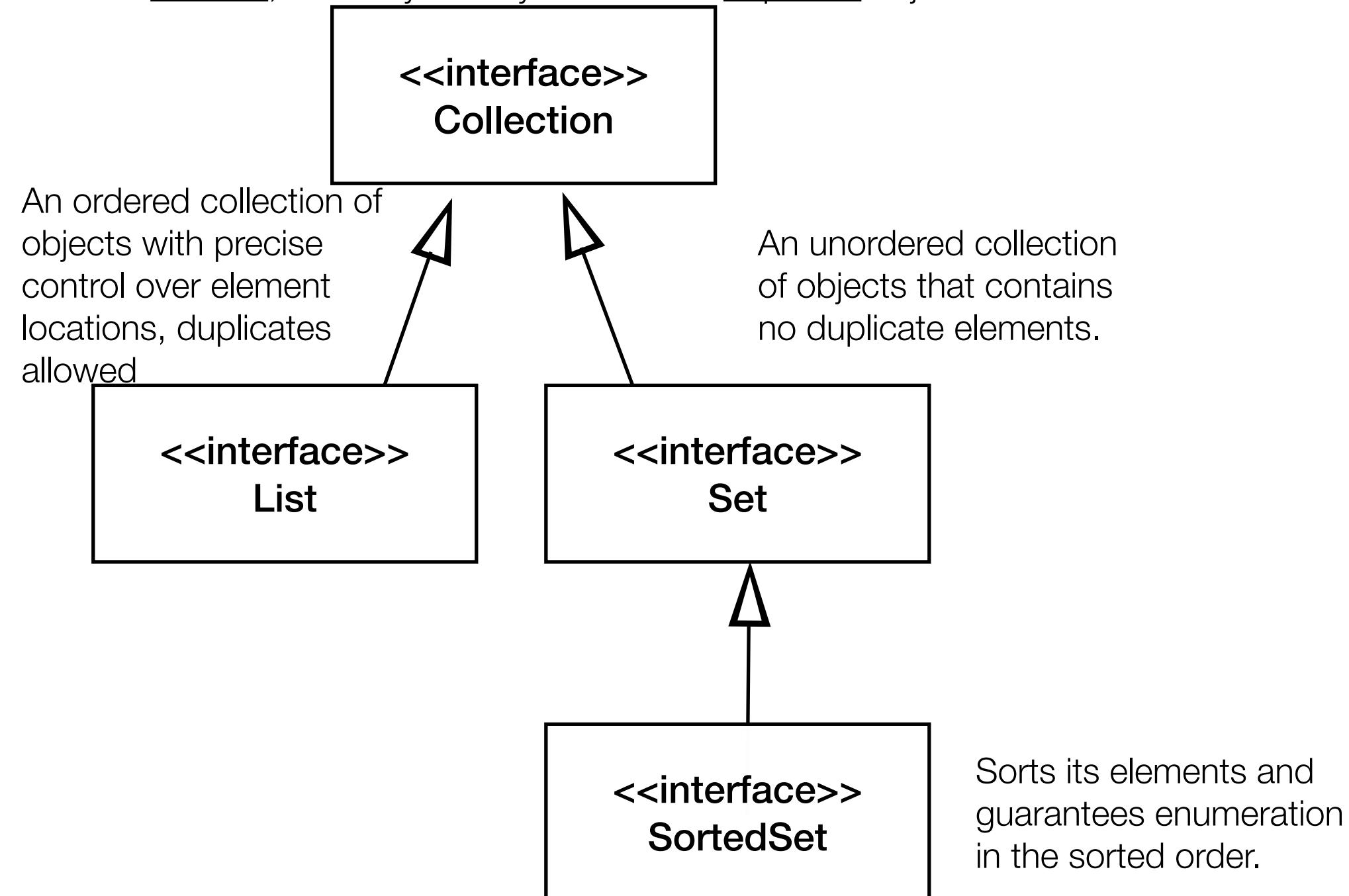
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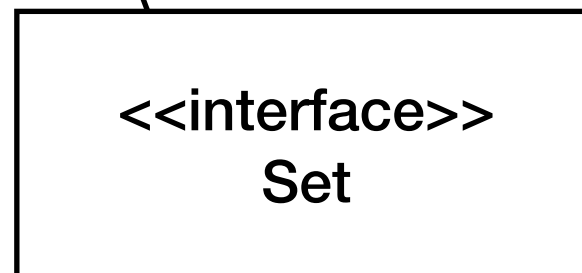
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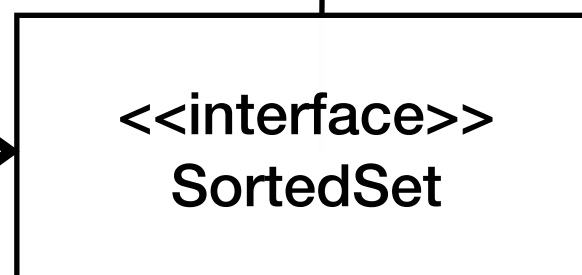


An ordered collection of objects with precise control over element locations, duplicates allowed

An unordered collection of objects that contains no duplicate elements.



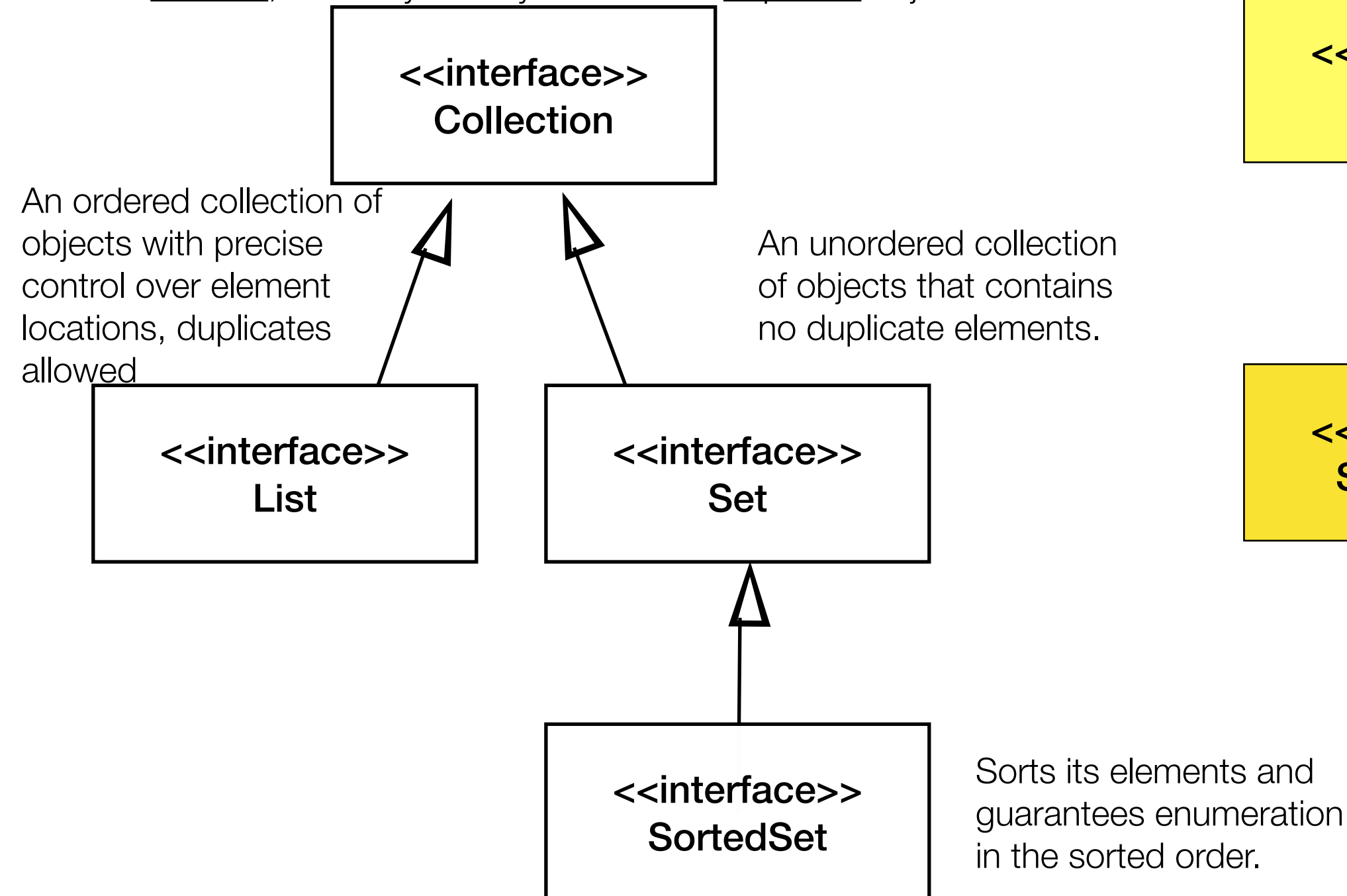
Defines the natural ordering of an element, that is consistent with its equals(..) method, using a compareTo(..) method



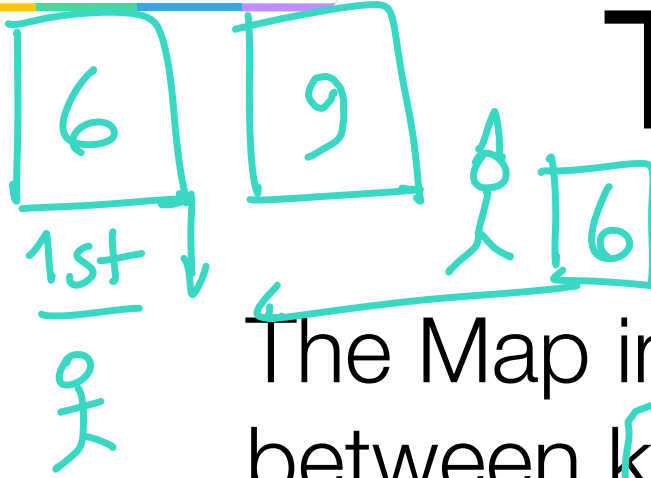
Sorts its elements and guarantees enumeration in the sorted order.

Interfaces in the Java Collections Framework

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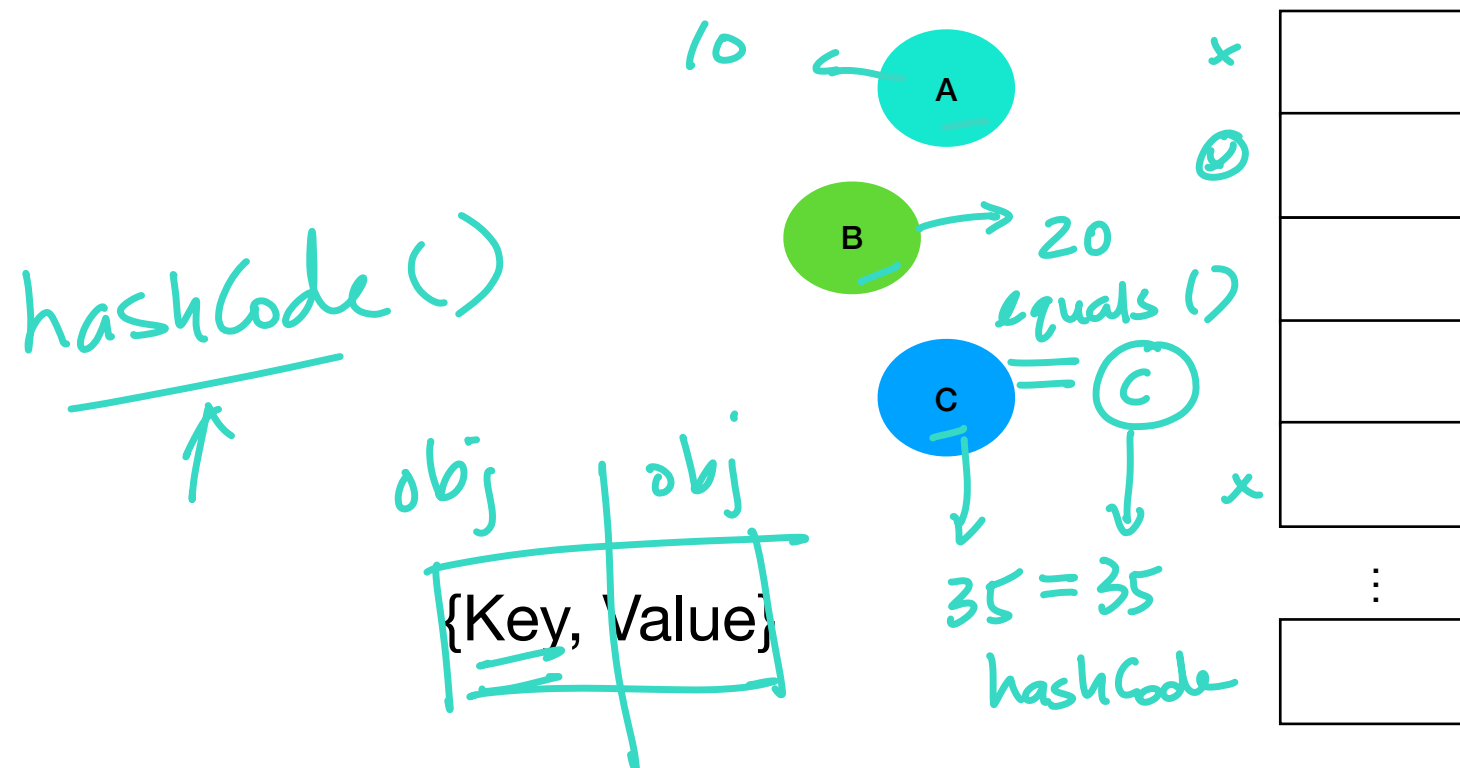


The Map Interface

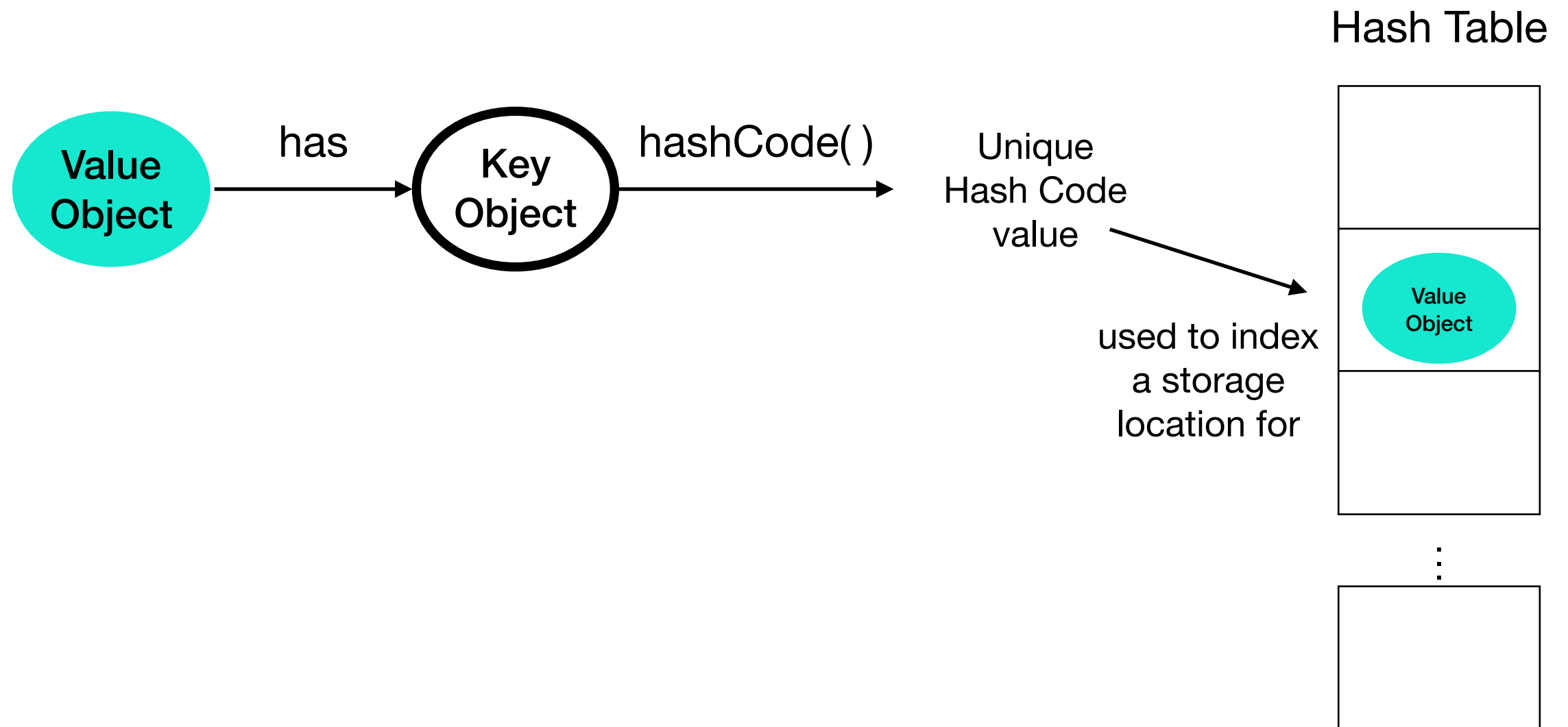


The Map interface represents a collection of mappings between key objects and value objects. Hash tables are examples of maps.

- The set of key objects in a Map must not have any duplicates. However, the collection of value objects may contain duplicates.



Functionality



The Map Interface

Method	Description
boolean <u>containsKey</u> (Object key) ←	Returns true if the Map contains a mapping for the specified key, and false otherwise
<u>V</u> <u>get</u> (Object key)	Returns the value object associated with the specified key or null if there is no mapping for the key
<u>Set</u> <E> <u>keySet</u> ()	Returns a Set of all the key objects in the Map
<u>V</u> <u>put</u> (K key, V value)	Creates a key/value mapping in the Map. If the key already exists in the Map, put() replaces the value currently in the Map with the value supplied as an argument and returns the value replaced; otherwise it returns the value.
✓ <u>Collection</u> <V> <u>values</u> ()	Returns a Collection of all the value objects in the Map

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/Map.html>

Example - Map

```
public class Plant{  
    private String name;  
    obj  
    ✓ public Plant(String n){  
        name = n;  
    }  
    ✓ public String getName(){  
        return name;  
    }  
    ✓ public String toString(){  
        return getName();  
    }  
}
```

Example - Map

Declaring Map objects

```
1 public class MapDemo{  
2     public static void main(String[] args){  
3         private Map<String,Plant> plants;  
           String (name) // {Key, Value} → Plant  
           //assume the Map (plants) is initialised  
4     }  
5 }
```

~~private Map <data>~~

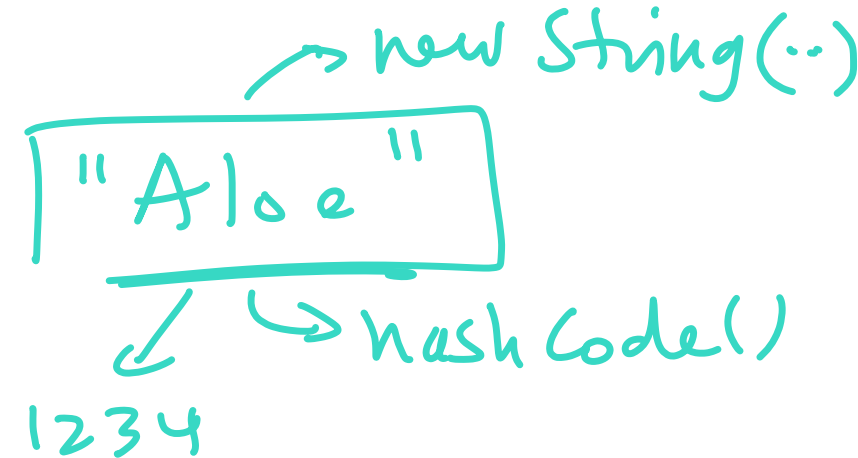
Example - Map

Adding objects

```
public class MapDemo{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        / private Map<String,Plant> plants;  
        //assume the Map (plants) is initialised  
  
        1. Plant aloe = new Plant("Aloe"); // value object  
        4. String plantName = aloe.getName(); // key object  
        5. plants.put(plantName, aloe); //adding {key, value} to Map  
           (K)      ,    V  
  
        6. Plant basil = new Plant("Basil");  
        7. plants.put(basil.getName(), basil); //adding {key, value} to Map  
  
    }  
}
```

Example - Map Getting objects

Aloe ≠ L o a e ≠ e l o A



```
public class MapDemo{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        / private Map<String,Plant> plants;
        //assume the Map (plants) is initialised with Aloe and Basil
```

2. Plant aloe = plants.get("Aloe"); //getting value from Map
using the key as input

3. Plant someBasil = new Plant("Basil");

4. Plant basil =plants.get(someBasil.getName()); //getting value
from Map using the key as input

}

}

The Map Interface

Preventing duplicate keys

To ensure that the set of key objects in the Map does not contain duplicates, it is important that the Key objects override the equals() method of the Object class, based on the content of the key.

Duplicates depend on how the equals() method is defined.

Example - equals()

```
public class Plant{
    private String name;
    ...
```

```
    public boolean equals(Object obj){
        if(obj instanceof Plant){
            Plant p = (Plant) obj;
            if(this.name.equals(p.name))
                return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```

Handwritten notes illustrating the equals() method:

1. `Plant p1 = new Plant("Aloe");` (with `h1` pointing to the object)
2. `Plant p2 = new Plant("Aloe");` (with `h2` pointing to the object)
3. `if(p1.equals(p2))` (with `h1` and `h2` pointing to the objects, and `→ I ✓` indicating the result)
3. `if(p1.hashCode() == p2.hashCode())` (with `→ F` indicating the result)

Example - hashCode()

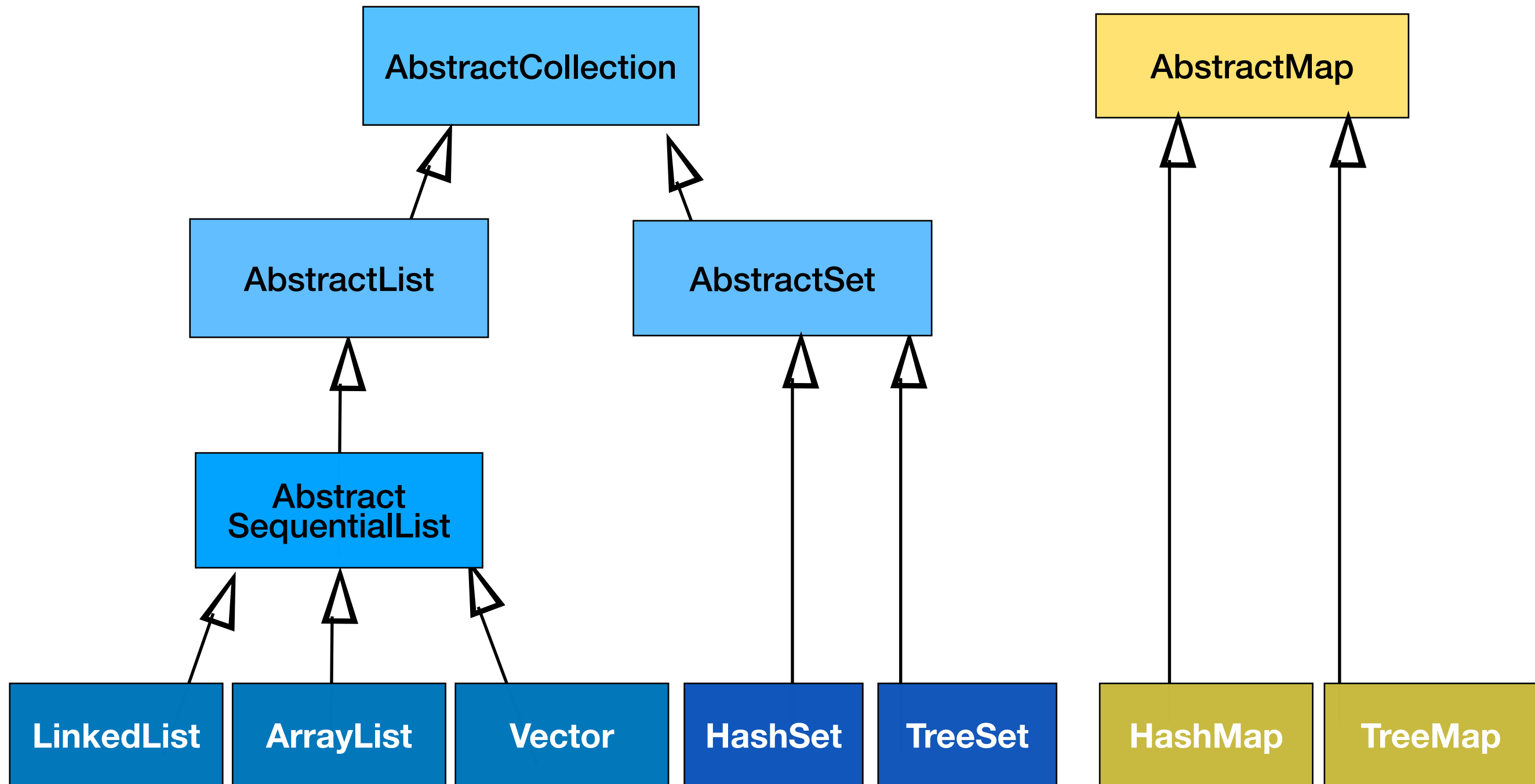
```
public class Plant{  
    private String name;  
    ...  
  
    public int hashCode( ){  
        //use the String class hashCode  
        return name.hashCode( );  
    }  
}
```

The Sorted Map Interface

The SortedMap interface represents a Map object that keeps its set of key objects in sorted order. Its `keySet()` and `values()` methods inherited from Map return collection that can be traversed in sorted order of the key.

It also declares methods of its own such as `firstKey()` and `lastKey()` that return the lowest and highest key values in the SortedMap.

Classes in the Java Collections Framework



Comparisons

Collection	Ordering	Random Access	Key-Value	Duplicate Elements	Null Element	Thread
{ ArrayList }	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
{ LinkedList }	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
HashSet	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
TreeSet	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
HashMap	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
TreeMap	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
{ Vector }	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hashtable	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Properties	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Stack	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
CopyOnWriteArrayList	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
ConcurrentHashMap	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
CopyOnWriteArraySet	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: <http://www.journaldev.com/1260/java-collections-framework-tutorial>