https://chen310.gitbooks.io/guava/content/collections.html http://jackyrong.iteye.com/blog/2150912

Guava对JDK的集合做了扩充,主要表现在:

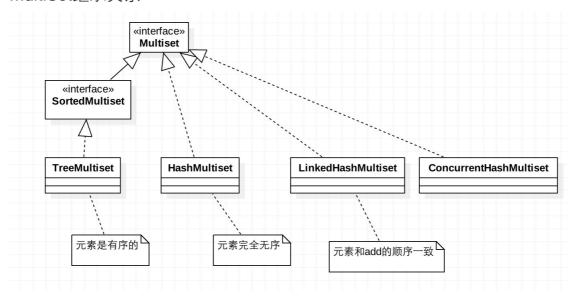
- 增加了一些新的集合类
- 更好的不可变集合
- 增加了更多实用的集合处理方法

## 新增集合

#### **MultiSet**

记录集合中元素的重复次数。注意,这个类并不继承Set接口,而是直接继承Collection

MultiSet继承关系:



## **BiMap**

BiMap继承于Map接口

功能:双向Map,既可通过key取value,也可通过value取key。

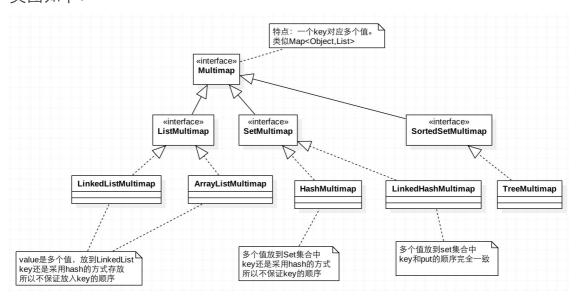
要求: key唯一, value唯一

实现类: HashBiMap

### **MultiMap**

MultiMap不继承于JDK的任何接口。

功能:一个key对应多个value的map,类似Map<Object,List>。添加元素时自动将key相同的元素放到List中类图如下:



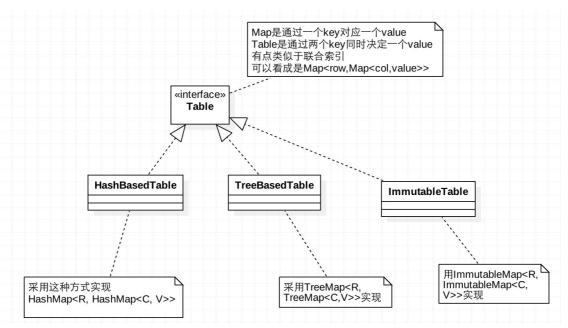
### **Table**

Table不继承于JDK的任何接口。

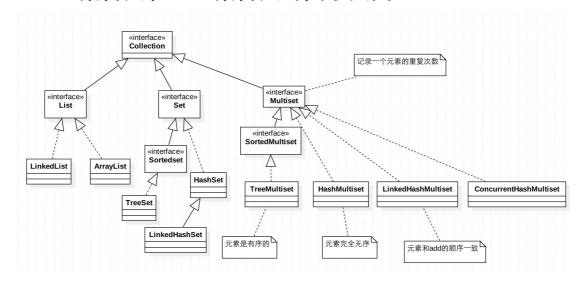
功能: Map是通过一个key对应一个value, Table是通过两个key同时决定一个value。有点类似于联合索引,

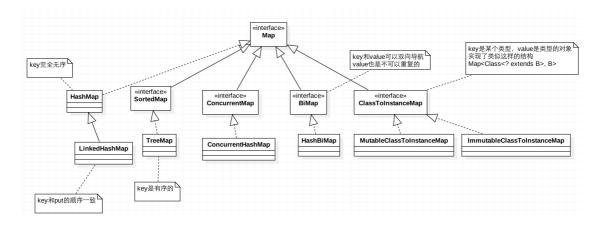
可以看成是 Map<row, Map<col, value>>

类图如下:



## Guava集合类和JDK集合类的关系类图





# 更多的集合处理方法

对集合的处理,目前我经常用到的有:

- 索引
- 去重
- 集合运算
- 过滤器(filter)

## 索引

经常有这样的需求,比如有一个技师信息的List,现有一个TechnicianId,要在List中找出这个TechnicianId对应的技师信息。 原来我们可能会写类似这样的代码:

public TechnicianDTO findByTechnicianId(int technicianId) {

```
for (TechnicianDTO technicianDTO: technicianDTOs) {
   if (technicianDTO.getTechnicianId() == technicianId) {
   return technicianDTO;
   }
   }
   return null;
   }
   这样的写法,每次查询technicianId都需要遍历一遍technicianDTOs,
   更聪明的做法,将technicianDTOs转换为一
   个Map<Integer, TechnicianDTO>, key为TechnicianId, value为对应的
   TechnicianDTO.
在Guava看来,完成这样的转换就相当于给一组TechnicianDTO数据的
                                       确如此,所以Guava
TechnicianId字段上加了索引,事实上也是的
提供了方便的加索引方法,索引本身有两种: 唯一索引和非唯一索引。上
面这个列子中,根据业务含义,可以加唯一索引,如果加非唯一索引,返
回的结果类似于Map<Integer,List<TechnicianDTO>>,相当于根据某个字段聚合
了。分别看如下代码:
/**
* 对集合添加唯一索引
* @param technicianId
* @return
*/
public TechnicianDTO findByTechnicianId2(int technicianId) {
   ImmutableMap<Integer, TechnicianDTO> uniqueIndex =
FluentIterable.from(technicianDTOs)
      .uniqueIndex(new Function<TechnicianDTO, Integer>() {
@Override
public Integer apply(TechnicianDTO technicianDTO) {
return technicianDTO.getTechnicianId();
}
});
return uniqueIndex.get(technicianId);
/**
* 对集合添加非唯一索引
* @param technicianId
* @return
*/
public List<TechnicianDTO> findByTechnicianId(int technicianId) {
```

}

```
ImmutableListMultimap<Integer, TechnicianDTO> index =
FluentIterable.from(technicianDTOs)
       .index(new Function<TechnicianDTO, Integer>() {
@Override
public Integer apply(TechnicianDTO technicianDTO) {
return technicianDTO.getTechnicianId();
}
});
return index.get(technicianId);
}
去重
展示了两种去重情况: 1. 保证去重后和原始序一致 2. 不保证顺序
@Test
public void test50() {
List<Integer> list = Lists.newArrayList(1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 5, 4, 3);
ImmutableList<Integer> distinct
       = ImmutableSet.copyOf(list).asList();//保证序和原始序一致
HashSet<Integer> distinct1 = Sets.newHashSet(list);//不保证序和原始序
一致
System.out.println(distinct);
System.out.println(distinct1);
}
集合运算
集合运算主要有: 并集、差集、交集。
代码:
@Test
public void test51() {
   List < Integer > list1 = Lists.newArrayList(1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 5, 4, 3);
   List<Integer> list2 = Lists.newArrayList(1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9);
   //并集
   Sets.SetView<Integer> union
       = Sets.union(Sets.newHashSet(list1), Sets.newHashSet(list2));
   //差集(在list1中,不在list2中)
   Sets.SetView<Integer> difference
       = Sets.difference(Sets.newHashSet(list1), Sets.newHashSet(list2));
```

```
//差集(在list2中,不在list1中)
    Sets.SetView<Integer> difference1
        = Sets.difference(Sets.newHashSet(list2), Sets.newHashSet(list1));
   //交集
   Sets.SetView<Integer> intersection
        = Sets.intersection(Sets.newHashSet(list1), Sets.newHashSet(list2));
    System.out.println(union); //~out:[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9]
    System.out.println(difference); //~out:[4, 5]
    System.out.println(difference1); //~out:[7, 8, 9]
    System.out.println(intersection); //~out:[1, 2, 3]
}
过滤器(filter)
1). 给出一个list,过滤出含有字母a的元素
@Test
public void whenFilterWithIterables_thenFiltered() {
  List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom");
  //过滤出list中含有含有a的子集
  Iterable < String > result = Iterables.filter(names,
Predicates.containsPattern("a"));
  assertThat(result, containsInAnyOrder("Jane", "Adam")); //true
}
此外,可以使用Collections2.filter() 去进行过滤
@Test
public void whenFilterWithCollections2 thenFiltered() {
  List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom");
  Collection < String > result = Collections 2. filter (names,
Predicates.containsPattern("a"));
  assertEquals(2, result.size());
  assertThat(result, containsInAnyOrder("Jane", "Adam"));
  result.add("anna");
  assertEquals(5, names.size());
这里注意的是,Collections2.filter中,当在上面的result中增加了元素后,会直接影响
```

```
原来的names这个list的,就是names中的集合元素是5了。
再来看下predicates判断语言,
com.google.common.base. Predicate:根据输入值得到 true 或者 false
```

2) 拿Collections2中有2个函数式编程的接口: filter, transform,例如: 在 Collection<Integer>中过滤大于某数的内容: Collection<Integer> filterList = Collections2.filter(collections , new Predicate < Integer > (){ @Override public boolean apply(Integer input) { if(input > 4)return false; else return true; } }); 3) 把Lis<Integer>中的Integer类型转换为String,并添加test作为后缀字符: List < String > c2 = Lists.transform(list, new Function < Integer, String > (){ @Override public String apply(Integer input) { return String.valueOf(input) + "test"; }); 4) 找出包含J字母或包含a的元素 @Test public void whenFilterCollectionWithCustomPredicate\_thenFiltered() { Predicate < String > predicate = new Predicate < String > () { @Override public boolean apply(String input) { return input.startsWith("A") || input.startsWith("J"); } **}**; List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom"); Collection < String > result = Collections2.filter(names, predicate);

```
assertEquals(3, result.size());
  assertThat(result, containsInAnyOrder("John", "Jane", "Adam"));
5) 将多个prdicate进行组合,找出包含J字母或不包含a的元素
@Test
public void whenFilterUsingMultiplePredicates thenFiltered() {
  List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom");
  Collection < String > result = Collections 2. filter (names,
   Predicates.or(Predicates.containsPattern("J"),
   Predicates.not(Predicates.containsPattern("a"))));
  assertEquals(3, result.size());
  assertThat(result, containsInAnyOrder("John", "Jane", "Tom"));
}
6) 将集合中的空元素删除:
@Test
public void whenRemoveNullFromCollection_thenRemoved() {
  List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", null, "Jane", null, "Adam",
"Tom");
  Collection < String > result = Collections2.filter(names, Predicates.notNull());
  assertEquals(4, result.size());
  assertThat(result, containsInAnyOrder("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom"));
}
7) 检查一个collection中的所有元素是否符合某个条件:
@Test
public void whenCheckingIfAllElementsMatchACondition_thenCorrect() {
  List < String > names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom");
  boolean result = Iterables.all(names, Predicates.containsPattern("n|m"));
  assertTrue(result);
  result = Iterables.all(names, Predicates.containsPattern("a"));
```

```
assertFalse(result);

8) 下面看如何把一个list进行转换
@Test
public void whenTransformWithIterables_thenTransformed() {
    Function<String, Integer> function = new Function<String, Integer>() {
        @Override
        public Integer apply(String input) {
            return input.length();
        }
    };

List<String> names = Lists.newArrayList("John", "Jane", "Adam", "Tom");
    Iterable<Integer> result = Iterables.transform(names, function);

assertThat(result, contains(4, 4, 4, 3));
}
```