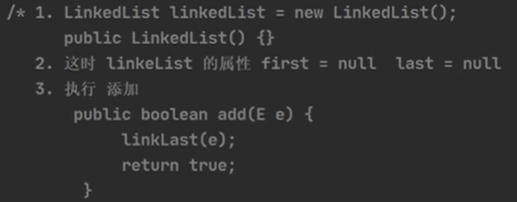
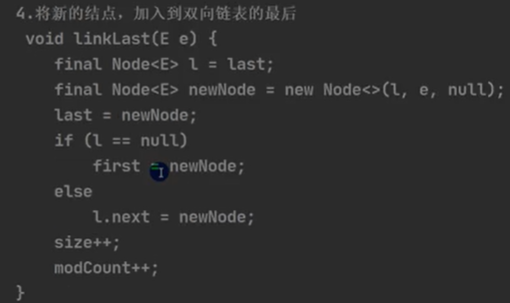
# 十四、集合

## List接口常用方法

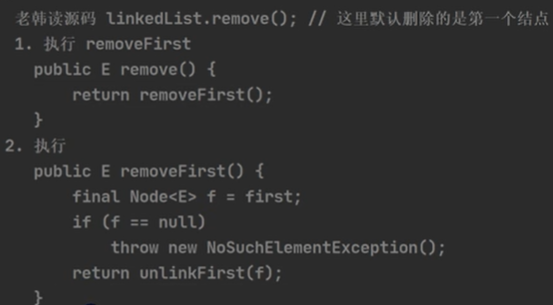
**LinkedList增删改查（CRUD, add remove set get）**

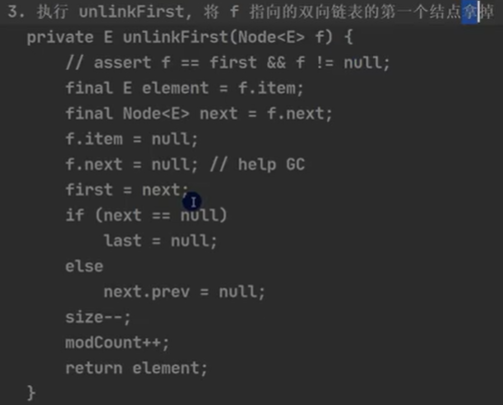
**LinkedList add源码**



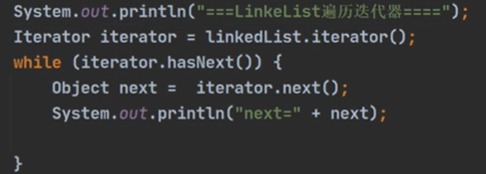


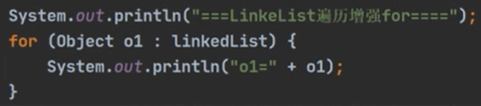
**LinkedList remove源码**

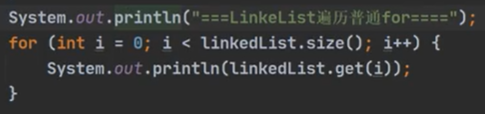




**LinkedList遍历**







**ArrayLIst与LinkedList比较**



## Set接口常用方法（hashSet, treeSet）

**Set接口介绍**



**常用方法：**



没有get方法

**遍历方式**

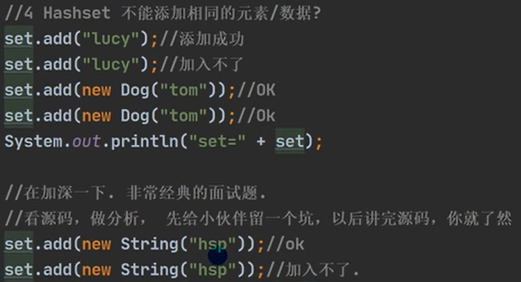


## HashSet

**基本介绍：**



**添加要点：**



**HashSet底层机制**

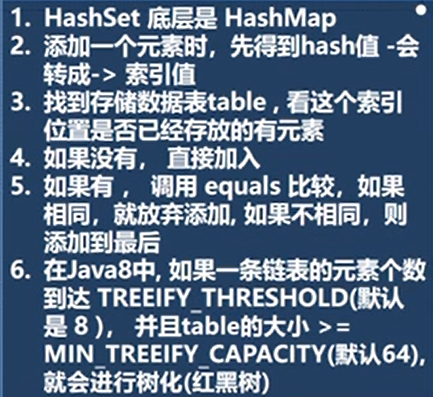
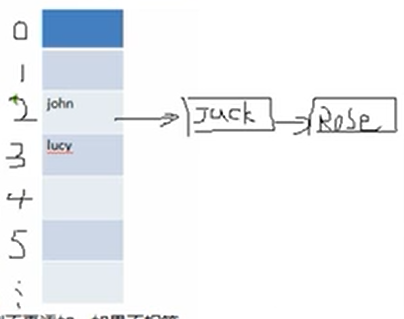


**模拟HashMap底层**

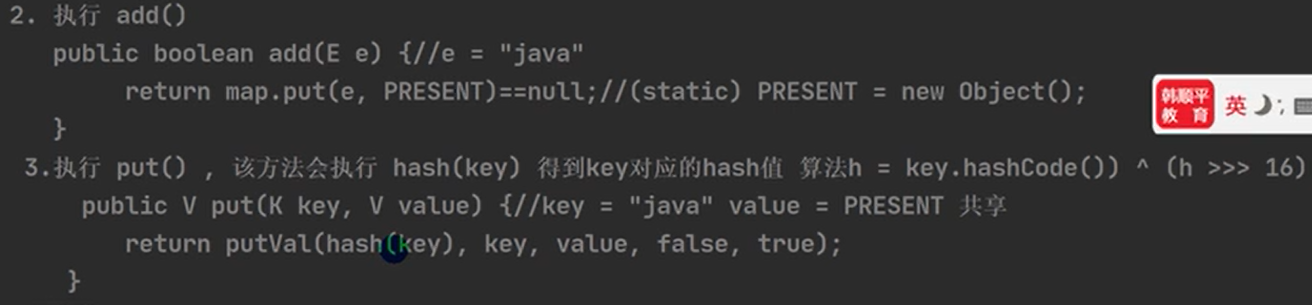


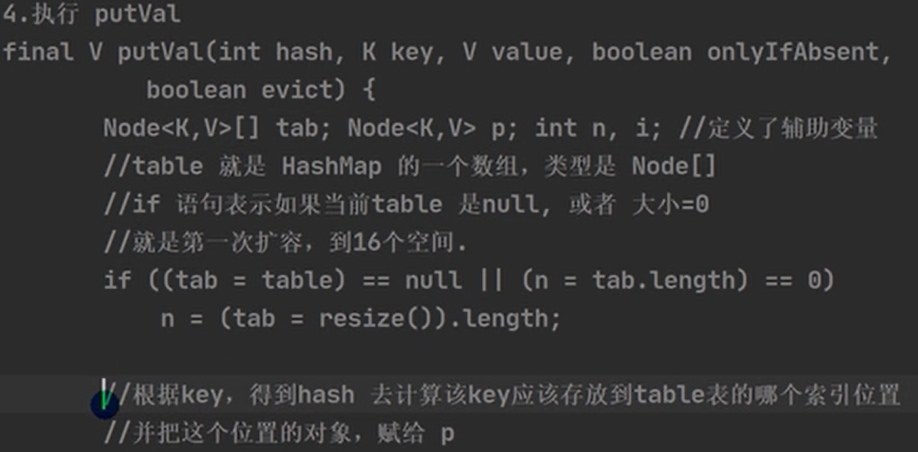


**HashSet添加元素底层(hash() + equals() )**

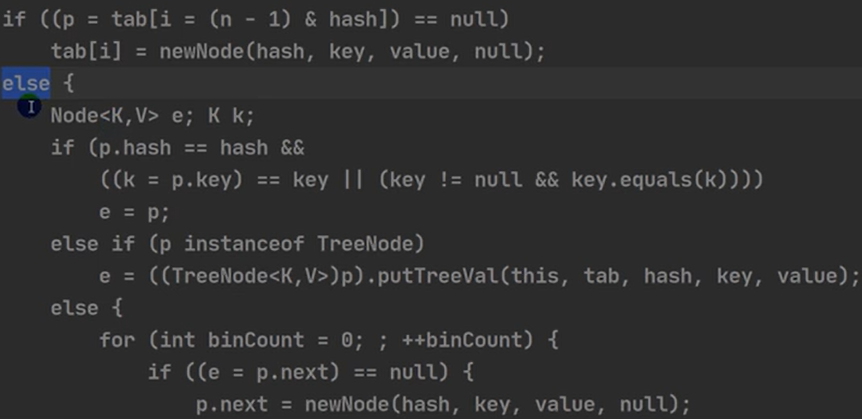
 

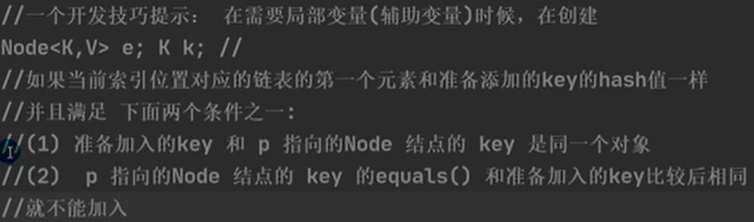


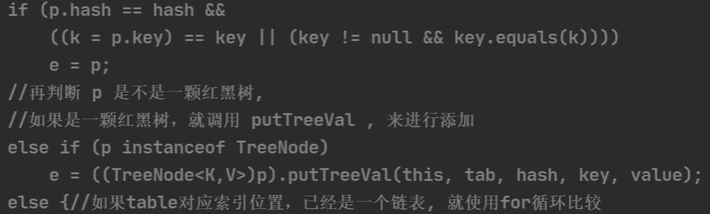


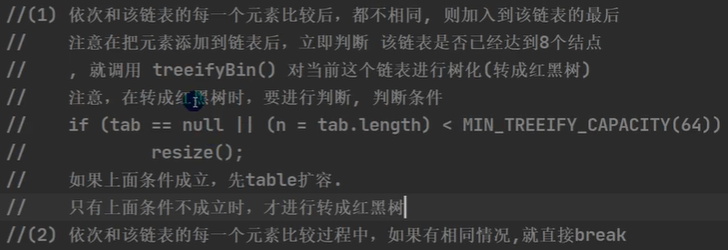




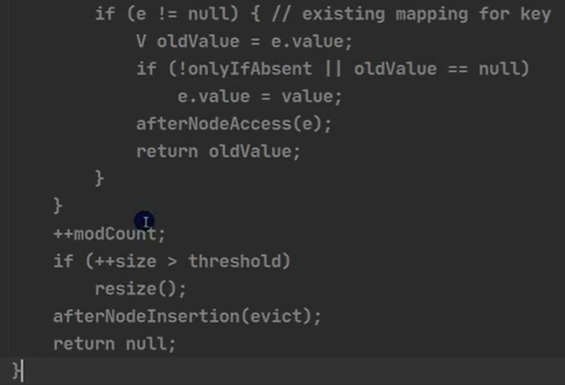






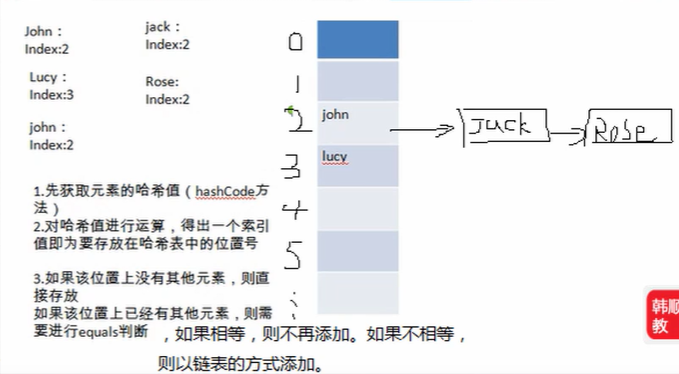






开发技巧：在需要局部（辅助）变量的时候再创建

**扩容要点：**

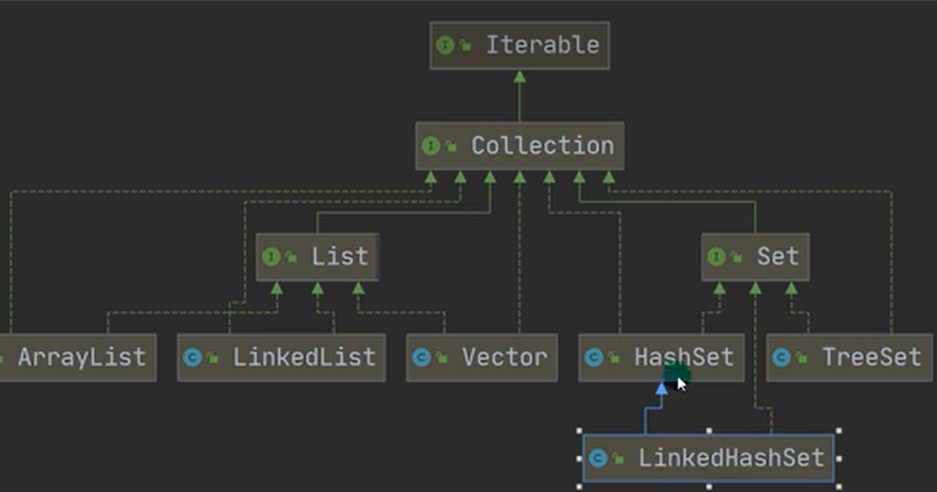


**HashSet添加自定义类对象，自定义判断相同**

hashCode( )定表头位置，equals( )定是否丢弃

## LinkedHashSet

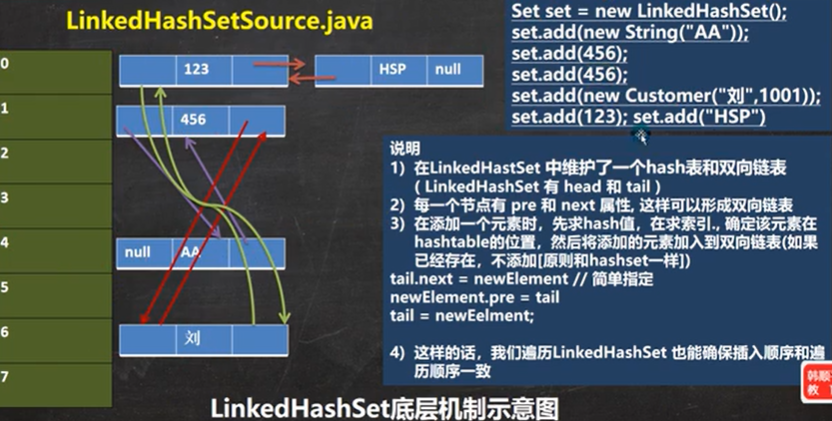
**继承关系图**



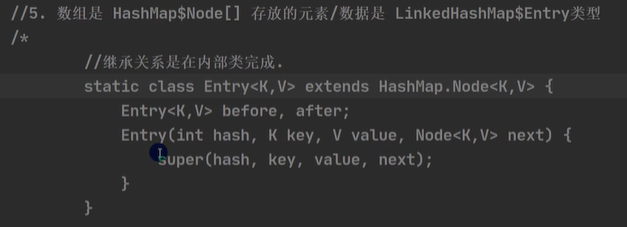
**LinkedHashSet要点：**



**LinkedHashSet底层机制**

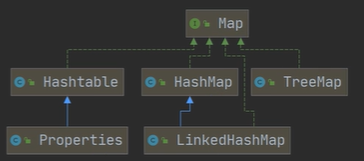




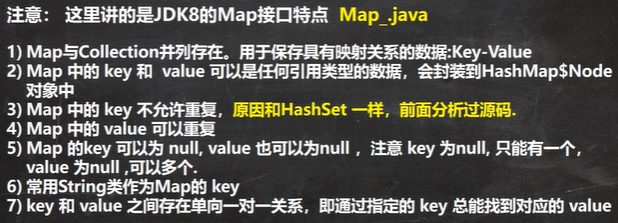


## Map接口

存放键值对形式，(Set也是，但值由常量代替)

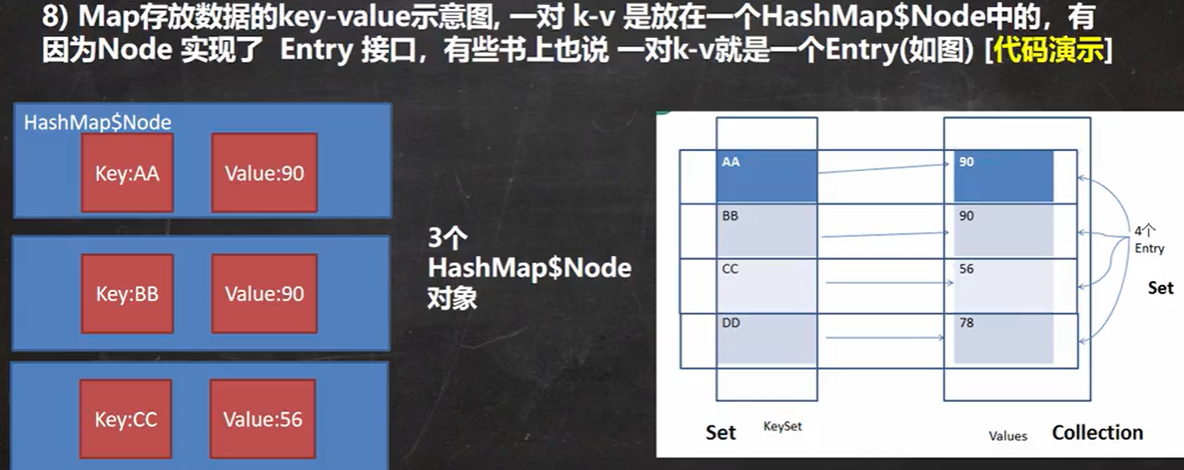


**常用方法：**



与hashMap的不同点：当有相同key时， 相当于替换

HashSet底层即hashMap

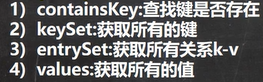


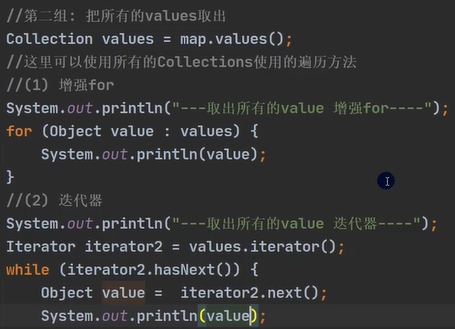


**Map接口常用方法**



**Map六大遍历方式**









**HashMap小结：**

# 十五