Code explaining hashset and hashmap

Section 29, Lecture 256

package coreJava;

import java.util.HashMap; import java.util.Iterator; import java.util.Map; import java.util.Map.Entry; import java.util.Set;

public class hashMapexample {

public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub

HashMap<Integer,String> hm=new HashMap<Integer,String>(); hm.put(0, "hello"); hm.put(1, "Gudbye"); hm.put(42, "morning"); hm.put(3, "evening"); System.out.println(hm.get(42)); hm.remove(42); System.out.println(hm.get(42)); Set sn= hm.entrySet(); Iterator it =sn.iterator(); //hashtable -pass table set collections  while(it.hasNext()) { System.out.println(it.next()); Map.Entry mp=(Map.Entry)it.next();// System.out.println(mp.getKey()); System.out.println(mp.getValue()); }

}}

// HashSet

package coreJava;

import java.util.HashSet; import java.util.Iterator;

public class hashSetexample {

public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub

//HashSet treeset, LinkedHashset implements Set interface //does not accept duplicate values  // There is no guarantee elements stored in sequential order..Random order HashSet<String> hs= new HashSet<String>(); hs.add("USA"); hs.add("UK"); hs.add("INDIA"); hs.add("he"); hs.add("she"); hs.add("INDIA"); System.out.println(hs); //System.out.println(hs.remove("UK")); System.out.println(hs.isEmpty()); System.out.println(hs.size()); Iterator<String> i=hs.iterator(); while(i.hasNext()) { System.out.println(i.next()); } }

}