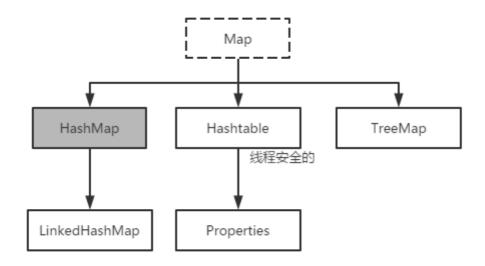
# Map接口



### HashMap

用于保存键值对数据

无序

不能重复

key的类型必须重写equals和hashcode

#### null可以作为key

```
package com.hqyj;
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
public class HashMapDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        //不能保存重复的key, 后存入的会覆盖前面相同key
       //value是可以重复的
       //key是无序的
       Map<Integer, String> hashMap = new HashMap<>();
       hashMap.put(8, "VIP班级");
       hashMap.put(902, "Java201102");
       hashMap.put(903, "Java201102");
       hashMap.put(903, "H5201202");
       hashMap.put(null, "没有值"); //null可以做为key
       //通过Key获取value的值
```

```
System.out.println(hashMap.get(902));
       System.out.println(hashMap.get(903));
       System.out.println("=======");
       //遍历key
       Set<Integer> set = hashMap.keySet();
//
       set.forEach(System.out::println);
       set.forEach((key)->{
           System.out.println(key + ": " + hashMap.get(key));
       });
       System.out.println("=======");
       //遍历value
       Collection<String> values = hashMap.values();
       values.forEach(System.out::println);
   }
}
```

## LinkedHashMap

它是HashMap的子类,用链表的方式实现

### Hashtable

老旧类,线程安全,不允许null作为key

### **Properties**

```
package com.hqyj;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Properties;

public class PropertiesDemo {

   public static void main(String[] args) throws FileNotFoundException,

IOException {

        /*

        Properties properties = new Properties();
        properties.put("JAVA_HOME", "C:\\Program Files\\Java\\jdk1.8.0_191");
        properties.put("PATH", "%JAVA_HOME%\\bin");

        System.out.println(properties.get("JAVA_HOME"));

        //保存为文件
```

```
properties.store(new FileOutputStream("d:/java.prperties"), "This is a
test");

*/

Properties properties1 = new Properties();
properties1.load(new FileInputStream("d:/java.prperties"));
System.out.println(properties1.get("JAVA_HOME"));
}
```

## **Collections**

#### 操作集合工具类

```
package com.hqyj;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
public class CollectionsDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
       list.add(9);
       list.add(8);
       list.add(15);
       list.add(-1);
       System.out.println("=======reverse()=======");
       Collections.reverse(list);//让集合逆序排列
       list.forEach(System.out::println);
       System.out.println("======shuffle()=======");
       Collections.shuffle(list); //洗牌(乱序排列)
       list.forEach(System.out::println);
       System.out.println("======sort()=======");
       Collections.sort(list); //排序(默认升序)
       list.forEach(System.out::println);
       System.out.println("======swap()=======");
       Collections.swap(list, 0, 2); //交换两个下标的元素
       list.forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
//获取线程安全集合的方法
List<Integer> synchronizedList = Collections.synchronizedList(list);//获取线程安全的list方法
HashMap<String,String> hashMap = new HashMap<>();
Map<String, String> synchronizedMap =
Collections.synchronizedMap(hashMap);//获取线程安全的map方法
HashSet<String> hashSet = new HashSet<>();
Set<String> synchronizedSet = Collections.synchronizedSet(hashSet);//获取线程安全的set方法
}
```

# 今日作业

- 1. 继续完成字典功能,增加存档功能
- 2. 模拟扑克牌斗地主游戏,实现功能:初始化一副扑克;洗牌;发牌(控制台输入三个玩家姓名,每人发16张牌,把每个人的牌打印出来)