

List Vs Set Vs Map

1) **Duplicity:** List allows duplicate elements. Any number of duplicate elements can be inserted into the list without affecting the same existing values and their indexes.

Set doesn't allow duplicates. Set and all of the classes which implements Set interface should have unique elements.

Map stores the elements as key & value pair. Map doesn't allow duplicate keys while it allows duplicate values.

2) **Null values:** List allows any number of null values.

Set allows single null value at most.

Map can have single null key at most and any number of null values.

3) **Order:** List and all of its implementation classes maintain the insertion order. Set doesn't maintain any order; still few of its classes sort the elements in an order such as `LinkedHashSet` maintains the elements in insertion order.

Similar to Set Map also doesn't store the elements in an order, however few of its classes do the same. For e.g. `TreeMap` sorts the map in the ascending order of keys and `LinkedHashMap` sorts the elements in the insertion order, the order in which the elements got added to the `LinkedHashMap`.

4) **Commonly used classes:**

List: [ArrayList](#), [LinkedList](#) etc.

Set: [HashSet](#), [LinkedHashSet](#), [TreeSet](#), `SortedSet` etc.

Map: [HashMap](#), [TreeMap](#), `WeakHashMap`, [LinkedHashMap](#), `IdentityHashMap` etc.

When to use List, Set and Map in Java?

1) If you do not want to have duplicate values in the database then Set should be your first choice as all of its classes do not allow duplicates.

2) If there is a need of frequent search operations based on the index values then List (`ArrayList`) is a better choice.

3) If there is a need of maintaining the insertion order then also the List is a preferred collection interface.

4) If the requirement is to have the key & value mappings in the database then Map is your best bet.