Java集合学习手册(3): Java HashTable

一、概述

和HashMap一样,Hashtable也是一个散列表,它存储的内容是键值对。

Hashtable在Java中的定义为:

```
public class Hashtable<K,V>
    extends Dictionary<K,V>
    implements Map<K,V>, Cloneable, java.io.Serializable{}
```

从源码中,我们可以看出,Hashtable继承于Dictionary类,实现了Map, Cloneable,java.io.Serializable接口。其中Dictionary类是任何可将键映射到相应值的类(如 Hashtable)的抽象父类,每个键和值都是对象(源码注释为:The Dictionary class is the abstract parent of any class, such as Hashtable, which maps keys to values. Every key and every value is an object.)。但其Dictionary源码注释是这样的:NOTE: This class is obsolete. New implementations should implement the Map interface, rather than extending this class. 该话指出Dictionary这个类过时了,新的实现类应该实现Map接口。

二、成员变量

Hashtable是通过"拉链法"实现的哈希表。它包括几个重要的成员变量: table, count, threshold, loadFactor, modCount。

- table是一个Entry[]数组类型,而Entry(在HashMap中有讲解过)实际上就是一个单向链表。哈希表的"key-value键值对"都是存储在Entry数组中的。
- count是Hashtable的大小,它是Hashtable保存的键值对的数量。
- threshold是Hashtable的阈值,用于判断是否需要调整Hashtable的容量。threshold的值 ="容量*加载因子"。
- loadFactor就是加载因子。
- modCount是用来实现fail-fast机制的。

变量的解释在源码注释中如下:

```
/**
    * The hash table data.
    */
   private transient Entry<K,V>[] table;
   /**
    * The total number of entries in the hash table.
   private transient int count;
    * The table is rehashed when its size exceeds this threshold.
    * value of this field is (int)(capacity * loadFactor).)
    * @serial
    */
   private int threshold;
   /**
    * The load factor for the hashtable.
    * @serial
    */
   private float loadFactor;
   /**
    * The number of times this Hashtable has been structurally modified
    * Structural modifications are those that change the number of entries in
    * the Hashtable or otherwise modify its internal structure (e.g.,
    * rehash). This field is used to make iterators on Collection-views of
    * the Hashtable fail-fast. (See ConcurrentModificationException).
    */
   private transient int modCount = 0;
```

三、构造方法

Hashtable一共提供了4个构造方法:

- public Hashtable(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor): 用指定初始容量和指定加载因子构造一个新的空哈希表。useAltHashing为boolean,其如果为真,则执行另一散列的字符串键,以减少由于弱哈希计算导致的哈希冲突的发生。
- public Hashtable(int initialCapacity): 用指定初始容量和默认的加载因子 (0.75) 构造一个新的空哈希表。
- public Hashtable(): 默认构造函数,容量为11,加载因子为0.75。

public Hashtable(Map<? extends K, ? extends V> t): 构造一个与给定的 Map 具有相同映射关系的新哈希表。

```
* Constructs a new, empty hashtable with the specified initial
     * capacity and the specified load factor.
                 initialCapacity the initial capacity of the hashtable.
     * @param
     * @param loadFactor the load factor of the hashtable.
     * @exception IllegalArgumentException if the initial capacity is less
                 than zero, or if the load factor is nonpositive.
   public Hashtable(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor) {
       if (initialCapacity < 0)</pre>
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal Capacity: "+
                                               initialCapacity);
       if (loadFactor <= 0 || Float.isNaN(loadFactor))</pre>
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal Load: "+loadFactor);
       if (initialCapacity==0)
           initialCapacity = 1;
       this.loadFactor = loadFactor;
       table = new Entry[initialCapacity];
       threshold = (int)Math.min(initialCapacity * loadFactor, MAX_ARRAY_SIZE + 1)
;
       useAltHashing = sun.misc.VM.isBooted() &&
                (initialCapacity >= Holder.ALTERNATIVE_HASHING_THRESHOLD);
   }
   /**
     * Constructs a new, empty hashtable with the specified initial capacity
    * and default load factor (0.75).
     * @param initialCapacity the initial capacity of the hashtable.
     * @exception IllegalArgumentException if the initial capacity is less
                  than zero.
    */
   public Hashtable(int initialCapacity) {
       this(initialCapacity, 0.75f);
   }
     * Constructs a new, empty hashtable with a default initial capacity (11)
    * and Load factor (0.75).
    */
   public Hashtable() {
       this(11, 0.75f);
```

```
/**
 * Constructs a new hashtable with the same mappings as the given
 * Map. The hashtable is created with an initial capacity sufficient to
 * hold the mappings in the given Map and a default load factor (0.75).
 *
 * @param t the map whose mappings are to be placed in this map.
 * @throws NullPointerException if the specified map is null.
 * @since 1.2
 */
public Hashtable(Map<? extends K, ? extends V> t) {
    this(Math.max(2*t.size(), 11), 0.75f);
    putAll(t);
}
```

四、put方法

put方法的整个流程为:

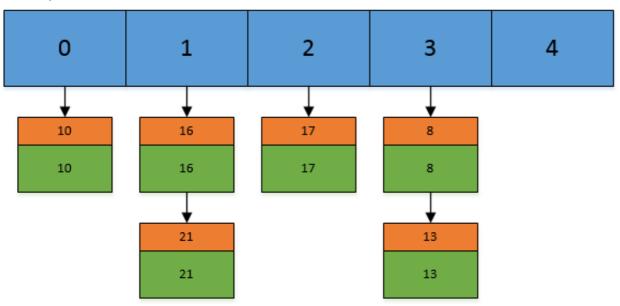
- 判断value是否为空,为空则抛出异常;
- 计算key的hash值,并根据hash值获得key在table数组中的位置index,如果table[index]元素不为空,则进行迭代,如果遇到相同的key,则直接替换,并返回旧value;
- 否则,我们可以将其插入到table[index]位置。

```
public synchronized V put(K key, V value) {
       // Make sure the value is not null确保value不为null
       if (value == null) {
          throw new NullPointerException();
       }
       // Makes sure the key is not already in the hashtable.
       //确保key不在hashtable中
       //首先,通过hash方法计算key的哈希值,并计算得出index值,确定其在table[]中的位置
       //其次,迭代index索引位置的链表,如果该位置处的链表存在相同的key,则替换value,返
回旧的value
       Entry tab[] = table;
       int hash = hash(key);
       int index = (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF) % tab.length;
       for (Entry<K,V> e = tab[index] ; e != null ; e = e.next) {
           if ((e.hash == hash) && e.key.equals(key)) {
              V old = e.value;
              e.value = value;
              return old;
          }
```

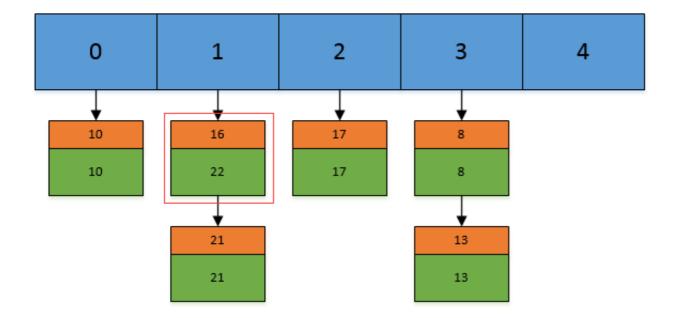
```
modCount++;
       if (count >= threshold) {
          // Rehash the table if the threshold is exceeded
          //如果超过阀值,就进行rehash操作
          rehash();
          tab = table;
           hash = hash(key);
           index = (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF) % tab.length;
       }
       // Creates the new entry.
       //将值插入,返回的为null
       Entry<K,V> e = tab[index];
       // 创建新的Entry节点,并将新的Entry插入Hashtable的index位置,并设置e为新的Entry
的下一个元素
       tab[index] = new Entry<>(hash, key, value, e);
       count++;
       return null;
   }
```

通过一个实际的例子来演示一下这个过程:

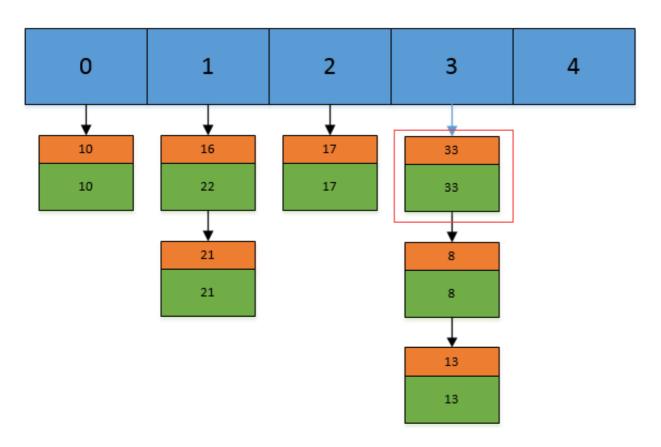
假设我们现在Hashtable的容量为5,已经存在了(5,5),(13,13),(16,16),(17,17),(21,21)这5个键值对,目前他们在Hashtable中的位置如下:



现在,我们插入一个新的键值对,put(16,22),假设key=16的索引为1.但现在索引1的位置有两个Entry了,所以程序会对链表进行迭代。迭代的过程中,发现其中有一个Entry的key和我们要插入的键值对的key相同,所以现在会做的工作就是将newValue=22替换oldValue=16,然后返回oldValue=16.



然后我们现在再插入一个,put(33,33),key=33的索引为3,并且在链表中也不存在key=33的 Entry,所以将该节点插入链表的第一个位置。



五、get方法

相比较于put方法,get方法则简单很多。其过程就是首先通过hash()方法求得key的哈希值,然后根据hash值得到index索引(上述两步所用的算法与put方法都相同)。然后迭代链表,返回匹配的key的对应的value;找不到则返回null。

```
Entry tab[] = table;
int hash = hash(key);
int index = (hash & 0x7FFFFFFFF) % tab.length;
for (Entry<K,V> e = tab[index] ; e != null ; e = e.next) {
    if ((e.hash == hash) && e.key.equals(key)) {
        return e.value;
    }
}
return null;
}
```

六、遍历方式

Hashtable有多种遍历方式:

```
//1、使用keys()
Enumeration<String> en1 = table.keys();
    while(en1.hasMoreElements()) {
    en1.nextElement();
}
//2、使用elements()
Enumeration<String> en2 = table.elements();
    while(en2.hasMoreElements()) {
    en2.nextElement();
}
//3、使用keySet()
Iterator<String> it1 = table.keySet().iterator();
    while(it1.hasNext()) {
    it1.next();
}
//4、使用entrySet()
Iterator<Entry<String, String>> it2 = table.entrySet().iterator();
    while(it2.hasNext()) {
    it2.next();
}
```