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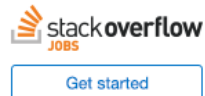
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## How to convert hash Set into array using toArray() if the method toArray is not specified?

```
36 if (dev.isBored() || job.sucks()) {
37     searchJobs({flexibleHours: true, companyCulture: 100});
38 }
39 // A career site that's by developers, for developers.
```



Looking at the java api for java collections framework, I could not find toArray() method in HashSet, there is toArray() method in abstract class Set.

```
class Ideone {
    public static void main (String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception {
        Set x = new HashSet();
        x.add(4);
        //ArrayList<Integer> y = x.toArray(); this does not work !
        int[] y = x.toArray();//this does not work!

        System.out.println(x.toArray());//this gives some weird stuff printed :
        Ljava.Lang.Object;@106d69c
    }
}
```

How do I convert hashset into array if there is no toArray() specified?

java collections hashset

edited Nov 8 '15 at 11:42



luk2302  
20.2k 11 44 67

asked Nov 8 '15 at 11:21



ERJAN  
6,870 5 20 41

3 well, the toArray returns an Object[], just printing that is giving you the typical java output if the toString is not properly overwritten. And an Object[] is not implicitly convertible to int[] . – luk2302 Nov 8 '15 at 11:24

@luk2302 exactly. This is what i have written in my answer but its downvoted. I am not sure whats the issue in answer. Can anyone explain please so that i can improve – M Sach Nov 8 '15 at 11:37

@MSach probably because you only explain the printed output, not why the first line does not work nor what would be the proper way - but that is of course only a guess – luk2302 Nov 8 '15 at 11:39

Thanks luk. i did not pay attention that there is one more question. Will explain that too – M Sach Nov 8 '15 at 11:41

## 4 Answers

Of course HashSet implements toArray . It must implement it, since it implements the Set interface, which specifies this method. The actual implementation is in AbstractCollection which is the super class of AbstractSet which is the super class of HashSet .

First of all, you shouldn't use raw types.

Use :

```
Set<Integer> x = new HashSet<>();
x.add(4);
```

Then convert to array :

```
Integer[] arr = x.toArray(new Integer[x.size()]);
```

Using `x.toArray()` would give you an `Object[]`.

edited Nov 8 '15 at 11:27

answered Nov 8 '15 at 11:24



Eran

183k 24 264 353

yes, i just noticed that you can add string, int, char etc to unspecified hashSet! – ERJAN Nov 8 '15 at 11:25

1 @ERJAN Yeah that's because it then uses the `Object` class, and the boxed versions of those primitives extend `Object`. – SamTebbs33 Nov 8 '15 at 11:26

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```



Get started

Make sure that you declare the generic for the `HashSet`

```
Set<Integer> x = new HashSet<>();
```

And convert it to an array like so:

```
int[] y = new int[x.size()];
int c = 0;
for(int x : x) y[c++] = x;
```

answered Nov 8 '15 at 11:25



SamTebbs33

3,296 3 10 24

## First Line

`ArrayList y = x.toArray();` this does not work !

First of all you used `Set x = new HashSet();` i.e raw type . Compiler does not know that s it going to contain integer object but with above line on left hand side you are saying its going to be arraylist of integer where actually its an array

## Second line

`int[] y = x.toArray();` //this does not work!

with above line on left hand side you are saying its going to be array of integer where actually its an array of objects

## This will work

```
Object[] y = x.toArray();
```

But this is not the right way . You should not use raw types

```
Set<Integer> x = new HashSet<>();
Integer[] intArray= x.toArray(new Integer[x.size()]);
```

`System.out.println(x.toArray());` //this gives some weird stuff printed :  
Ljava.lang.Object;@106d69c

Its printing `toString` representation of array object . Thats why you are seeing it as  
Ljava.lang.Object;@106d69c

If you want to print each element , iterate over it and then print it.

edited Nov 8 '15 at 11:50

answered Nov 8 '15 at 11:26



M Sach

12.4k 42 142 234

Downvoter it will be helpful to know whats wrong here ? I am not getting whats the issue in the answer –  
M Sach Nov 8 '15 at 11:30

i upvoted you back for giving better answer – [ERJAN](#) Nov 9 '15 at 3:23

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It looks like you originally wanted to create an ArrayList rather than a simple Array.  
So, try this!

```
class Ideone
{
    public static void main (String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception
    {
        Set x = new HashSet();
        x.add(4);
        ArrayList<Integer> y = ArrayList<Integer>(x);
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}
```

answered Jan 21 at 7:29



[paiego](#)

2,452 20 30

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