LinkedHashSet Custom implementation in java - How LinkedHashSet works internally with diagrams and full program

You are here : [*Home*](#) */* [*Core Java Tutorials*](#) */*
[*Data structures*](#) */* [*Collection framework*](#)

Contents of page :

Linked HashSet

In this post i will be explaining **LinkedHashSet** custom implementation.

1) Methods used in *custom LinkedHashSet* in java >

public void **add**(E value)	Add objects in **setCustom**
public boolean **contains**(E obj)	Method returns true if **setCustom** contains the object.
public boolean **remove**(E obj)	Method removes object from **setCustom**.

public void **display**()	-Method displays all objects in setCustom. **-Insertion order is guaranteed.**

Most salient feature of **LinkedHashSet** is that it **maintains insertion order** of objects. We will be internally using LinkedHashMap.

Must read: Write a program to find out substring in given string.

2) Let's find out answer of few very *important questions* before proceeding.

Q1. How LinkedHashSet implements **hashing?**
A. Method internally uses LinkedHashMap's hash method for hashing.

Q2. How **add method** works internally?
A. ```
public void add(E value){
        linkedHashMapCustom.put(value, null);
    }
```

```
    Method internally uses LinkedHashMapCustom's put method for storing object.
```

Q3. How **contains method** works internally?
A. ```
public boolean contains(E obj){
        return linkedHashMapCustom.contains(obj) !=null ? true :false;
    }
```

```
    Method internally uses LinkedHashMapCustom's contains method for storing object.
```

Q4. How **remove method** works internally?
A. ```
public boolean remove(E obj){
            return linkedHashMapCustom.remove(obj);
 }
```

```
    Method internally uses LinkedHashMapCustom's put remove for storing object.
```

3) Full Program/SourceCode for implementing custom LinkedHashSet in java >

```java
package com.ankit;

/**
 * @author AnkitMittal
 * Copyright (c), AnkitMittal . All Contents are copyrighted and must not be reproduced in any
form.
 * This class provides custom implementation of LinkedHashSet(without using java api's- we will
be using HashMapCustom)- which allows does not allow you to store duplicate values.
 * Note- implementation does not allow you to store null values.
 * maintains insertion order.
 * @param <K>
 * @param <V>
 */
class LinkedHashSetCustom<E>{

    private LinkedHashMapCustom<E, Object> linkedHashMapCustom;

    public LinkedHashSetCustom(){
        linkedHashMapCustom=new LinkedHashMapCustom<>();
    }

    /**
     * add objects in LinkedHashSetCustom.
     */
    public void add(E value){
        linkedHashMapCustom.put(value, null);

    }

    /**
     * Method returns true if LinkedHashSetCustom contains the object.
     * @param key
     */
    public boolean contains(E obj){
        return linkedHashMapCustom.contains(obj) !=null ? true :false;
    }

    /**
     * Method displays all objects in LinkedHashSetCustom.
     * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer LinkedHashSet.
     */
    public void display(){
       linkedHashMapCustom.displaySet();
    }

    /**
     * Method removes object from setCustom.
     * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer LinkedHashSet.
     * @param obj
```

```java
        */
    public boolean remove(E obj){
        return linkedHashMapCustom.remove(obj);
    }

}


 /** Copyright (c), AnkitMittal   JavaMadeSoEasy.com */
 /**
 * @author AnkitMittal
 * Copyright (c), AnkitMittal . All Contents are copyrighted and must not be reproduced in any
form.
 * This class provides custom implementation of LinkedHashMap(without using java api's)- which
allows us to store data in key-value pair form.
 * It maintains insertion order, uses DoublyLinkedList for doing so.
 * If key which already exists is added again, its value is overridden but insertion order does
not change,
 * BUT, if key-value pair is removed and value is again added than insertion order changes(which
is quite natural behaviour).
 * @param <K>
 * @param <V>
 */
class LinkedHashMapCustom<K, V> {

    private Entry<K,V>[] table;    //Array of Entry.
    private int capacity= 4;  //Initial capacity of HashMap
    private Entry<K,V> header; //head of the doubly linked list.
    private Entry<K,V> last; //last of the doubly linked list.

    /*
     * before and after are used for maintaining insertion order.
     */
    static class Entry<K, V> {
        K key;
        V value;
        Entry<K,V> next;
        Entry<K,V> before;
            Entry<K,V> after;

        public Entry(K key, V value, Entry<K,V> next){
            this.key = key;
            this.value = value;
            this.next = next;
        }
    }


    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public LinkedHashMapCustom(){
        table = new Entry[capacity];
    }



    /**
     * Method allows you put key-value pair in LinkedHashMapCustom.
     * If the map already contains a mapping for the key, the old value is replaced.
     * Note: method does not allows you to put null key thought it allows null values.
     * Implementation allows you to put custom objects as a key as well.
```

```java
 * Key Features: implementation provides you with following features:-
 *     >provide complete functionality how to override equals method.
 *   >provide complete functionality how to override hashCode method.
 * @param newKey
 * @param data
 */
public void put(K newKey, V data){
    if(newKey==null)
        return;     //does not allow to store null.

    int hash=hash(newKey);

    Entry<K,V> newEntry = new Entry<K,V>(newKey, data, null);
    maintainOrderAfterInsert(newEntry);
     if(table[hash] == null){
      table[hash] = newEntry;
     }else{
        Entry<K,V> previous = null;
        Entry<K,V> current = table[hash];
        while(current != null){ //we have reached last entry of bucket.
        if(current.key.equals(newKey)){
            if(previous==null){  //node has to be insert on first of bucket.
                    newEntry.next=current.next;
                    table[hash]=newEntry;
                    return;
            }
            else{
                newEntry.next=current.next;
                previous.next=newEntry;
                return;
            }
        }
      }
        previous=current;
            current = current.next;
     }
     previous.next = newEntry;
    }
}


    /**
     * below method helps us in ensuring insertion order of LinkedHashMapCustom after new key-
value pair is added.
     */
    private void maintainOrderAfterInsert(Entry<K, V> newEntry) {

        if(header==null){
            header=newEntry;
            last=newEntry;
            return;
        }

        if(header.key.equals(newEntry.key)){
            deleteFirst();
            insertFirst(newEntry);
            return;
        }

        if(last.key.equals(newEntry.key)){
            deleteLast();
```

```java
            insertLast(newEntry);
            return;
        }

        Entry<K, V> beforeDeleteEntry=    deleteSpecificEntry(newEntry);
        if(beforeDeleteEntry==null){
            insertLast(newEntry);
        }
        else{
            insertAfter(beforeDeleteEntry,newEntry);
        }


    }

    /**
     * below method helps us in ensuring insertion order of LinkedHashMapCustom, after deletion
of key-value pair.
     */
    private void maintainOrderAfterDeletion(Entry<K, V> deleteEntry) {

        if(header.key.equals(deleteEntry.key)){
            deleteFirst();
            return;
        }

        if(last.key.equals(deleteEntry.key)){
            deleteLast();
            return;
        }

        deleteSpecificEntry(deleteEntry);

    }

    /**
     * returns entry after which new entry must be added.
     */
    private void insertAfter(Entry<K, V> beforeDeleteEntry, Entry<K, V> newEntry) {
        Entry<K, V> current=header;
        while(current!=beforeDeleteEntry){
                current=current.after;  //move to next node.
        }

        newEntry.after=beforeDeleteEntry.after;
        beforeDeleteEntry.after.before=newEntry;
        newEntry.before=beforeDeleteEntry;
        beforeDeleteEntry.after=newEntry;

    }


    /**
     * deletes entry from first.
     */
    void deleteFirst(){

        if(header==last){ //only one entry found.
                header=last=null;
                return;
```

```java
		}
		header=header.after;
		header.before=null;

	}

	/**
	 * inserts entry at first.
	 */
	void insertFirst(Entry<K, V> newEntry){

		if(header==null){ //no entry found
			header=newEntry;
			last=newEntry;
			return;
		}

		newEntry.after=header;
		header.before=newEntry;
		header=newEntry;

	}

	/**
	 * inserts entry at last.
	 */
	void insertLast(Entry<K, V> newEntry){

		if(header==null){
			header=newEntry;
			last=newEntry;
			return;
		}
		last.after=newEntry;
		newEntry.before=last;
		last=newEntry;

	}

	/**
	 * deletes entry from last.
	 */
	void deleteLast(){

		if(header==last){
			header=last=null;
			return;
		}

		last=last.before;
		last.after=null;
	}


	/**
	 * deletes specific entry and returns before entry.
	 */
	private Entry<K, V> deleteSpecificEntry(Entry<K, V> newEntry){

		Entry<K, V> current=header;
```

```java
            while(!current.key.equals(newEntry.key)){
                if(current.after==null){    //entry not found
                        return null;
                }
                current=current.after;  //move to next node.
            }

            Entry<K, V> beforeDeleteEntry=current.before;
            current.before.after=current.after;
            current.after.before=current.before;  //entry deleted
            return beforeDeleteEntry;
}


/**
 * Method returns value corresponding to key.
 * @param key
 */
public V get(K key){
    int hash = hash(key);
    if(table[hash] == null){
     return null;
    }else{
     Entry<K,V> temp = table[hash];
     while(temp!= null){
         if(temp.key.equals(key))
             return temp.value;
         temp = temp.next; //return value corresponding to key.
     }
     return null;   //returns null if key is not found.
    }
}


/**
 * Method removes key-value pair from HashMapCustom.
 * @param key
 */
public boolean remove(K deleteKey){

    int hash=hash(deleteKey);

  if(table[hash] == null){
        return false;
  }else{
    Entry<K,V> previous = null;
    Entry<K,V> current = table[hash];

    while(current != null){ //we have reached last entry node of bucket.
        if(current.key.equals(deleteKey)){
            maintainOrderAfterDeletion(current);
            if(previous==null){  //delete first entry node.
                    table[hash]=table[hash].next;
                return true;
            }
            else{
                    previous.next=current.next;
                 return true;
            }
        }
```

```java
                previous=current;
                    current = current.next;
                }
            return false;
        }

    }


    /**
     * Method displays all key-value pairs present in HashMapCustom.,
     * insertion order is not guaranteed, for maintaining insertion order refer
linkedHashMapCustom.
     * @param key
     */
    public void display(){

        Entry<K, V> currentEntry=header;
        while(currentEntry!=null){
            System.out.print("{"+currentEntry.key+"="+currentEntry.value+"}" +" ");
            currentEntry=currentEntry.after;
        }

    }
    /**
     * Method implements hashing functionality, which helps in finding the appropriate bucket
location to store our data.
     * This is very important method, as performance of HashMapCustom is very much dependent on
 this method's implementation.
     * @param key
     */
    private int hash(K key){
        return Math.abs(key.hashCode()) % capacity;
    }



    /**
     * Method returns null if LinkedHashSetCustom does not contain object.
     * @param key
     */
    public K contains(K key){
        int hash = hash(key);
        if(table[hash] == null){
         return null;
        }else{
         Entry<K,V> temp = table[hash];
         while(temp!= null){
            if(temp.key.equals(key))
                return key;
            temp = temp.next; //return value corresponding to key.
         }
         return null;   //returns null if key is not found.
        }
    }



    /**
     * Method displays all objects in LinkedHashSetCustom.
```

```java
     * insertion order is maintained.
     * @param key
     */
    public void displaySet(){

        Entry<K, V> currentEntry=header;
        while(currentEntry!=null){
            System.out.print(currentEntry.key+" ");
            currentEntry=currentEntry.after;
        }

    }
}



/**
 * Main class- to test HashMap functionality.
 */
public class LinkedHashSetCustomApp {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LinkedHashSetCustom<Integer> linkedHashSetCustom = new LinkedHashSetCustom<Integer>();
        linkedHashSetCustom.add(21);
        linkedHashSetCustom.add(25);
        linkedHashSetCustom.add(30);
        linkedHashSetCustom.add(33);
        linkedHashSetCustom.add(35);

            System.out.println("LinkedHashSetCustom contains 21
="+linkedHashSetCustom.contains(21));
            System.out.println("LinkedHashSetCustom contains 51
="+linkedHashSetCustom.contains(51));

        System.out.print("Displaying LinkedHashSetCustom: ");
        linkedHashSetCustom.display();

        System.out.println("\n\n21 removed: "+linkedHashSetCustom.remove(21));
        System.out.println("22 removed: "+linkedHashSetCustom.remove(22));

        System.out.print("Displaying LinkedHashSetCustom: ");
        linkedHashSetCustom.display();

    }
}

/*Output

LinkedHashSetCustom contains 21 =true
LinkedHashSetCustom contains 51 =false
Displaying LinkedHashSetCustom: 21 25 30 33 35

21 removed: true
22 removed: false
Displaying LinkedHashSetCustom: 25 30 33 35
```

```
*/
```