

ASSIGNMENT-3

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Collections;

Java collections framework is a set of classes and interfaces in Java that provides a unified architecture for representing and manipulating collections.

Types of collection:

1. ArrayList: An ArrayList is a resizable array implementation.

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.*;
```

class main {

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
list.add("apple");
```

```
list.add("carrot");
```

```
list.add("Banana");
```

```
System.out.println(list);
```

```
Collections.sort(list);
```

```
System.out.println(list);
```

Output:

[Apple, Carrot, Banana]

[Apple, Banana, Carrot]

2. LinkedList: A LinkedList is a doubly linked list implementation of List interface.

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Linked {
```

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
        LinkedList<String> List = new LinkedList<>();
```

```
        List.add("apple");
```

```
        List.add("Banana");
```

```
        System.out.println(List); } }
```

output:

[Apple, Banana]

3. HashSet: A HashSet is a set of implementation that used a hash table for storage.

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class main {
```

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
        HashSet<String> st = new HashSet<>();
```

```
        st.add("apple");
```

```
        st.add("Carrot");
```

```
        System.out.println(st); } }
```

output:

[Apple, Carrot]

4. TreeSet: A tree set is a set implementation that uses tree structured storage.

```
import java.util.*;  
class main {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        TreeSet <String> set = new TreeSet <> ();  
        set.add ("apple");  
        set.add ("Banana");  
        System.out.println (set);  
    }  
}
```

Output:

[apple, Banana]

5. HashMap: A map implementation that uses a hash table for storage.

```
class main {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        HashMap <String> Map = new HashMap <> ();  
        map.put ("apple");  
        map.put ("Banana");  
        System.out.println (map);  
        System.out.println (map.keySet());  
        System.out.println (map.values());  
    }  
}
```

Output:

{1=apple, 2=Banana}
[1, 2]
[apple, Banana]

6. TreeMap: A TreeMap is a map implements that use Tree for storage.

```
import java.util.*;  
class Main {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        TreeMap<String> map = new TreeMap<>();  
        map.put(1, "apple");  
        map.put(2, "Banana");  
        System.out.println(map);  
        System.out.println(map.keySet());  
        System.out.println(map.values());  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
{ 1=apple, 2=Banana}  
[1, 2]  
[apple, Banana]
```

7. LinkedHashSet: A LinkedHashSet is a type of set that maintains a doubly-linked list of its elements.

```
import java.util.*;  
class Main {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        LinkedHashSet<String> set = new LinkedHashSet<>();  
        set.add("apple");  
        set.add("Banana");  
        set.add("cherry");  
        System.out.println(set);  
    }  
}
```

8. priority Queue: A priority queue is a queue implementation that orders elements based on their natural ordering or a custom comparator.

```
import java.util.*;

class priority {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        priorityQueue <String> queue = new priorityQueue <> ();
        queue.add ("Apple");
        queue.add ("Banana");
        queue.add ("cherry");
        System.out.println (queue); } }
```

Output:

[Apple, Banana, cherry]

9. Array Dequeue: An ArrayDeque is a deque implementation that uses an array for storage.

```
import java.util.*;

class ArrayDeque {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        ArrayDeque <String> deque = new ArrayDeque <> ();
        deque.add ("Apple");
        deque.add ("Banana");
        System.out.println (deque); } }
```

Output:

[Apple, Banana]

10. Stack: LIFO implementation of the List interface

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Main {
```

```
    public class Main (String[] args) {
```

```
        Stack<String> stack = new Stack<>();
```

```
        stack.push("Apple");
```

```
        stack.push("Banana");
```

```
        System.out.println(stack); }
```

Output: [Apple, Banana]

11. Vector: A vector is a synchronized implementation of the List interface.

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Vector {
```

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
        Vector<String> vector = new Vector<>();
```

```
        vector.add("apple");
```

```
        vector.add("custard apple");
```

```
        System.out.println(vector);
```

```
    }
```

Output:

[apple, custard apple]