

# Java HashSet

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### Java HashSet

A HashSet is a collection of items where every item is unique, and it is found in the java.util package:

### Example

Create a HashSet object called **cars** that will store strings:

```
import java.util.HashSet; // Import the HashSet class
HashSet<String> cars = new HashSet<String>();
```

## Add Items

The HashSet class has many useful methods. For example, to add items to it, use the add() method:

### Example

```
// Import the HashSet class
import java.util.HashSet;

public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     HashSet<String> cars = new HashSet<String>();
     cars.add("Volvo");
     cars.add("BMW");
     cars.add("Ford");
     cars.add("Mazda");
     System.out.println(cars);
   }
}
```

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**Note:** In the example above, even though BMW is added twice it only appears once in the set because every item in a set has to be unique.

## Check If an Item Exists

To check whether an item exists in a HashSet, use the contains() method:

### Example

```
cars.contains("Mazda");
```

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## Remove an Item

To remove an item, use the remove() method:

## Example

```
cars.remove("Volvo");
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```

To remove all items, use the clear() method:

## Example

```
cars.clear();
```

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### HashSet Size

To find out how many items there are, use the size method:

#### Example

```
cars.size();

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```

# Loop Through a HashSet

Loop through the items of an HashSet with a for-each loop:

### Example

```
for (String i : cars) {
   System.out.println(i);
}
```

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# Other Types

Items in an HashSet are actually objects. In the examples above, we created items (objects) of type "String". Remember that a String in Java is an object (not a primitive type). To use other types, such as int, you must specify an equivalent <u>wrapper class</u>:

Integer. For other primitive types, use: Boolean for boolean, Character for char, Double for double, etc:

#### Example

Use a HashSet that stores Integer objects:

```
import java.util.HashSet;
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   // Create a HashSet object called numbers
   HashSet<Integer> numbers = new HashSet<Integer>();
    // Add values to the set
    numbers.add(4);
    numbers.add(7);
    numbers.add(8);
   // Show which numbers between 1 and 10 are in the set
    for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
      if(numbers.contains(i)) {
       System.out.println(i + " was found in the set.");
      } else {
        System.out.println(i + " was not found in the set.");
      }
   }
```

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