

Difference between HashMap and HashSet in Java

HashMap	HashSet
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Map interface.• Key-value pair.• It allows duplicate values but not key.• It can only contain only one null key and multiple null values.• HashMap is faster than HashSet.• HashMap is preferred when we do not need to keep uniqueness.• Example: {a->1,b->2,c->3} here a,b and c are keys and 1,2,3 are values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set interface.• Key only.• Duplication of key is not allowed.• It can contain a single null value.• HashSet is slower because member object is used to calculate the hashCode.• HasgSet is used when we need to keep uniqueness.• Example: {a,b,c,d,e} it denotes a set.

• Programming example of HashMap

```
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
public class HashMapExample {
```

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

```
        // Creating a HashMap
```

```
        Map<String, Integer> hashMap = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        // Adding key-value pairs to the HashMap
```

```
        hashMap.put("John", 25);
```

```
        hashMap.put("Jane", 30);
```

```
        hashMap.put("Doe", 22);
```

```
        // Accessing values using keys
```

```
        System.out.println("Age of John: " + hashMap.get("John"));
```

```
        // Iterating through the HashMap
```

```
        System.out.println("\nIterating through the HashMap:");
```

```
        for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : hashMap.entrySet()) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Name: " + entry.getKey() + ", Age: " + entry.getValue());
```

```
        }
```

```
// Checking if a key exists

String searchKey = "Jane";

if (hashMap.containsKey(searchKey)) {

    System.out.println("\n" + searchKey + " found in the HashMap. Age: " + hashMap.get(searchKey));

} else {

    System.out.println("\n" + searchKey + " not found in the HashMap.");

}


// Removing a key-value pair

String removeKey = "Doe";

hashMap.remove(removeKey);

System.out.println("\nAfter removing " + removeKey + ":");

for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : hashMap.entrySet()) {

    System.out.println("Name: " + entry.getKey() + ", Age: " + entry.getValue());

}

}

}
```

- [Programming example of HashSet](#)

```
import java.util.HashSet;


public class HashSetExample {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating a HashSet

        HashSet<String> fruitSet = new HashSet<>();


        // Adding elements to the HashSet

        fruitSet.add("Apple");

        fruitSet.add("Banana");

        fruitSet.add("Orange");

        fruitSet.add("Grapes");

        fruitSet.add("Apple"); // Duplicate element, won't be added
```

```

// Displaying the elements of the HashSet

System.out.println("HashSet elements: " + fruitSet);


// Checking if an element is present in the HashSet

String searchElement = "Banana";

if (fruitSet.contains(searchElement)) {

    System.out.println(searchElement + " is present in the HashSet.");

} else {

    System.out.println(searchElement + " is not present in the HashSet.");

}


// Removing an element from the HashSet

String elementToRemove = "Orange";

fruitSet.remove(elementToRemove);

System.out.println("After removing " + elementToRemove + ": " + fruitSet);


// Iterating through the HashSet

System.out.println("Iterating through the HashSet:");

for (String fruit : fruitSet) {

    System.out.println(fruit);

}


// Clearing all elements from the HashSet

fruitSet.clear();

System.out.println("HashSet after clearing all elements: " + fruitSet);

}

}

```

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