

Collections with Uniqueness: Sets



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**Sets are collections of
distinct elements. There are
no duplicates**



Outline

Set Features

The Why and How of Sets

Hashcode and Equals

Understanding the contract behind HashSet

Set

Implementations

Performance tradeoffs and features



Set Features



Hashcode and Equals



Signatures

graphs for which the Client grants the
Photographer the right to use, copy,
provide, license, publish, exhibit, display
and otherwise use the Client's name and
graphs, and hereby reconsents to the
graphs, and hereby grants the Client the
right to use, copy, provide, license, publish,
exhibit, display and otherwise use the
Photographer's name and graphs.


Photographer's Signature



`object.equals(other)`



`object.hashCode() == other.hashCode()`

Hashcode / Equals Contract

One way implication



Equality

It can be reference based or value based. Reference based just needs to inherit equals from Object. Value based requires a custom equals method.



```
result = 31 * result +  
obj.hashCode();
```

```
// Arrays
```

```
Arrays.hashCode()
```

```
// Primitives (Java 8+)
```

```
Long.hashCode(longValue)
```

```
// Old Primitives
```

```
(int) (l ^ (l >>> 32))  
Float.floatToIntBits(f);
```

◀ Combine hashCode information from each field

◀ IDE Can auto-generate

◀ Objects.hash() (Java 7+)

◀ ALWAYS use the same fields as equals()



| Set Implementations



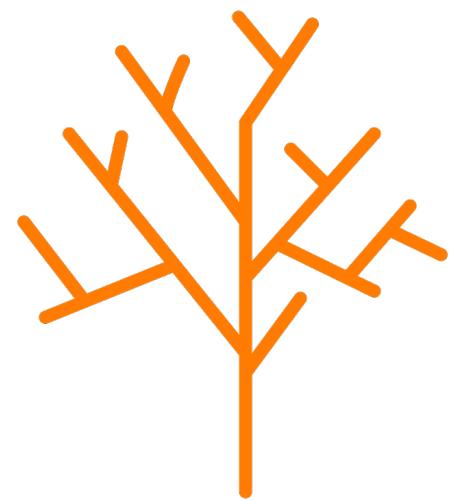
HashSet

Based upon HashMap
**Uses hashCode() and looks up
location**

**Good General Purpose
Implementation**
Use by default



TreeSet



Based Upon TreeMap
Red/Black binary tree with defined
sort order



Provides Extra Features
Implements SortedSet and
NavigableSet

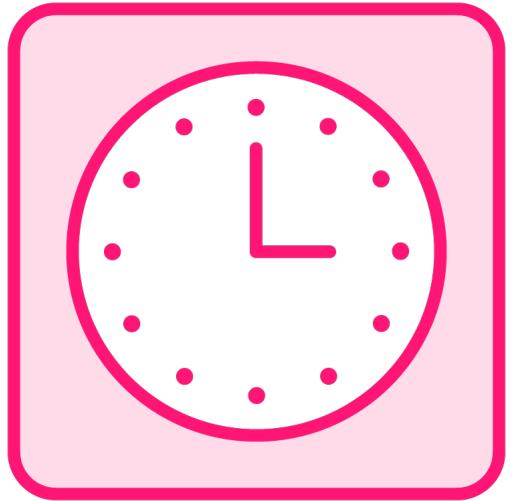


Performance Comparison

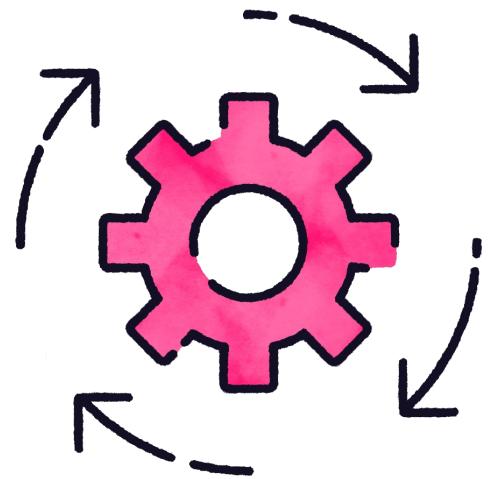
	add	contains	next
HashSet	$O(N)$, $\Omega(1)$	$O(\log(N))$, $\Omega(1)$	$O(\text{Capacity}/N)$
TreeSet	$O(\log(N))$	$O(\log(N))$	$O(\log(N))$



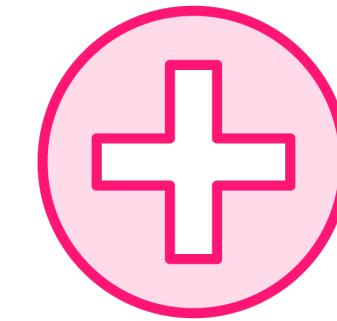
LinkedHashSet



When
Copying Set to modify
Deduping List or Queue



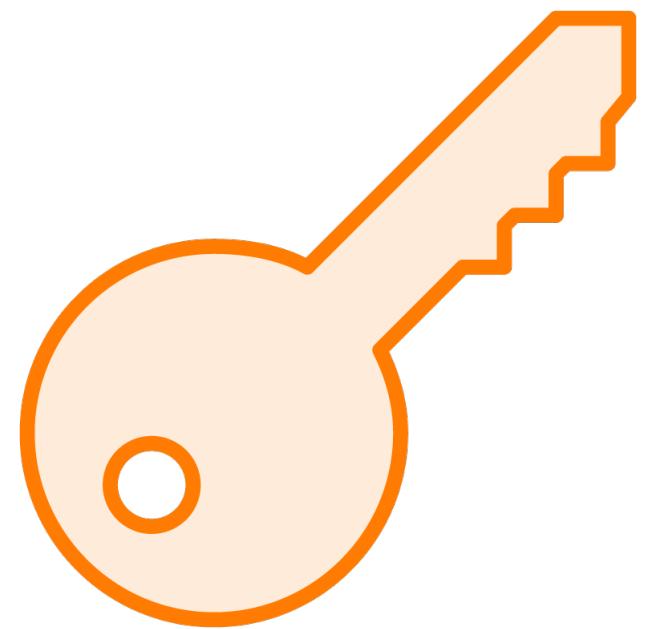
Maintains Order
Only Insertion



Overhead
Slower than HashSet,
less memory than
TreeSet



EnumSet



Keys are Enums
Faster and Low memory usage



Bitset Implementation
Only a single long if < 64 elements



SortedSet and NavigableSet



```
E first();
```

```
E last();
```

```
SortedSet tailSet(E fromElement);
```

```
SortedSet headSet(E toElement);
```

```
SortedSet subSet(E fromElement, E toElement);
```

SortedSet

Defines an order

No indexes, but subset views possible.



```
E lower(E e);
```

```
E higher(E e);
```

```
E floor(E e);
```

```
E ceiling(E e);
```

```
E pollFirst();
```

```
E pollLast();
```

NavigableSet

Extends SortedSet

Provides ways to move through the order

Implemented by TreeSet



Conclusion



Course Summary

Sets are a commonly used collection

Different implementations for different purposes

Remember to get the hashCode/equals contract correct







