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Java Hashset



Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions **Editorial**

In computer science, a set is an abstract data type that can store certain values, without any particular order, and no repeated values(Wikipedia). $\{1,2,3\}$ is an example of a set, but $\{1,2,2\}$ is not a set. Today you will learn how to use sets in java by solving this problem.

You are given n pairs of strings. Two pairs (a,b) and (c,d) are identical if a=c and b=d. That also implies (a,b) is not same as (b,a). After taking each pair as input, you need to print number of unique pairs you currently have.

Complete the code in the editor to solve this problem.

Input Format

In the first line, there will be an integer T denoting number of pairs. Each of the next T lines will contain two strings seperated by a single space.

Constraints:

- $1 \le T \le 100000$
- Length of each string is atmost 5 and will consist lower case letters only.

Output Format

Print T lines. In the i_{th} line, print number of unique pairs you have after taking i^{th} pair as input.

Sample Input

john tom john mary mary anna mary anna

Sample Output

1 2

2

Explanation

- After taking the first input, you have only one pair: (john,tom)
- After taking the second input, you have two pairs: (john, tom) and (john, mary)
- After taking the third input, you still have two unique pairs.
- · After taking the fourth input, you have three unique pairs: (john,tom), (john, mary) and (mary, anna)
- After taking the fifth input, you still have three unique pairs.

```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 🗘
                                                                                             Java 7
                                                                                                                              \Diamond
 1 ▶ import ↔;
 6
 7
     public class Solution {
 8
 9
     public static void main(String[] args) {
10
             Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
11
             int t = s.nextInt();
12 ▼
             String [] pair_left = new String[t];
             String [] pair_right = new String[t];
13 ▼
14
             for (int i = 0; i < t; i++) {
15 ▼
16 ▼
                 pair_left[i] = s.next();
17 ▼
                 pair_right[i] = s.next();
18
             }
     //Write your code here
19
20
21
        }
22 }
                                                                                                                      Line: 4 Col: 1
1 Upload Code as File
                       Test against custom input
                                                                                                          Run Code
                                                                                                                       Submit Code
```