Collections with Uniqueness: Sets



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

Outline

Set Features

Worked Example

Set Implementations SortedSet Features

Set Features

What does a set offer us?

Set Implementations

HashSet, TreeSet and EnumSet

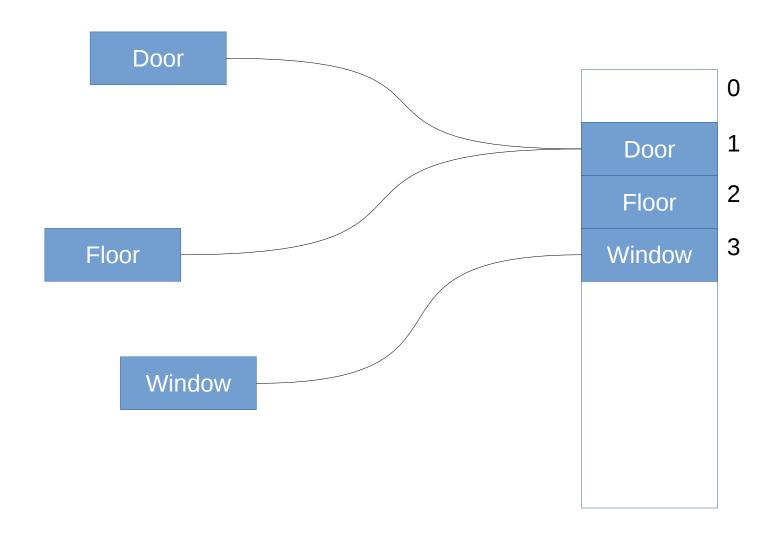
HashSet

Based upon HashMap

Calls hashCode () on element and looks up location

Good general purpose implementation

Again resizes when it runs out of space





object.equals(other)

==>

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

The Equals/Hashcode Contract

NB: One way implication

Correct Hashcodes

- Combine hashcode information from each field
 - result = 31 * result + obj.hashCode();
 - Arrays.hashCode() for arrays.
 - (int) (l ^ (l >>> 32)) for longs
 - Float.floatToIntBits(f);
- Let your IDE do the heavy lifting
- Or use Objects.hash(...);
- Always use the same fields as equals()



TreeSet

Based upon TreeMap

Uses a Binary Tree with a required sort order

Keeps elements in the given order See SortedSet and NavigableSet

EnumSet

Specialized implementation for enums
Uses a bitset based upon the ordinal of the enum

Use when storing sets of enums

Algorithmic Performance

	add	contains	next
HashSet	O(N), Ω(1)	O(N), Ω(1)	O(Capacity/N)
TreeSet	O(log N)	O(log N)	O(log N)
EnumSet	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)

SortedSet and NavigableSet

A collection with distinct elements that also have order

```
E first();
E last();

SortedSet<E> tailSet(E fromElement);
SortedSet<E> headSet(E toElement);
SortedSet<E> 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

Conclusions

Summary



Sets contain distinct elements

Builtin implementations are based upon hashing or trees

They can be sorted or navigable

