# Day12-集合习题答案

# 应用知识点:

- Collection集合框架
- List集合
- Set集合
- Map集合框架

# 基础编程题答案:

```
package day12;
   import java.util.Scanner;
3
4
   public class Test_01 {
5
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           //创建多个worker对象添加到集合中
6
 7
           ArrayList<Worker> list = new ArrayList<Worker>();
           list.add(new Worker("胡八一", 23, 10000));
8
9
           list.add(new Worker("刘胡兰", 24, 20000));
           list.add(new Worker("张三", 26, 12000));
10
           list.add(new Worker("李四", 20, 9000));
11
12
13
           // //打印所有工人信息
14
           for(Worker w:list){
               System.out.println(w);
15
16
           }
17
18
           // 获取平均工资
19
           double sum = 0.0;
           for(Worker w:list){
20
21
               sum += w.getSalary();
22
           }
23
           System.out.println("平均薪资:"+sum/list.size());
24
25
           System.out.println("----姓名中包含胡的工人信息----");
           for(Worker w:list){
26
27
               String name = w.getName();
               if(name.contains("胡")){
28
```

```
29
                   System.out.println(w);
               }
30
31
           }
32
           System.out.println("----打印输出姓胡的工人信息----");
33
34
           for(Worker w:list){
35
               String name = w.getName();
               if(name.startsWith("胡")){
36
37
                   System.out.println(w);
38
               }
39
           }
40
           // 键盘输入一个姓名,查找是否存在,存在打印该员工信息,不存在打印"查无
41
   此人"
42
           Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
           System.out.println("请输入您要查询的员工:");
43
44
           String name = sc.next();
45
           boolean flag = true;//是否打印的标志
46
           for(Worker w:list){
47
48
               if(name.equals(w.getName())){
49
                   flag = false;
50
                   System.out.println(w);
51
               }
52
           }
53
           if (flag) {
54
               System.out.println("查无此人");
55
56
           System.out.println("----");
57
58
           // 输入一个工资输出大于输入工资员工的信息
           System.out.println("请输入一个工资:");
59
           double salary = sc.nextDouble();
60
           for(Worker w : list){
61
62
               if(w.getSalary() > salary){
63
                   System.out.println(w);
64
               }
65
           }
66
67
       }
68
   }
   //工人类
69
   class Worker {
70
71
       private String name;//姓名
72
       private int age;//年龄
73
       private double salary;//工资
```

```
74
 75
         public Worker() {
 76
             super();
 77
         }
 78
 79
         public Worker(String name, int age, double salary) {
 80
             super();
             this.name = name;
 81
 82
             this.age = age;
 83
             this.salary = salary;
 84
         }
 85
 86
         public String getName() {
 87
             return name;
 88
         }
 89
 90
         public void setName(String name) {
 91
             this.name = name;
 92
         }
 93
         public int getAge() {
 94
 95
             return age;
 96
         }
 97
         public void setAge(int age) {
 98
 99
             this.age = age;
100
         }
101
102
         public double getSalary() {
103
             return salary;
104
         }
105
         public void setSalary(double salary) {
106
107
             this.salary = salary;
108
         }
109
110
         public String toString() {
             return "name=" + name + ", age=" + age + ", salary=" +
111
     salary;
112
         }
113 }
```

```
1 package day12;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
 3
 4
    public class Test_02 {
 5
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            List<Worker> list = new ArravList<Worker>():
 6
           list.add(new worker("zhang3", 18, 3000));
 7
 8
            list.add(new Worker("li4", 25, 3500));
            list.add(new Worker("wang5", 22, 3200));
 9
10
11
           //在1i4之前插入一个工人
           list.add(1, new Worker("zhao6", 23, 3300));
12
13
14
           //删除wang5的信息
15
           list.remove(3);
16
17
           //利用下标遍历打印输出所有工人信息
            System.out.println("-----下标遍历-----");
18
19
            for(int i=0;i<list.size();i++){</pre>
20
               System.out.println(list.get(i));
21
            }
22
23
            //利用foreach遍历,打印输出所有年龄大于20的工人信息
            System.out.println("-----forEach遍历-----");
24
25
            for (Worker w : list) {
26
               if(w.getAge() > 20){
27
                   System.out.println(w);
28
               }
           }
29
30
           // 利用forEach遍历,打印输出所有年龄大于20的工人信息
31
32
           list.forEach((w)->{
33
               if(w.getName().length()>5){
34
    System.out.println(w.getName()+"\t"+w.getAge()+"\t"+w.getSalary())
35
               }
           });
36
        }
37
38
   }
39
40
    class Worker {
41
       private String name;
       private int age;
42
       private double salary;
43
44
45
       public Worker() {
```

```
46
            super();
47
        }
        public Worker(String name, int age, double salary) {
48
49
            super();
            this.name = name;
50
51
            this.age = age;
52
            this.salary = salary;
53
        public String getName() {
54
55
            return name;
56
        }
57
58
        public void setName(String name) {
59
            this.name = name;
        }
60
61
        public int getAge() {
62
63
            return age;
        }
64
65
66
        public void setAge(int age) {
            this.age = age;
67
68
        }
69
70
        public double getSalary() {
71
            return salary;
72
        }
73
74
        public void setSalary(double salary) {
75
            this.salary = salary;
76
        }
77
        public boolean equals(Object obj) {
78
79
            if (this == obj)
80
                return true;
81
            if (obj == null)
                return false;
82
            if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
83
84
                 return false;
            worker other = (worker) obj;
85
86
            if(this.name.equals(other.name) && this.age == other.age
                                && this.salary == other.salary){
87
88
                return true;
            }else{
89
90
                return false;
91
            }
```

```
1
   package day12;
2
3
   public class Test_03 {
4
       public static void main(String[] args) {
5
           // 创建多个商品存储在set集合中,集合中不能出现重复商品所以选择
   hashset集合
           Set<Product> set = new HashSet<Product>();
6
7
           set.add(new Product("卫龙", 2.5, 100, "北京市沙河"));
           set.add(new Product("加多宝", 4.0, 25, "北京市海淀区"));
8
9
           set.add(new Product("加多宝", 4.0, 20, "天津武清区"));
           set.add(new Product("龙井", 1500.0, 2, "北京市朝阳区"));
10
11
12
           // 显示所有商品信息
13
           for (Product p : set) {
14
              System.out.println(p);
15
           }
           System.out.println("----");
16
17
18
           // 输出价格1000以上的
19
           for (Product p : set) {
              if (p.getPrice() > 1000) {
20
21
                  System.out.println(p);
22
              }
           }
23
24
25
           System.out.println("售空的商品信息如下:");
           // 打印售空的商品信息
26
27
           for (Product p : set) {
28
              if (p.getNum() == 0) {
29
                  System.out.println(p);
              }
30
           }
31
32
33
           System.out.println("产地在北京的商品信息:");
34
```

```
35
           // 打印产地北京的商品
           for (Product p : set) {
36
37
               if (p.getAddress().contains("北京")) {
38
                   System.out.println(p);
               }
39
40
           }
41
           // 输入一个商品名,查询出此类商品的信息,如果不存在,则打印"商场无此产
42
   品"
43
           Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
44
           System.out.println("请输入商品名称:");
45
           String brand = sc.next();
46
           int count = 0;//打印标志
           for (Product p : set) {
47
               if (p.getBrand().equals(brand)) {
48
49
                   count++;
                   System.out.println(p);
50
51
               }
52
           }
           if (count==0) {
53
54
               System.out.println("商场无此产品");
55
           }
56
57
           System.out.println("----");
58
59
           // 输入一个价格段,展示所有区间的商品
           System.out.println("接下来输入按照价格搜索商品");
60
61
           System.out.println("请输入最低价格:");
62
           double start = sc.nextDouble();
63
           System.out.println("请输入最高价格:");
64
           double end = sc.nextDouble();
           System.out.println("价格在:"+start+"到"+end+"之间的商品信
65
   息:");
           for (Product p : set) {
66
67
               if (p.getPrice() >= start && p.getPrice() <= end) {</pre>
68
                   System.out.println(p);
69
               }
70
           }
       }
71
72
   }
73
74
   // 商品
   class Product {
75
76
       private String brand;// 商品名
77
       private double price;// 价格
78
       private int num;// 商品数量
```

```
79
         private String address;// 产地
 80
         public Product(){}
 81
         public Product(String brand, double price, int num, String
     address){
 82
             super():
             this.brand = brand;
 83
 84
             this.price = price;
 85
             this.num = num;
             this.address = address;
 86
 87
         }
 88
 89
         public String getBrand() {
 90
             return brand;
 91
         public void setBrand(String brand) {
 92
 93
             this.brand = brand;
 94
 95
         public double getPrice() {
 96
             return price;
 97
         }
 98
         public void setPrice(double price) {
 99
             this.price = price;
100
101
         public int getNum() {
102
             return num;
103
104
         public void setNum(int num) {
105
             this.num = num;
106
         public String getAddress() {
107
108
             return address:
109
         public void setAddress(String address) {
110
             this.address = address;
111
         }
112
113
114
         public int hashCode(){
115
             return this.brand.hashCode();
116
         public boolean equals(Object obj) {
117
118
             if (this == obj)
119
                 return true;
             if (obj == null)
120
121
                 return false;
122
             if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
123
                  return false;
```

```
124
             Product other = (Product) obj;
125
             if (this.brand.equals(other.brand)) {
126
                 return true;
127
             } else {
                 return false;
128
129
             }
130
         }
131
         public String toString() {
132
             return "brand=" + brand + ", price=" + price + ", num=" +
133
     num
134
                     + ", address=" + address;
135
136 }
```

```
1
   package day12;
 2
 3
   public class Test_04 {
4
       public static void main(String[] args) {
 5
           Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();
 6
 7
           Random r = new Random();
8
           /* 每次循环获取一个随机数存储到集合中,如果集合中
9
            * 已经存在则不存储,不存在则存储
           */
10
11
           while (set.size()!=10) {
12
               int random = r.nextInt(51);
13
               set.add(random);
14
           }
15
           for(Integer i:set){
16
17
               System.out.println(i);
           }
18
19
       }
20 }
```

```
package day12;
import java.util.*;

public class Test_05 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
6
           Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
7
           System.out.println("请输入一个字符串:");
           String s = sc.next();
8
9
10
           Set<Character> set = new HashSet<Character>();
11
12
           for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
13
               char c = s.charAt(i);
14
               set.add(c);
15
           }
16
           //打印去除重复后的字符
           for(Character c:set){
17
18
               System.out.println(c);
19
           }
20
21
           System.out.println("-----");
           // 如果希望字符 按照字符串中的顺序进行打印输出
22
23
           Set<Character> set2 = new LinkedHashSet<Character>();
           for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
24
25
               char c = s.charAt(i);
26
               set2.add(c);
27
           }
           //打印去除重复后的字符
28
29
           for(Character c:set2){
30
               System.out.println(c);
31
           }
32
       }
33 \ }
```

```
package day12;
1
   import java.util.HashMap;
2
   import java.util.Map;
4
   import java.util.Scanner;
5
   import java.util.Set;
6
7
   public class Test_06 {
8
        public static void main(String[] args) {
9
            // 创建多个用户存储到hashMap集合中
10
           Map<Integer, BankUser> map = new HashMap<Integer, BankUser>
    ();
           BankUser bu1 = new BankUser(1, "小明", 200000.0);
11
            BankUser bu2 = new BankUser(2, "小花", 400000.0);
12
13
            BankUser bu3 = new BankUser(3, "小別", 600000.0);
```

```
BankUser bu4 = new BankUser(4, "\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}", 80000.0);
14
15
            // id作为键,User对象作为值
16
17
            map.put(bu1.getId(), bu1);
18
            map.put(bu2.getId(), bu2);
19
            map.put(bu3.getId(), bu3);
20
            map.put(bu4.getId(), bu4);
21
22
            // 展示所有的name 和对应的余额
            Set<Integer> keys = map.keySet();
23
24
            for (Integer key : keys) {
                BankUser user = map.get(key);
25
26
                System.out.println(user.getUserName()+"
27
                                   +user.getBalance());
            }
28
29
            // 键盘录入一个name查看是否存在
30
31
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.println("请输入一个用户名:");
32
33
            String name = sc.next();
34
            boolean flag = true;//是否打印的标识
35
            for (Integer key : keys) {
36
37
                BankUser u = map.get(key);
38
                if (u.getUserName().equals(name)) {
39
                    System.out.println(u);
                    flag = false;
40
41
                }
            }
42
            if (flag) {
43
44
                System.out.println("查无此人");
            }
45
46
47
            System.out.println("--余额大于200000的用户信息:");
            for (Integer key : keys) {
48
49
                BankUser u = map.get(key);
                if (u.getBalance() > 200000){
50
                    System.out.println(u);
51
52
                }
53
            }
54
        }
    }
55
56
    // 银行的用户类
57
58
    class BankUser {
59
        private Integer id;
```

```
60
        private String userName;
61
        private double balance;
62
        public BankUser() {}
        public BankUser(Integer id, String userName, double balance) {
63
            this.id = id:
64
65
            this.userName = userName;
66
            this.balance = balance:
67
        public Integer getId() {
68
            return id:
69
70
        }
        public void setId(Integer id) {
71
72
            this.id = id;
73
74
        public String getUserName() {
75
            return userName;
76
        }
77
        public void setUserName(String userName) {
78
            this.userName = userName;
79
        }
80
        public double getBalance() {
            return balance;
81
82
        public void setBalance(double balance) {
83
            this.balance = balance;
84
85
        }
86
        public String toString() {
            return "id=" + id + ", userName=" + userName + ", balance="
87
88
                    + balance:
89
        }
90 }
```

```
package day12;
1
2
   import java.util.*;
3
   public class Test_07 {
4
        public static void main(String[] args) {
6
            Map<String,String> worldCupMap=new HashMap<String,String>
    ();
            worldCupMap.put("1930", "乌拉圭");
7
            worldCupMap.put("1934", "意大利");
8
           worldCupMap.put("1938", "意大利");
9
10
            worldCupMap.put("1950", "乌拉圭");
```

```
worldCupMap.put("1954", "德国");
11
12
            worldCupMap.put("1958", "巴西");
            worldCupMap.put("1962", "巴西");
13
            worldCupMap.put("1966", "英格兰");
14
            worldCupMap.put("1970", "巴西");
15
            worldCupMap.put("1974", "德国");
16
17
            worldCupMap.put("1978", "阿根廷");
            worldCupMap.put("<mark>1982"</mark>, "意大利");
18
            worldCupMap.put("1986", "阿根廷");
19
            worldCupMap.put("1990", "德国");
20
            worldCupMap.put("1994", "巴西");
21
            worldCupMap.put("1998", "法国");
22
            worldCupMap.put("2002", "巴西");
23
24
            worldCupMap.put("2006", "意大利");
25
26
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.println("请输入年份: ");
27
28
            String year = sc.next();
29
            if(worldCupMap.containsKey(year)){
30
                System.out.println(worldCupMap.get(year));
31
            }else{
32
                System.out.println("没有举办");
33
            }
34
        }
35 }
```

```
package day12;
1
2
   import java.util.*;
3
4
   public class Test_08 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6
            Map<String, String> worldCupMap=new HashMap<String,String>
    ();
7
            worldCupMap.put("1930", "乌拉圭");
            worldCupMap.put("1934", "意大利");
8
            worldCupMap.put("1938", "意大利");
9
           worldCupMap.put("1950", "乌拉圭");
10
11
            worldCupMap.put("1954", "德国");
            worldCupMap.put("1958", "巴西");
12
            worldCupMap.put("1962", "巴西");
13
            worldCupMap.put("1966", "英格兰");
14
            worldCupMap.put("1970", "巴西");
15
            worldCupMap.put("1974", "德国");
16
```

```
worldCupMap.put("1978", "阿根廷");
17
            worldCupMap.put("1982", "意大利");
18
19
            worldCupMap.put("1986", "阿根廷");
            worldCupMap.put("1990", "德国");
20
            worldCupMap.put("1994", "巴西");
21
            worldCupMap.put("1998", "法国");
22
23
            worldCupMap.put("2002", "巴西");
            worldCupMap.put("2006", "意大利");
24
25
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
26
27
            System.out.println("请输入国家: ");
            String value = sc.next();
28
29
30
            if(worldCupMap.containsValue(value)){
                Set<String> keys = worldCupMap.keySet();
31
32
                for (String key : keys) {
                    String value2 = worldCupMap.get(key);
33
34
                    if(value.equals(value2)){
35
                        System.out.println(key);
36
                    }
37
                }
            }else{
38
                System.out.println("没有获得过");
39
            }
40
        }
41
42
   }
```

```
package day12;
 1
 2
    import java.util.*;
 3
    public class Test_09 {
 4
 5
        public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
            Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
 7
            map.put("Tom", "CoreJava");
            map.put("John", "Oracle");
 8
            map.put("Susan", "Oracle");
 9
            map.put("Jerry", "JDBC");
10
            map.put("Jim", "Unix");
11
            map.put("Kevin", "JSP");
12
            map.put("Lucy", "JSP");
13
14
15
            //增加了一个Allen教JDBC
            map.put("Allen", "JDBC");
16
```

```
17
18
            //Lucy改教CoreJava
19
            map.put("Lucy", "CoreJava");
20
            //遍历Map
21
22
            Set<String> set = map.keySet();
23
            for(String key:set){
                String value = map.get(key);
24
25
                System.out.println(key+" "+value);
26
            }
27
            //输出所有教JSP的老师
28
29
            System.out.println("-----JSP老师-----");
30
            for(String key:set){
                String value = map.get(key);
31
                if("JSP".equals(value)){
32
                    System.out.println(key+"
                                              "+value);
33
34
                }
            }
35
36
37
            System.out.print("教授CoreJava和JDBC的老师人数为:");
38
            int count = 0;
            for (String key : set) {
39
40
                String value = map.get(key);
                if("CoreJava".equals(value)||"JDBC".equals(value)){
41
42
                    count++;
43
                }
44
            }
45
46
            System.out.println(count);
47
        }
48
   }
```

# 概念分析题答案:

10. Collection 接口的特点是存储任意类型的多个对象;

List 接口的特点:元素**有**(有|无)顺序,**可以**(可以|不可以)重复;

Set 接口的特点:元素**无**(有|无)顺序,**不可以**(可以|不可以)重复;

Map 接口的特点:元素是键值对,其中值可以重复,键不可以重复。

11. B, C

解析:A选项:List是接口,不能创建对象

D选项: List中定义了独有的方法

- 12. **B**
- 13. 程序运行输出结果为:

Hello

Learn

- 14. 简单介绍ArrayList、LinkedList、Vector的特性及区别。
  - (1) ArrayList:底层数组,查询快,增删慢,线程不安全,效率高。
  - (2) Vector:底层数组,查询快,增删慢,线程安全,效率低。
  - (3) LinkedList:底层链表,查询慢,增删快,线程不安全,效率高。
- 15. 两者的区别:
  - (1) List< String> list1= new ArrayList< String>();只能存储String类型数据。
  - (2) List list2 = new ArrayList();可以存储Object类型的数据。
  - < String>作用:泛型的应用,用于约定集合中存储的数据类型

16. **B** 

解析:hashCode方法覆盖的原则:内容相同的对象返回相同的哈希码值;为了提高效率,尽可能做到内容不同的对象返回不同的哈希码值。所以通常会将体现对象内容的属性拼凑为一个int类型的结果作为返回值返回。

第(3)种方式: super.hashCode() 代表调用父类Object中的hashCode方法, 父 类中hashCode是由对象在内存中的地址转换的结果,和对象的内容无关。

17. **C** 

解析:Set是Collection的子接口,特点是无序、无下标、元素内容不允许重复

- 18. 程序中不正确的地方:
  - (1) 覆盖hashCode方法时,访问修饰符必须为public
  - (2) 对于hashCode的返回值类型为int,而其方法实现中由于salary为double类型,所以return 返回的结果为double类型(自动类型提升).

对于hashCode方法的修改如下:

```
public int hashCode(){
   return name.hashCode()+age+(int)salary;
}
```

- (3) equals方法的参数类型为Object,同时需要满足覆盖的5个步骤
- (4) Set是没有下标,所以 set.add(0,new Worker("jerry",18,2000));使用不正确,

修改为普通的添加: set.add(new Worker("jerry",18,2000))。

19. **C** 

解析:考查点为 addAll(Collection c):接收Collection类型的数据,List是Collection的子接口,所以可以作为参数进行传递(多态用在形式参数上);同时Set是无序、无下标、元素内容不允许重复。

- 20. 关于下列 Map 接口中常见的方法:
  - (1) put 方法表示放入一个键值对,如果键已存在则:**新的value数据覆盖原有 的value数据,被覆盖的value作为返回值进行返回**; 如果键不存在则**直接存储,返回值为null**:
  - (2) remove 方法接受1个参数,表示通过键删除这组键值对;
  - (3) get 方法表示通过键获取对应的值, get 方法的参数表示一个键, 返回值表示该键对应的值;
  - (4) 要想获得 Map 中所有的键,应该使用方法keySet(),该方法返回值类型为Set;
- (5) 要想获得 Map 中所有的值,应该使用方法values(),该方法返回值类型为Collection 21. **B**

解析:A选项:HashMap和Hashtable都是Map接口的实现类 C选项:HashMap线程不安全,Hashtable线程安全

# 能力扩展题答案:

```
1 package day12;
2
   import java.util.*;
3
   public class Test_09 {
4
5
       public static void main(String[] args) {
6
           // 目前的课程
7
           Course c1 = new Course(1,"生物");
8
           Course c2 = new Course(2,"化学");
           Course c3 = new Course(3,"地理");
9
10
           Course c4 = new Course(4,"历史");
           Course c5 = new Course(5,"政治");
11
12
           Course c6 = new Course(6,"物理");
13
14
           // 目前的学生和所选择的课程
15
           Student s1 = new Student("杨颖",30);
```

```
16
           // 1. 该生选择的课程为:生物、化学、物理
17
           List<Course> list1 = s1.getCourses();
18
           list1.add(c1):
           list1.add(c2);
19
           list1.add(c6):
20
21
22
           Student s2 = new Student("郑凯",35);
23
           // 2. 该生选择的课程为:化学、历史、物理
24
           List<Course> list2 = s2.getCourses();
25
           list2.add(c1):
           list2.add(c4);
26
27
           list2.add(c6):
28
29
           Student s3 = new Student("邓紫棋",28);
           // 3. 该生选择的课程为:化学、历史、物理
30
31
           List<Course> list3 = s3.getCourses();
           list3.add(c2);
32
           list3.add(c4):
33
           list3.add(c6);
34
35
36
           List<Student> list = new ArrayList<Student>();
37
           // 4. 将以上的所有的学生存储在List集合中
38
           list.add(s1);
           list.add(s2);
39
40
           list.add(s3);
41
42
           // 5. 遍历输出所有学生的姓名和对应的课程名称
           for(Student s:list){
43
               System.out.print(s.getName()+"选择的课程为:");
44
45
               // 该生选择的课程
46
               List<Course> cs = s.getCourses();
47
               for(Course c:cs){
48
                   System.out.print(c.getCourseName()+" ");
49
50
               System.out.println();
51
           }
52
       }
53
   }
54
   class Student{
55
56
       private String name;
57
       private Integer age;
58
       private List<Course> courses = new ArrayList<Course>();
59
       public Student() {}
       public Student(String name, Integer age) {
60
61
           super();
```

```
62
             this.name = name;
 63
             this.age = age;
 64
         public Student(String name, Integer age, List<Course> courses)
 65
 66
             super();
 67
             this.name = name;
             this.age = age;
 68
 69
             this.courses = courses;
 70
         }
         public String getName() {
 71
 72
             return name;
 73
 74
         public void setName(String name) {
 75
             this.name = name;
 76
         }
 77
         public Integer getAge() {
 78
             return age;
 79
         }
 80
         public void setAge(Integer age) {
 81
             this.age = age;
 82
         }
 83
         public List<Course> getCourses() {
 84
             return courses;
 85
         }
 86
         public void setCourses(List<Course> courses) {
             this.courses = courses;
 87
 88
         public String toString() {
 89
             return "name=" + name + ", age=" + age + ", courses="
 90
 91
                     + courses ;
 92
         }
 93
     // 课程
 94
 95
     class Course{
 96
         private Integer courseId;
 97
         private String courseName;
 98
         public Course() {}
 99
         public Course(Integer courseId, String courseName) {
100
             this.courseId = courseId;
             this.courseName = courseName;
101
102
         public Integer getCourseId() {
103
104
             return courseId;
105
106
         public void setCourseId(Integer courseId) {
```

```
107
             this.courseId = courseId;
108
         }
109
         public String getCourseName() {
110
             return courseName;
111
         }
         public void setCourseName(String courseName) {
112
113
             this.courseName = courseName;
114
         public String toString() {
115
             return "courseId=" + courseId + ", courseName=" +
116
     courseName;
117
         }
118 }
```

```
package day12;
2
   import java.util.*;
3
   public class Test_09 {
4
5
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           String str = "ewrwrw4356436sgdsg6t5gdsa";
6
7
           //Map:键存储字符串中的出现的字符,值存储对应字符出现的次数
8
           Map<Character,Integer> map = new HashMap<Character,Integer>
    ();
9
           // 遍历字符串:获取每一个字符
10
11
           for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
12
               char c = str.charAt(i);//获取字符
13
               // 判断该字符是否出现过(Map的键)
14
               if (map.containsKey(c)) {
15
                   // 出现过:原有次数上加1
                   int m = map.get(c);
16
17
                   map.put(c, m + 1);
18
               } else {
19
                   // 第一次出现:个数为1
                   map.put(c, 1);
20
21
               }
22
           // 遍历Map集合
23
24
           Set<Character> keys = map.keySet();
25
           for (char c : keys) {
26
               int i = map.get(c);
27
               System.out.println(c + " 出现的次数: " + i);
28
           }
```

29 }