Sets and Maps

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Set Data Structures

- No relationship between elements
- Types of sets
  - Set
  - Map
  - Hash Table
Sets

Properties

- Collection of elements without duplicates
- No ordering (i.e., no front or back)
- Order in which elements added doesn’t matter

Implementation goal

- Offer the ability to find / remove element quickly
- Without searching through all elements
How Do Sets Work in Java?

Finding matching element is based on equals( )

To build a collection for a class

Need to define your own equals(Object) method

Default equals( ) uses reference comparison

- I.e., a.equals(b) → a == b
- a, b equal only if reference to same object

Many classes have predefined equals( ) methods

- Integer.equals( ) → compares value of integer
- String.equals( ) → compares text of string
Set Concrete Classes

- HashSet
  - Elements must implement hashCode() method

- LinkedHashSet
  - HashSet supporting ordering of elements
  - Elements can be retrieved in order of insertion

- TreeSet
  - Elements must be comparable
    - Implement Comparable or provide Comparator
  - Guarantees elements in set are sorted
Map Definition

- Map (associative array)
  - Unordered collection of keys
  - For each key, an associated object
  - Can use key to retrieve object
- Can view as array indexed by any (key) value

Example
A["key1"] = …
Map Interface Methods

**Methods**

- `void put(K key, V value)`  // inserts element
- `V get(Object key)`  // returns element
- `V remove(Object key)`  // removes element
- `int size()`  // key-value mappings
- `void clear()`  // clears the map
- `boolean containsKey(Object key)`  // looks for key
- `boolean containsValue(Object value)`  // looks for value
- `boolean isEmpty()`  // empty map?
- `Set<K> keySet()`  // entire set of keys
- `Collection<V> values()`  // values in the map
Map Concrete Classes

- **HashMap**
  - Elements must implement `hashCode()` method

- **LinkedHashMap**
  - HashMap supporting ordering of elements
  - Elements can be retrieved in order of insertion

- **TreeMap**
  - Elements must be comparable
    - Implement `Comparable` or provide Comparator
  - Elements can be retrieved in sorted order
Map Properties

Map keys & map objects

- Can also treat keys & values as collections
  - Access using keySet(), values()

- Aliasing
  - Each key refers only a single object
  - But object may be referred to by multiple keys

- Keys & values may be of complex type
  - Map<Object Type1, Any Object Type2>
  - Including other collections, maps, etc…
Map Implementation

Implementation approaches
- Two parallel arrays
  - Unsorted
  - Sorted
- Linked list
- Binary search tree
- Hash table

Java Collections Framework
- TreeMap → uses red-black (balanced) tree
- HashMap → uses hash table
Map Hierarchy

- **Map**
  - **SortedMap**
  - **AbstractMap**
    - **TreeMap**
    - **HashMap**
      - **LinkedHashMap**

Red ➔ Interface
Black ➔ Class