

CMSC 132:

OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING II

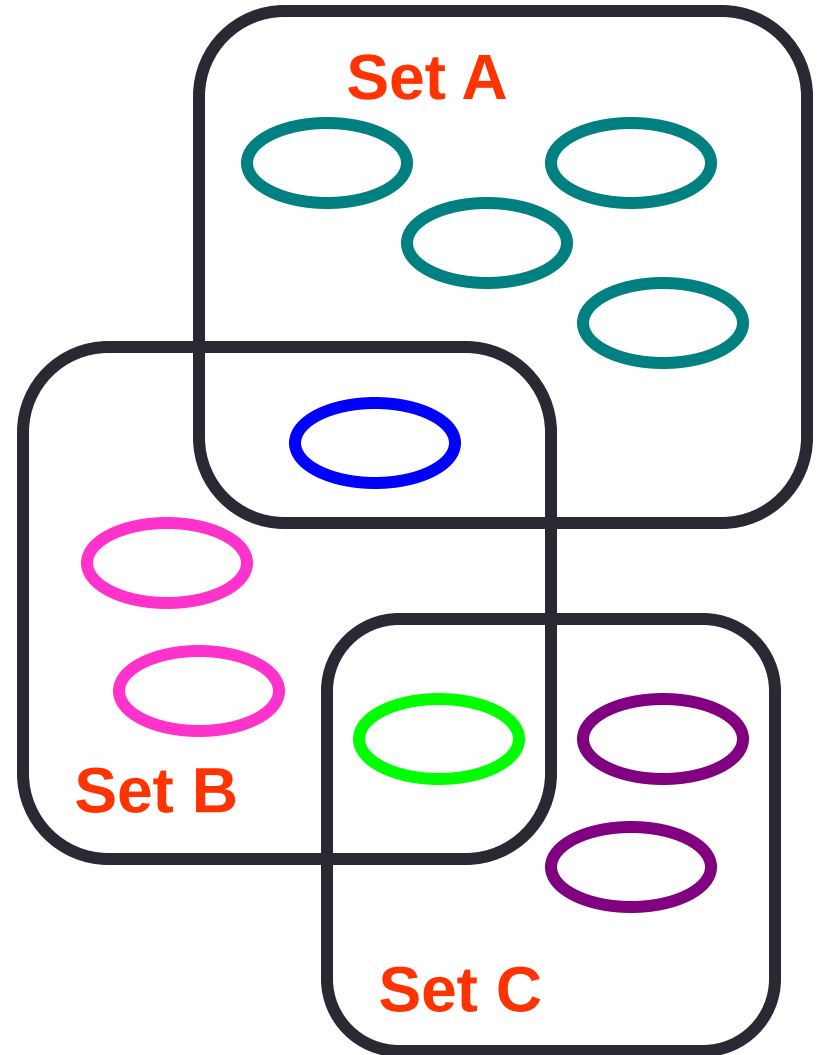


Sets and Maps

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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

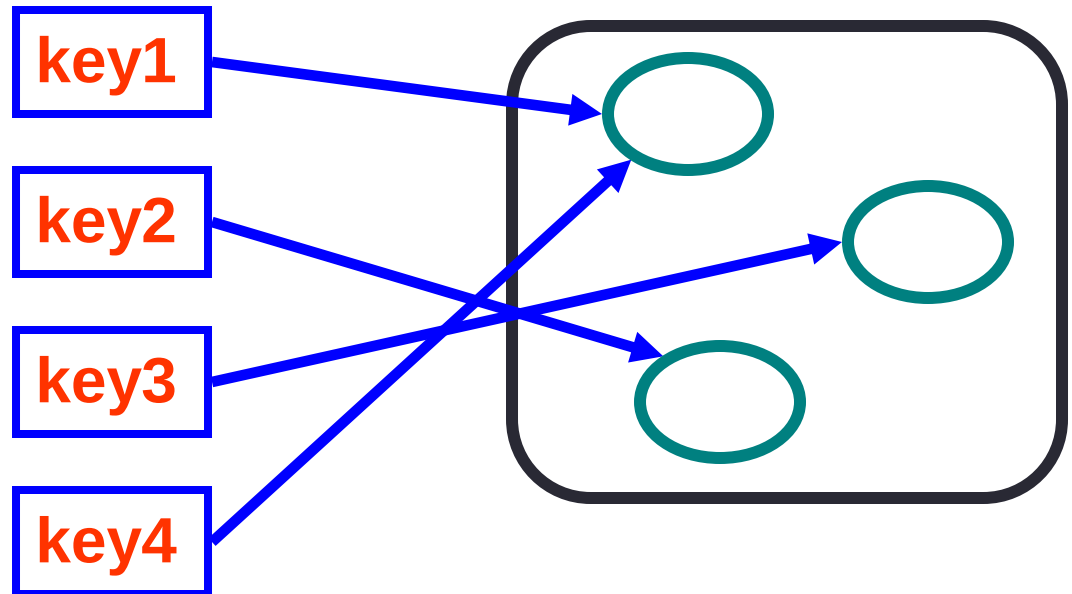
Set Concrete Classes

- **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
- **Example:** See SetsMapsCode

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

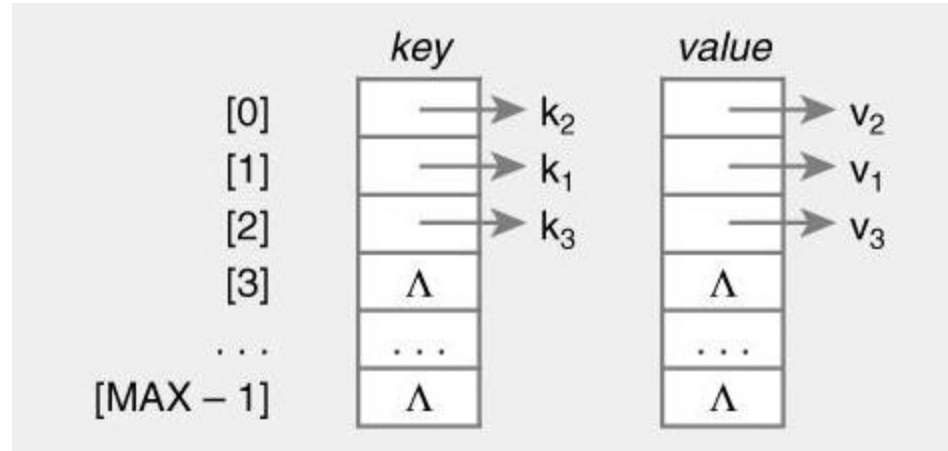
- **HashMap**
 - Elements must implement hashCode() method
- **LinkedHashMap**
 - HashMap supporting ordering of elements
 - Elements can be retrieved in order of insertion
- **TreeMap**
 - Elements must be comparable
 - Implement Comparable or provide Comparator
 - Elements can be retrieved in sorted order
- **Example:** See SetsMapsCode

Map Properties

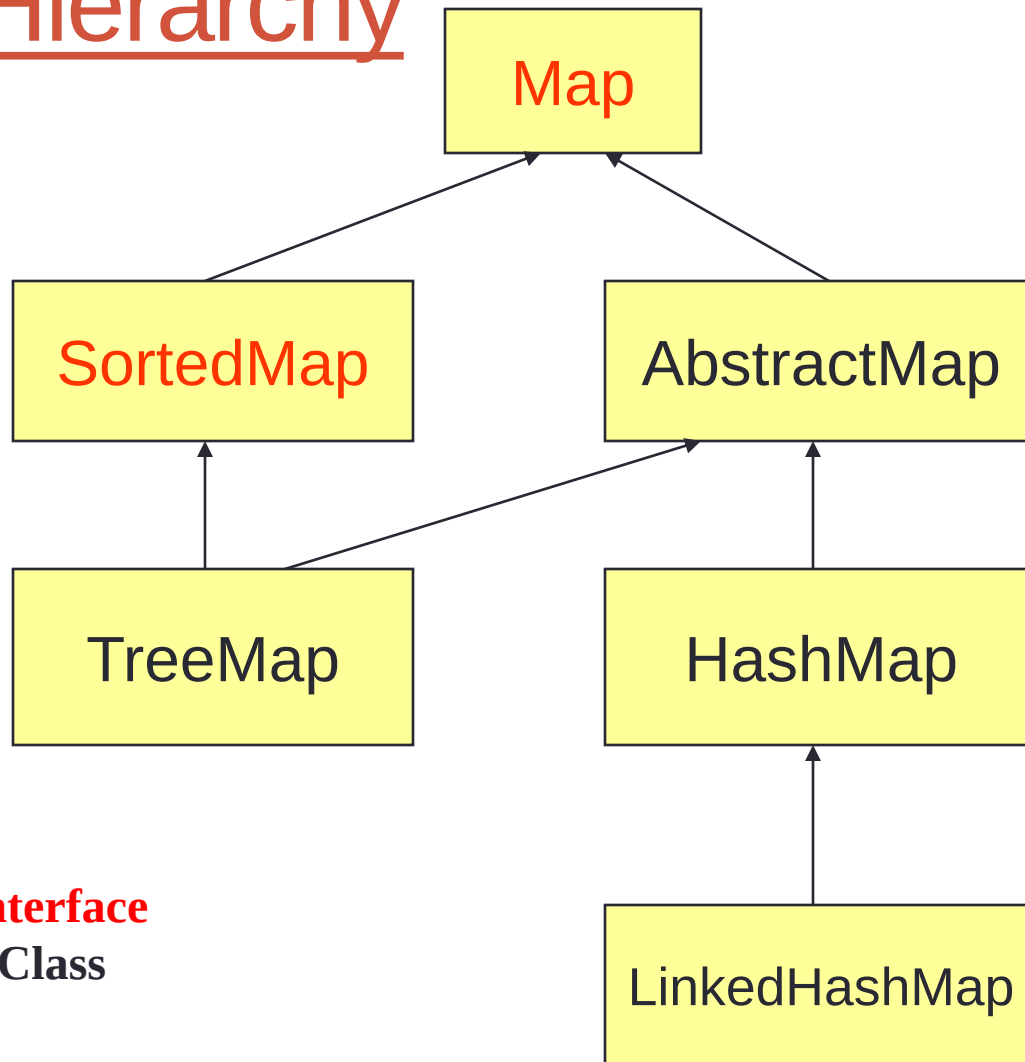
- Map keys & map objects
 - Can also treat keys & values as collections
 - Access using `keySet( )`, `values( )`
 - Aliasing
 - Each key refers only a single object
 - But object may be referred to by multiple keys
- Keys & values may be of complex type
 - `Map<Object Type1, Any Object Type2>`
 - Including 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



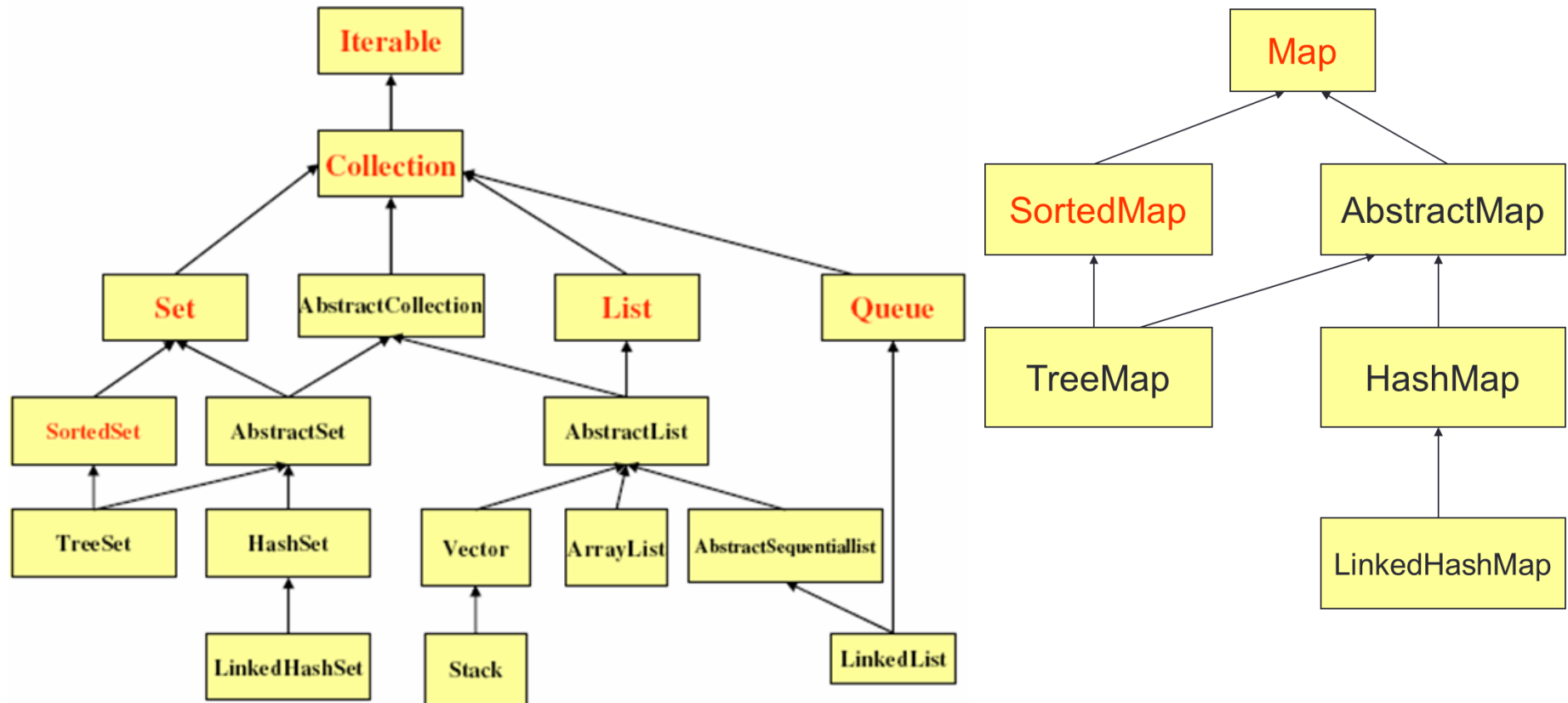
Map Hierarchy



Red → Interface

Black → Class

Collection & Map Hierarchies



Interface (red)
Class (black)