



链滴

Set 集合的简单使用

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1607245773910>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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Set集合的简单使用

insertSet方法:

```
public Set<String> insertSet(Set<String> stringSet) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
        stringSet.add(i + "");  
    }  
    return stringSet;  
}
```

deleteSet方法:

```
public Set<String> deleteSet(Set<String> stringSet, String string) {  
    stringSet.remove(string);  
    return stringSet;  
}
```

updateSet方法:

```
public Set<String> updateSet(Set<String> stringSet, String deleteString, String updateString)  
{  
    stringSet.remove(deleteString);  
    stringSet.add(updateString);  
    return stringSet;  
}
```

selectForEachSet方法:

```
public void selectForEachSet(Set<String> stringSet) {
    for (String s : stringSet) {
        System.out.print(s + "\t");
    }
}
```

selectIteratorSet方法:

```
public void selectIteratorSet(Set<String> stringSet) {
    Iterator<String> iterator = stringSet.iterator();
    while (iterator.hasNext()) {
        String string = iterator.next();
        System.out.print(string + "\t");
    }
}
```

Main方法:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Set<String> stringSet = new HashSet<>();
    SetTest setTest = new SetTest();
    stringSet = setTest.insertSet(stringSet);
    System.out.println("-----");
    setTest.selectForEachSet(stringSet);
    System.out.println("-----");
    setTest.deleteSet(stringSet, "1");
    setTest.selectIteratorSet(stringSet);
    System.out.println("-----");
    setTest.updateSet(stringSet, "5", "15");
    setTest.selectIteratorSet(stringSet);
}
```