

# JAVA.UTIL.TREESET.HEADSET METHOD

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/treeset\\_headset.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/treeset_headset.htm)

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## Description

The **headSet** method is used to return a view of the portion of this set whose elements are strictly less than **toElement**. The returned set is backed by this set, so changes in the returned set are reflected in this set, and vice-versa.

## Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.util.TreeSet.headSet** method.

```
public SortedSet<E> headSet(E toElement)
```

## Parameters

- **toElement** -- This is the high endpoint *exclusive* of the returned set.

## Return Value

The method call returns a view of the portion of this set whose elements are strictly less than toElement.

## Exception

- **ClassCastException** -- This exception is thrown if 'toElement' cannot be compared to elements currently in the set.
- **NullPointerException** -- This exception is thrown if 'toElement' is null and this set uses natural ordering, or its comparator does not permit null elements.
- **IllegalArgumentException** -- This exception is thrown if this set itself has a restricted range, and 'toElement' lies outside the bounds of the range.

## Example

The following example shows the usage of java.util.TreeSet.headSet method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.TreeSet;

public class TreeSetDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // creating TreeSet
        TreeSet <Integer>tree = new TreeSet<Integer>();
        TreeSet <Integer>treeheadset = new TreeSet<Integer>();

        // adding in the tree
        tree.add(12);
        tree.add(13);
        tree.add(14);
        tree.add(15);
        tree.add(16);
        tree.add(17);

        // getting values less than 15
        treeheadset = (TreeSet)tree.headSet(15);

        // creating iterator
        Iterator iterator;
        iterator = treeheadset.iterator();
```

```
//Displaying the tree set data
System.out.println("Tree set data: ");
while (iterator.hasNext()){
    System.out.println(iterator.next() + " ");
}
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result.

Tree set data:

12  
13  
14

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