**Key Observations Across Examples**

1. **When to Use Maps**:
   * When you need to track the frequency, indices, or presence of elements efficiently.
   * Replacing nested loops (O(n²)) with single traversal (O(n)).
2. **Operations with Map**:
   * **map.set(key, value)**: Store a key-value pair.
   * **map.get(key)**: Retrieve the value for a key.
   * **map.has(key)**: Check if a key exists in the map.
3. **Advantages**:
   * Maps are highly optimized for frequent lookups and updates.
   * Save time in scenarios involving duplicate checks, frequency counts, or complements.