A hash table would be considered a type of data structure that has both fast insertion, deletion and searching capabilities. Hash tables are considered faster than trees and are very easy to program. One notable downside of hash tables is the fact they are based on arrays, this results in them being hard and resource constraining to expand. Sometimes the performance of the hash table can degrade due to the hash table becoming too full. Due to this the programmer or developer should have a good idea or even a range of the space needed in the hash table. Additionally, Hash tables do not allow users to visit items in a designated order (similar to how you can with trees). Hash tables are normally used when thousands of entities of information must be searched, this works with the support of a hash function, where a range of key values is transformed into a range of array index values.

Regarding the comparison of external memory and internal memory, these 2 types of memory provide different benefits, when making the decision between them these advantages and disadvantages should be considered. One of the largest advantages of external memory over internal would be the higher capacity allowing for larger instances of data to be stored. This is complimented by the fact external memory is considered less volatile, as it persist even if the system in question is still running. In contrast internal memory is much faster in comparison to external which is slower, Alongside this internal memory does not persist to the same degree as external, due to its volatility.