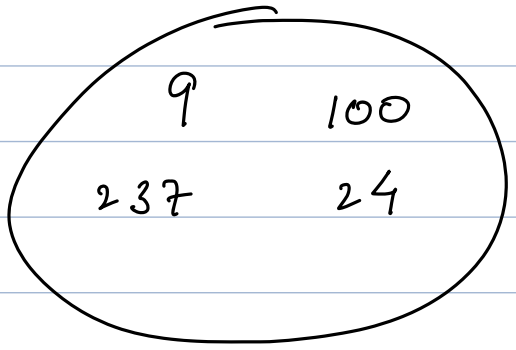
Hashset

Collection of unique elements



A = [3, 1, 2, 3, 5]

NO indexing
NO repitition

Hashset<Integer> hs = new Hashset<Integer>();

Functions →

hs.add(20)
hs.size()
hs.remove(331)

hs.contains(35) → true if 35 present
false if 35 ✗

All functions of HS & HM are O(1)

Q Put all elems of array into hashset

A = [1, 4, 3, -2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 3]

```
Hashset<Integer> convertToHashset(int[] arr){

    Hashset<Integer> hs = new Hashset<Integer>();
    for(i=0; i<arr.length; i++){

        hs.add(arr[i])
    }
    return hs
}
```

Q Given 2 Hashset, print common elements

HS1 : { 0, -2, 4, 10 }
HS2 : { 1, -2, 5, 4, 3 }

-2, 4

```
void intersect ( hs1 , hs2 ) {
    for ( Integer x : hs1 ) {
        if ( hs2 . contains (x) ) {
            print ( x + " " )
        }
    }
}
```

Hash map

Key – value pairs

Eg - States & their populations

"Punjab" : 5 Cr
"Haryana" : 4 Cr
"Delhi" : 3 Cr
"UP" : 10 Cr
"Maharashtra" : 10 Cr

Duplicate key NOT allowed
Same value is allowed

eg: Delhi : 10
UP : 10

Functions

hm.put("Delhi", 10)
hm.get("Delhi") → 10
hm.containsKey("Punjab")
hm.remove("Delhi")
hm.size()
hm.keySet()
hm.values() → gives all values

Q Given an array, return frequency hashmap

A = [1, 4, 3, -2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 3]

ans ⇒

1 : 3
3 : 2
4 : 2
-2 : 1
5 : 1

[1, 4, 3, -2, 1, 1, 4, 5, 3]

{ 1 : ~~+2~~ 3
4 : ~~+2~~
3 : ~~+2~~
-2 : 1
5 : 1
}

{ 1 : ~~+2~~ 3
4 : ~~+2~~
3 : ~~+2~~
-2 : 1
5 : 1
}

```
HashMap<Integer, Integer> hm = new
                    HashMap<Integer, Integer>();

for( i=0; i< arr.length ; i++ ){

    if ( hm.containsKey (arr[i]) == = false ){

            hm.put ( arr[i], 1)

    }

    else {
        int beforeValue = hm.get (arr[i])
        int afterValue = beforeValue +1
        hm.put (arr[i], afterValue)
    }
}
```

hm.get (key) will give you value

```
for( Integer x : hm.keySet() ){

    - — — — —

}
```

12 ⟶ 7 a 37 lakh

14 ⟶ 1 a - - - -

Math Array algorithms sorting & searching

Strings Interview problems

2 sum → 2 pointers

fast / slow → Linked list