



Hashing, Maps, Sets



Hash Sets / Maps

- Hash sets and maps are probably the most common data structures you're ever going to use, whether we're talking about interviews or practical use
- Set - a set of **unique** values
 - Methods
 - `new Set()`
 - `Set.prototype.size()`
 - `Set.prototype.add()`
 - `Set.prototype.delete()`
 - `Set.prototype.has()`
 - Unlike an array, does not have indices
 - Useful when we need to keep track of unique pieces of data that should only appear once
 - e.g. coordinates on a matrix
 - Example: `{5,7,9,3,30}`



Hash Sets / Maps (cont.)

- Maps and Objects
 - store data in key-value pairs
 - There are two ways to represent hash maps in JS
 - ES6 Map
 - accepts any data types for keys
 - can iterate in insertion order
 - methods: `new Map()`, `.get()`, `.set()`, `.has()`, `.delete()`
 - Object
 - good for if we only need string based keys
 - non-ordered data structure
 - methods: `new Object()`, `{}`, `.values()`, `.keys()`, `.entries()`, `delete object.property`



Runtime Complexities

Maps, Objects, and Sets

Operations	Big-O Time
Insert value	$O(1)$
Remove value	$O(1)$
Search value	$O(1)$

As we can see, these hash data structures are extremely efficient, which is why it's so commonly used.



Questions?



Demos

- [Two Sum](#)
- [Matrix Set Zeroes](#)
- [Group Anagrams](#)



Let's practice!

- Review:
 - [Valid Sudoku](#)
 - [Longest Consecutive Sequence](#)
- Bonus:
 - [Design Twitter](#)
 - [LRU Cache](#)

