DAY 25

// HashMap & HashSet are used for hashing.

//Benefit of hashing: better search time.

// HashMap: (key, value) pairs are stored. No duplicate keys but duplicate values are allowed.

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HashMap

(1, "Hi"), (2, "Hello"), (3, "Hi").

{1, 2, 3} are keys. We can treat hashcode as key.

For a value, its hashcode is determined and stored in the respective bucket. Hashcode can act as a key.

HashSet- (1, 5, 7, 12, 9)

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// HashSet: Values are stored. Duplicate values are not allowed.

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// HashMap

import java.util.\*;

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

hm.put(12, "Hi");

hm.put(14, "Hello");

hm.put(12, "Hye");

hm.put(15, "Bye");

System.out.println(hm);

}

}

\*/

// HashSet

import java.util.\*;

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

hs.add(12);

hs.add(14);

hs.add(12);

hs.add(15);

System.out.println(hs);

}

}

// Count the frequency of each character in a string using HashMap.