```
Write a function that accepts two deeply nested objects or arrays obj1 and obj2 and returns a new object representing their differences.
The function should compare the properties of the two objects and identify any changes. The returned object should only contains keys where the value is different from obj1 to obj2.
For each changed key, the value should be represented as an array [obj1 value, obj2 value]. Keys that exist in one object but not in the other should not be included in the returned object. The end result should be a deeply nested
object where each leaf value is a difference array.
When comparing two arrays, the indices of the arrays are considered to be their keys.
You may assume that both objects are the output of JSON.parse.
Example 1:
  Input:
 obj1 = \{\}
  obj2 = {
    "a": 1,
    "b": 2
 Output: {}
 Explanation: There were no modifications made to obj1. New keys "a" and "b" appear in obj2, but keys that are added or removed should be ignored.
Example 2:
  Input:
  obj1 = {
    "a": 1,
    "v": 3,
    "x": [],
    "z": {
      "a": null
  obj2 = {
    "a": 2,
    "v": 4,
    "x": [],
    "z": {
      "a": 2
  Output:
    "a": [1, 2],
    "v": [3, 4],
    "z": {
      "a": [null, 2]
 Explanation: The keys "a", "v", and "z" all had changes applied. "a" was changed from 1 to 2. "v" was changed from 3 to 4. "z" had a change applied to a child object. "z.a"
 was changed from null to 2.
Example 3:
  Input:
 obj1 = {
    "a": 5,
   "v": 6,
    "z": [1, 2, 4, [2, 5, 7]]
 obj2 = {
   "a": 5,
    "v": 7,
    "z": [1, 2, 3, [1]]
  Output:
    "v": [6, 7],
    "z": {
      "2": [4, 3],
      "3": {
        "0": [2, 1]
 Explanation: In obj1 and obj2, the keys "v" and "z" have different assigned values. "a" is ignored because the value is unchanged. In the key "z", there is a nested array.
 Arrays are treated like objects where the indices are keys. There were two alterations to the the array: z[2] and z[3][0]. z[0] and z[1] were unchanged and thus not
  included. z[3][1] and z[3][2] were removed and thus not included.
Example 4:
  Input:
  obj1 = {
    "a": {"b": 1},
 obj2 = {
    "a": [5],
 Output:
    "a": [{"b": 1}, [5]]
 Explanation: The key "a" exists in both objects. Since the two associated values have different types, they are placed in the difference array.
Example 5:
  Input:
  obj1 = {
    "a": [1, 2, {}],
    "b": false
 obj2 = {
```

2 <= JSON.stringify(obj1).length <= 10⁴

Yes No

O Hint 3

Discussion (8)

Accepted 7.4K

Constraints:

"b": false,

Output:

"a": [1, 2, {}]

• 2 <= JSON.stringify(obj2).length <= 10⁴

obj1 and obj2 are valid JSON objects or arrays

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- O Hint 1 Find the intersection of the keys/indices on the two arrays/objects.

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- O Hint 2
- Analyze the data structure recursively.
- For each key in the intersection, omit if there are no differences in the leaves. Otherwise return the difference.

Explanation: Apart from a different ordering of keys, the two objects are identical so an empty object is returned.

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