Map

ES6 Data Structures

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Map Overview

- A Map holds key-value pairs where the keys can be any datatype
- A Map remembers the Original insertion order of the keys.
- A Map has a property that represents the size of the Map.

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Map *Vs* Object

Object : -

- Not directly iterable
- Do not have a size property
- Keys must be String or Symbols
- Keys are not well ordered
- Have default keys

Map : -

- Directly iterable
- Have a size property
- Keys can be any datatypes
- Keys are ordered by insertion
- Do not have default keys

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Create Map

- Passsing an Array to new Map()
- Create a Map and use Map.set()

new Map()

```
const fruits = new Map([
   ["mongo",700],
   ["apple",500],
   ["Orange",400],
])
console.log(fruits)
// Map(3) { 'mongo' => 700, 'apple' => 500,
'Orange' => 400 }
```

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Map.set()

```
const fruits = new Map();

fruits.set("mongo",700);
fruits.set("apple",500);
fruits.set("Orange",400);

console.log(fruits)
//Map(3) { 'mongo' => 700, 'apple' => 500, 'Orange' => 400 }
```

The set() method can also be used to change existing Map values.

Map.get()

Gets the value of a key in a Map

```
fruits.get("apple")
```

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Map.size

```
fruits.size;  //no. of element Map
```

Map.has()

- true if a key exists in a Map

```
fruits.has("apple")  //return true
```

Map.delete()

```
fruits.delete("apple")
```

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Map.clear()

```
fruits.clear("apple") // remove all the elements
```

Map Iteration

For looping over a map, there are 3 methods.

Map.keys()

```
const fruits = new Map([
  ["mongo",700],
  ["apple",500],
  ["Orange",400]
]);

for(const x of fruits.keys()){
  console.log(x)
}
```

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Map.values()

```
const fruits = new Map([
  ["mongo",700],
  ["apple",500],
  ["Orange",400]
]);

for(const x of fruits.values()){
  console.log(x)
}
/*
    700,
    500,
    400
*/
```

Map.entries()

```
const fruits = new Map([
  ["mongo",700],
  ["apple",500],
  ["Orange",400]
]);

for(const x of fruits.entries()){
  console.log(x)
}
```

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