

# Hash Cheatsheet

As some might know sets in python can contain only unique elements. “Similar to hash table, a hash set is also a collection of objects. In hash table, data was stored in the form of key-value pairs, whereas in hash sets, the data is stored as objects. A hash set internally uses the hash table data structure to store data items. Just like a set, a hash set also does not allow storage of duplicate elements.”

Hashing is the most common example of a space-time tradeoff. Instead of linearly searching an array every time to determine if an element is present, which takes  $O(n)$  time, we can traverse the array once and hash all the elements into a hash table.

Basic	HashSet	HashMap
<b>Implements</b>	Set interface	Map interface
<b>Duplicates</b>	No	Yes duplicates values are allowed but no duplicate key is allowed
<b>Dummy values</b>	Yes	No
<b>Objects required during an add operation</b>	1	2
<b>Adding and storing mechanism</b>	HashMap object	<a href="#">Hashing</a> technique
<b>Speed</b>	It is comparatively slower than HashMap	It is comparatively faster than HashSet because of hashing technique has been used here.
<b>Null</b>	Have a single null value	Single null key and any number of null values
<b>Insertion Method</b>	Only one value is required for the insertion process. Add() function is used for insertion	Two values are required for the insertion process. Put() function is used for insertion.
<b>Data storage</b>	The data is stored as objects.	The data is stored as key-value pair.
<b>Complexity</b>	$O(n)$	$O(1)$

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