

Recitation Outline

- C++ STL associative containers
 - Sets and maps
- Examples
 - Simple example of using maps
 - Word frequency using maps
 - Sorting strings (a programming contest problem)
 - Adding comma into integer to separate groups of three digits

 - Word puzzle using maps
 - Word puzzle using sets

C++ STL Maps/Multimaps

- Sorted associative containers containing key/value pairs
- Sorted by their keys
- Maps: do not allow duplicates
 - Elements in maps must contain different keys
- Multimaps: allow duplicates
 - Two elements in multimaps may contain same key
- They are usually implemented as balanced binary trees

C++ STL Maps/Multimaps

- `begin()`, `end()`: iterator support
- `clear()`, delete all elements
- `size()`, number of elements
- `find(key)`, return iterator referring to element with key
- `count(key)`, number of elements with key
 - For maps, return value can only be 0 or 1
- `empty()`, true if map does not contain any elements
- `erase()`, delete an element or range of elements
- `insert()`, insert an element or range of elements
- `operator[]`(key), retrieve corresponding value for key
 - Only available for maps
 - Automatically inserted if key is not in map
- For details, see
 - <http://www.cppreference.com/wiki/>

C++ STL Sets/Multisets

- Sorted associative containers containing elements of certain type
- Sorted by their elements
- Sets: do not allow duplicates
 - Elements in sets must be unique
- Multisets: allow duplicates
 - Elements in multisets may be duplicates
- They are usually implemented as balanced binary trees

C++ STL Sets/Multisets

- `begin()`, `end()`: iterator support
- `clear()`, delete all elements
- `size()`, number of elements
- `find(key)`, return iterator referring to element with key
- `count(key)`, number of elements with key
 - For sets, return value can only be 0 or 1
- `empty()`, true if set has no elements
- `erase()`, delete an element or range of elements
- `insert()`, insert an element or range of elements
- For details, see
 - <http://www.cppreference.com/wiki/>

A Simple Map Example

- In this example, we use map to store the number of days in each month
- See `examples/r6/map_example.cpp`
- Review the code
- A demo of running the program
 - To compile: `make map_example.x`

Word frequency using Maps

- We compute the frequency of words in a given file using map
 - A word is defined as a sequence of characters separated by spaces
- See [examples/r6/word_frequency.cpp](#)
- Review the code
- A demo of running the program with `word_frequency.input`
 - To compile: `make word_frequency.x`

Convert Integer Values

- Given an integer value, add comma to separate groups of three digits
- For example
 - 1234 -> 1,234
 - 123456 -> 123,456
 - 1234567 ->1,234,567
 - 1000001 -> 1,000,001
- We want a recursive algorithm
- See [examples/r6/comma_recursive.cpp](#)
 - Review code
- Demo
 - To compile: `make comma_recursive.x`

Sort Strings

- **Problem statement**
 - `sortstring.html`
- **Solution using a map**
 - `sortstring.cpp`
 - Sample input (`sortstring_input`)
 - To compile: `make sortstring.x`
- **Code review and demo run**

Word Puzzle using Maps

- In this version we store word dictionary in a map
- See `examples/r6/word_puzzle_map.cpp`, `word_puzzle_map.h`, `rotation.cpp`
- Review the code (only discussed the part updated)
- A demo of running the program

Word Puzzle using Sets

- In this version we store word dictionary in a set
- See `examples/r6/word_puzzle_set.cpp`, `word_puzzle_set.h`, `rotation.cpp`
- Review the code (only discuss the part that has updated)
- A demo of running the program