Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap.cc ____

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <map>
    // exemple d'utilisation de map
   // nj 2005
   // g++ utiliserMap.cc
    /*
    *(0 150)
    *(1 151)
10
    *(2 152)
    typedef std::map<int, int> m2i;
   typedef m2i::value type m2ivt;
    typedef m2i::iterator m2ii;
    int main(void) {
     m2i m;
     m. insert (m2ivt(150%10, 150));
     m. insert (m2ivt(151%10, 151));
     m. insert (m2ivt(152%10, 152));
     m. insert (m2ivt(162%10, 162)); /* pas d'ajout */
     m.insert(m2ivt(171%10, 171)); /* pas d'ajout */
25
      for (i = m. begin (); i != m. end (); i++)
        printf("(\%d \%d) \setminus n", i \rightarrow first, i \rightarrow second);
      printf("\n");
      return 0;
30
```

Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap2.cc _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <map>
   typedef std::map<int, int> m2i;
   typedef m2i::value type m2ivt;
   typedef m2i::iterator m2ii;
   // exemple d'utilisation de map
   // comptage du nombre de cle dans une map
10 // et recherche d'un element
   // nj 2005
   // g++ utiliserMap2.cc
   /*
    *(0 1)
   *(1 2)
    *(5 1)
    *(7 2)
    *(9 1)
```

```
20
    *trouve : (1 2)
    */
   int main(void) {
     m2i m;
     m[150\%10] ++;
25
     m[151\%10] ++;
     m[155\%10] ++;
     m[157\%10] ++;
     m[159\%10] ++;
     m[167\%10] \ ++;
30
     m[171\%10] ++;
     m2ii\ i;
     for (i = m. begin (); i != m. end (); i++)
       printf("(\%d \%d)\n", i\rightarrow first, i\rightarrow second);
     printf("\n");
     i = m. find(1); /* recherche de l'element dont la cle est <math>1 */
     return 0;
```

Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap3.cc _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <map>
    struct elt12 { /* element compose de 2 int */
      int c; /* c permet de comparer les elements */
      int elt;
      \begin{array}{lll} elt12\,(\,int\ \_c,\ int\ \_e)\ \{c=\_c;\ elt=\_e;\}\\ elt12\,(\,const\ elt12\&\ \_e)\ \{c=\_e.\,c;\ elt=\_e.\,elt\,;\ \} \end{array}
      bool operator < (const elt12&) const;
10 };
    bool elt12::operator< (const elt12& o) const {
      return (c < o.c);
    \#define cleElt12(a) elt12((a), 0)
15
    typedef std::map<elt12, int> mei;
    typedef mei::value type meivt;
    typedef mei::iterator meii;
20 // exemple d'utilisation de map
    // element de type structure
    // nj 2005
    // g++ utiliserMap3.cc
    /*
    *(0 150 1)
     *(1 151 2)
     *(2 152 2)
     *(1 151 2)
30
```

```
int main(void) {
       mei m;
      m[elt12(150\%10, 150)] ++;
      m[elt12(151\%10, 151)] ++;
      m[elt12(152\%10, 152)] ++;
       m[elt 12 (162\%10, 162)] ++;
       m[elt12(171\%10, 171)] ++;
       meii i;
       for (i = m. begin (); i != m. end (); i++)
          printf("(%d %d %d)\n", i\rightarrow first.c, i\rightarrow first.elt, i\rightarrow second);
40
       printf("\n");
       i = m. find(cleElt12(1));
       if (i != m. end ())
          printf("(\%d \ \%d \ \%d) \setminus n" \,, \ i \! - \! > \! first.c \,, \ i \! - \! > \! first.elt \,, \ i \! - \! > \! second);
45
       return 0;
```

Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap4.cc _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <map>
5 struct A { /* une classe avec une valeur entiere */
     A(int va = 0) \{va = va;\};
10 \quad {\tt typedef \ std::map}{<} {\tt int} \ , \ A, \ {\tt std::less}{<} {\tt int}{>} > {\tt miA};
    typedef miA::value_type miAvt;
    typedef miA::iterator miAii;
    void \ affiche (int \ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} v) \ \{ \ printf("affiche(\%d) \backslash n", \ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} v); \ \}
15
    template <class Value>
   while (debut != fin) {
20
        affiche (debut->first); debut++;
   void fonctionNonSpe(miAii debut, miAii fin) {
      while (debut != fin) {
        affiche (debut->first); debut++;
      }
   }
   // exemple d'utilisation de map
   // nj 2005
    // g++ utiliserMap4.cc
   int main(void) {
      int i, val;
     miA m;
35
      srand(0);
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    val = 1 + (rand() % 100);
    m.insert(miAvt(val, A(val+1)));
}

40    printf("taille %d\n", (int)(m.size()));
    miAii j;
    for (j = m.begin(); j != m.end(); j++)
        printf("(%d A.va:%d)\n", j->first, (j->second).va);

45    /* je doute de l'interet de cette fonction nommee fonctionSpe ?
        * quel est l'avantage sur fonctionNonSpe ? */
        fonctionSpe<A>(m.begin(), m.end());
        printf("\n");
        fonctionNonSpe(m.begin(), m.end());
        return 0;
}
```

Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap5.cc _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <string>
   #include <map>
5 typedef std::map<std::string, int> ms;
    typedef ms::value type msvt;
    typedef ms::iterator msii;
    // exemple d'utilisation de map
    // avec string ... (pour un hash tres lent mais generique)
    // g++ utiliserMap5.cc
    /*
     *(AA 0)
     *(BB 1)
     *(CC 1)
     *(DD 1)
     *(AA 0)
     */
20 int main(void) {
      ms m;
      m.insert(msvt(std::string("AA"), 0));
      m.insert(msvt(std::string("BB"), 1));
      m.insert(msvt(std::string("CC"), 1));
       \text{m.insert(msvt(std::string("DD"), 1));} \\
      m.insert(msvt(std::string("AA"), 2)); // not added
      msii ii;
      for (ii = m. begin (); ii != m. end (); ii++)
         printf("(\%s \%d)\n", ii \rightarrow first.c str(), ii \rightarrow second);
30
      printf("\n");
      ii = m. find ("AA");
      i\,f\,\left(\,\,i\,i\  \, !=\,\,m.\,\,\mathrm{end}\,\left(\,\right)\,\right)
         printf("(\%s \%d)\n", ii \rightarrow first.c str(), ii \rightarrow second);
      return 0;
35 }
```

Exemple d'utilisation de map : utiliserMap6.cc _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <map>
    // exemple d'utilisation de map
   // nj 2005
    // g++ utiliserMap.cc
    /*
     *(0 (10 150))
     *(1 (11 151))
10
    *(2 (12 152))
     */
    struct m t {
      int a;
      int b;
15
      m_t(int _a, int _b) \{ a = _a; b = _b; \}
    };
    int main(void) {
      std::map<int, m t> m;
        m t A(10,150);
        m.insert(std::make pair(0, A));
25
        m t A(11,151);
        m. insert (std::make_pair(1, A));
30
        m_t A(12,152);
        m. insert (std::make pair(2, A));
      std::map<int, m t>::iterator ii;
      for(ii = m.begin(); ii != m.end(); ii++) {
        int v1 = ii -> first;
35
        m t v2 = ii -> second;
        printf("%d %d %d\n", v1, v2.a, v2.b);
40
        ii = m. find(1);
        m t A(11,1510);
        ii \rightarrow second = A;
      printf("after update:\n");
45
      for (ii = m. begin (); ii != m. end (); ii++) {
        int v1 = ii -> first;
        m t v2 = ii -> second;
        \overline{p\,ri\,n\,t\,f\,(\text{"\%d \%d \%d}\,\text{\%d}\,\text{\n", v1, v2.a, v2.b)};}
50
      return 0;
    }
```

Test avec map: testMap.cpp __

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
    #include <map>

    // g++ testMap.cpp
5    /*
    * 1 2 0
    */
    int main(void) {
       std::map<int, int> m;
10    m[1] ++;
       m[2] ++;
       m[2] ++;
       fprintf(stderr, "%d %d %d\n", m[1], m[2], m[3]);
       return 0;
15    }
```

Test avec map: testTempsMap.cpp _

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <map>
   #include <ctime>
5 #include <sys/time.h>
    struct timeval ttt start;
    void initTime() { gettimeofday(&ttt start, 0); }
   bool timeIsOver(double t) {
     struct timeval ttt now;
      gettimeofday(&ttt_now, 0);
      double time = ((double)(ttt_now.tv_sec - ttt_start.tv_sec)) +
        ((double)(ttt\_now.tv\_usec - ttt\_start.tv\_usec))/1000000.0;
15
     if(_t > time) return false;
     return true;
   }
    // comparaison std::map vs. tableau avec des temps fixes
20
    * with tab ---->
        write 6635961
                          1.00 \, \mathrm{sec}.
       read 3435120
                         0.50 \, \sec.
    * with map --->
       write 901520
                         1.00 \, \mathrm{sec}.
25
       read 513991
                        0.50 \, \sec.
    */
    int main(void) {
     long int count_write = 0L;
     long int count read = 0L;
      // must read_time < 2*write_time
      double write time = 1.0;
      double read_time = 0.5;
```

```
// test sur 1 sec avec TAB *****
35
      int \ t\_size = 100000000; \ // \ 100M
      int* \overline{t} = new int[t\_size];
      srand(1);
      initTime();
      while(timeIsOver(write time) == false) {
40
        int where = ((int)rand())\%t size;
        t[where] ++;
        count\_write ++;
      }
45
      \operatorname{srand}(1);
      initTime();
      while(timeIsOver(read_time) == false) {
        int where = ((int)rand())\%t size;
         if(t[where] >= 1) count read ++;
50
      printf("with tab ---> \n");
                               \%.2f sec.\n", count_write, write_time); \%.2f sec.\n", count_read, read_time);
      printf("
                write %ld
      printf(" read %ld
      fflush (stdout);
55
      delete[] t;
      count\_write = 0L;
      count\_read \, = \, 0L;
      // test sur 1 sec avec MAP *****
60
      \operatorname{srand}(1);
      initTime();
      std::map<int, int>m;
      while(timeIsOver(write_time) == false) {
        int where = (int) rand();
65
        m[where] ++;
        count_write ++;
      }
      srand(1);
70
      initTime();
      while(timeIsOver(read time) == false) {
        int where = (int)rand();
        if (m[where] >= 1) count_read ++;
      printf("with map ---> \n");
75
      printf(" write %ld
                               \%.2f sec.\n", count_write, write_time);
      printf(" read %ld
                               \%.2f sec.\n", count\_read, read\_time);
      fflush (stdout);
      return 0;
    }
```