

Maps

November 16, 2021

1 Maps

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/map>

1.1 Topics

- Map definition
- Declare map
- Access elements
- Map Modifiers
- Aggregate operations
- Iterators
- Lookup operations
- Applications

1.2 Map

- the containers such as **array** and **vector** are linear and the keys are fixed integer indices
- at times problems may require a dictionary like data-structure where you need to select your own key that is associated with some value
- **map** is such a data structure where you store key-value pairs of your chosen types
- **map** is also called associative container that contains key-value pairs with unique keys
 - map is automatically sorted based on keys
 - all keys are of the same type and all values are of the same type
 - key and value can be of the same type or can be different types
- the following figure depicts a map data structure that maps English numbers (string) to Spanish numbers (string)

Map (string -> string)

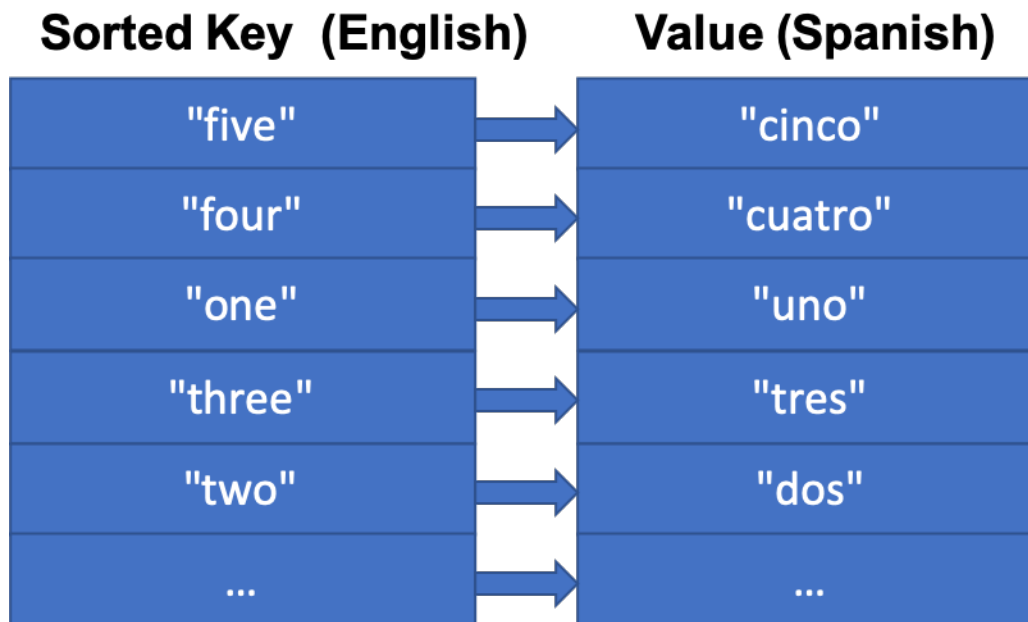


Fig. C++ Map Container

- keys are mapped to values (one-way)
 - values are not mapped to the keys
- under the hood **map** is implemented as [red-black trees](#)
- the complexity (efficiency) of common operations such as search, removal, and insertion operations is $O(\log_2 n)$
 - simply put, if there are about 4 billion key-value pairs in a map, these common tasks can be completed in about 32 iterations (operations)
 - order of operations is something discussed in more details in Data structures and Algorithm courses

1.3 Map objects

- must include header file `<map>` and use namespace `std`
- a template class designed to store key of any data type that can be compared
 - value can be of any type
- map objects must be declared before they can be used
- syntax

```
map<type, type> object;
```

```
[1]: // include header files
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
```

```
#include <map>

using namespace std;
```

```
[2]: // declare map containers without initialization
map<string, string> eng2Span;
map<char, int> charToNum;
map<int, char> numToChar;
```

```
[3]: // declare and initialize
map<string, int> words = {
    {"i", 10},
    {"love", 20},
    {"C++", 30},
    {"!", 40},
};
map<string, float> prices = {"apple", 1.99}, {"orange", 1.99}, {"banana", 2.
    ↪99}, {"lobster", 20.85}};
map<string, float> dupPrices = prices;
```

```
[4]: // contents of words
words
```

```
[4]: { "!" => 40, "C++" => 30, "i" => 10, "love" => 20 }
```

```
[5]: // prices contents:
prices
```

```
[5]: { "apple" => 1.99000f, "banana" => 2.99000f, "lobster" => 20.8500f, "orange" =>
1.99000f }
```

1.3.1 values can be user-defined type

```
[6]: // define Rectangle type
// Note - the word Type is redundant! Rectangle by itself would mean a type
struct RectangleType {
    float length, width;
};
```

```
[7]: // create a map that maps ints to RectangleType
map<int, RectangleType> myRects;
```

```
[8]: // declare and initialize
map<char, RectangleType> rectMap = {'A', {20, 10}}, {'x', {3.5, 2.1}};
```

1.4 Accessing existing elements

- elements are accessed using keys and NOT the values
 - must know the key to get the corresponding values
 - can't get key from its value
- **at(key)** : access specified element with bounds checking
- **operator[key]** : access or insert specified element based on key
- similar to vector, but use actual key not index

```
[9]: // accessing elements using [] bracket operator
cout << "love = " << words["love"] << endl;
cout << "apple = " << prices["apple"] << endl;
cout << "ball = " << prices["ball"] << endl; // "ball doesn't exist; returns 0"
```

```
love = 20
apple = 1.99
ball = 0
```

```
[9]: @0x1083c5558
```

```
[10]: // key must exist; value is unpredictable if key doesn't exist
cout << "cost of kite = " << prices["kite"];
```

```
cost of kite = 0
```

```
[11]: // accessing elements using at() member function
cout << "love = " << words.at("love") << endl;
cout << "apple = " << prices.at("apple") << endl;
cout << "ball = " << prices.at("ball") << endl; // "ball doesn't exist; returns
↪ 0"
```

```
love = 20
apple = 1.99
ball = 0
```

```
[11]: @0x1083c5558
```

```
[12]: // key must exist; value is unpredictable if key doesn't exist
cout << "cost of kite = " << prices.at("kite");
```

```
cost of kite = 0
```

```
[13]: // declared above, but should be empty map
eng2Span
```

```
[13]: {}
```

```
[14]: // accessing user-defined type as value
rectMap['x'].length
```

```
[14]: 3.50000f
```

```
[15]: cout << "area of rectangle x = " << rectMap['x'].length * rectMap['x'].width;
```

```
area of rectangle x = 7.35
```

1.4.1 inserting key->value pairs

- new key value pairs can be inserted to a map container
- if the key exists, existing value will be replaced with the new value
- if the key doesn't exist, new key-value pair will be inserted in the right location making sure keys are always sorted

```
[16]: // add new elements  
eng2Span["one"] = "uno";  
eng2Span["two"] = "dos";  
eng2Span["three"] = "tres";  
eng2Span["four"] = "cuatro";  
eng2Span["five"] = "sinco";
```

```
[17]: eng2Span // sorted based on key
```

```
[17]: { "five" => "sinco", "four" => "cuatro", "one" => "uno", "three" => "tres",  
      "two" => "dos" }
```

```
[18]: // sinco is misspelled; let's correct its spelling  
eng2Span["five"] = "cinco";
```

```
[19]: cout << " five in English is " << eng2Span["five"] << " in Spanish.";
```

```
five in English is cinco in Spanish.
```

1.5 Capacity

- similar to vecotr, map provides member functions to find the capacity of map containers
- **empty()** : checks whether the container is empty
- **size()** : returns the number of elements
 - recall, each element of map is key->value pair
- **max_size()** : returns the maximum possible number of elements

```
[20]: cout << boolalpha; // convert boolean to text true/false  
cout << "is eng2Span empty? " << eng2Span.empty() << endl;  
cout << "is prices map empty? " << prices.empty() << endl;  
cout << "total number of key->value pairs in prices: " << prices.size() << endl;  
cout << "max_size of prices: " << prices.max_size() << endl;
```

```
is eng2Span empty? false  
is prices map empty? false
```

total number of key->value pairs in prices: 6
max_size of prices: 288230376151711743

1.6 Modifying maps

- map objects also provide some member functions to modify the contents of the containers
- **clear()** : clears the contents
- **[key]** : modifies value at the specified key

```
[21]: map<string, int> adultsAge = {{"John",21}, {"Maya",74}, {"Jenny", 46},  
    ↪ {"Jordan", 48}, {"Mike", 46}};
```

```
[22]: // can't cin/cout map objects as a whole  
adultsAge
```

```
[22]: { "Jenny" => 46, "John" => 21, "Jordan" => 48, "Maya" => 74, "Mike" => 46 }
```

```
[23]: //increment Jonhn's age by 1  
adultsAge["John"]++;
```

```
[24]: // should be empty  
adultsAge
```

```
[24]: { "Jenny" => 46, "John" => 22, "Jordan" => 48, "Maya" => 74, "Mike" => 46 }
```

```
[25]: // delete all the elements  
adultsAge.clear()
```

```
[26]: // check the content to make sure adultsAge is empty!  
adultsAge
```

```
[26]: {}
```

```
[27]: adultsAge.empty()
```

```
[27]: true
```

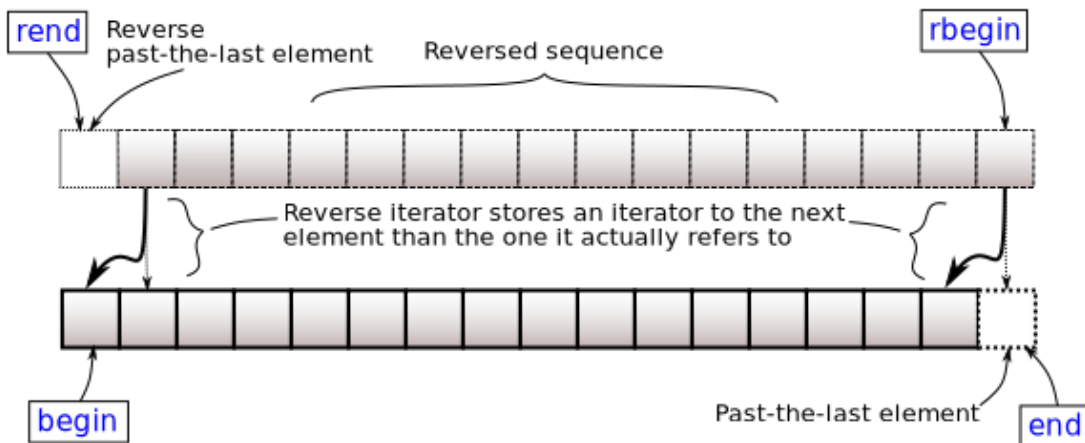
1.7 Aggregate operations

- comparison operators ==, !=, <, >, <=, and >= are overloaded and work between two maps
 - elements are compared lexicographically
- cin/cout doesn't work as a whole
- math operations don't work as a whole

1.8 Traversing maps

- map containers can be traversed from the first element to the last (similar to array, string and vector)

- map provides iterators similar to iterators in string or vector
 - let's you iterate over all the elements
- iterator of map is a special pointer that has two elements **first** and **second**
 - first is the key and second is the value
- **begin** - returns an iterator to the beginning (first element)
- **end** - returns an iterator to the end (past the last element)
- **rbegin** - returns a reverse iterator to the beginning (past the last element)
- **rend** - returns a reverse iterator to the end (past the first element)



```
[39]: map<int, string> amap = {{10, "val1"}, {15, "val2"}, {20, "val3"}, {30, "val4"}, {35, "val5"}};
```

```
[40]: for(auto iterator = amap.begin(); iterator != amap.end(); iterator++)
      cout << (*iterator).first << " => " << iterator->second << endl;
```

```
10 => val1
15 => val2
20 => val3
30 => val4
35 => val5
```

```
[41]: // iterate using range-based loop
      for (auto e : amap)
        cout << e.first << " -> " << e.second << endl;
```

```
10 -> val1
15 -> val2
20 -> val3
30 -> val4
35 -> val5
```

```
[27]: // type alias
      using mii = map<int, int>;
```

```
[28]: mii map1 = {{1,10}, {2,20}, {3,30}, {4,40}, {5,50}};
      cout << map1 << endl;
```

```
{1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50}
```

1.9 Lookup elements

- map containers provide member functions to search for element with given key in a map container
 - is typically used if you're not sure if a given key exists or not
- **count(key)** : returns the number of elements matching specific key (always 1 if exists, 0 otherwise)
- **find(key)** : finds elements with specific key, returns iterator

```
[2]: // map char to its ASCII value
      map<char, int> mapci = {{'a', 'a'}, {'b', 'b'}, {'c', 'c'}, {'A', 'A'}, {'B', 'B'}, {'1', '1'}};
```

```
[3]: mapci
```

```
[3]: { '1' => 49, 'A' => 65, 'B' => 66, 'a' => 97, 'b' => 98, 'c' => 99 }
```

```
[4]: cout << mapci.count('a') << endl;
```

```
1
```

```
[5]: cout << mapci.count('z') << endl;
```

```
0
```

```
[6]: if (mapci.count('a') == 1)
      cout << "Found!";
      else
      cout << "Not found!";
```

```
Found!
```

```
[7]: // find method; returns iterator
      auto it = mapci.find('c');
      if (it != mapci.end())
      cout << "found " << it->first << " => " << it->second << endl;
      else
      cout << "NOT found!";
```

```
found c => 99
```

```
[8]: // erase using iterator
      it = mapci.erase(it);
```



```
[9]: // it points to key 'c', so it must be erased  
mapci
```

```
[9]: { '1' => 49, 'A' => 65, 'B' => 66, 'a' => 97, 'b' => 98 }
```

1.10 Passing map objects to functions

- map objects can be passed by value and by reference
- pass by reference is preferred to prevent copying all the elements unless it's necessary

```
[18]: // linear search function that returns true if key is found in someMap  
bool searchMap(const map<char, int> & someMap, char key) {  
    auto it = someMap.find(key);  
    return it != someMap.end();  
}
```

```
[20]: cout << boolalpha << "A exists as key? " << searchMap(mapci, 'A');
```

A exists as key? true

```
[21]: cout << boolalpha << "$ exists as key? " << searchMap(mapci, '$');
```

\$ exists as key? false

1.11 Returning map objects from functions

- map objects can be returned from functions
- however, pass by reference is preferred to get the data out of function instead of explicitly returning a map

```
[22]: // function updates the map using pass-by-reference  
void createMap(map<int, string> & m) {  
    m[1] = "one";  
    m[2] = "two";  
    m[3] = "three";  
    m[4] = "four";  
    // ...etc.  
}
```

```
[23]: // create an empty map  
map<int, string> numbers;
```

```
[24]: // let's create the map using function  
createMap(numbers);
```

```
[26]: // check the contents if the function inserted elements into map  
numbers
```

```
[26]: { 1 => "one", 2 => "two", 3 => "three", 4 => "four" }
```

1.12 Applications

- map is a fast data structure that can help us solve many problems

Keep track of menu items and the customers who ordered those items

- e.g. <https://open.kattis.com/problems/baconeggsandspam>

```
[10]: #include <map>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <string>

using namespace std;
```

```
[11]: map<string, vector<string> > items;
```

```
[12]: // bacon is ordered by John
items["bacon"].push_back("John");
```

```
[13]: // bacon is ordered by Jim
items["bacon"].push_back("Jim");
```

```
[14]: // see all the customers who ordered bacon
items["bacon"]
```

```
[14]: { "John", "Jim" }
```

```
[15]: // menu is an element with (key, value) pair
for (auto menu : items) {
    cout << menu.first; // print key (menu item)
    // sort value (vector of customers)
    sort(menu.second.begin(), menu.second.end());
    // print each value in the vector which is the second element of p
    for (auto customer: menu.second)
        cout << " " << customer;
}
```

bacon Jim John

```
[16]: // sort the vector with the key 'bacon' in descending (non-increasing) order
sort(items["bacon"].begin(), items["bacon"].end(), greater<string>());
```

```
[17]: // see the sorted vector
items["bacon"]
```

```
[17]: { "John", "Jim" }
```

1.13 Labs

- 1. The following lab demonstrates the usage of map data structure.
 - use partial solution `main.cpp` file in [labs/maps/sevenwonders](#) folder
 - update and use `Makefile` to compile and debug the program
 - fix all the FIXMEs and write `#FIXED#` next to each FIXME once fixed
 - submit the fixed solution to Kattis to get Accepted verdict

1.14 Exercises

1. Write a function that finds and returns the letter frequency in a given word.
 - write 3 automated test cases

```
[1]: // Sample solution for Exercise 1  
#include <cctype>  
#include <string>  
#include <map>  
#include <vector>  
#include <iostream>  
#include <cassert>  
  
using namespace std;
```

```
[2]: // linear search function that searches given key in given map  
// returns true if key is found; false otherwise  
bool searchMap(const map<char, int> m, char key) {  
    auto find = m.find(key);  
    return (find != m.end());  
}
```

```
[3]: void test_searchMap() {  
    assert(searchMap({{'a', 1}, {'b', 5}, {'!', 1}}, 'a') == true);  
    assert(searchMap({{'q', 2}, {'Z', 1}}, 'm') == false);  
    cerr << "all test cases passed for searchMap\n";  
}
```

```
[4]: test_searchMap();
```

all test cases passed for searchMap

```
[5]: // function finds and returns frequency of each character  
void letterFrequency(string text, map<char, int> & freq) {  
    for (char ch: text) {  
        ch = char(tolower(ch)); // make case insensitive  
        // find each c in freq map
```

```

        if (searchMap(freq, ch)) // found
            freq[ch] += 1; // update frequency by 1
        else
            freq[ch] = 1; // add new element
    }
}

```

```

[6]: void test_letterFrequency() {
    map<char, int> ans;
    letterFrequency("Hi!", ans);
    map<char, int> expected = {{'!', 1}, {'h', 1}, {'i', 1}};
    assert(ans == expected);
    ans.clear();
    letterFrequency("Yo yO", ans);
    map<char, int> expected1 = {{' ', 1}, {'o', 2}, {'y', 2}};
    assert(ans == expected1);
    ans.clear();
    letterFrequency("Mississippi", ans);
    map<char, int> expected2 = {{'i', 4}, {'m', 1}, {'p', 2}, {'s', 4}};
    assert(ans == expected2);
    cerr << "all test cases passed for letterFrequency()\n";
}

```

```

[7]: test_letterFrequency();

```

all test cases passed for letterFrequency()

```

[8]: string input;

```

```

[10]: cout << "Enter some text:";
      getline(cin, input);

```

Enter some text:This is some text!

```

[11]: input

```

```

[11]: "This is some text!"

```

```

[12]: map<char, int> answer;

```

```

[13]: letterFrequency(input, answer);

```

```

[22]: answer

```

```

[22]: { ' ' => 3, '!' => 1, 'e' => 2, 'h' => 2, 'i' => 3, 'm' => 1, 'o' => 1, 's' =>
4, 't' => 4, 'x' => 1 }

```

1.14.1 complete sample solution for Exercise 1 is at demos/maps/letter_frequency/

2. Write a function that finds and returns the frequency of vowels in a given word.
 - write 3 automated test cases
3. Write a program that reads some text data and prints a frequency table of the letters in alphabetical order. Case and punctuations should be ignored. A sample output of the program when the user enters the data “ThiS is String with Upper and lower case Letters”, would look this:
 - design your program in such a way that you write automated test cases
 - prompt user to enter some text
 - use as many functions as possible
 - write at least 3 test cases for each function that computes some results

1.15 Kattis problems

- several problems in Kattis can be solved easier if map is used
 - here are some of the programs that use map data structure
1. I’ve Been Everywhere, Man - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/everywhere>
 2. Seven Wonders - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/sevenwonders>
 3. ACM Contest Scoring - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/acm>
 4. Stacking Cups - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/cups>
 5. A New Alphabet - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/anewalphabet>
 6. Words for Numbers - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/wordsfornumbers>
 7. Babelfish - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/babelfish>
 8. Popular Vote - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/vote>
 9. Adding Words - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/addingwords>
 10. Grandpa Bernie - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/grandpabernie>
 11. Judging Troubles - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/judging>
 12. Not Amused - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/notamused>
 13. Engineering English - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/engineeringenglish>
 14. Hardwood Species - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/hardwoodspecies>
 15. Conformity - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/conformity>
 16. Galactic Collegiate Programming Contest - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/gcpc>
 17. Simplicity - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/simplicity>
 18. Accounting - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/bokforing>
 19. Soundex - <https://open.kattis.com/problems/soundex>

1.16 Summary

- learned a very useful associative data structure called map
- each element of map is a key-value pair
- elements of map are sorted based on key
- went through various member functions of map objects and their applications
- learned that maps can be passed to functions and can be returned from them as well
- exercises and sample solutions

[]: