

Sets and Maps

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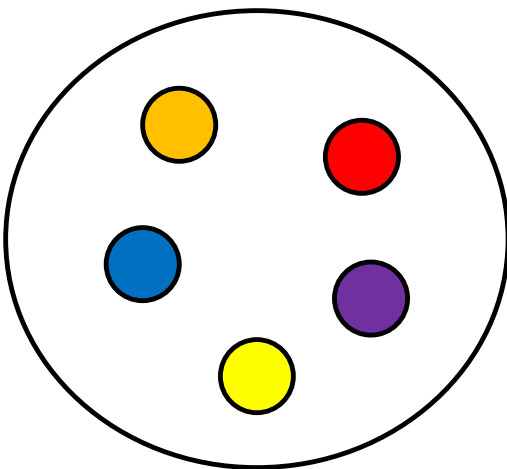


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Sets

- A collection of any type
- Only ever contains one copy of any value
- Must implement comparison
- 'Adding' means creating a new set with additional value
- 'Adding' a duplicate value will be ignored



Constructing a Set

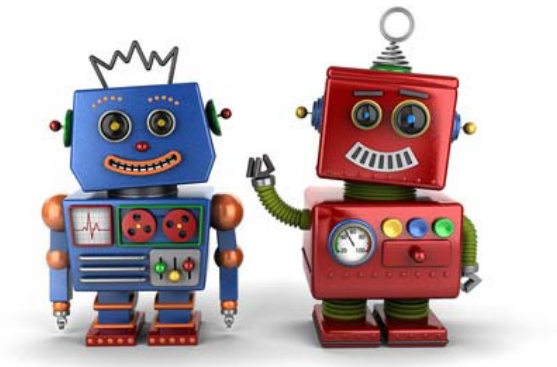
- **Call the Set constructor**
 - `let mySet = Set(mySeq)`
- **Provide a sequence, array, list to a Set.of... function**
 - `let mySet = mySeq |> Set.ofSeq`
 - `let mySet = myList |> Set.ofList`
 - `let mySet = myArray |> Set.ofArray`
- **Input collection doesn't need to be unique – set still will be**

Sets Stay Unique

- **This...**
 - `let myUniqueSeq = mySeq |> Seq.distinct`
 - `let mySet = Set(myUniqueSeq)`
- **...could simply be this:**
 - `let mySet = Set(mySeq)`
- **...or this**
 - `let mySet = mySeq |> Set.ofSeq`

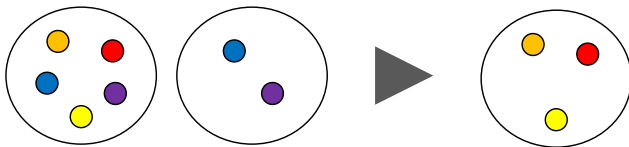
The Set Module

- Set module has functions like Array, Seq and List modules
 - Set.map
 - Set.iter
 - Set.filter
- Set instances have some useful members
 - mySet.Count
 - mySet.Contains
 - mySet.IsEmpty



The Set Module – Set Specifics

- `Set.difference`
- `Set.union`
- `Set.unionMany`
- `Set.isSubset/Set.isProperSubset`
- `Set.isSuperSet/Set.isProperSuperset`



Set.difference

- Can also use – (minus) operator

Set.union

- Can also use + operator

Set.unionMany

- **Seq.reduce (+) |> Set.ofSeq**

Set.isSubset

Set.isProperSubset

Set.isSuperset

Set.isProperSuperset

Hidden Mutability

- Accept a bit of mutability
- Hide it from callers
- Hide the mechanics

```
let TrackSomething =  
  let internalSet = ref Set.empty  
  (fun (argument : string) ->  
    internalSet := Set.add argument !internalSet  
    !internalSet)
```

Maps

- An immutable dictionary
- Create from a sequence of key-value pairs

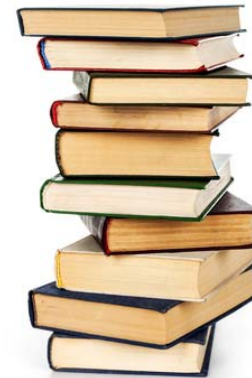
```
let moons =  
  Map([("Mercury",0); ("Venus",0); ("Earth",1); ("Mars",2)])  
let moons =  
  [("Mercury",0); ("Venus",0); ("Earth",1); ("Mars",2)]  
  |> Map.ofSeq
```

- Look up values using square-brackets index

```
let ourMoons = moons["Earth"]
```

- Functional-style adds

```
let moons' = moons.Add("Antichthon",1)
```



Which Lookup to Use?

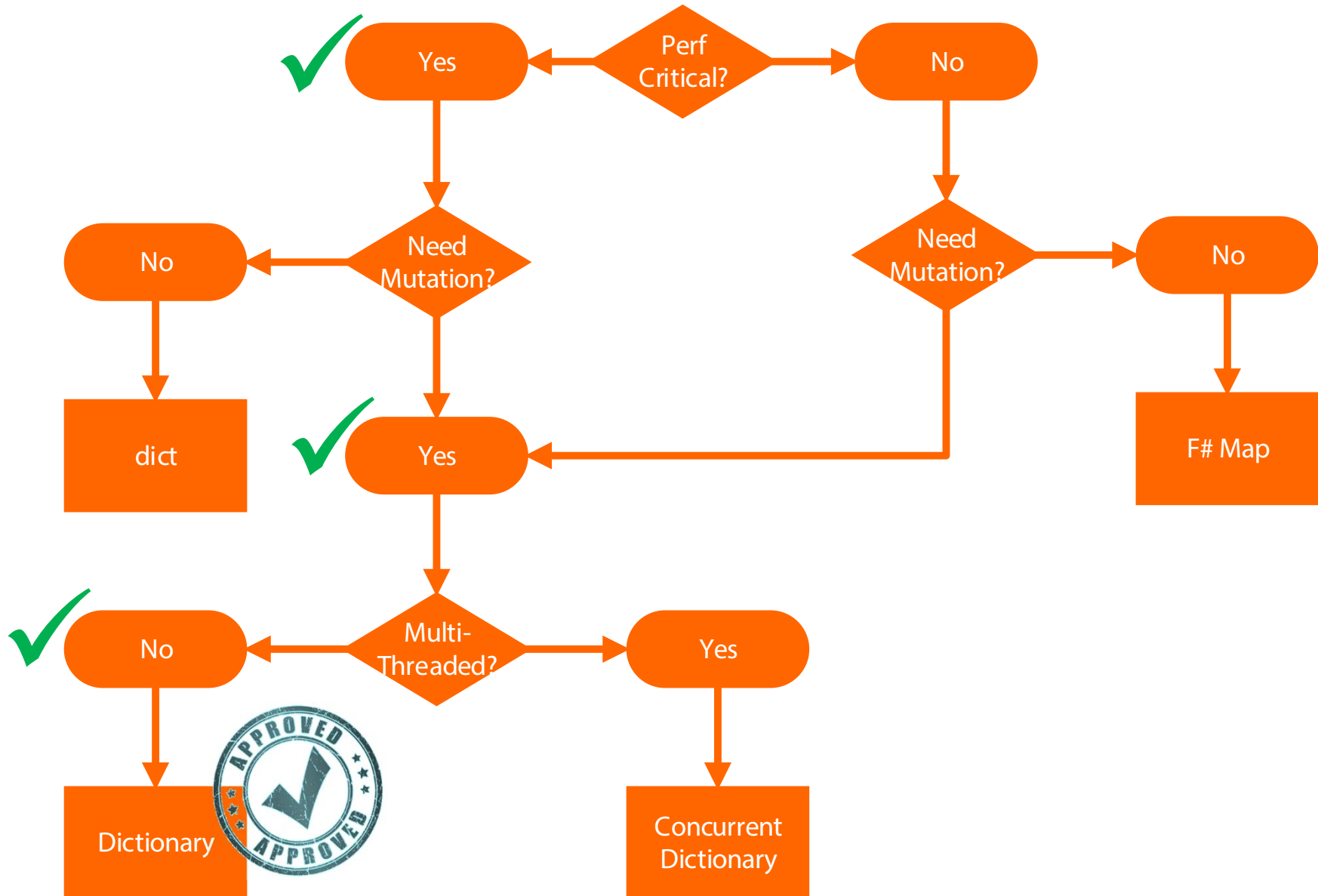
- .NET Dictionary
- .NET ConcurrentDictionary
- F# dict
- F# Map



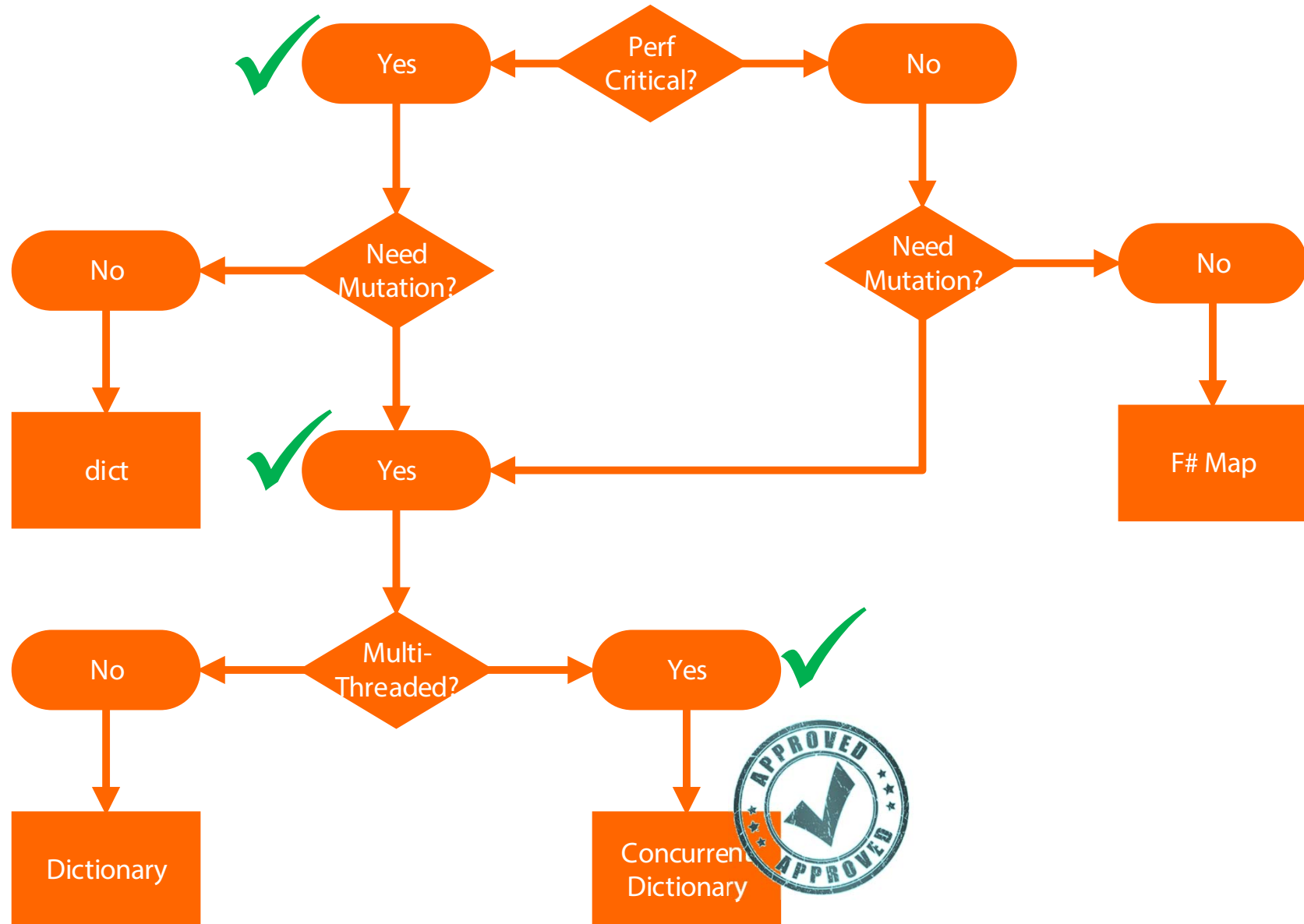
- .NET Dictionary faster than F# Map
- ...for creation and retrieval



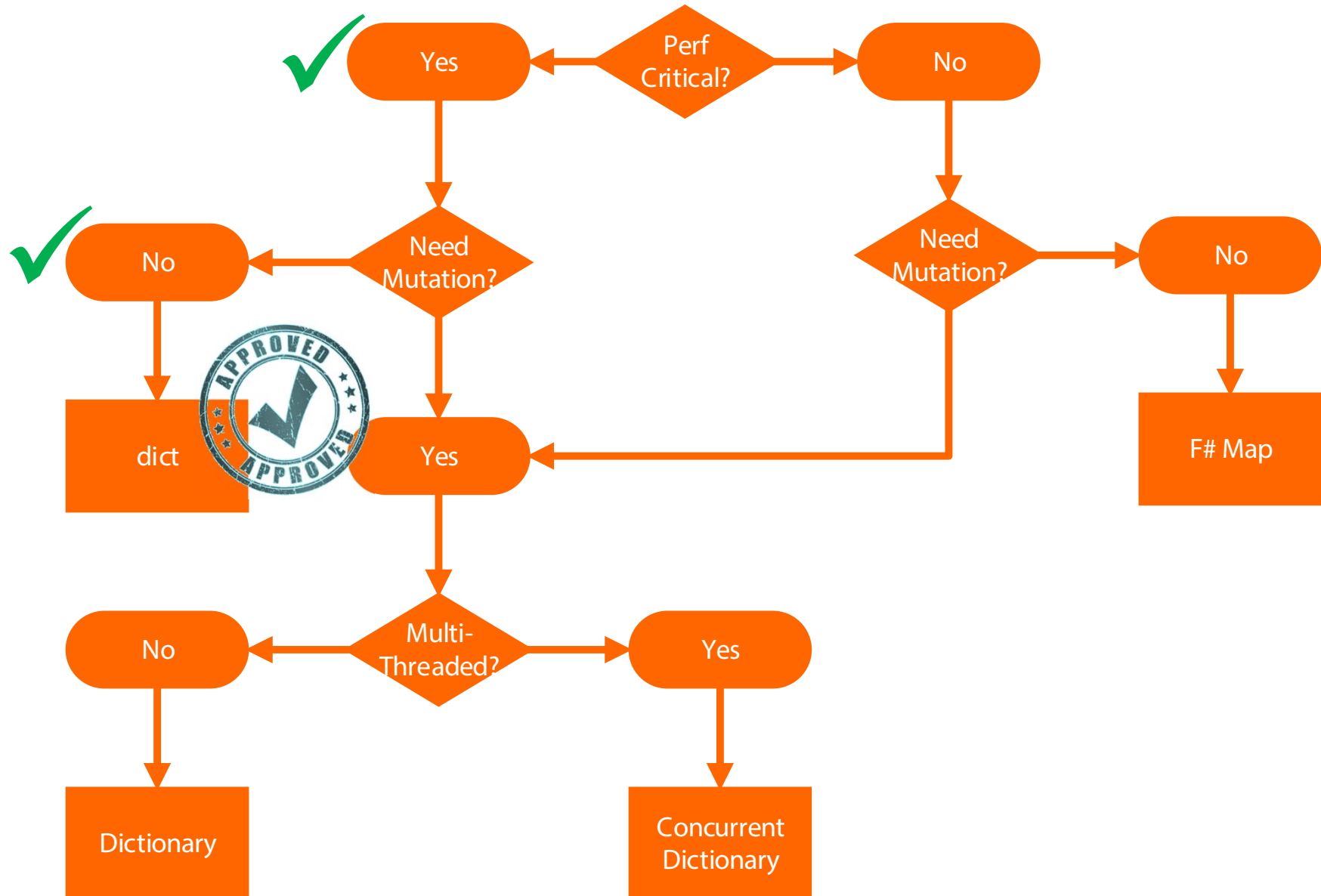
Which Lookup to Use?



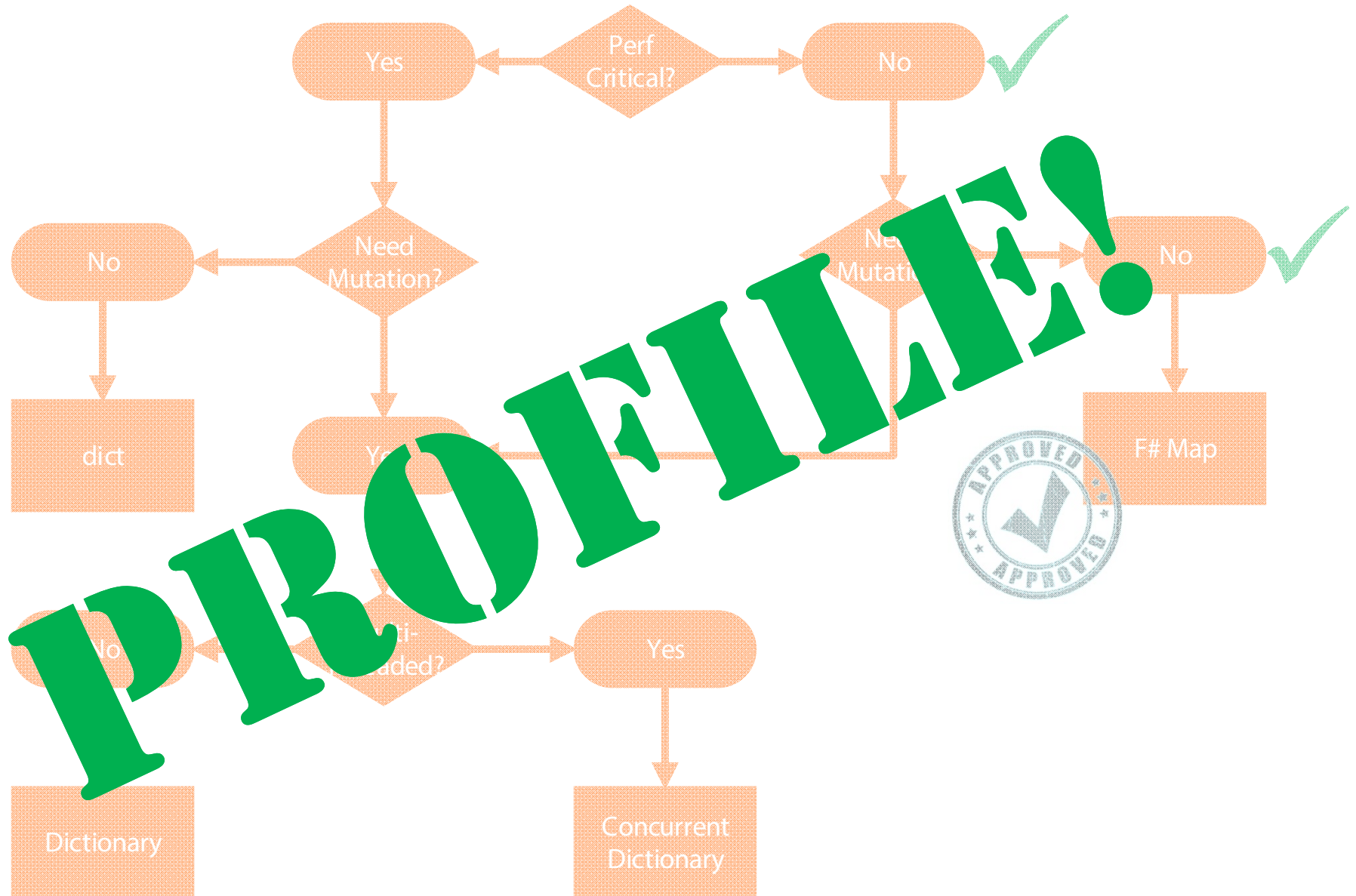
Which Lookup to Use?



Which Lookup to Use?

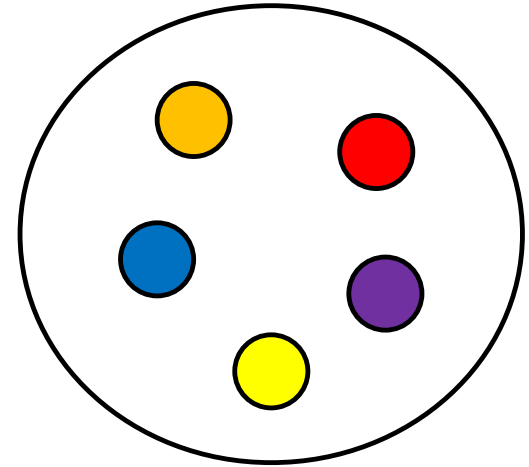


Which Lookup to Use?



Summary - Sets

- A unique collection
- Create with `Set()` or `Set.of...`
 - `Set.ofArray`, `Set.ofList`, `Set.ofSeq`
- No need to supply a *unique* collection
- `Set.difference`, `Set.union`, `Set.isSubset`, `Set.isSuperset`
- Hidden mutability
 - Bind a value
 - Initialize Set in ref cell
 - Return a function which updates set and returns something



Summary - Maps

- An immutable dictionary
- Create with `Map()` or `Map.of...`
 - `Map.ofArray`, `Map.ofList`, `Map.ofSeq`
- `Add` returns a new `Map` with element added
- Not as fast as `Dictionary` or `dict`

