

# Multi Map

Multimaps are part of the C++ STL (Standard Template Library). Multimaps are the associative containers like map that stores sorted key-value pair, but unlike maps which store only unique keys, multimap can have duplicate keys. By default it uses < operator to compare the keys.

## Syntax

```
template < class Key,                // multimap::key_type
          class T,                  // multimap::mapped_type
          class Compare = less<Key>, // multimap::key_compare
          class Alloc = allocator<pair<const Key,T> > // multimap::allocator_type
> class multimap;
```

## Parameter

key: The key data type to be stored in the multimap.

type: The data type of value to be stored in the multimap.

compare: A comparison class that takes two arguments of the same type bool and returns a value. This argument is optional and the binary predicate less<"key"> is the default value.

alloc: Type of the allocator object. This argument is optional and the default value is allocator.

## Creating a multimap

Multimaps can easily be created using the following statement:

```
typedef pair<const Key, T> value_type;
```

The above form will use to create a multimap with key of type Key\_type and value of type value\_type. One important thing is that key of a multimap and corresponding values are always inserted as a pair, you cannot insert only key or just a value in a multimap.

## Member Functions

### Constructor/Destructor

Functions	Description
constructor	Construct multimap
destructor	Multimap destructor
operator=	Copy elements of the multimap to another multimap.

### Iterators

Functions	Description
<code>begin</code>	Returns an iterator pointing to the first element in the multimap.
<code>cbegin</code>	Returns a <code>const_iterator</code> pointing to the first element in the multimap.
<code>end</code>	Returns an iterator pointing to the past-end.
<code>cend</code>	Returns a constant iterator pointing to the past-end.
<code>rbegin</code>	Returns a reverse iterator pointing to the end.
<code>rend</code>	Returns a reverse iterator pointing to the beginning.
<code>crbegin</code>	Returns a constant reverse iterator pointing to the end.
<code>crend</code>	Returns a constant reverse iterator pointing to the beginning.

### Capacity

Functions	Description
<code>empty</code>	Return true if multimap is empty.
<code>size</code>	Returns the number of elements in the multimap.
<code>max_size</code>	Returns the maximum size of the multimap.

## Modifiers

Functions	Description
<code>insert</code>	Insert element in the multimap.
<code>erase</code>	Erase elements from the multimap.
<code>swap</code>	Exchange the content of the multimap.
<code>clear</code>	Delete all the elements of the multimap.
<code>emplace</code>	Construct and insert the new elements into the multimap.
<code>emplace_hint</code>	Construct and insert new elements into the multimap by hint.

## Observers

Functions	Description
<code>key_comp</code>	Return a copy of key comparison object.
<code>value_comp</code>	Return a copy of value comparison object.

## Operations

Functions	Description
<code>find</code>	Search for an element with given key.
<code>count</code>	Gets the number of elements matching with given key.
<code>lower_bound</code>	Returns an iterator to lower bound.
<code>upper_bound</code>	Returns an iterator to upper bound.
<code>equal_range()</code>	Returns the range of elements matches with given key.

## Allocator

Functions	Description
<code>get_allocator</code>	Returns an allocator object that is used to construct the multimap.

## Non-Member Overloaded Functions

Functions	Description
<code>operator==</code>	Checks whether the two multimaps are equal or not.
<code>operator!=</code>	Checks whether the two multimaps are equal or not.
<code>operator&lt;</code>	Checks whether the first multimap is less than other or not.
<code>operator&lt;=</code>	Checks whether the first multimap is less than or equal to other or not.
<code>operator&gt;</code>	Checks whether the first multimap is greater than other or not.
<code>operator&gt;=</code>	Checks whether the first multimap is greater than equal to other or not.
<code>swap()</code>	Exchanges the element of two multimaps.

### Example:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <map>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    multimap<string, string> m = {
        {"India", "New Delhi"},
        {"India", "Hyderabad"},
        {"United Kingdom", "London"},
        {"United States", "Washington D.C"}
    };
}
```

```
cout << "Size of map m: " << m.size() << endl;
cout << "Elements in m: " << endl;

for (multimap<string, string>::iterator it = m.begin(); it != m.end(); ++it)
{
    cout << " [" << (*it).first << ", " << (*it).second << "]" << endl;
}

return 0;
}
```