

Introduction to Key-Value Pairs

Today:

- What are Key-Value Pairs
- Why useful?
- Java Syntax. (HashMap)
 - creating & modifying Key-Value Pairs
- Problems.

Want to store marks of 100 students.

	0	1	2	3	4	99
marks	70		85							45

Roll nos: 0, 1, 2, ..., 99

// marks[0] = 70;
marks[99] = 45;

Roll nos: "fw29-123" 84

I'd like: marks["fw29-123"] = 84;



Key = Roll no

Value = marks

"fw29-123" 84 | — key-value pair

"fw29-224" 65

"fw29-351" 92 65

"fw29-015" 39

"fw29-128" 69

1. Key is unique ✓

2. Ordering of key-value pairs is not important

Also known as "Dictionary" D.S.
(Associative arrays)

Python	—	Dictionary
C++	—	Map D.S.
Java	—	HashMap D.S.

Java Syntax: (HashMap)

int x = 10

1. Create an empty HashMap

HashMap < ^{type of key}String, ^{type of value}Integer> map
= new HashMap<>();

HashMap < ^{char X}Character, ^{int X}Integer>

HashMap < Student, Integer>

"fw29-123"	84
"fw29-224"	"Hk10"

'a' : 65
'b' : 66
⋮

name : —
age : —
add : —

2. Add / Update key-value pairs

map.put ("fw29-123", 84);

map.put (key "fw29-351", value 65);

map.put ("fw29-123", 95);

// updates value if
the key is already
present in the D.S.

map

"fw29-123"	84 95
"fw29-351"	65
"fw29-123"	95

3. Search for values (given a key)

`map.get("fw29-123");` // will return value of that key 95.

`map.get("fw29-461");` → null. ← special value (null object)
when key is NOT present in D.S.

`map.getOrDefault("fw29-461", -1);` will be returned if the key is not present in the hashmap.

map

"fw29-123"	95
"fw29-351"	65
"fw29-461"	-1

can be any value of the same type.

4. Remove

`map.remove("fw29-123");`

map

"fw29-123"	95
"fw29-351"	65