STL set and map in C++

Some important C++ STL(Standard Template Library)

Containers

Vector

Try to solve this problem:

https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc187/tasks/abc187_d

Sol:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
int32_t main()
{
    int n;
    cin>>n;
    pair<int,int> a[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        cin>>a[i].first>>a[i].second;
    }
    int x=0,y=0; // x-> aoki's votes and y->
takahashi's votes
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        x+=a[i].first;
    }
```

```
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int temp = a[i].first;
        a[i].first = 2*a[i].first+a[i].second;
        a[i].second = temp;//{2a+b,a}
    }
    sort(a,a+n);
    int ans=0;
    int i=n-1;
    while(x>=y){
        ans++;
        y+=a[i].first-a[i].second;
        x-=a[i].second;
        i--;
    }
    cout<<ans;
    /*
        a[i].first=a,a[i].second=b;
        2*a+b
    */
}
```

Note: By default, the sort() function sorts the vector elements on basis of first element of pairs and compare the second element, only when first element of two pairs are same.

Why we used #define int long long ?

- To prevent overflows

- Since, it will replace int by long long everywhere in the program

Why we used int32_t main() instead of int main() ?

- Because int is replaced by long long in our program, it will become long long main(), which gives error on compiling. So, we need to write int32_t main(). int32_t is same as int .

Set

set is a special kind of STL container which stores **unique** elements in **sorted order**.

Syntax of declaring a set

set<data_type> set_name;

Examples:

```
set<int> st;
set<float> st2;
set<double> st3;
```

```
set<int> st;
```

insert() function in set

Time complexity: O(log n)

```
st.insert(4);  // {4}
st.insert(3);  // {3,4}
```

```
st.insert(1);  // {1,3,4}
st.insert(3);  // {1,3,4}
```

size() function in set

Time complexity: O(1)

Example:

```
 int n=st.size();
```

erase() function in set

Time complexity: O(log n)

Example:

```
st.erase(3);
```

1. If the number is present then it will remove it from the set.
2. If not then nothing happens.

empty() function in set

To know whether the set in empty or not

Time complexity: O(1)

```
bool isEmpty = st.empty(); //   true/false
```

Q. You will be given n numbers and after inserting each number you have print all the inserted numbers till now in sorted form;

1 -> 1
3 -> 1,3
2 -> 1,2,3

Method 1 - Use set

```
set<int> st;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    int x;
    cin>>x;
    st.insert(x); // O(logn);
    print(st); //  O(n);
}
```

Total Time complexity: O(n^2)

Method 2 - Use array

```
vector<int> vec;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    int x;
    cin>>x;
    vec.push_back(x);
    sort(vec.begin(),vec.end()); // O(nlogn)
    int sz = vec.size();
```

```
    for(int j=0;j<sz;j++) cout<<vec[j]<<" "; // O(n);
    cout<<endl;
}
```

Time complexity: $O(n^2 \log(n))$
[Slower than method 1]

Print elements in set

```
    for(auto it=st.begin();it!=st.end();it++){
                cout<<*it<<" ";
        }
```

find() function in set

set -> {1,3,5,6,7,8};

```
    auto it = st.find(6);
       cout<< *it << endl; // 6
```

If 6 is not present then it = st.end(); NULL;
// *it -> run time error.

Q. Check whether a number x is present or not in the set.

Method - 1: (Using .find())

```
auto it = st.find(x);
if(it==st.end()) cout<<"NOT PRESENT";
else cout<<"PRESENT";
```

Method - 2: (Using .count())

count() returns the number of times an element occurs in the set

```
int cnt = st.count(x);
if(cnt) {
    cout<<"PRESENT";
} else {
    cout<<"NOT PRESENT";
  }
```

Map

Map is a special kind of STL container which stores elements as **key-value pair**. No two mapped values can have same key. **All the keys are sorted in ascending order**.
All the keys are unique.

Example: All the Freshers will be having a unique admission number.

“20JE0666” -> Sakshi ;
“20JE0648” -> Saksham ;

“20JE0654” -> Shivali ;

Key -> value;

Syntax of declaration ->

```
map<firstDatatype, secondDatatype> mp;
```

Example:

```
map<string, string> mp;
mp["20JE0666"]="Sakshi";
mp["20JE0648"]="Saksham";
mp["20JE0654"]="Shivali";
```

Note-> Two different keys may have same values. Like admission number “20JE0888” and “20JE0898” both can have name as “Yash”

map->[{Sakhi: 20JE0666}, {Saksham: 20JE0648},.....};

Another example:

```
map<int,char> mp1;
mp1[1]='A';
mp1[2]='B';
mp1[3]='C';
```

```
map<char,int> mp2;
mp2['A']=1;
mp2['B']=2;
mp2['C']=3;
```

1. **size() function in map:**

```
int n = mp.size();
```

Time complexity: O(1)

2. **erase() function in map:**

```
mp.erase(key);
```

Time complexity: O(logn);

3. **count() function in map:**

```
mp.count(key);
```

Time complexity:O(logn);

-> mp[key] = value;
If not present that key -> random value.
If case of integer -> default 0;

4. **Printing all elements of a map:**

The elements of map are a **pair** of key and value. So, you can use .first to access key and .second to access value and iterate through all values, similar to that in a set. **Since, iterators are pointers, use arrow operator to access their members.**

The code to print everything inside a map named mp would be like:

```
for (it = mp.begin(); it != mp.end(); it++) {
cout<<( it->first )<< ' ' <<( it->second )<< '\n';
}
```

For more functions of map, refer:
https://www.cplusplus.com/reference/map/map/

Question1->

Print this pattern using for loop:

1
1,2,
1,2,3,
1,2,3,4
1,2,3,4,5

Approach: (Use a variable i for row)

i=1 1
i=2 1,2,
i=3 1,2,3,
i=4 1,2,3,4
i=5 1,2,3,4,5

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
        for(int j=1;j<=i;j++) cout<<j<<" ";
        cout<<endl;
    }
```

Question2

https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/marcs-cakewalk/problem

Approach:-

1, 2, 4, 8, 16..... [constant value]
A1 A2 A3 A4 A5..... [any particular arrangement]

minimise this expression(A1+2*A2+4*A3+8*A4....)

[1,2,3] ascending order ----> 17 (maximum)
[2,1,3] any random order ----> 16 (in between)
[3,2,1] descending order ----> 11 (minimum)

```
    int n=calorie.size();
    long ans=0;
    sort(calorie.begin(),calorie.end());
    reverse(calorie.begin(),calorie.end());
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        long currValue =
(long)pow(2,i)*calorie[i];
        ans+=currValue;
    }
    return ans;
```

Note:
When I was using **“int currValue”** then there was a problem of **overflow** so always look at the **worst case** value and here when I changed it to **“long currValue”** then **all the test cases got passed**.

ASCII Vaue using “typecasting”

When you convert a character of string into int, it will get converted to its ASCII code.
Each character has a unique ASCII code.
Like '0' has ASCII code 48
'1' => 49
'2' => 50
...

...
'9' => 57

'a' => 97
'b' => 98
...
...
'z' => 122

'A' => 65
'B' => 66
...
...
'Z' => 90

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main(){
   char c='a';
   cout<<c<<endl;
   int value = (int)c;
   cout<<value<<endl;
   return 0;
}
```