Welcome back! Link to Attendance Form ↓

Pop Quiz: Containers

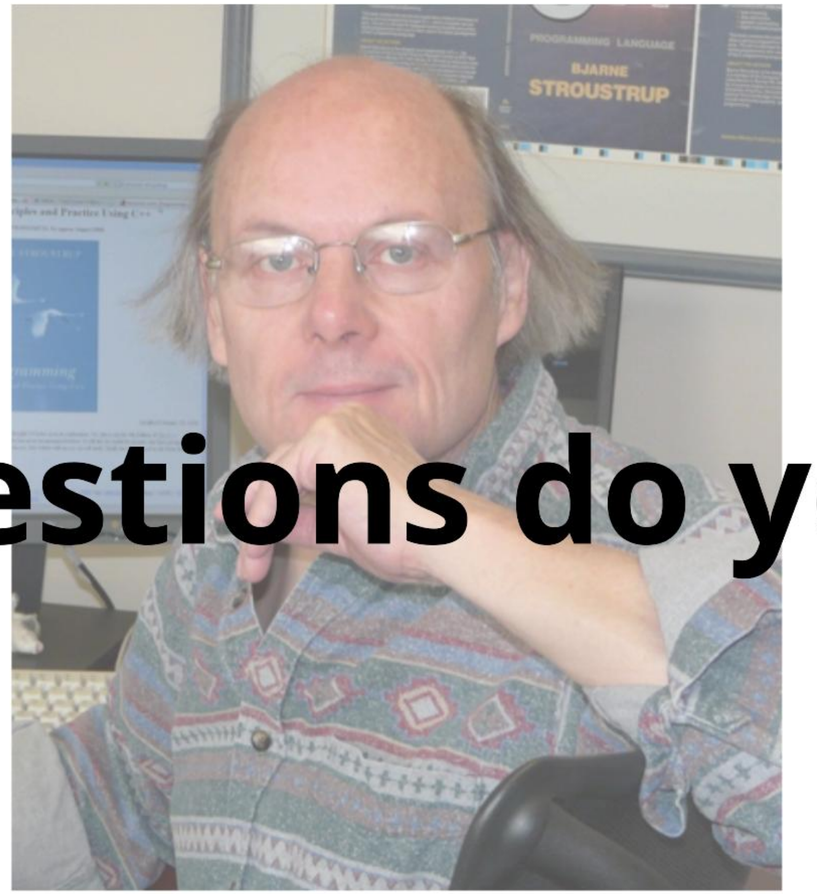
Pop Quiz: Containers

- Which type(s) lets you insert at the back and front equally efficiently?
- Which type(s) requires a comparison operator on the element type?
  - What type(s) can we use to get around this?

Pop Quiz: Containers (Answers)

- Which type(s) lets you insert at the back and front equally efficiently?
- Which type(s) requires a comparison operator on the element type?
- Which is *usually* faster: `unordered_set` or `set`? Why?

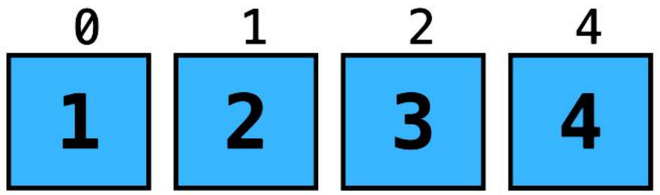
What questions do you have?



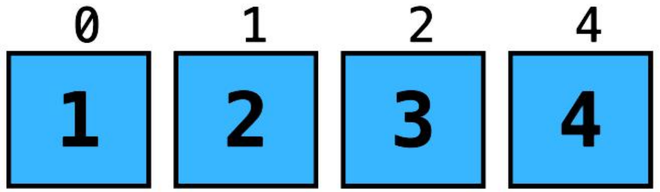
bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

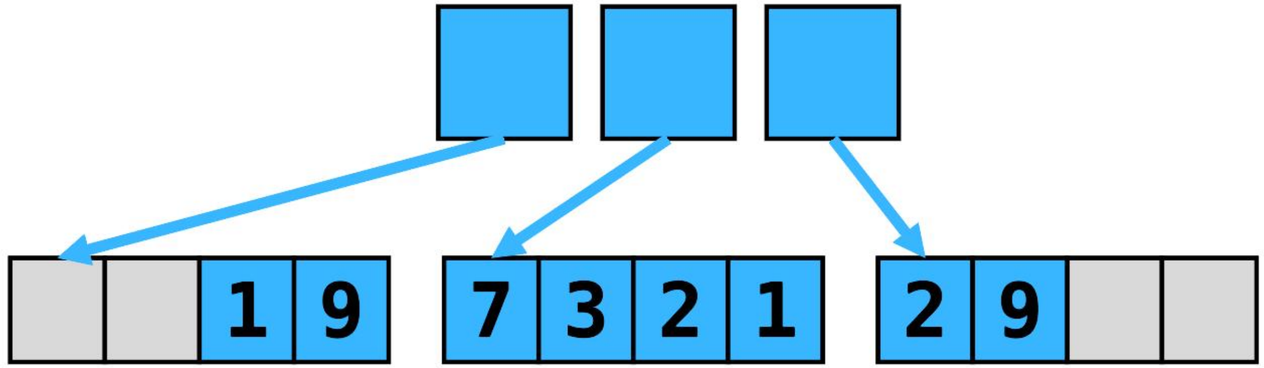
Last Time: Containers

Last Time: Containers

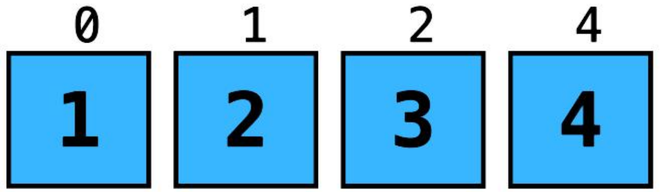


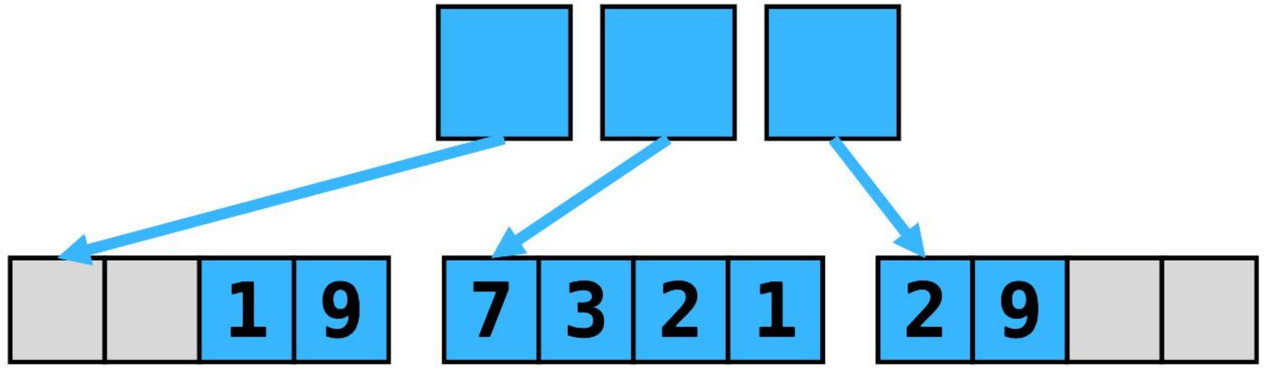
Last Time: Containers

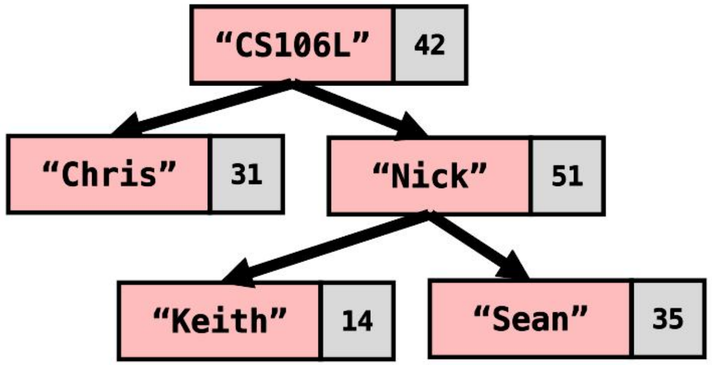




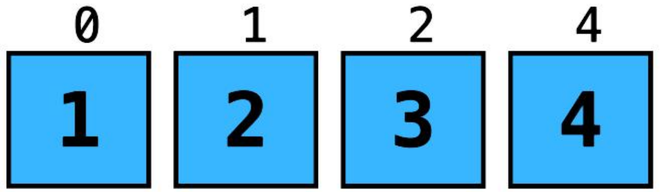
Last Time: Containers

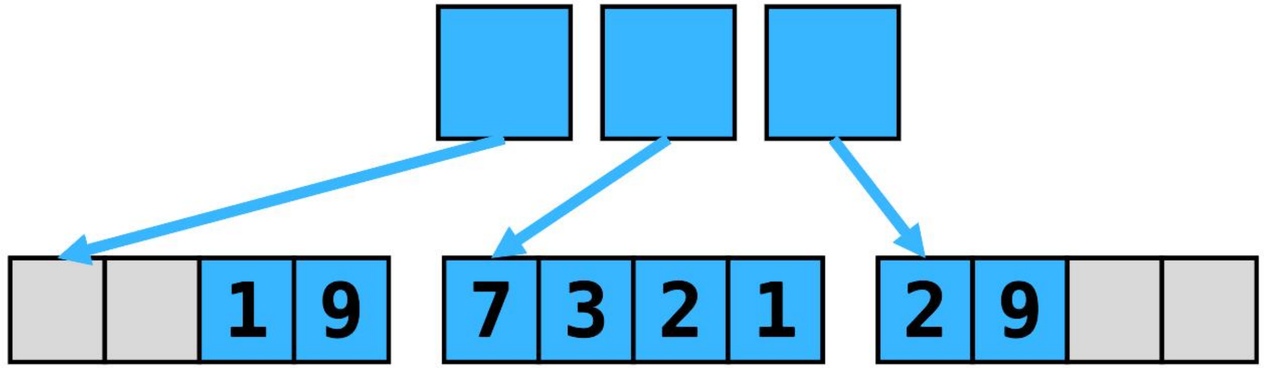


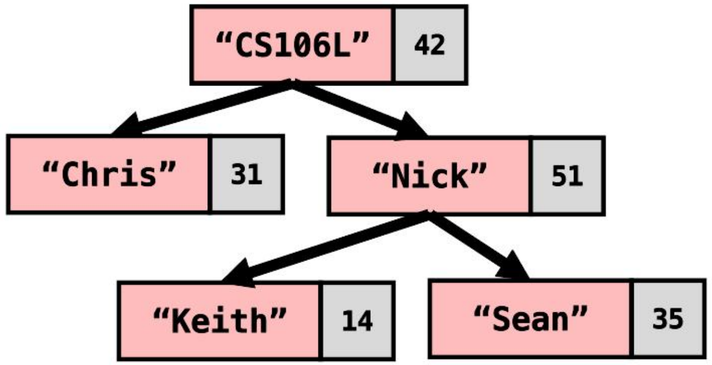


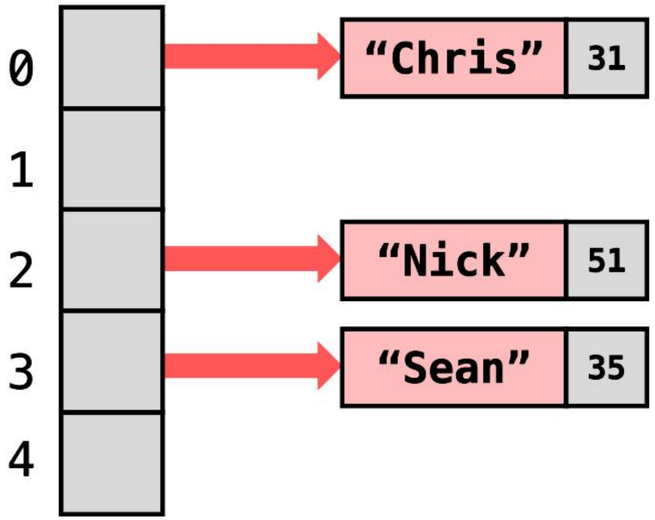


Last Time: Containers

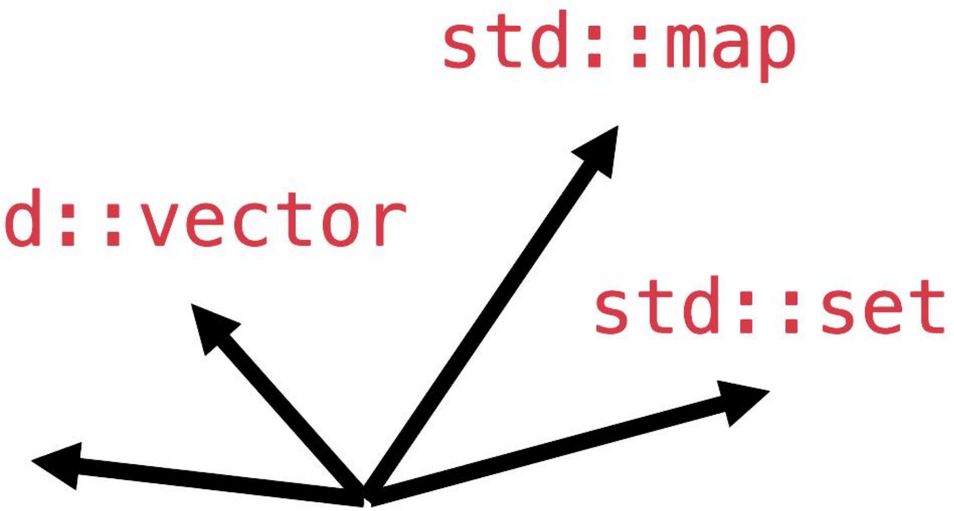








```
for (const auto& elem : container)
```

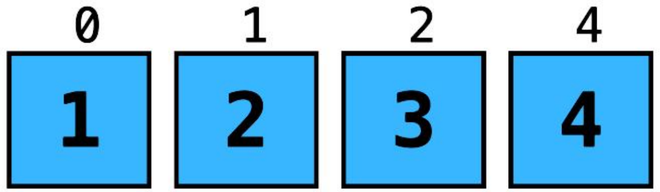



```
for (const auto& elem : container)
```

How does this work?

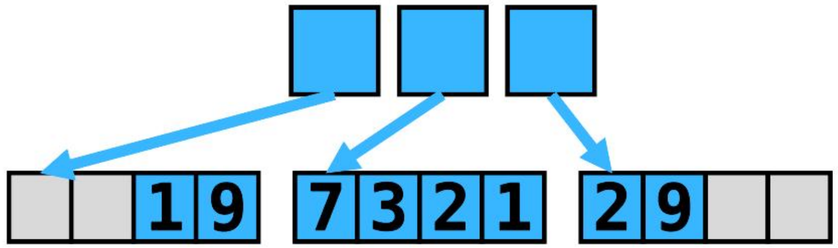
For-each loops... huh?

```
std::vector<int> v { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

for (const auto& elem : v) {
   std::cout << elem << std::endl;
}
```



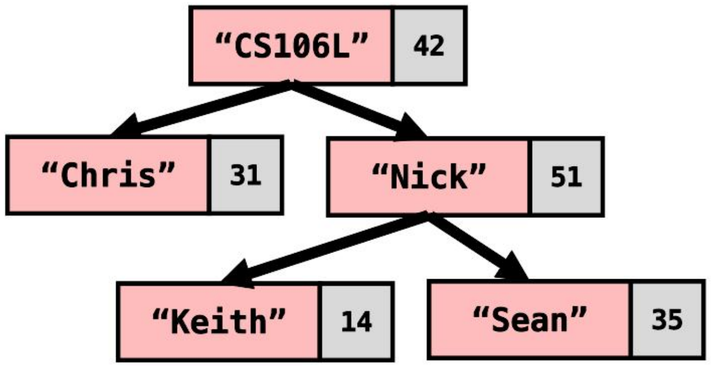
For-each loops… huh?

```
std::deque<int> d {
   1, 9, 7, 3,
   2, 1, 2, 9
};

for (const auto& elem : d) {
   std::cout << elem << std::endl;
}
```



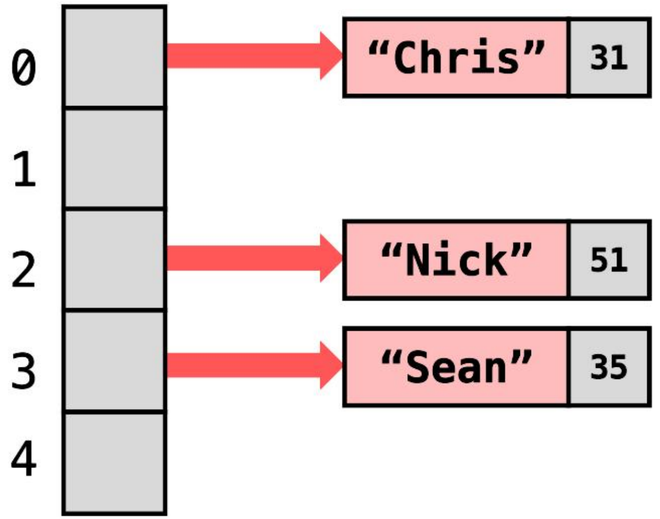
For-each loops… huh?

```
std::map<std::string, int> m {
   { "Chris", 31 }, { "CS106L", 42 },
   { "Keith", 14 }, { "Nick", 51 },
   { "Sean", 35 },
};

for (const auto& pair : m) {
   std::cout << pair.first << " ";
   std::cout << pair.second;
}
```



For-each loops… huh?

```
std::unordered_map<string, int> m
{
   { "Chris", 31 }, { "Nick", 51 },
   { "Sean", 35 },
};

for (const auto& pair : m) {
   std::cout << pair.first << " ";
   std::cout << pair.second;
}
```



```
for (const auto& elem : container)
```

Lecture 6: Iterators

CS106L, Winter 2025

The Standard Template Library (STL)

Containers
How do we store groups of things?

Iterators
How do we traverse containers?

Functors
How can we represent functions as objects?

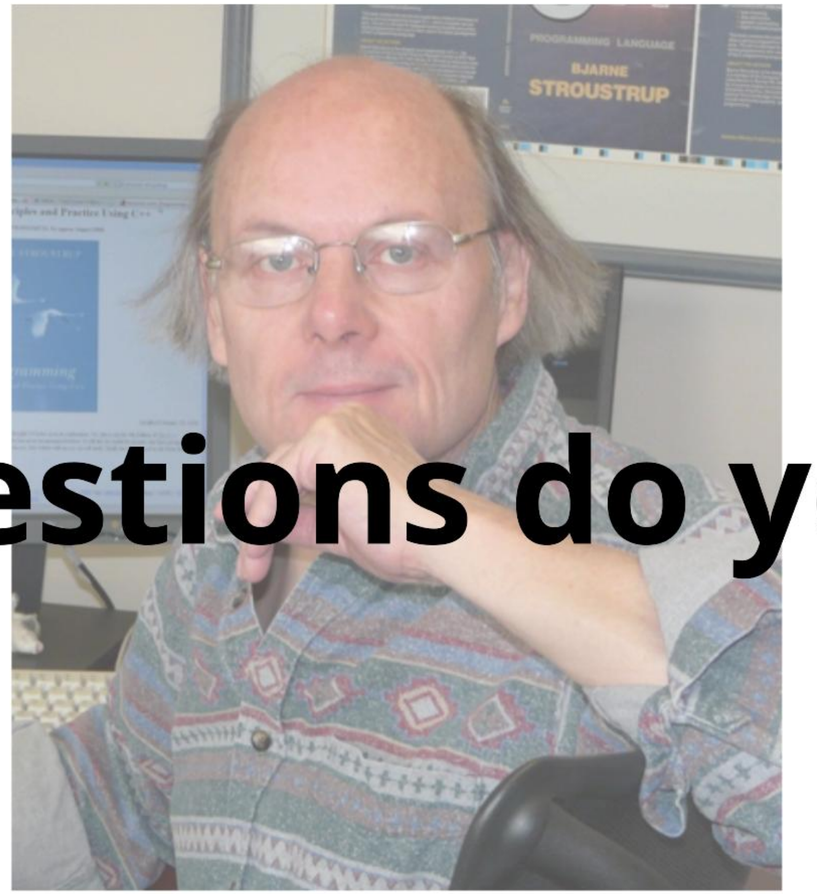
Algorithms
How do we transform and modify containers in a generic way?

Today’s Agenda

Today's Agenda

- Iterator Basics
  - What even is an iterator?
- Iterator Types
  - Iterators are organized by their properties
- Pointers and Memory
  - What is a pointer? What is memory?

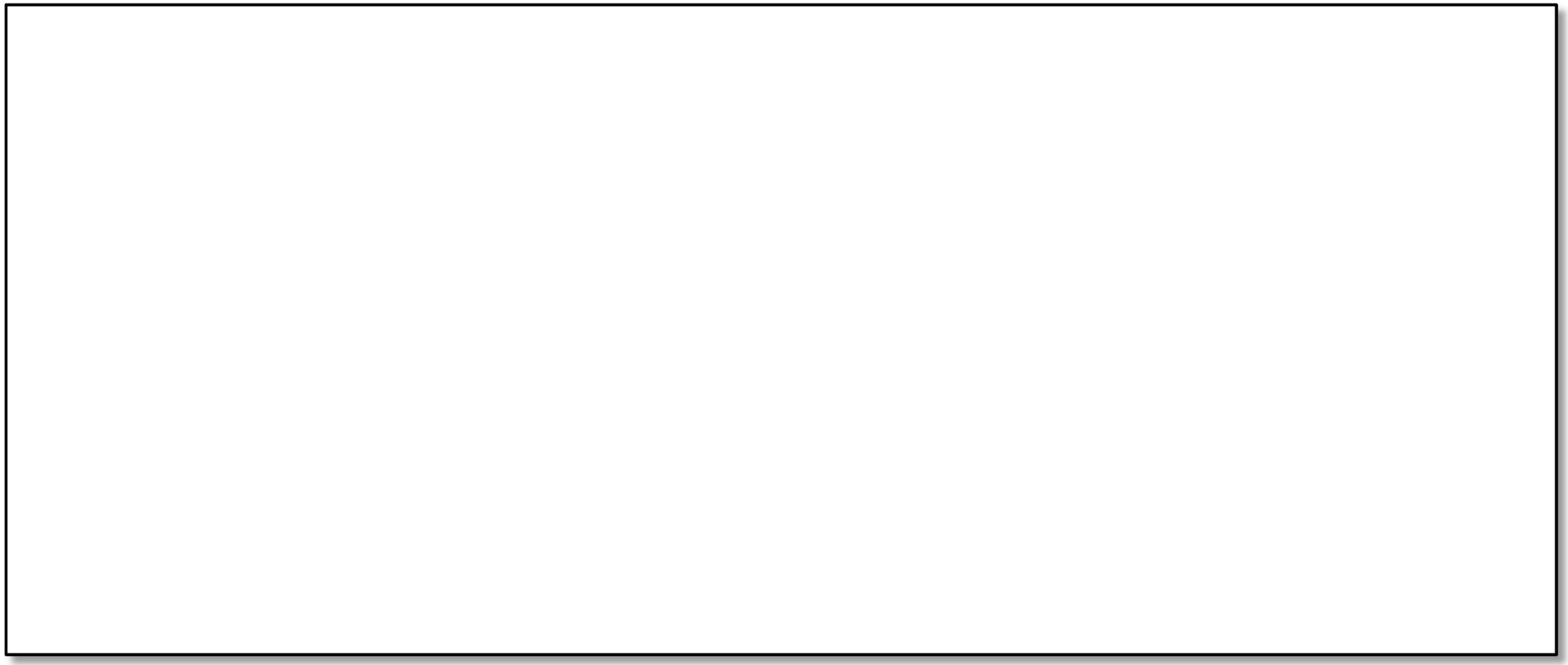
What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

Iterator Basics

Question: How do we iterate?



Question: How do we iterate?

```
std::vector<int> v {1,2,3,4};
for (size_t i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
   const auto& elem = v[i];
}

for (var-init; condition; increment) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}
```

Question: How do we iterate?

```
for (var-init; condition; increment) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}
```

Question: How do we iterate?

```
for (var-init; condition; increment)
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}


std::set<int> s {1,2,3,4};
```

```
for (auto e : s)
is not allowed
...for now
```

We need something to track where we are in a container... sort of like an index

Introducing *iterators* 😎😎

C++ iterators are like a “claw” in a claw machine

C++ iterators are like a “claw” in a claw machine

C++ iterators are like a “claw” in a claw machine

C++ iterators are like a “claw” in a claw machine

The claw can:

1. Grab a toy
2. Move forward
3. Check if we’re done

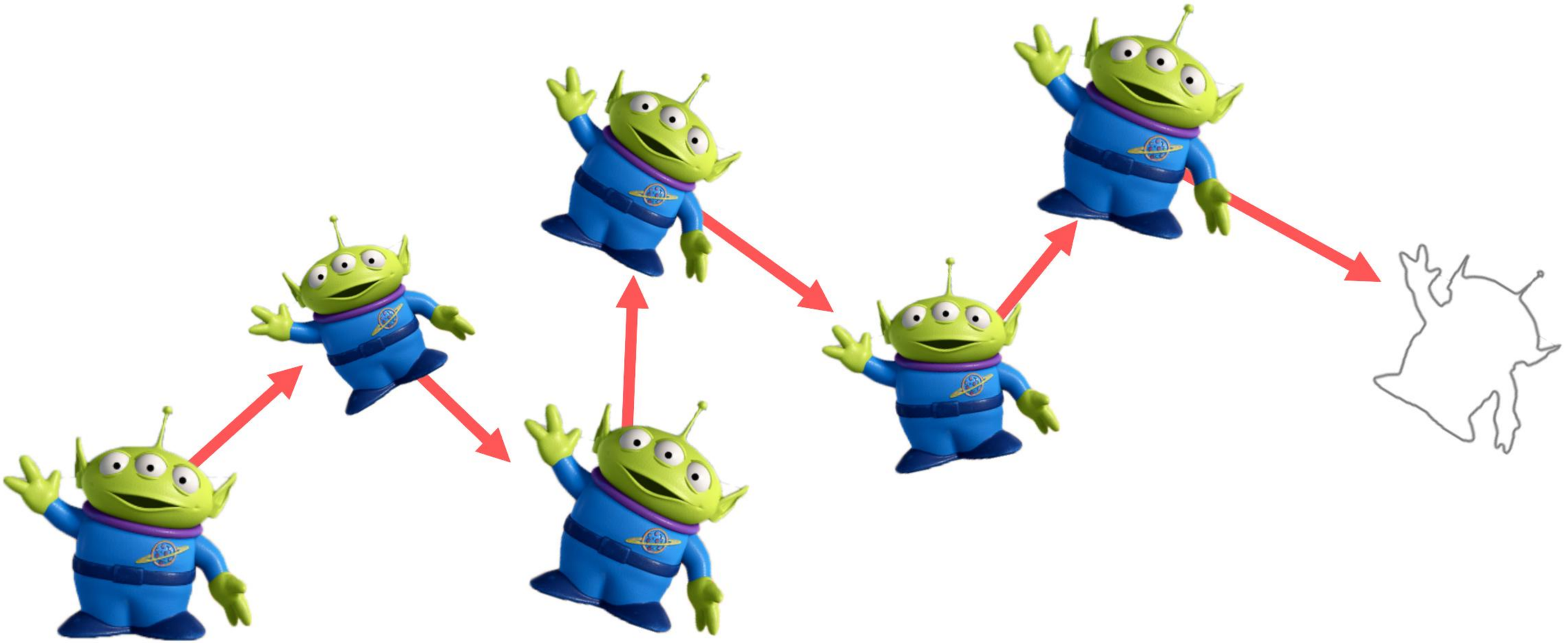
C++ iterators are like a “claw” in a claw machine

The claw can:

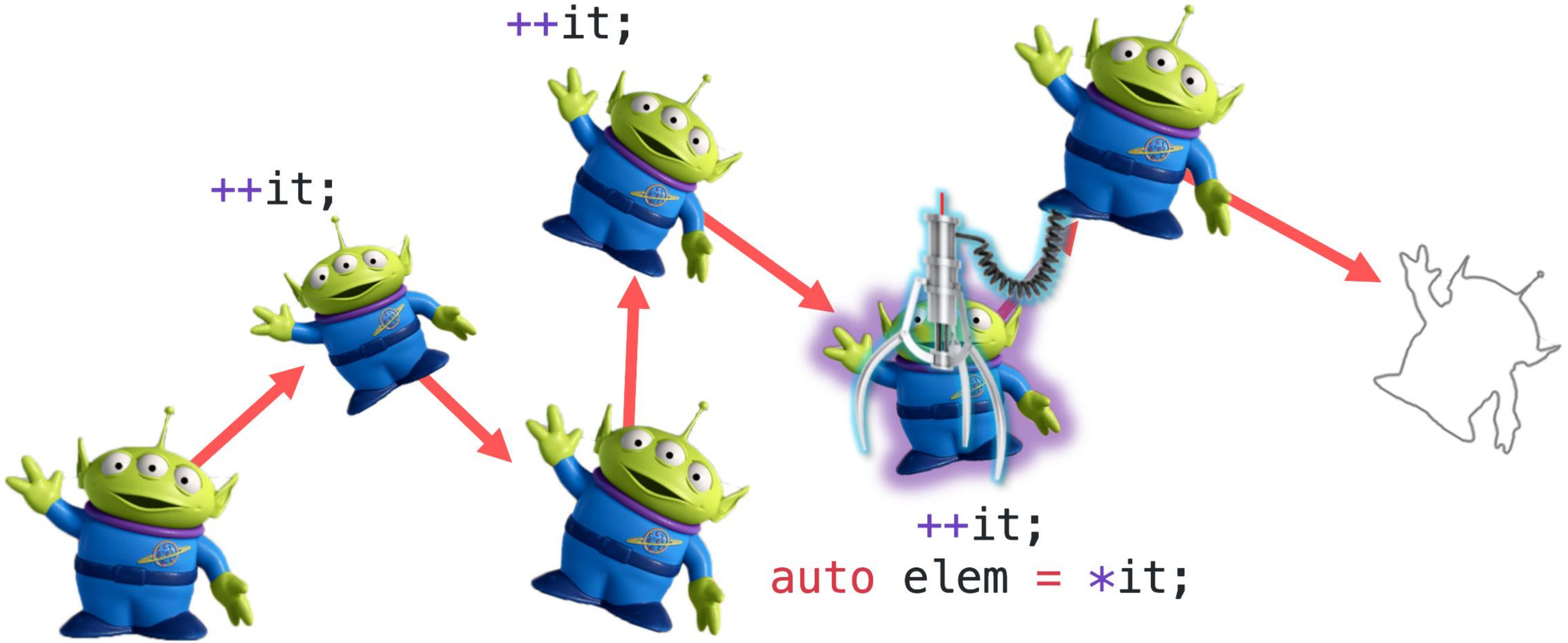
1. Grab a toy
2. Move forward
3. Check if we’re done

The machine can:

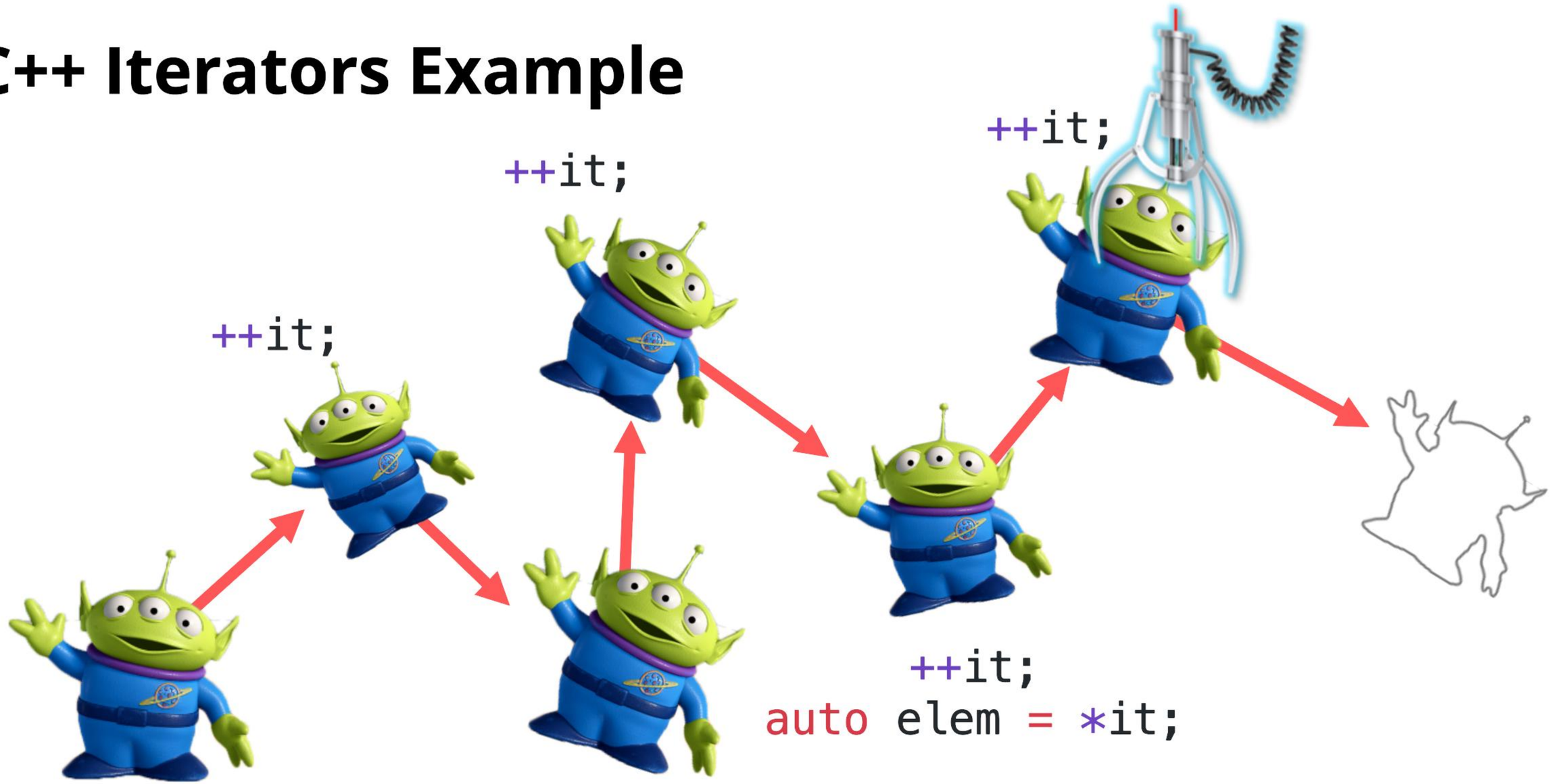
C++ Iterators Example



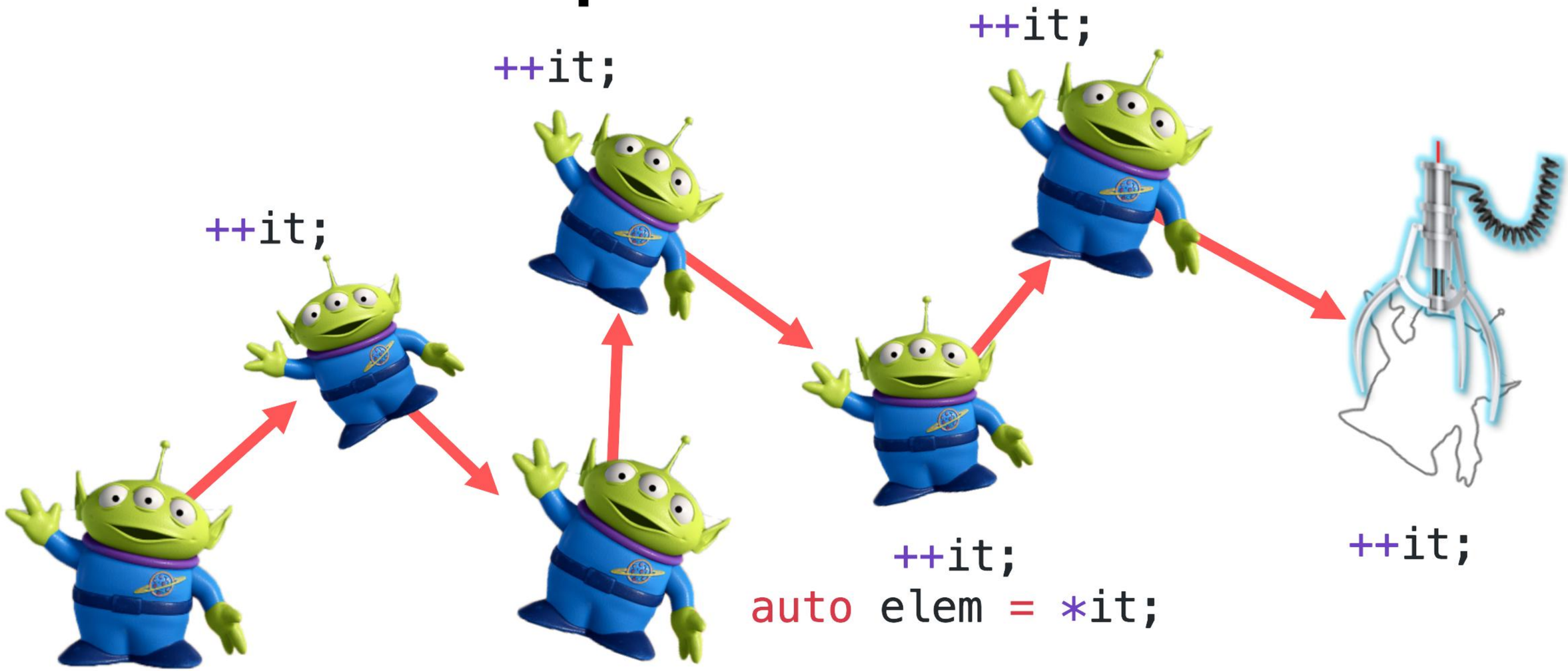
C++ Iterators Example



C++ Iterators Example



C++ Iterators Example



Containers and iterators work together to allow iteration

Container Interface

Container Interface

```
container.begin()

Gets an iterator to
the first element
of the container
(assuming non-empty)
```

Container Interface

```
container.begin()
```

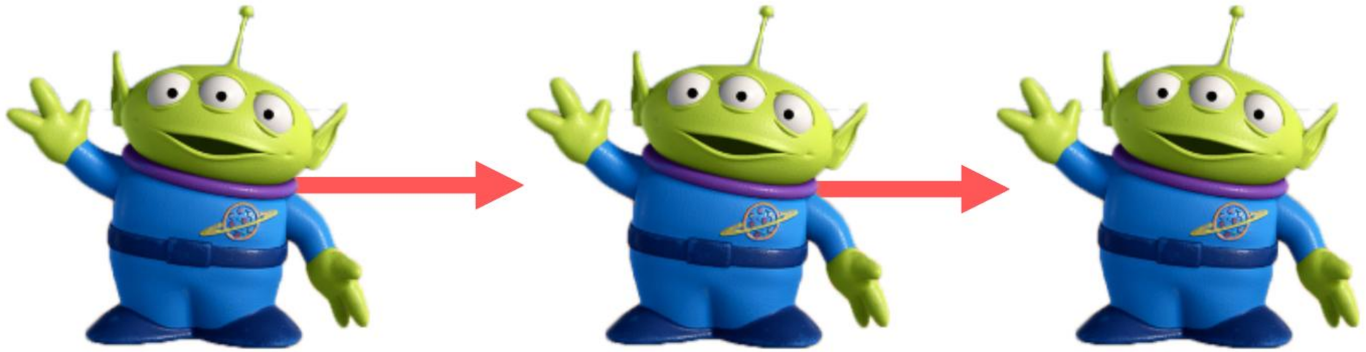
Gets an iterator to
the **first element**
of the container
(assuming non-empty)

```
container.end()
```

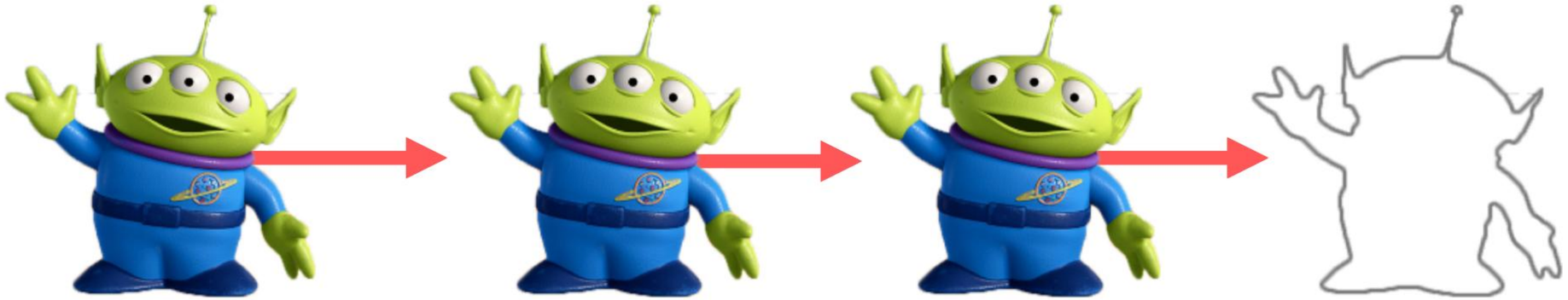
Gets a **past-the-end** iterator

That is, an iterator to one element **after** the end of the container

`end()` never points to an element!



`end()` never points to an element!



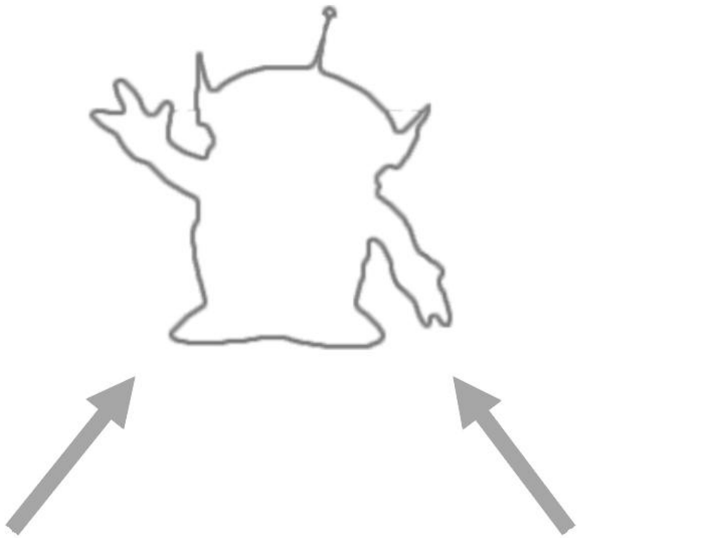
`c.begin()`

Instead, it points **one past the end** of the container

`c.end()`

`end()` never points to an element!

If `c` is empty, then `begin()` and `end()` are equal!



```
c.begin()  ==  c.end()
```

Iterator Interface

Iterator Interface

```
// Copy construction
auto it = c.begin();
```

Iterator Interface

```
// Copy construction
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
// Increment iterator forward
++it;
```

Iterator Interface

```
// Copy construction
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
// Increment iterator forward
++it;
```

```
// Dereference iterator -- undefined if it == end()
auto elem = *it;
```

Iterator Interface

```
// Copy construction
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
// Increment iterator forward
++it;
```

```
// Dereference iterator -- undefined if it == end()
auto elem = *it;
```

```
// Equality: are we in the same spot?
if (it == c.end()) ...
```

We have an answer now!

```
std::set<int> s {1,2,3,4};
for (var-init; condition; increment) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}

for (                          ;                          ;      ) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}
```

```
for (auto e : s)
is not allowed
...for now
```

When you write...

```
for (auto elem : s)
{
   std::cout << elem;
}
```

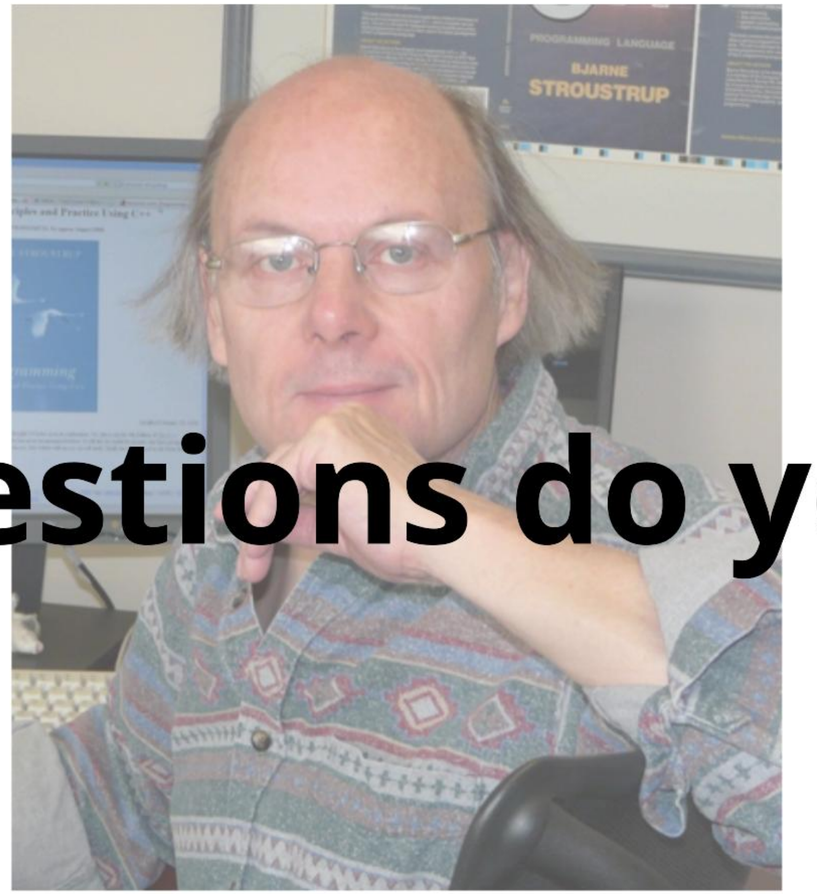
When you write...

```
for (auto elem : s)
{
   std::cout << elem;
}
```

It's actually this:

```
auto b = s.begin();
auto e = s.end();

for (auto it = b; it != e; ++it)
{
   auto elem = *it;
   std::cout << elem;
}
```

What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

We have an answer now!

```
for (auto e : s)
is not allowed
...for now
```

```
std::set<int> s {1,2,3,4};
for (var-init; condition; increment) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}

for (auto it = s.begin(); it != s.end(); ++it) {
   const auto& elem = *it;
}
```

Guess we’re done here!

We have an answer now!

```
for (auto e : s)
is not allowed
...for now
```

```
std::set<int> s {1,2,3,4};
for (var-init; condition; increment) {
   const auto& elem = /* grab element */;
}

for (auto it = s.begin(); it != s.end(); ++it) {
   const auto& elem = *it;
}
```

What are the types?

Using `auto` avoids spelling out long iterator types

```
std::map<int, int> m { {1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};
auto it = m.begin();
auto elem = *it;
```

What are the types?

Using `auto` avoids spelling out long iterator types

```
std::map<int, int> m { {1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};
auto it = m.begin();
auto elem = *it;          // {1, 2}

std::map<int, int> m { {1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}};
std::map<int, int>::iterator it = m.begin();
std::pair<int, int> elem = *it;
```

Remember: using makes a type alias

```
// Inside <map> header
template <typename K, typename V>
class std::map {
   using iterator = /* some iterator type */;
};
```

Remember: using makes a type alias

```
// Inside <map> header
template <typename K, typename V>
class std::map {
   using iterator = /* some iterator type */;
};

// Outside <map> header (e.g. main.cpp)
std::map<int, int>::iterator it = m.begin();
```

Iterator types are really long, so we like to use **auto** with iterators

Aside: Why do we use `++it` instead of `it++`?

`++it` avoids making an unnecessary copy

++it avoids making an unnecessary copy

```
// Prefix ++it
// Increments it and returns a reference to same object
Iterator& operator++(int);
```

++it avoids making an unnecessary copy

```
// Prefix ++it
// Increments it and returns a reference to same object
Iterator& operator++(int);
```

```
// Postfix it++
// Increments it and returns a copy of the old value
Iterator operator++();
```

Does it actually make a difference?

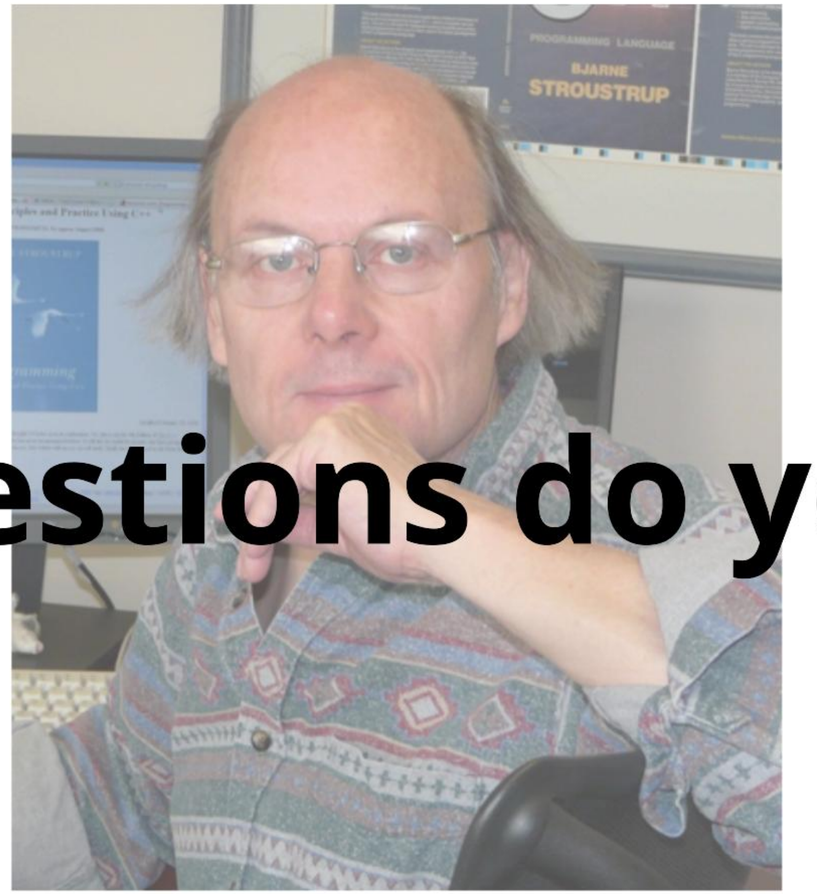
Bjarne's Thoughts

"

`++i` is sometimes faster than, and is never slower than, `i++`. ... So if you're writing `i++` as a statement rather than as part of a larger expression, why not just write `++i` instead? You never lose anything, and you sometimes gain something.

[source]

What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

Your Turn

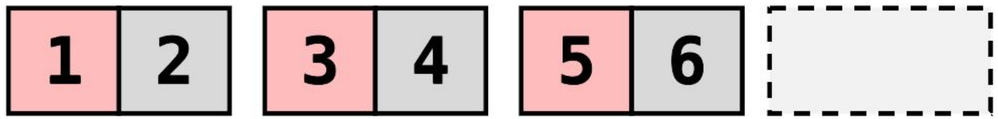
Trace this code with a partner to find out where each iterator points

```
std::map<int, int> m {
   {1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}
};
auto a = m.begin();
++a;
auto b = a;
++a;
auto c = ++a;
```

Your Turn

Trace this code with a partner to find out where each iterator points

```
std::map<int, int> m {
   {1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6}
};
auto a = m.begin();
++a;
auto b = a;
++a;
auto c = ++a;
```



Announcements

Apply to Section Lead!

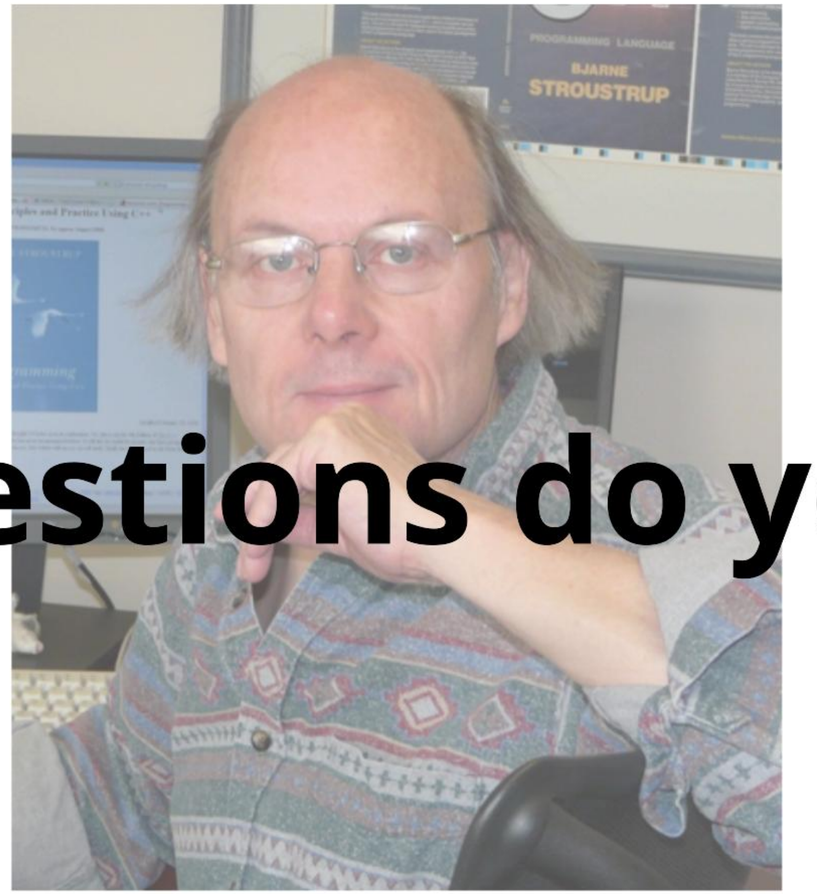
- Section leading is one of the most rewarding things we've done at Stanford – it's how we're here!
- PLEASE, ask us questions about it :)
- App is due **Thursday, January 30th** or if you're currently enrolled in CS106B, **February 15th**
- Apply here!

Assignment #1 & OH

Assignment #1 & OH

- **Assignment 1 is now due Monday at midnight!**
  - We know you are busy and may still be getting the hang of C++!
  - This assignment is a little longer than the others, so take the weekend!

What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

Iterator Types

All iterators provide these four operations

All iterators provide these four operations

```
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
++it;
```

All iterators provide these four operations

```
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
++it;
```

```
*it;
```

```
it == c.end()
```

All iterators provide these four operations

```
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
++it;
```

```
*it;
```

```
it == c.end()
```

But most provide even more

```
--it; // Move backwards
```

All iterators provide these four operations

```
auto it = c.begin();
```

```
++it;
```

```
*it;
```

```
it == c.end()
```

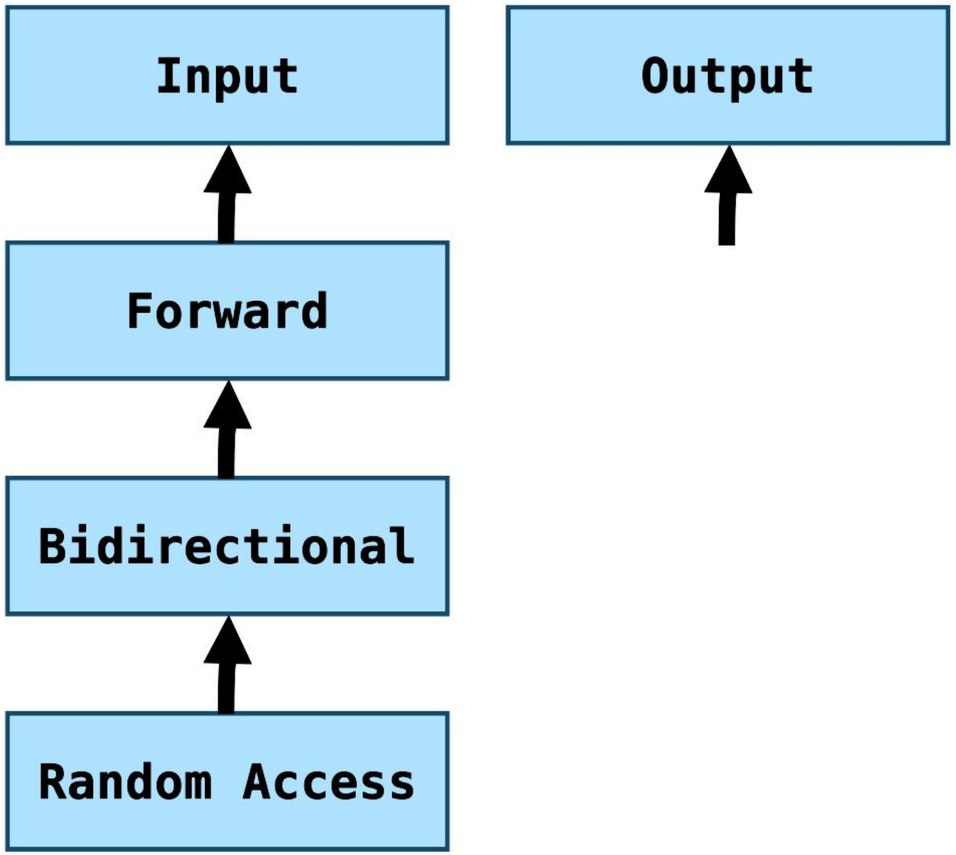
But most provide even more

```
--it; // Move backwards
```

```
*it = elem; // Modify
```

```
it += n; // Rand. access
```

Iterator types determine their functionality



Input Iterators

Input Iterators

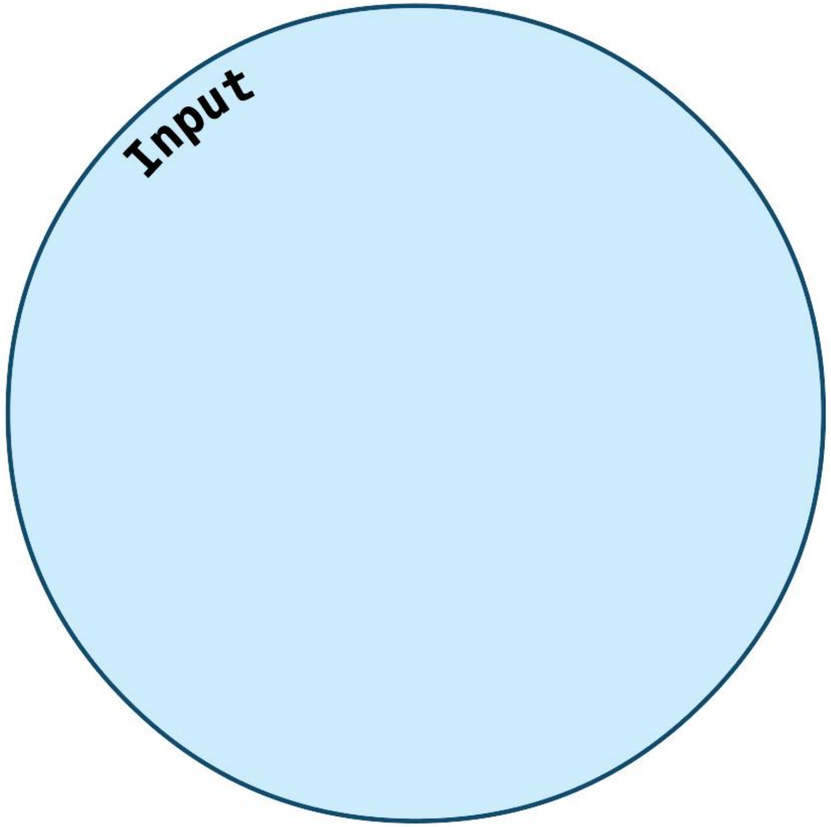
- Most basic kind of iterator
- Allows us to read elements

```
auto elem = *it;
```

Input Iterators

- Most basic kind of iterator
- Allows us to read elements

```
auto elem = *it;
```



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Input Iterators: `operator->`

If the element is a struct, we can access its members with `->`

Input Iterators: `operator->`

If the element is a struct, we can access its members with `->`

```
struct Bibble {
   int zarf;
};
```

Input Iterators: operator->

If the element is a struct, we can access its members with ->

Bibble, v.
"To eat and/or drink noisily"

```
struct Bibble {
   int zarf;
};

std::vector<Bibble> v {...};
auto it = v.begin();
int m = (*it).zarf;
int m = it->zarf;          // Exactly the same as prev!
```

Input Iterators: operator->

If the element is a struct, we can access its members with ->

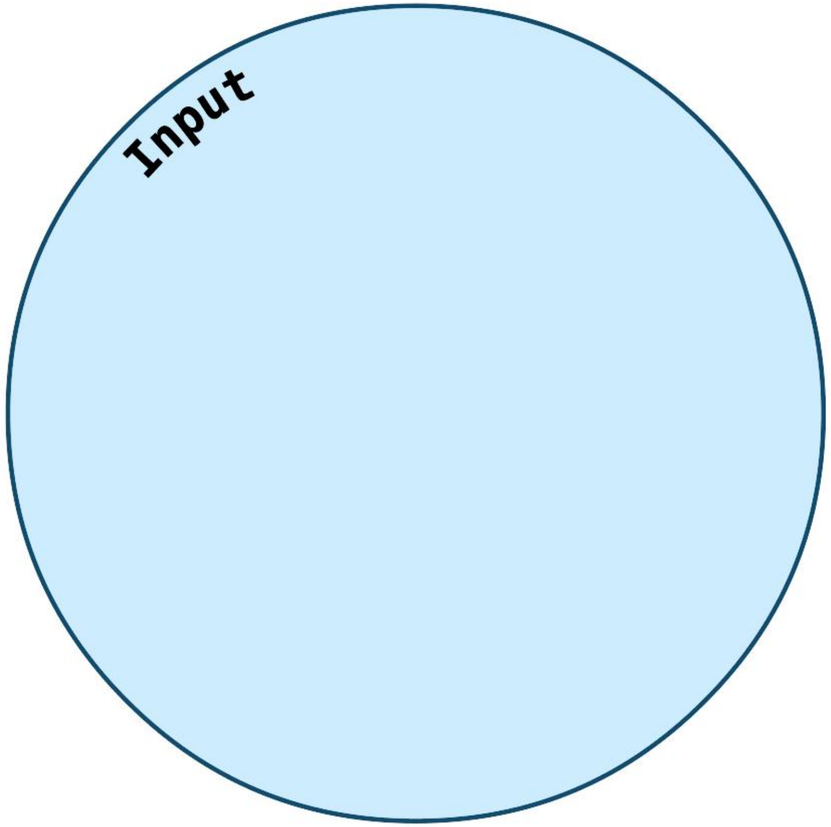
Bibble, v.
"To eat and/or drink noisily"

```
struct Bibble {
   int zarf;
};

std::vector<Bibble> v {...};
auto it = v.begin();
int m = (*it).zarf;
int m = it->zarf;          // Exactly the same as prev!
```

Input Iterators

- Most basic kind of iterator
- Allows us to read elements

```
auto elem = *it;
```



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Input Iterators

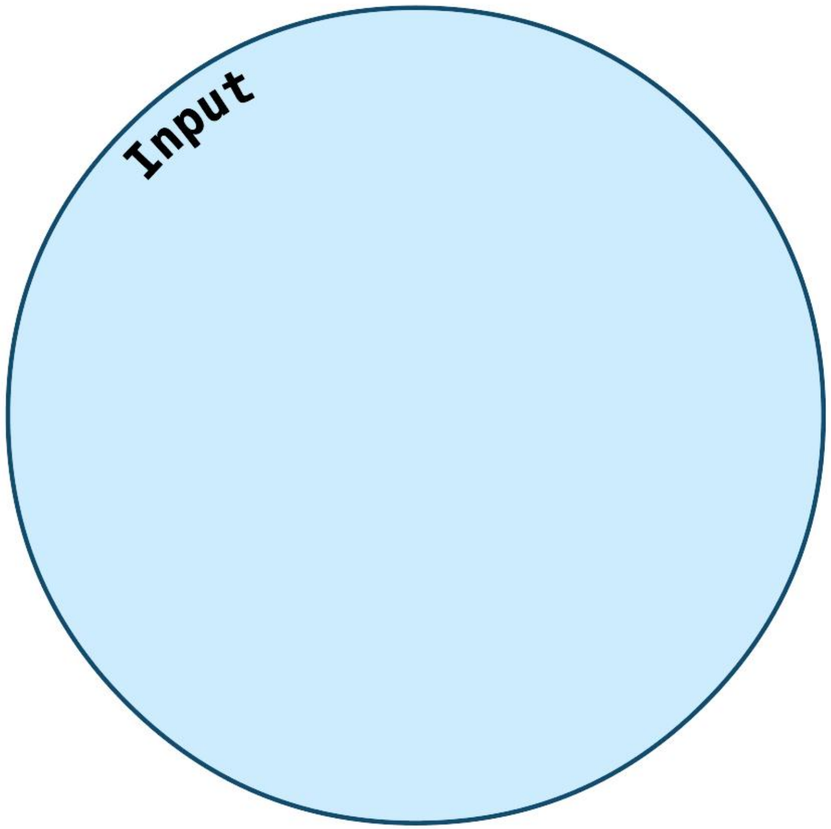
- Most basic kind of iterator
- Allows us to read elements

```
auto elem = *it;
```

Output Iterator

Allows us to write elements

```
*it = elem;
```



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Input Iterators

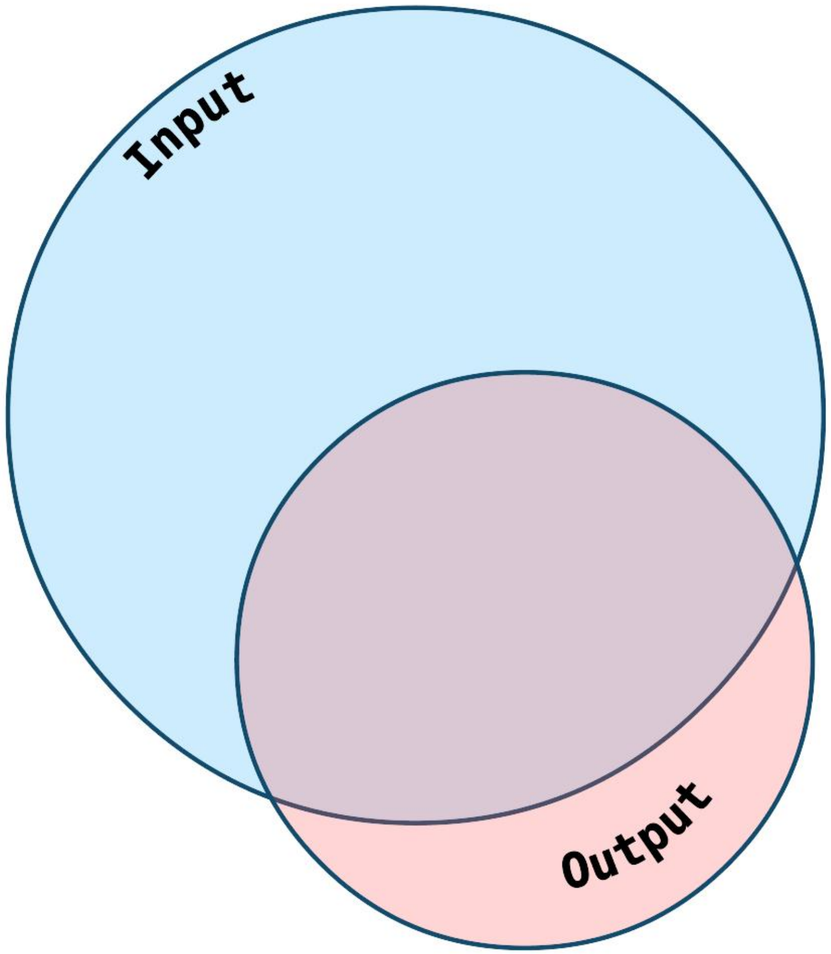
- Most basic kind of iterator
- Allows us to read elements

```
auto elem = *it;
```

Output Iterator

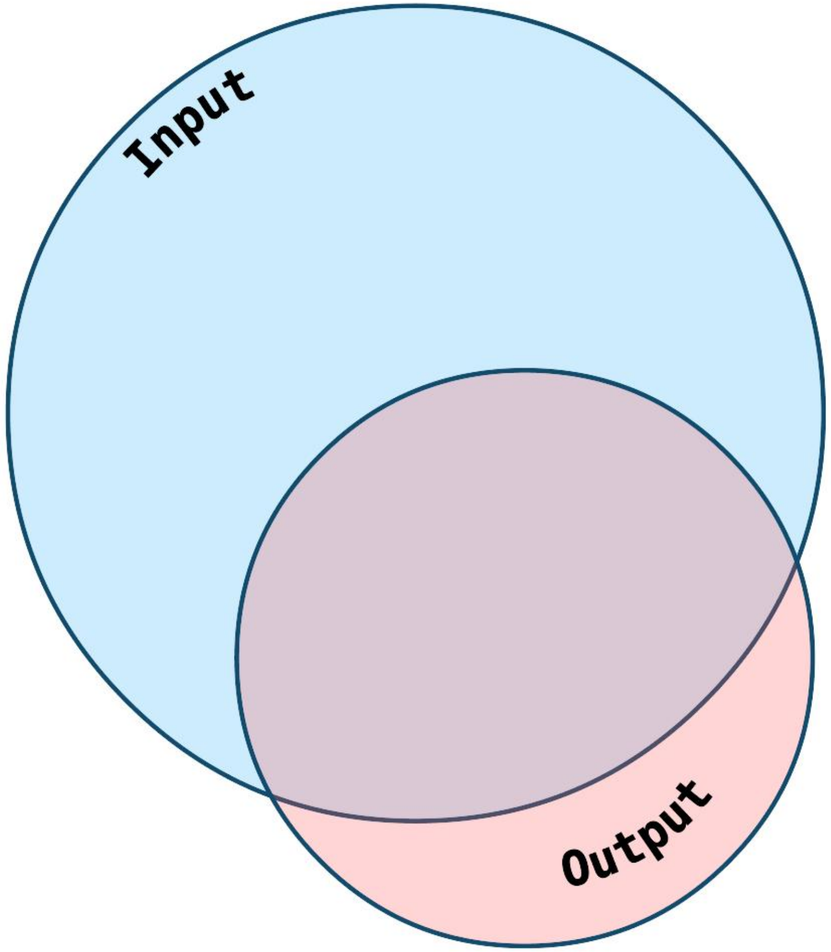
Allows us to write elements

```
*it = elem;
```



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

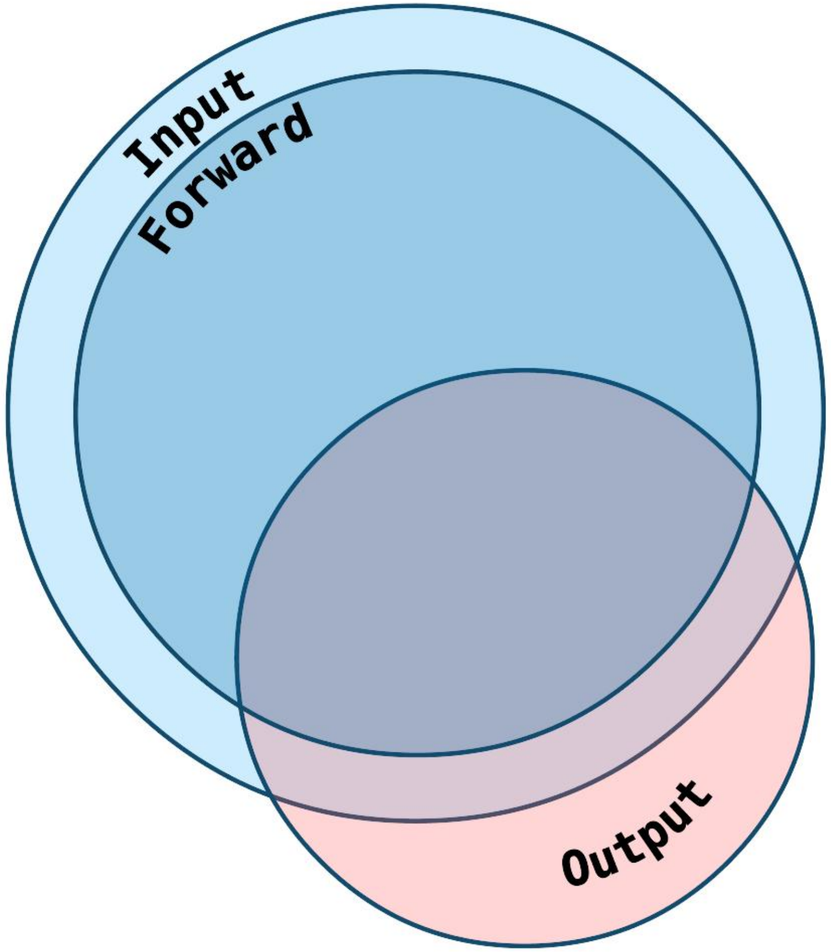
Forward Iterator



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Forward Iterator

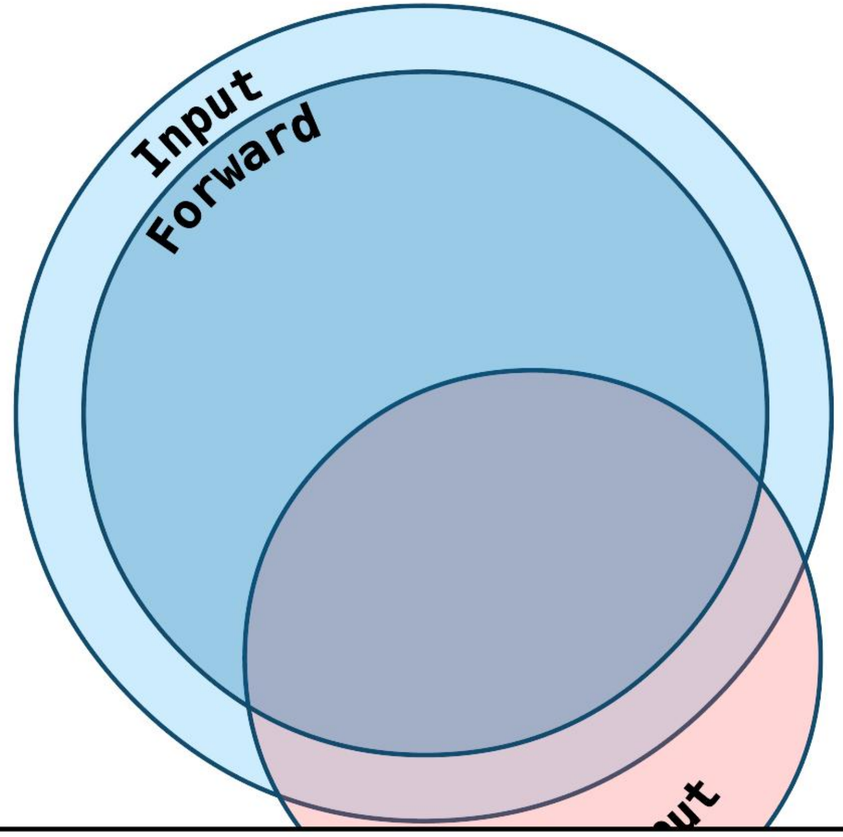
- An input iterator that allows us to make multiple passes
- All STL container iterators fall here



Vivid Venn Diagram of Vexing Iterators

Forward Iterator

- An input iterator that allows us to make multiple passes
- All STL container iterators fall here



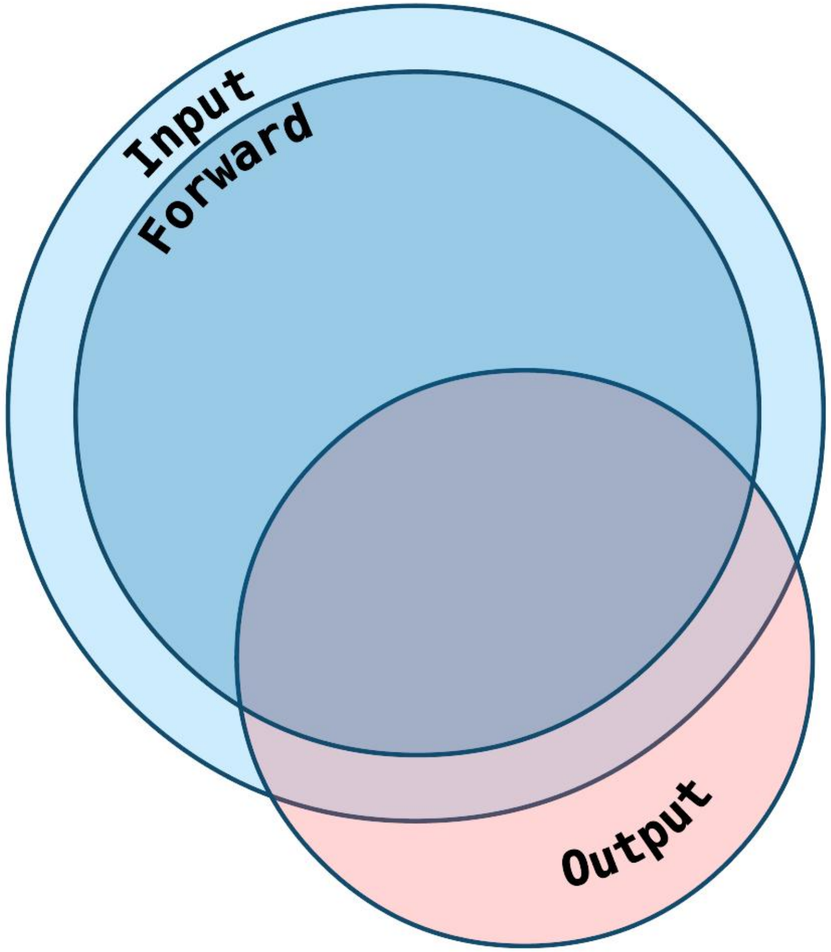
Multi-pass guarantee

```
it1 == it2
```

```
++it1 == ++it2
```

What kind of data structure might not want a multi-pass iterator?

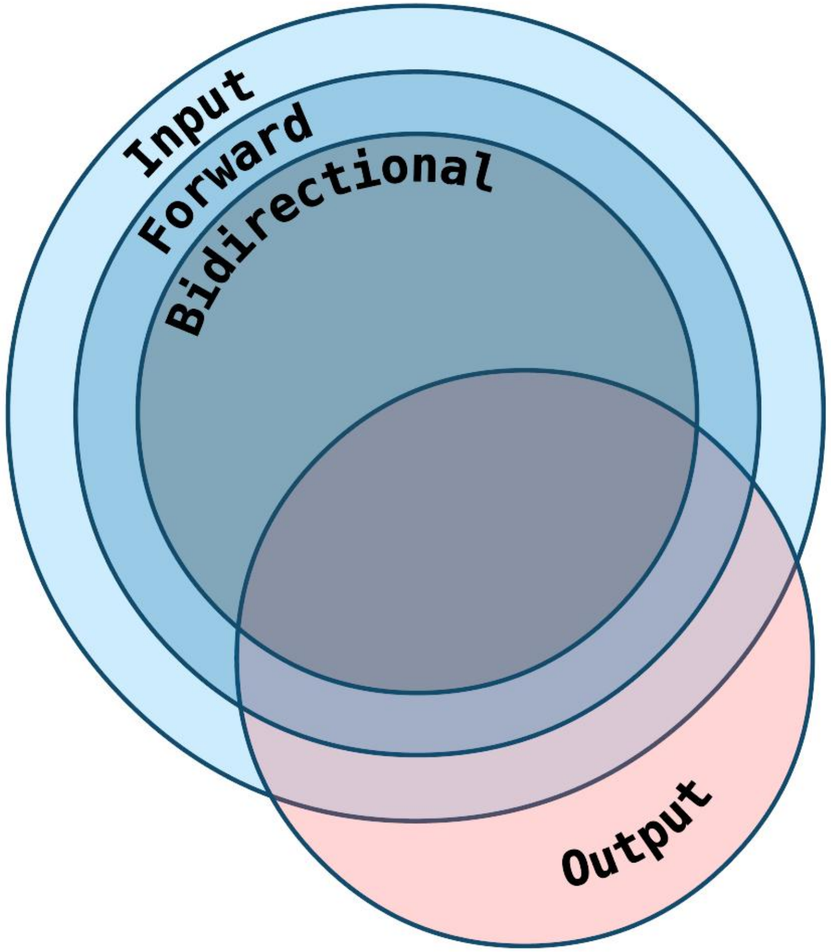
Bidirectional Iterators



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Bidirectional Iterators

- Allows us to move forwards *and* backwards
- `std:map`, `std::set`

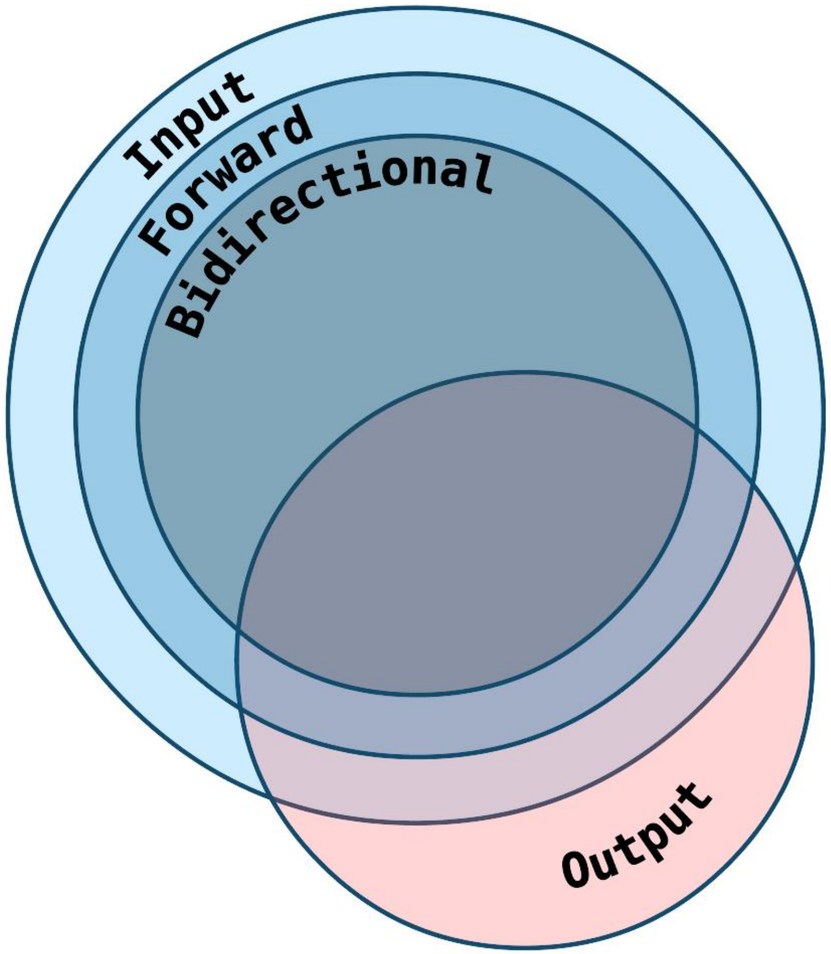


Vivid Venn Diagram of Vexing Iterators

Bidirectional Iterators

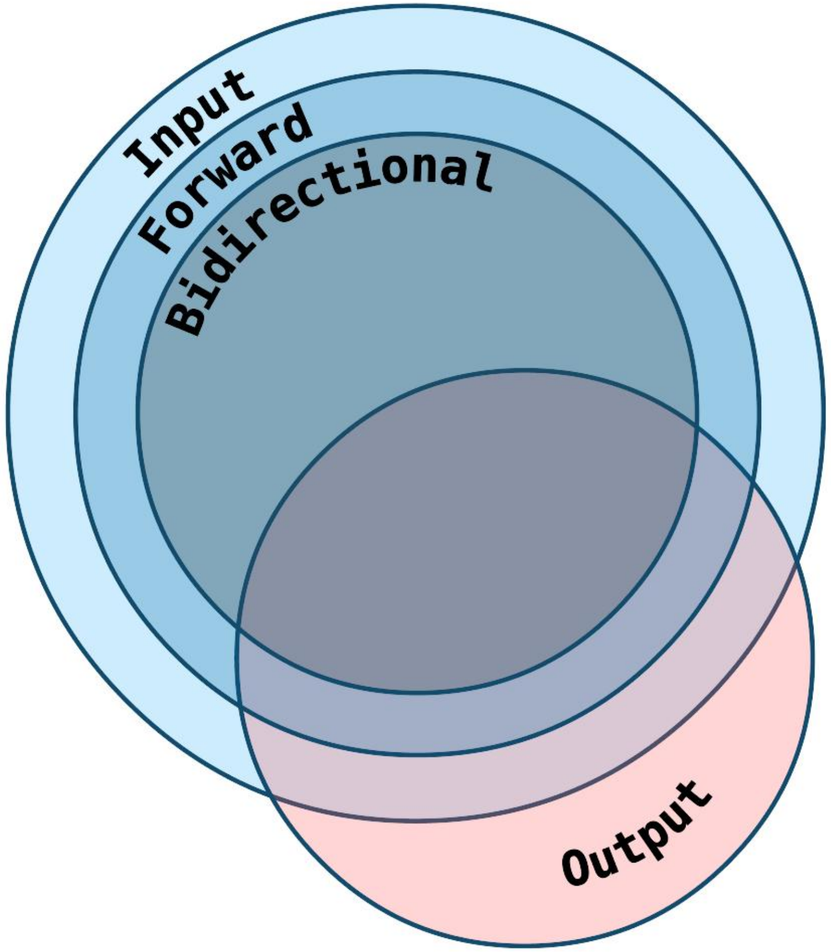
- Allows us to move forwards *and* backwards
- `std:map`, `std::set`

```
auto it = m.end();

// Get last element
--it;
auto& elem = *it;
```



Vivid Venn Diagram of Vexing Iterators

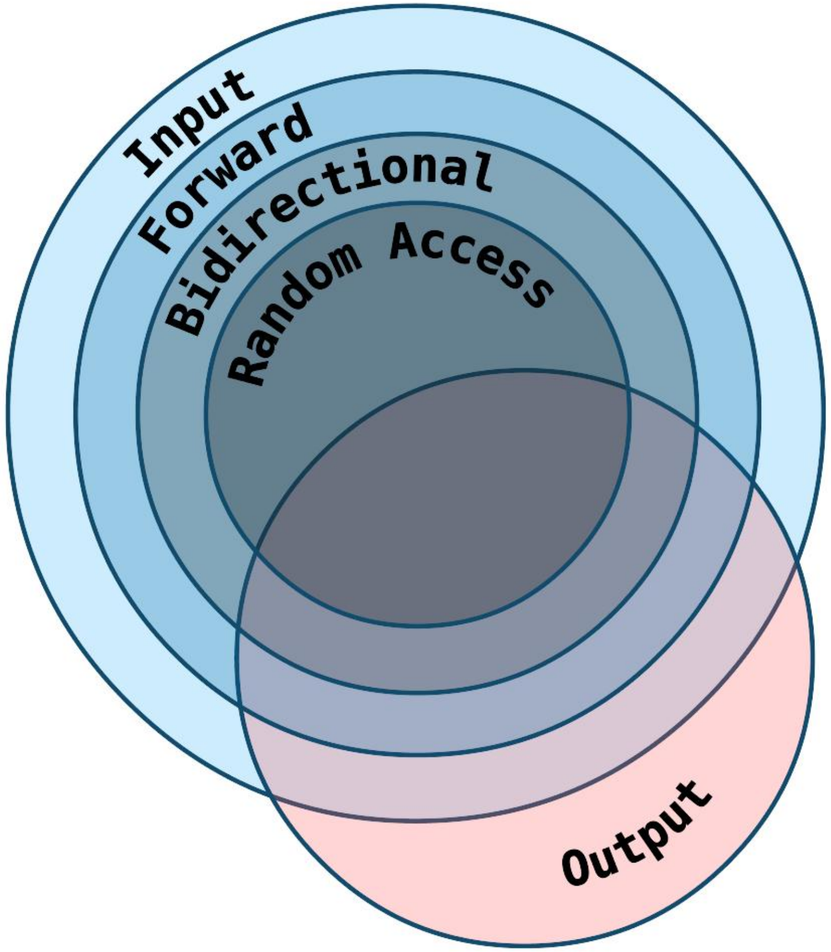
Random Access Iterators



Vivid Venn Diagram of
Vexing Iterators

Random Access Iterators

- Allows us to quickly skip forward and backward
- `std::vector, std::deque`

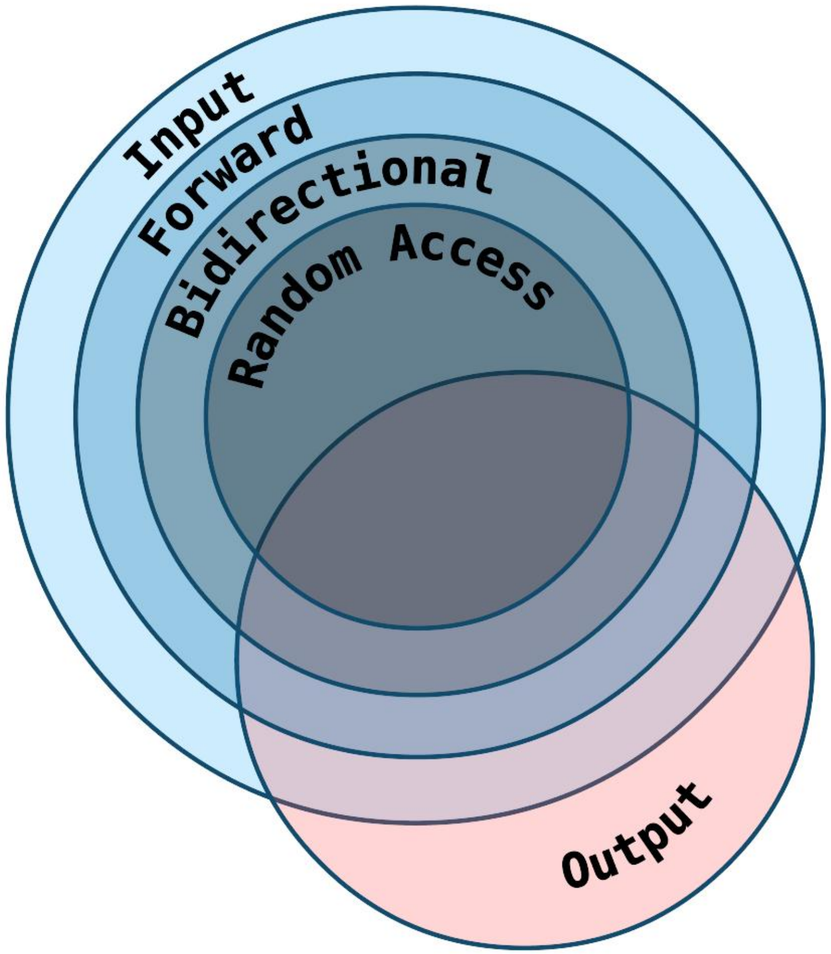


Vivid Venn Diagram of Vexing Iterators

Random Access Iterators

- Allows us to quickly skip forward and backward
- `std::vector, std::deque`

```
auto it2 = it + 5; // 5 ahead
auto it3 = it2 - 2; // 2 back
```

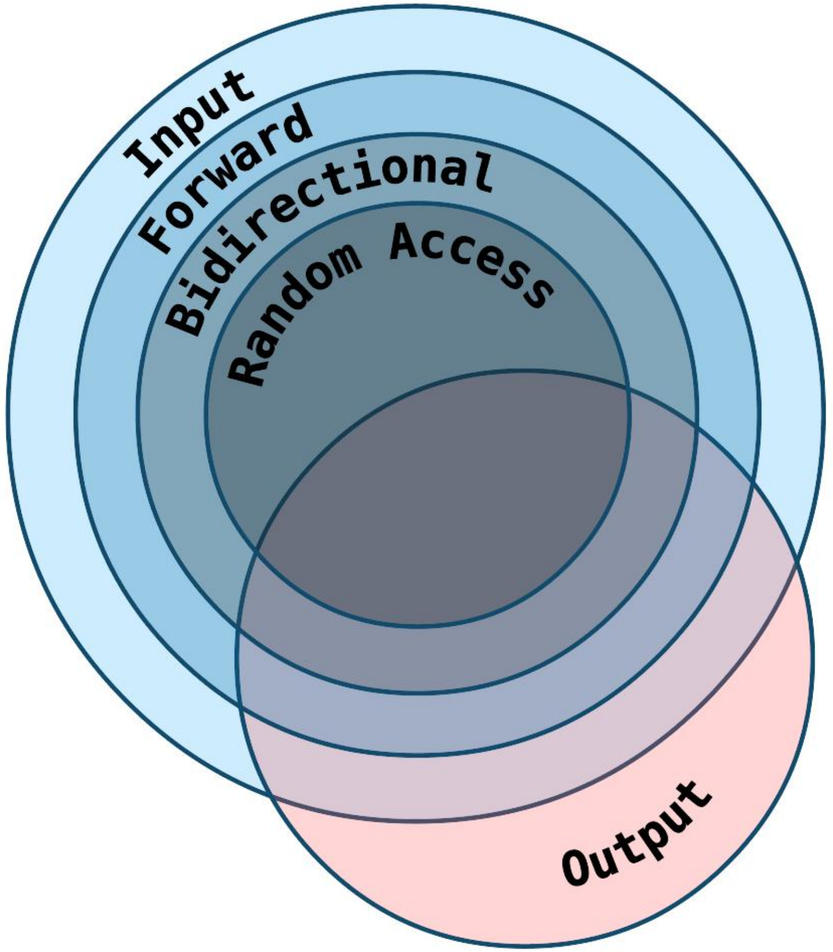


Vivid Venn Diagram of Vexing Iterators

Be careful not to go out of bounds

```
std::vector<int> v { 1, 2, 3 };
auto it = v.begin();
it += 3;
int& elem = *it; // Undefined behaviour
```

STL Iterator Types



Why does it matter?

Why does it matter?

As we'll soon see, some algorithms require a certain iterator type!

Why does it matter?

As we'll soon see, some algorithms require a certain iterator type!

```
std::vector<int> vec{1,5,3,4};
std::sort(vec.begin(), vec.end());
// ✅ begin/end are random access
```

Why does it matter?

As we'll soon see, some algorithms require a certain iterator type!

```
std::vector<int> vec{1,5,3,4};
std::sort(vec.begin(), vec.end());
// ✅ begin/end are random access

std::unordered_set<int> set {1,5,3,4};
std::sort(set.begin(), set.end());
// ❌ begin/end are bidirectional
```

Why have multiple iterator types?

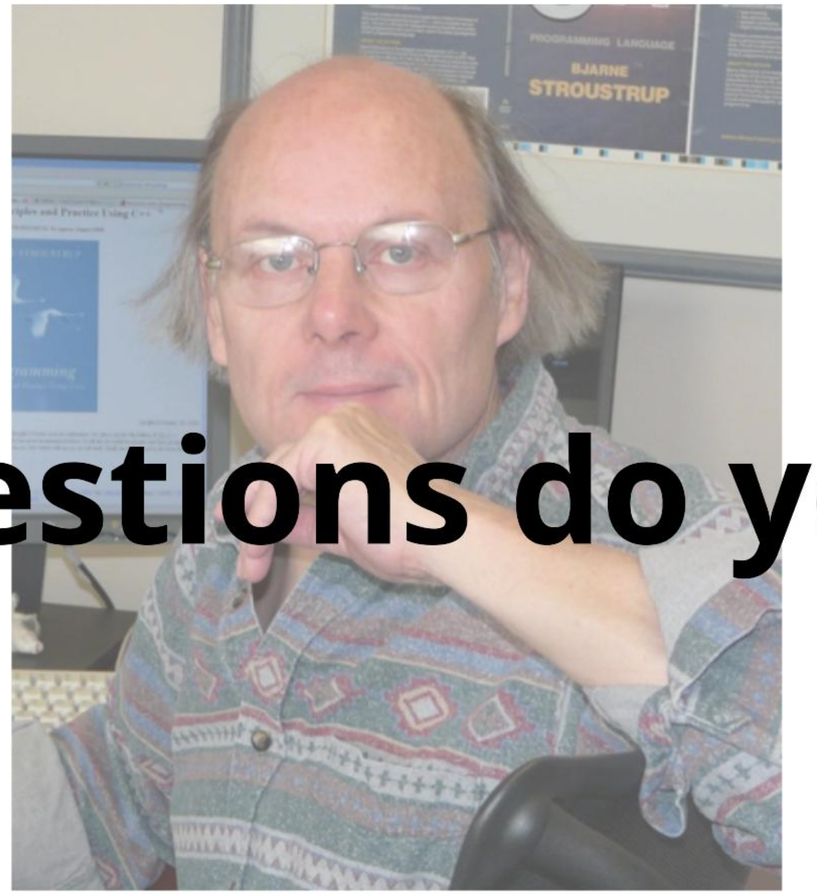
Why have multiple iterator types?

- **Goal:** provide a uniform abstraction over all containers
- **Caveat:** the way that a container is implemented affects how you iterate through it

Why have multiple iterator types?

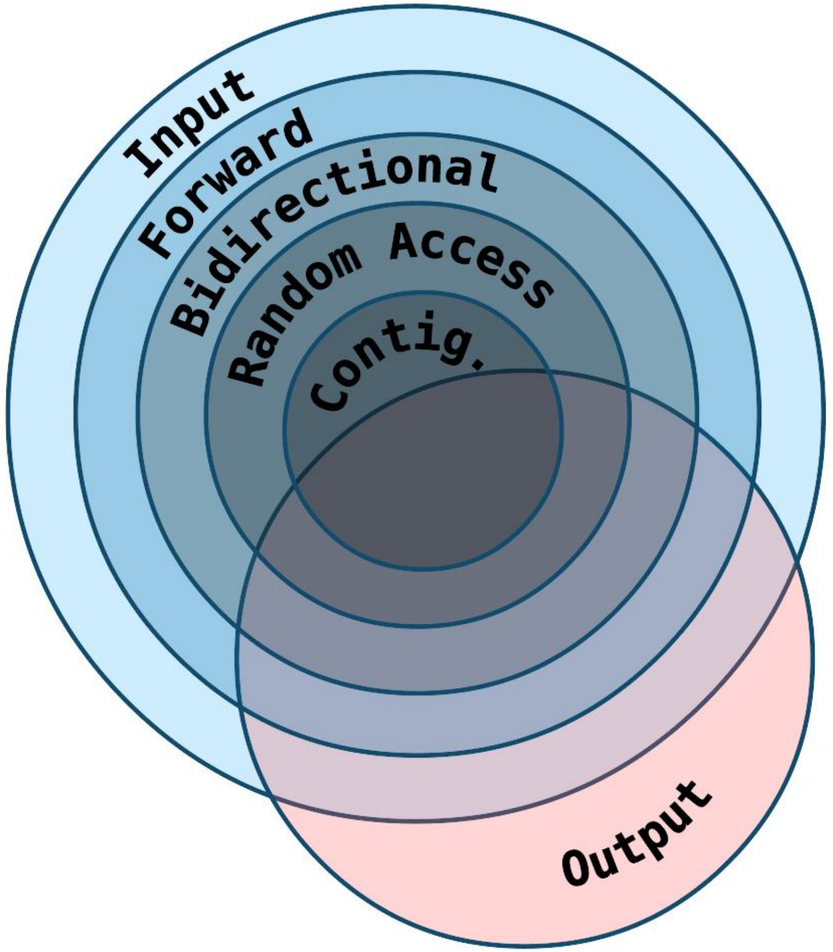
- **Goal:** provide a uniform abstraction over all containers
- **Caveat:** the way that a container is implemented affects how you iterate through it
  - Skipping ahead 5 steps (random access) is a lot easier/faster when you have a sequence container (`vector`, `deque`) than associative (`map`, `set`)
  - C++ generally avoids providing you with slow methods by design, so that's why you can't do random access on a `map::iterator`

What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

STL Iterator Types



Pointers and Memory

An iterator points to a container element

An iterator points to a container element

A pointer points to any object

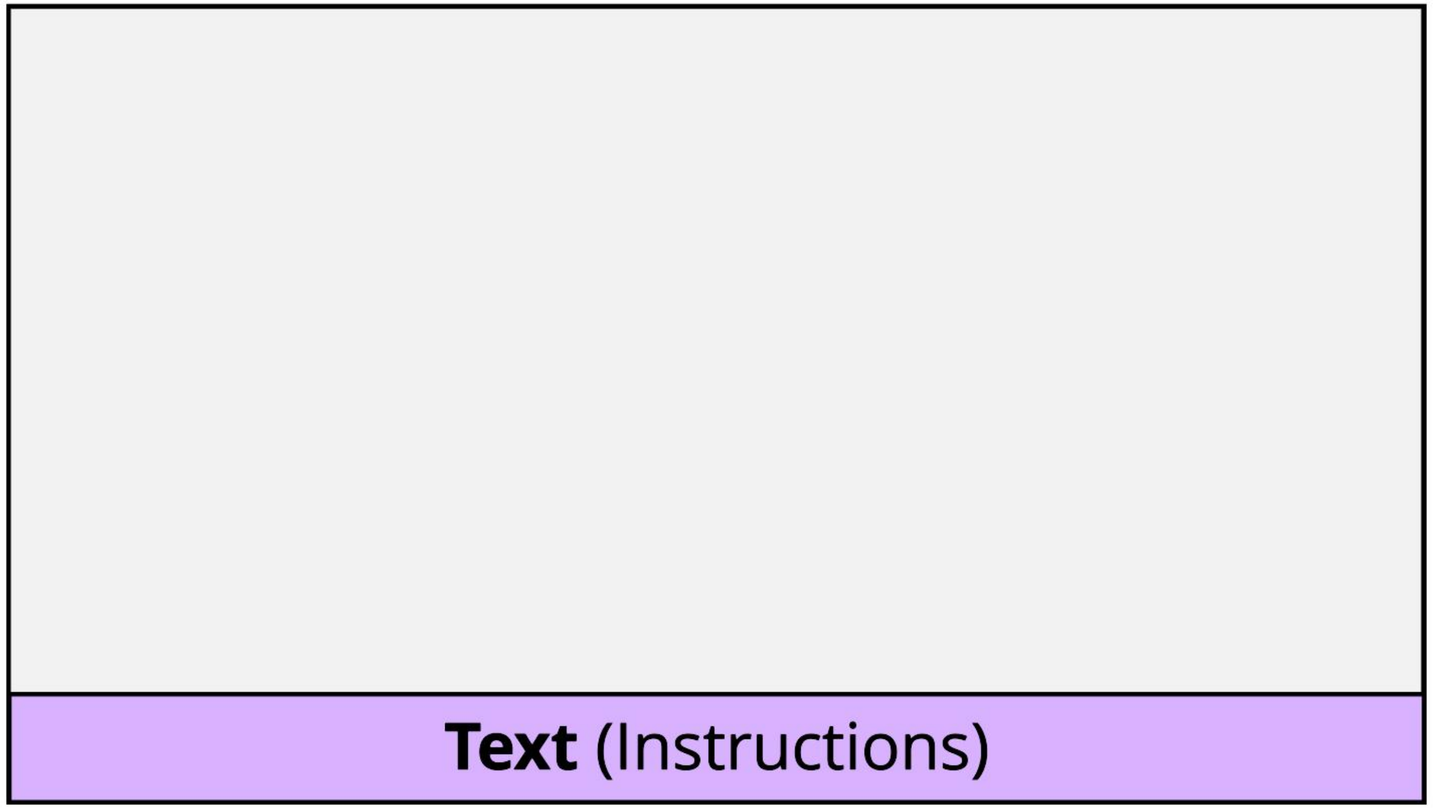
Memory Basics

Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**

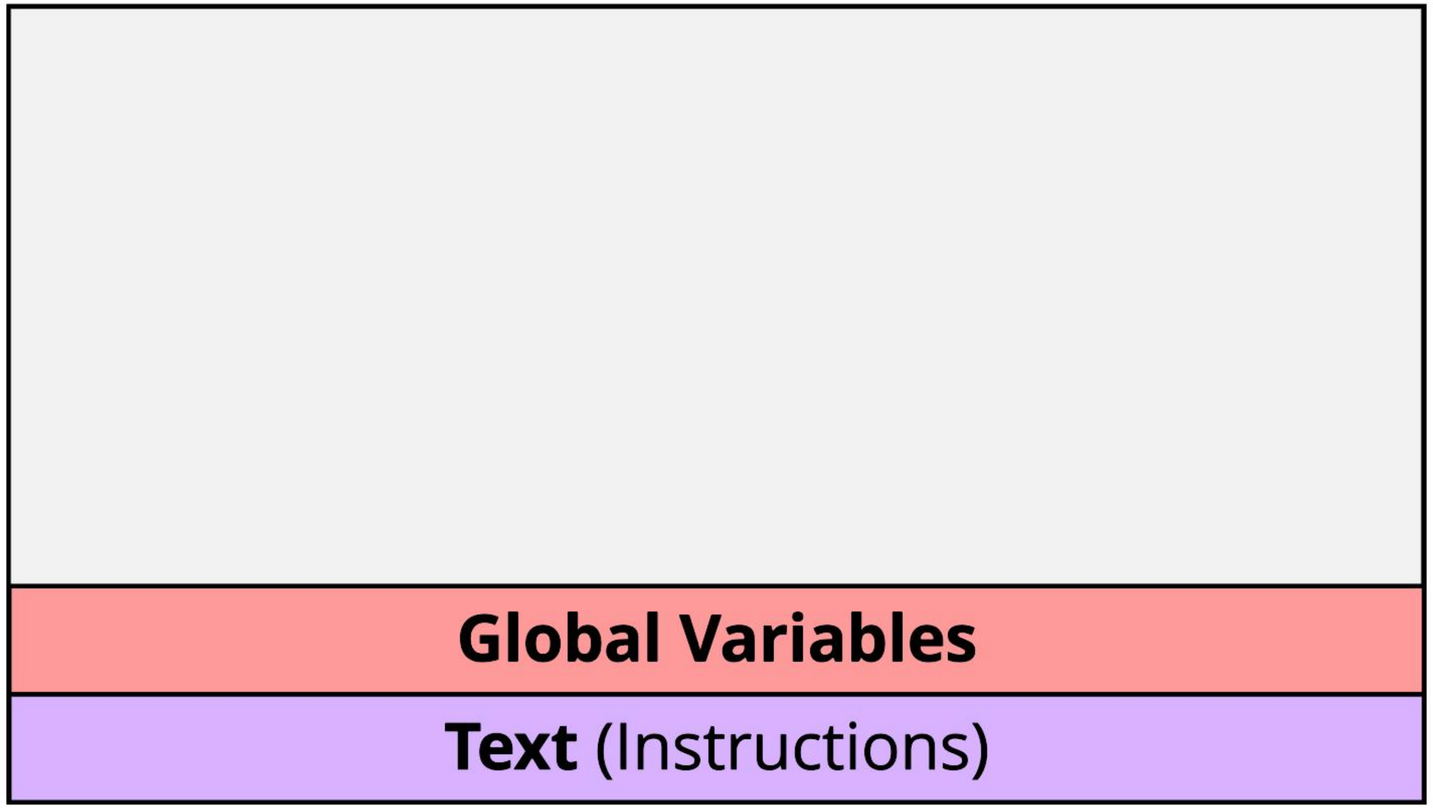
Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**



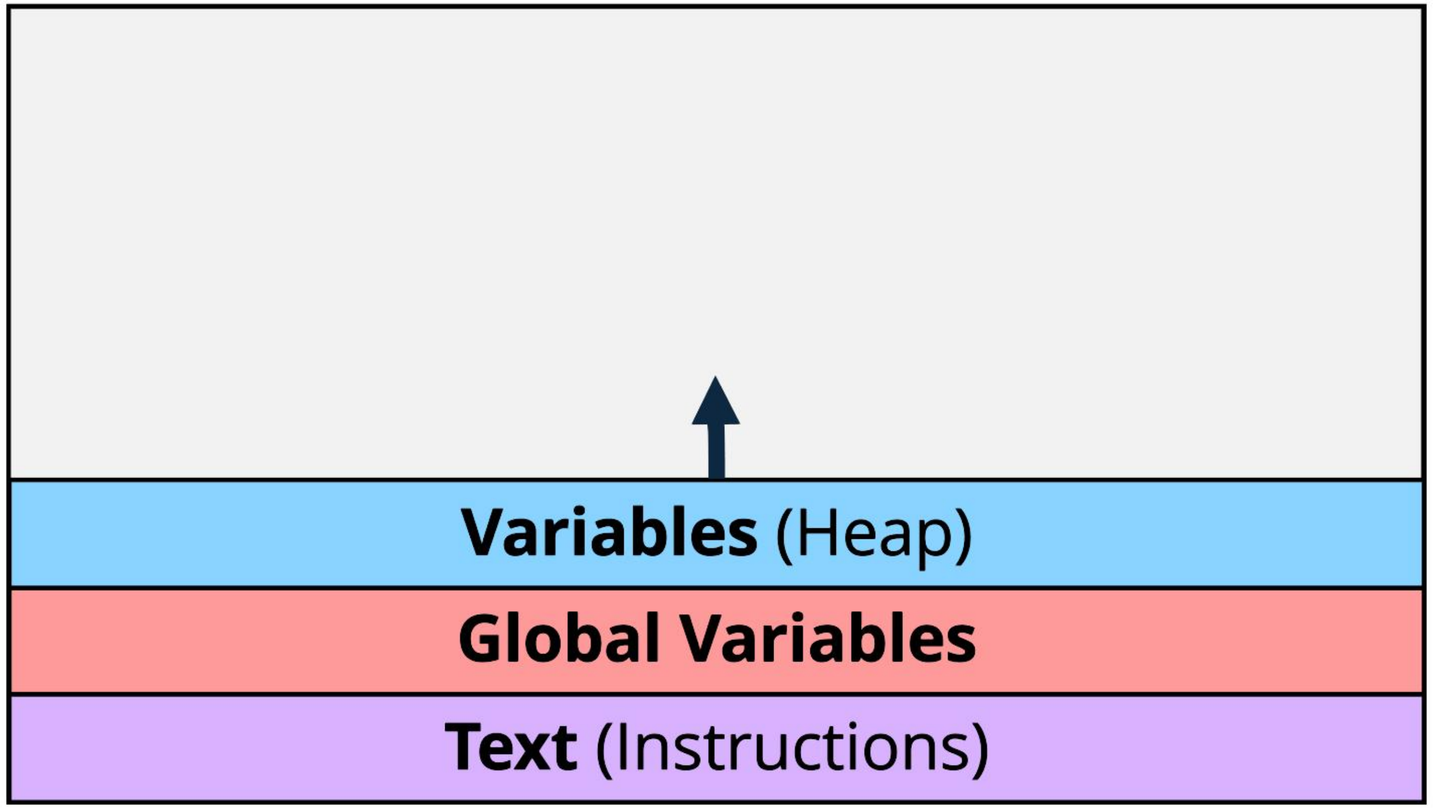
Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**



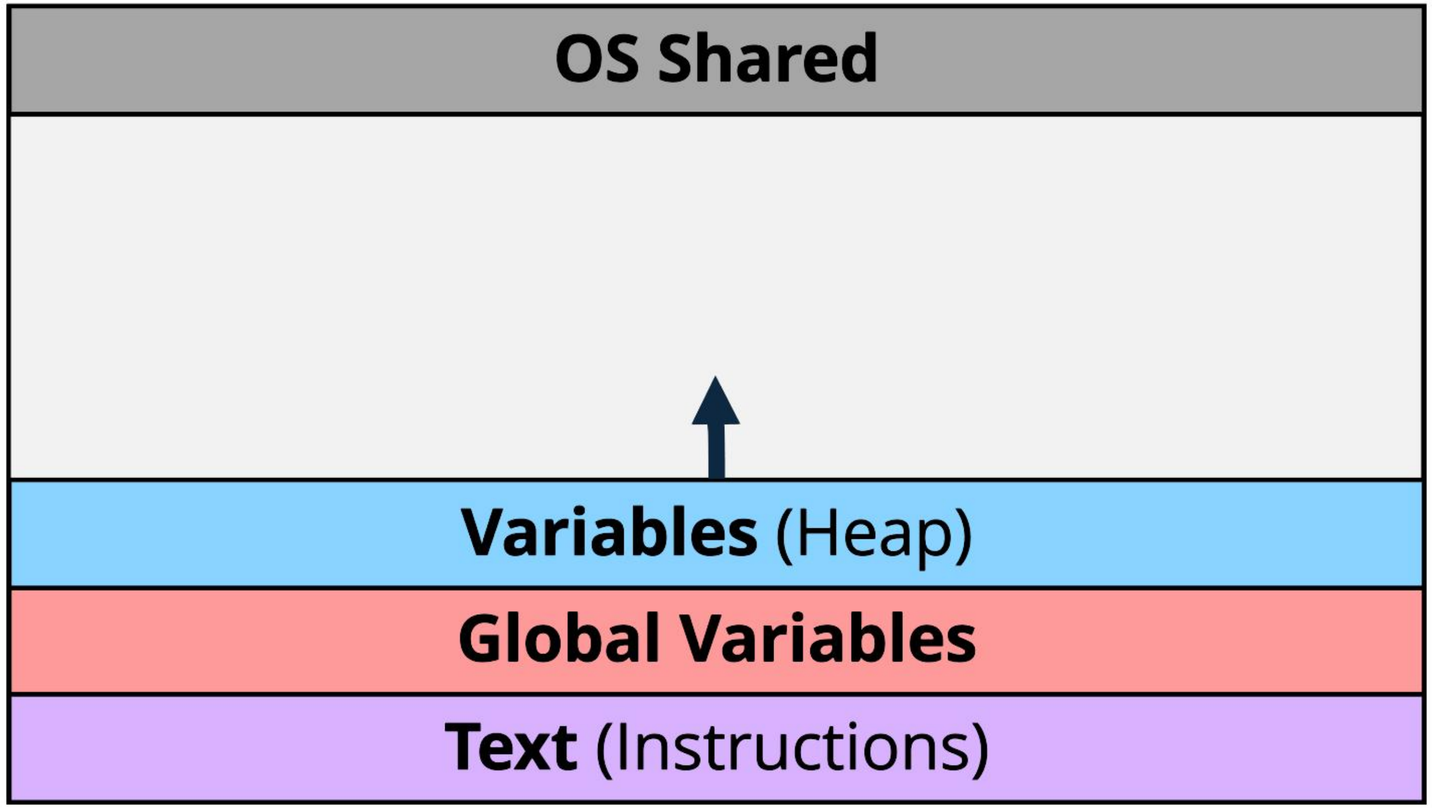
Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**



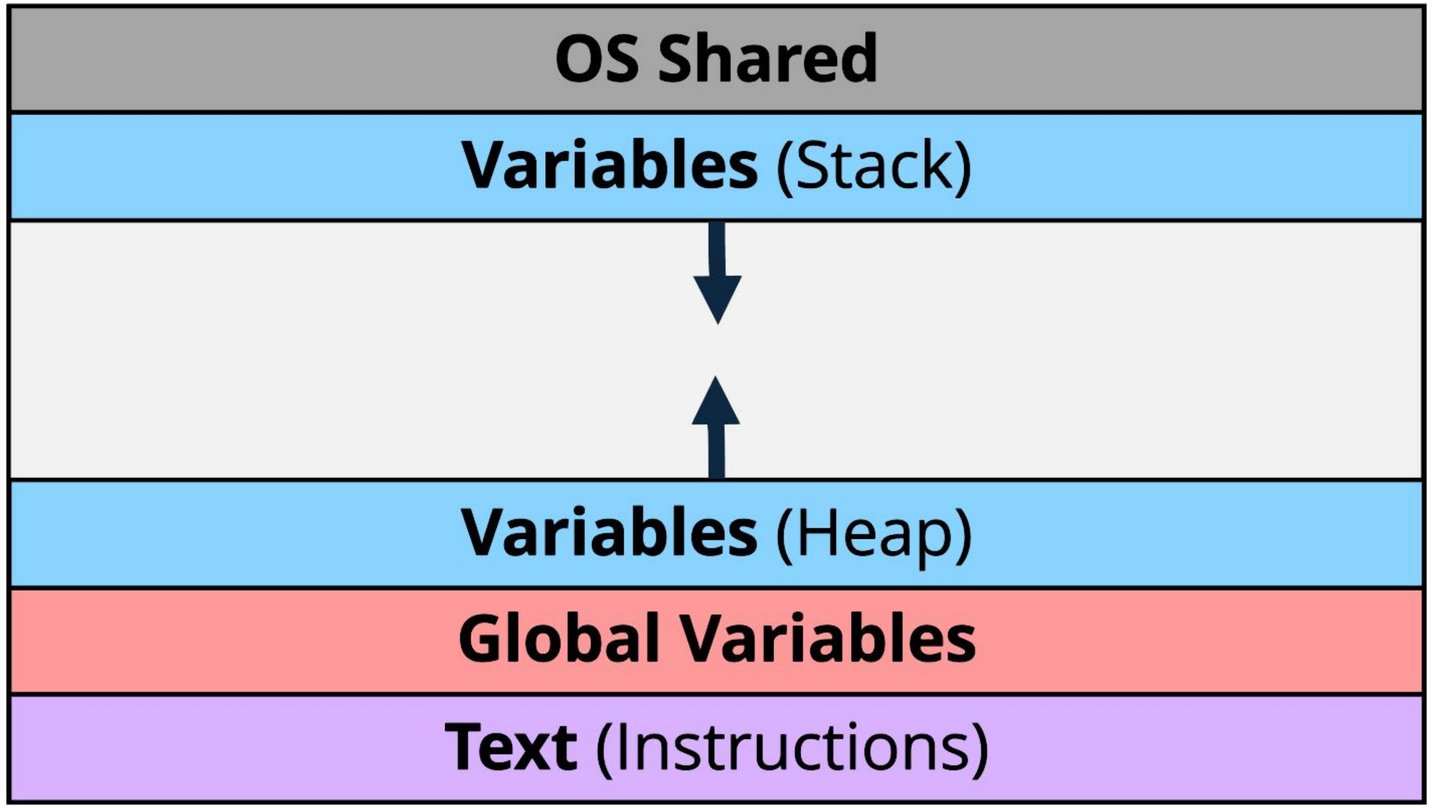
Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**



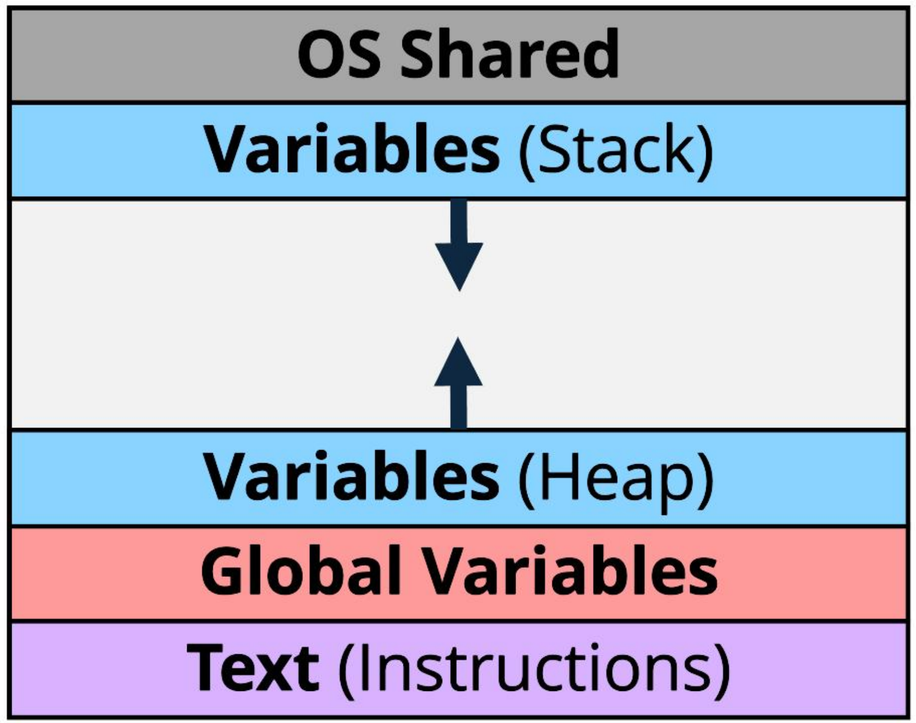
Memory Basics

- Every variable lives somewhere in memory
- All the places something could live form the **address space**



Memory Basics

- Memory is usually byte-addressable, with each byte numbered from 0
- 1 byte = 8 bits



Memory Basics

- The **address** of an object is the location of its lowest byte

Memory Basics

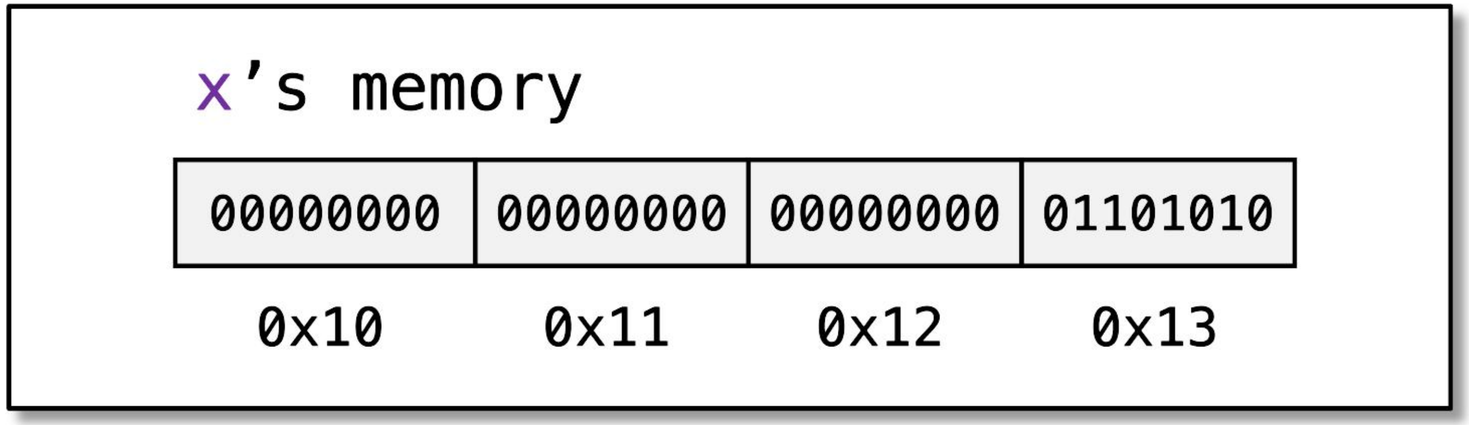
- The **address** of an object is the location of its lowest byte
- For example, an integer always uses 32 bits = 4 bytes

```
int x = 106; // 32 bits
```

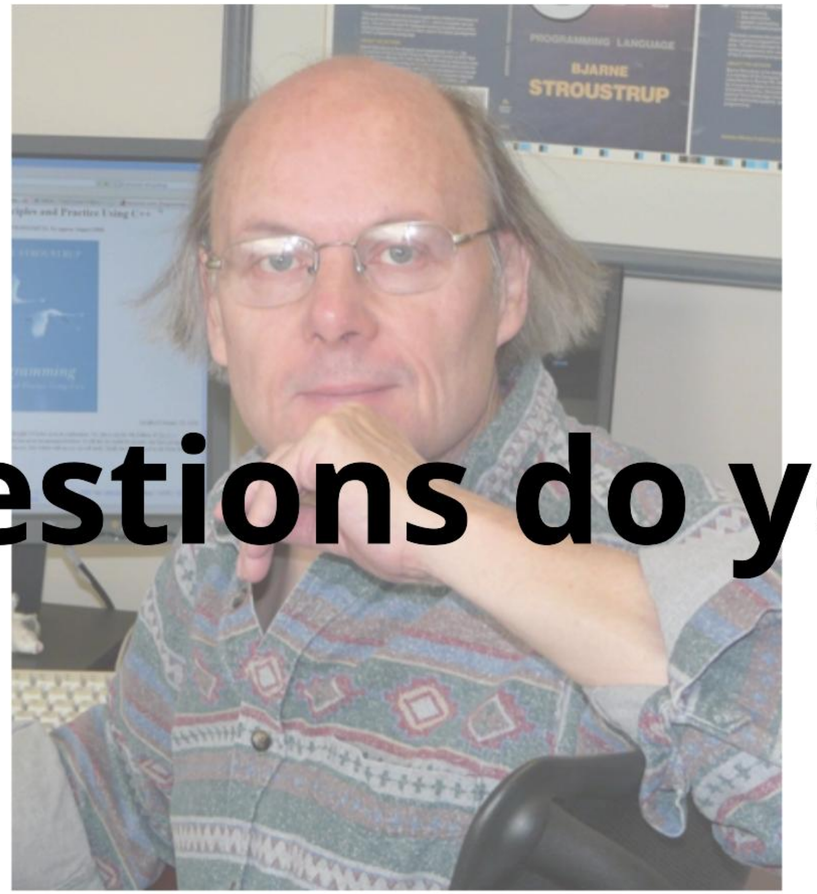
Memory Basics

- The **address** of an object is the location of its lowest byte
- For example, an integer always uses 32 bits = 4 bytes

```
int x = 106; // 32 bits
```



What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

How do we get the address of a variable in C++?

Pointers! 👉 👉 👉

A pointer is the address of a variable

```
int x = 106;
```

A pointer is the address of a variable

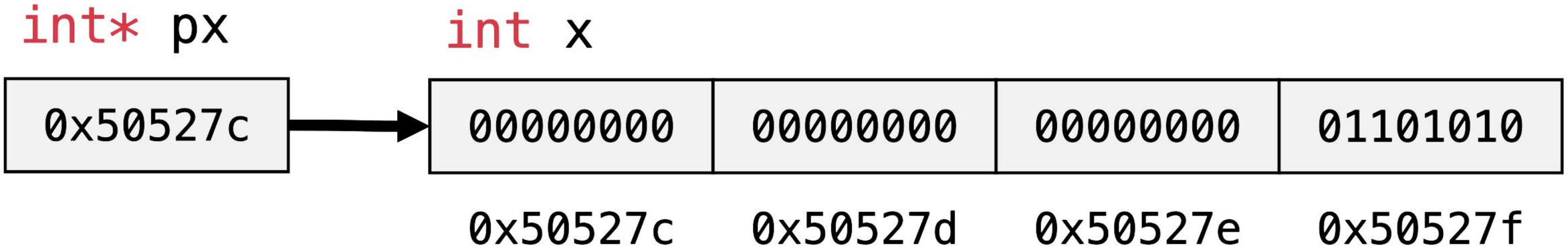
```
int x = 106;
int* px = &x;
```

`int*` means px is a pointer to an `int`

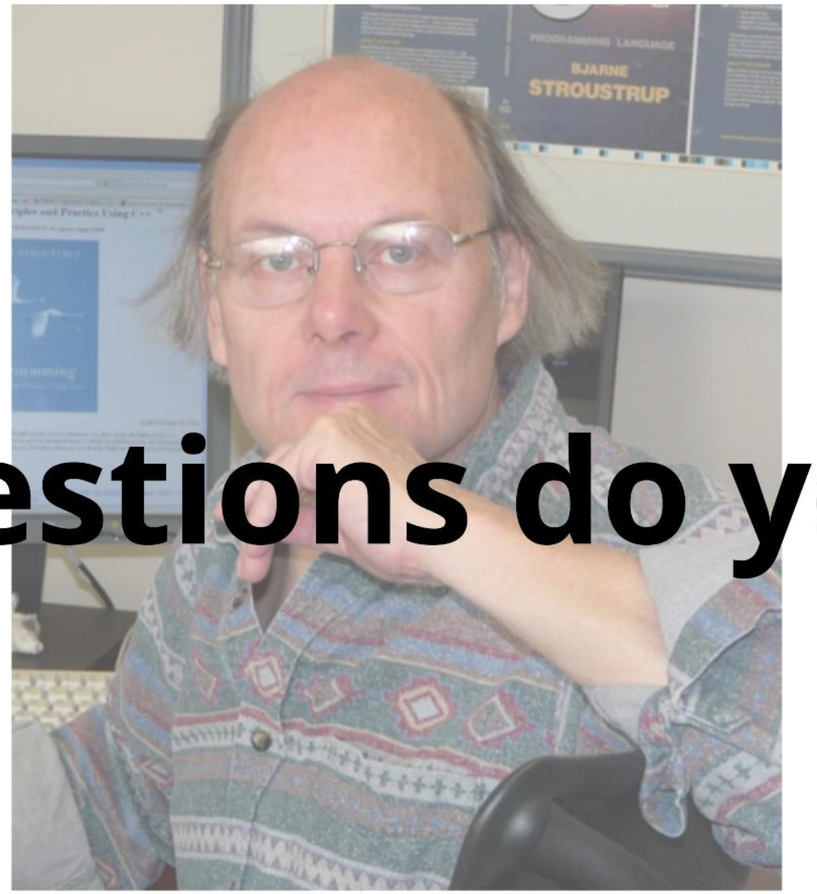
`&` is the address of operator


MAN, I SUCK AT THIS GAME.
CAN YOU GIVE ME
A FEW POINTERS?

A pointer is just a number!



What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

```
int* px
```

```
int x
```

We can have pointers to all kinds of things!

We can have pointers to all kinds of things!

```
int x = 106;
int* px = &x;
```

```
StanfordID id { “jtrb” };
StanfordID* p = &id;
auto name = p->name;
```

We can have pointers to all kinds of things!

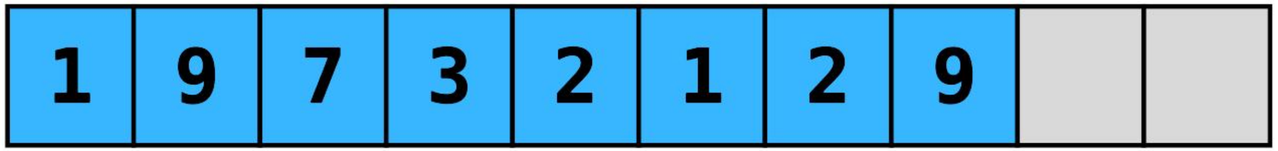
```
int x = 106;
int* px = &x;
```

```
StanfordID id { “jtrb” };
StanfordID* p = &id;
auto name = p->name;
```

```
std::vector<int> v;
std::vector<int>* p = &v;
```

```
std::vector<int> v {
   1, 2, 3, 4, 5
};
int* arr = &v[0];
```

Recall: a vector is a contiguous array



A **vector** is a single chunk of memory

Array pointer

```
std::vector<int> v {1,2,3,4,5};
```

Array pointer

```
std::vector<int> v {1,2,3,4,5};

int* arr = &v[0];
arr += 1;
++arr;
arr += 2;
if (arr == &v[4])
```

```
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << ”At last index";
```

Array pointer

```
std::vector<int> v {1,2,3,4,5};

int* arr = &v[0];
arr += 1;
++arr;
arr += 2;
if (arr == &v[4])
```

```
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << *arr << " ";
    std::cout << ”At last index";
```

Output:

Notice anything?

```
std::vector<int> v {1,2,3,4,5};

int* arr = &v[0];                    // Copy construction
arr += 1;                            // Random access
++arr;                               // Move pointer forward
arr += 2;                            // Random access
if (arr == &v[4])                    // Pointer comparison
```

We could do the same thing with iterators!

```
auto it = v.begin();
it += 1;
++it;
it += 2;
if (it == --v.end())
```

```
std::cout << *it << " ";
std::cout << *it << " ";
std::cout << *it << " ";
std::cout << *it << " ";
std::cout << "At last element";
```

Iterators have a similar interface to pointers

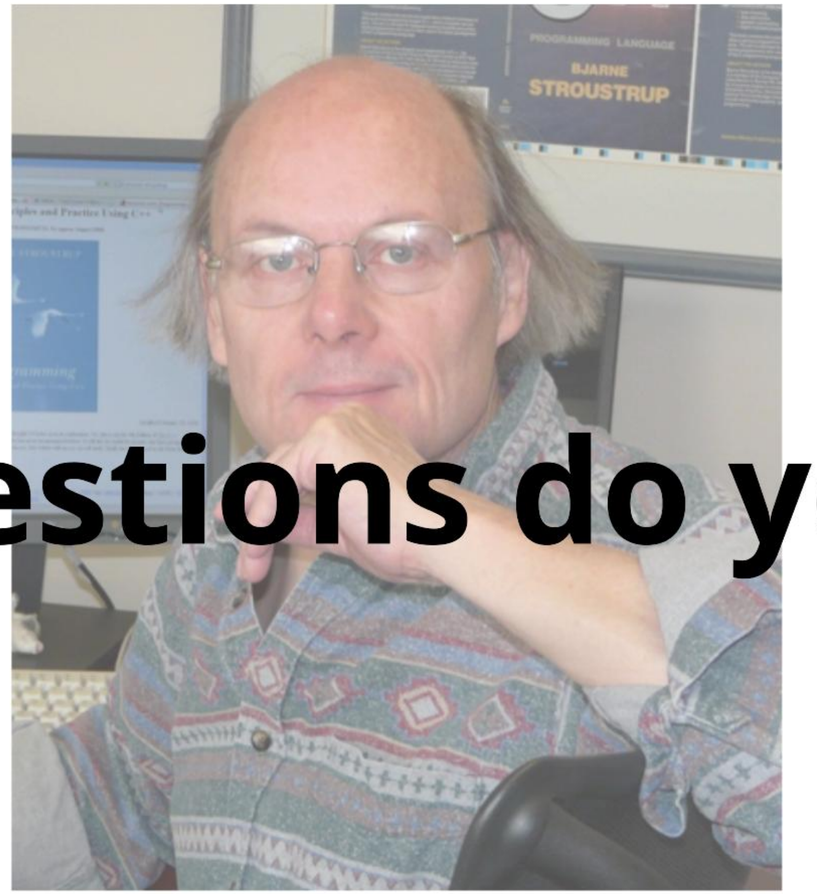
Recall: `iterator` is a type alias

```
template <typename T>
class vector {
  using iterator = /* some iterator type */;;

  // Implementation details...
};
```

`T*` is the backing type for `vector<T>::iterator`

```
template <typename T>
class vector {
  using iterator = T*;

  // Implementation details...
};
```

What questions do you have?



bjarne_about_to_raise_hand

Recap

What we covered

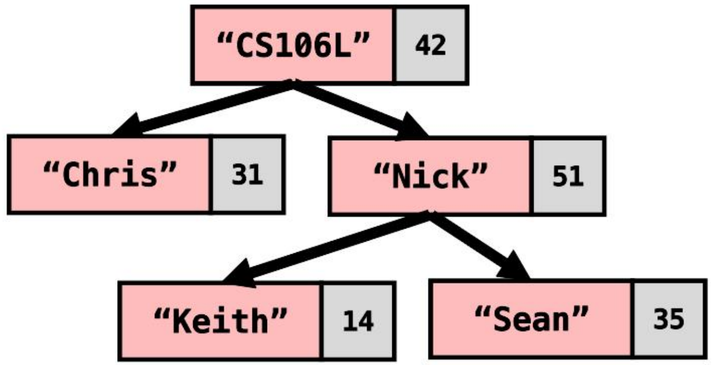
- Iterator Basics
  - An iterator allows us to step forward through a container

What we covered

- Iterator Basics
  - An iterator allows us to step forward through a container
- Iterator Types
  - Input, Output, Forward, Bidirectional, Random Access
- Pointers and Memory
  - A pointer points to an arbitrary C++ object in memory
  - Pointers and iterators have the same interface

So how do we implement other iterators?

```
template <typename K, typename V>
class map {
   using iterator = ???????;

   // Implementation details...
};
```



Classes

We’ll learn about them next time

End of slide show, click to exit.