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## Experiment No. 8

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Aim: Write a program in C++ to use map associative container. The keys will be the names of states of the values will be the populations of the states When the program suns the user is prompted to type the name of a state. The program then looks in the map using the state name as an index of returns the population of the state.

Objectives; To understand the concept of standard template library function.

To understand the function selected to map associative container.

Software Used! Linux Operating Systems, GCC.

Maps are associative containers that store elements in a mapped fashion, Each element has a key value of a mapped value, No two mapped values can have some key values,

Some basic functions associated with Map; begin() - Returns an Herator to the first element in the map end() - Returns an Herator to the theoretical element that follows last element in the map.

size() - Returns the number of elements in the map.

max size() - Returns the maximum number of elements that the map

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empty () - Returns whether the map is empty

pair investi(keyvalue, mapvalue) - Adds a new element to the map,

exase (iterator position) - Removes the element at the position pointed

by the iterator

exase (const g) - Removes the key value ig' from the map,

clear () - Removes all the elements from the map.

Greating Objects:

Maps are associative containers that store elements formed by a combination of a key value of a mapped value, following a specific order.

In a map, the key values are generally used to sort of uniquely identify the elements, while the mapped values store the content associated to this key. The types of key of mapped value may differ, of are grouped together in member type value type, which is a pair type combining both:

typedel pair < const key, T, value type;

For investing the values.

map < int, int > g quiz!

(lingest elements in random order.

gquizl invest (pair < int, int > (1,40));

gquizl invest (pair < int, int > (2,30));

gquizl invest (pair < int, int > (3,60));

gquizl invest (pair < int, int > (4,20));

gquizl invest (pair < int, int > (5,50));

ganize invest (pair (int, int) (6, 50));

gquiz insent (paix (int) (7,10));

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- 2 Greate an class state with neither function accepts & displays
- 3. Create an object of map global.
  4 Menu for accepting data & to find the population for the particular state.
- 5. With object access the member function
- 6. Repeat the process

7 Stop

Input: State of population value from the user side.

Output: 1) Displaying the values related to state with population

Thus we studied concepts of standard template container Map & its operation related to it.

## **Program:**

```
#include<iostream>
#include<map>
#include<string>
#include<utility>
using namespace std;
int main()
    map <string,int> populationMap;
    populationMap.insert(pair<string,int>("MH", 112));
    populationMap.insert(pair<string,int>("UP", 199));
    populationMap.insert(pair<string,int>("MP", 726));
    populationMap.insert(pair<string,int>("AP", 845));
    map<string,int>::iterator iter = populationMap.end();
    cout<<"Size of populationmap: "<<populationMap.size()<<"\n";</pre>
    for(iter=populationMap.begin(); iter!=populationMap.end(); ++iter)
        cout<<iter ->first<<" : "<<iter->second<<" million\n";</pre>
    string state;
    cout<<"\nEnter the state: ";</pre>
    cin>>state;
    iter = populationMap.find(state);
    if(iter!=populationMap.end())
      cout<<state<<" population is: "<<iter->second<<" million\n";</pre>
    else
    cout<<" Key is not in populationMap ";</pre>
    populationMap.clear();
    return 0;
```

## **Output:**

