

set

```

2 #include<set>
3 #include<string>
4 int main()
5 {
6     std::set<std::string> setOfNumbers;
7
8     // Lets insert four elements
9     setOfNumbers.insert("first");
10    setOfNumbers.insert("second");
11    setOfNumbers.insert("third");
12    setOfNumbers.insert("first");
13
14    // Only 3 elements will be inserted
15    std::cout<<"Set Size = "<<setOfNumbers.size()<<std::endl;
16
17    // Iterate through all the elements in a set and display the value.
18    for (std::set<std::string>::iterator it=setOfNumbers.begin(); it!=setOfNumbers.end(); ++it)
19        std::cout << ' ' << *it;
20    std::cout<<"\n";
21    return 0;
22 }

```

ใช้ **iterator** เปลี่ยน **content**  
ไม่ได้ เพราะตัว **tree** ข้างในจะ  
แจ้ง

Output:

Set Size = 3

first second third

# หาของใน set

```
// Search for element in set using find member function  
std::set<std::string>::iterator it = setOfNumbers.find("second");  
if(it != setOfNumbers.end())  
    std::cout<<"'first' found"<<std::endl;  
else  
    std::cout<<"'first' not found"<<std::endl;
```

ถ้าหาเจอจะรีเทิร์น **iterator** ชี้ตำแหน่งที่เจอ แต่ถ้าหาไม่  
เจอจะรีเทิร์น **iterator** ที่ชี้ที่ **end()**

## เอาของออกจาก set

```
1 iterator erase (const_iterator position);  
2 size_type erase (const value_type& val);  
3 iterator erase (const_iterator first, const_iterator last);
```

```
setOfNumbers.erase("third");
```

เช็คว่างมั้ย

ให้ `s.empty()`

```
std::set<int> first;                // empty set of ints

int myints[] = {10,20,30,40,50};
std::set<int> second (myints,myints+5);    // range

std::set<int> third (second);             // a copy of second

std::set<int> fourth (second.begin(), second.end()); // iterator ctor.

std::set<int,classcomp> fifth;            // class as Compare

bool(*fn_pt)(int,int) = fncomp;
std::set<int,bool(*) (int,int)> sixth (fn_pt); // function pointer as Compare
```