

Nested Data Structures

Arrays and Hashes

Lecture Topics

Examples of multi-level data structs

Accessing values through method chaining

Creating a desired structure

Dealing with ambiguity in complex structures

Why you care.

Big Data is a HUGE part of Web Development

Consuming Internet is consuming nested data

Ability to navigate them easily is a crucial prerequisite of API integration

Basic Twitter Response

Everything is an Object

- Everything in Ruby is an Object
- Arrays && Hashes are just Object containers
- So you can fill them however you like

```
object_array = [true, "string", 1024, ahash: {topher: "awesome"}]
object_hash = { bool: true, string: "strings", array: [1,2,3], integer: 88 }
```

Example of a Nested Array

Grids with rows and columns

```
row_1 = [ "-", "-", "X"]
row_2 = [ "-", "0", "X"]
row_3 = [ "-", "-", "0"]
```

Example of a Nested Hash

Hierarchy with named attributes

```
freda = { age: 27 }
fred = { age: 25 }
```

Example of a Nested Hash

Hierarchy with named attributes

Example of a Nested Hash

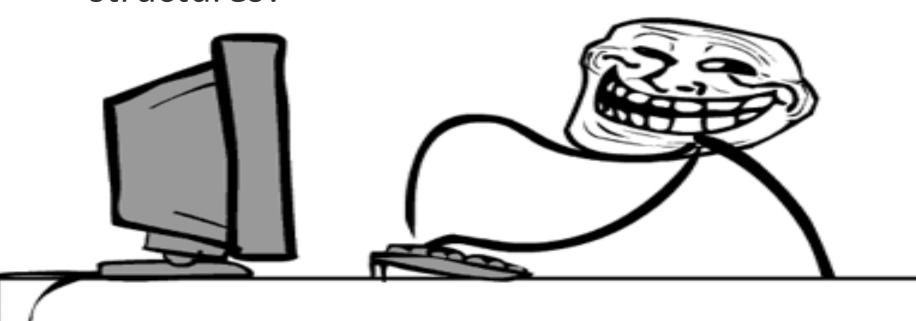
Hierarchy with named attributes

Mixing Arrays and Hashes

Anything object can be inside the collections

Accessing Values

 How do we work with BIG complicated structures?



Answer: Method Chaining

```
"WARD".downcase.reverse.capitalize # => "Draw"
```

Method Chaining

```
"WARD".downcase.reverse.capitalize
"WARD".downcase # => "ward"
```

Method Chaining

```
"WARD".downcase.reverse.capitalize

"WARD".downcase # => "ward"

"ward".reverse # => "draw"
```

Method Chaining

```
"WARD".downcase.reverse.capitalize

"WARD".downcase # => "ward"

"ward".reverse # => "draw"

"draw".capitalize # => "Draw"
```

Find an element in tic-tac-toe board

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe.at(1).at(2)
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe.at(1).at(2)
#=> "X"
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe.at(1).at(2)
#=> "X"
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe.at(1).at(2)
#=> "X"
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe[1][2]
#=> "X"
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
    [ "-", "0", "X"],
    [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe[1][2]
#=> "X"
```

```
tic_tac_toe =
[ [ "-", "-", "X"],
     [ "-", "0", "X"],
     [ "-", "-", "0"]]
```

```
tic_tac_toe[1][2]
#=> "X"
```

The age of a student in a cohort

 How to populate a desired structure with the right values?

3x3 array with Sample values from a 3x9 array

```
provided =

[ [:a, :b, :c],
    [:d, :e, :f],
    [:g, :h, :i],
    [:j, :k, :l],
    [:m, :n, :o],
    [:p, :q, :r],
    [:s, :t, :u],
    [:v, :w, :x],
    [:y, :z, :A] ]
```

Start by creating the structure

Then populate the result

Finally manipulate the input

Create and populate the desired structure

```
desired = Array.new(3) { Array.new(3) }
```

Create and populate the desired structure

```
desired = Array.new(3) { Array.new(3) }

desired.map!.with_index do |row, row_index|
  row.map!.with_index do |column, column_index|
    provided.each_slice(3).to_a[row_index][column_index].sample
  end
end
```

Refactor code for clarity

```
desired = provided.map(&:sample).each_slice(3).to_a
```

How do you access elements in an array?

How do you access elements in an array?

by index

Indexes are poorly named variables

team			
number	name	position	points per game
12	Joe Schmo	Center	[14, 32, 7, 0, 23]
9	Ms. Buckets	Point Guard	[19, 0, 11, 22, 0]
31	Harvey Kay	Shooting Guard	[0, 30, 16, 0, 25]
18	Sally Talls	Power Forward	[18, 29, 26, 31, 19]
22	MK DiBoux	Small Forward	[11, 0, 23, 17, 0]

How do I get the data for Sally Talls?

- What position does Ms. Buckets play?
- What number does Harvey Kay wear?
- How many points did Joe Schmo score in Game 3?

What values do these return?

```
team[2][0]
team[5][3][0]
team[3][2]
```

Hashes Provide Informative Labels

```
hash team = {
              "Joe Schmo" => { number: 12, position: "center",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [14,32,7,0,23]},
              "Ms. Buckets" => { number: 9, position: "Point Guard",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [19,0,11,22,0]},
              "Harvey Kay" => {number: 31, position: "Shooting Guard",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [0,30,16,0,25],
              "Sally Talls" => {number: 18, position: "Power Forward",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [18,29,26,31,19]},
              "MK DiBoux" => {number: 22, position: "Small Forward",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [11,0,23,17,0]}
```

Hashes Provide Informative Labels

Which is more comprehensible?

```
team[2][0]
team["Ms. Buckets"]["number"]
```

Optimal Solution Maybe An Array of Hashes

```
team = [
              {"Joe Schmo" => { number: 12, position: "center",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [14,32,7,0,23]},
              {"Ms. Buckets" => { number: 9, position: "Point Guard",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [19,0,11,22,0]}},
              {"Harvey Kay" => {number: 31, position: "Shooting Guard",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [0,30,16,0,25]},
              {"Sally Talls" => {number: 18, position: "Power Forward",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [18,29,26,31,19]}},
              {"MK DiBoux" => {number: 22, position: "Small Forward",
                                 "points per game" \Rightarrow [11,0,23,17,0]}
```

Data Structs Wrapup

Questions