

Model 1 Map of Team Names

The following abbreviations are for National Football League (NFL) teams:

ATL	Atlanta Falcons
DEN	Denver Broncos
IND	Indianapolis Colts
MIA	Miami Dolphins
SEA	Seattle Seahawks

Complete the table below using *JShell* (the same way you did for ??).

Java code	Shell output
<code>Map<String, String> teams; teams = new Map<>(); teams = new HashMap<>(); teams.isEmpty()</code>	<code>null java.util.Map is abstract; cannot be instantiated { true</code>
<code>teams.put("MIA", "Miami Dolphins") teams.put("MIA", "Miami") teams.size() teams</code>	<code>null "Miami Dolphins" 1 {MIA=Miami}</code>
<code>teams.put("ATL", "Atlanta") teams.put("SEA", "Seattle") teams</code>	<code>null null {MIA=Miami, ATL=Atlanta, SEA=Seattle}</code>
<code>teams.containsKey("ATL") teams.containsKey("DEN") teams.containsValue("Miami") teams.containsValue("Dolphins")</code>	<code>true false true false</code>
<code>teams.get("SEA") teams.get("IND") teams.get(0)</code>	<code>"Seattle" null null</code>
<code>teams.remove("MIA") teams.remove("MIA") teams</code>	<code>"Miami" null {ATL=Atlanta, SEA=Seattle}</code>
<code>teams.keySet() teams.values()</code>	<code>[ATL, SEA] [Atlanta, Seattle]</code>

Questions (25 min)

Start time:

1. For the collection above:

a) What is the interface? `Map`

c) What type of keys? `String`

b) What is the class? `HashMap`

d) What type of values? `String`

2. Based on the shell output, describe what the following methods return:

a) `put` The previous value associated with the key, or null if not mapped.

b) `get` The value to which the specified key is mapped, or null if none.

3. What type of object does the `keySet` method return? Describe its contents.

In this example, it returns a `Set<String>` containing all the abbreviations.

4. What type of object does the `values` method return? Describe its contents.

In this example, it returns a `Collection<String>` containing all the team names.

5. In your own words, summarize what a `Map` is in Java. Give an example from everyday life.

An object that “maps” keys with values. A map cannot contain duplicate keys; each key can map to at most one value. For example, you could map English words to their definitions.

6. Why did `teams.get(0)` return null, even though there were values in the map?

You cannot use “indexes” to access values in a map; only keys. There is no value mapped to the key of 0. Besides, keys in the `teams` map need to be strings.

7. Write Java code that defines a map named `dow` that represents the seven days of the week as follows: Sun=1, Mon=2, Tue=3, etc. Run your code in *JShell* to make sure it works.

```
Map<String, Integer> dow = new HashMap<>();  
dow.put("Sun", 1);  
dow.put("Mon", 2);  
dow.put("Tue", 3);  
dow.put("Wed", 4);  
dow.put("Thu", 5);  
dow.put("Fri", 6);  
dow.put("Sat", 7);
```

8. Print the `dow` variable in *JShell*. What do you notice about the order of its contents?

```
The contents appear to be listed in a random order:  
{Thu=5, Tue=3, Wed=4, Sat=7, Fri=6, Sun=1, Mon=2}
```