

Collections, Part Three

Outline for Today

- *Lexicon*
 - Storing a collection of words.
- *Set*
 - Storing a group of whatever you'd like.
- *Map*
 - A powerful, fundamental container.

Lexicon

Lexicon

- A **Lexicon** is a container that stores a collection of words.
- The Lexicon is designed to answer the following question efficiently:

Given a word, is it contained in the Lexicon?

- The Lexicon does *not* support access by index. You can't, for example, ask what the 137th English word is.
- However, it *does* support questions of the form “does this word exist?” or “do any words have this as a prefix?”

Tautonyms

- A ***tautonym*** is a word formed by repeating the same string twice.
 - For example: murmur, couscous, papa, etc.
- What English words are tautonyms?

Some Aa



One Bulbul



More than One Caracara



Introducing the Dikdik



And a Music Recommendation



Time-Out for Announcements!

MLK Weekend

- We have this Monday off for MLK weekend. Our next class will be this upcoming Wednesday.
- The LaIR will be open on Monday night as usual, but will be closed on Sunday.
- Some suggested reading / listening / watching recommendations:
 - “The Autobiography of Malcolm X,” as told to Alex Haley.
 - “The Ballot or the Bullet” by Malcolm X.
 - “Between the World and Me” by Ta-Nehisi Coates.
 - “The Case for Reparations” by Ta-Nehisi Coates.
 - “Debate at Cambridge Union,” James Baldwin and William F. Buckley, Jr.
 - “Do Artifacts Have Politics?” by Langdon Winner.
 - “Letter from Birmingham City Jail” by Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - “Letter from a Region in my Mind” by James Baldwin.
 - “Notes on an Imagined Plaque” by The Memory Palace.
 - “The Other America” by Martin Luther King, Jr.

Assignment 2

- Assignment 2 (Fun with Collections) goes out today. It's due next Friday at 10:30AM.
 - Determine the language a piece of text is written in.
 - Explore the impact of sea level rise.
- We've provided a suggested timetable for completing this assignment at the top of the assignment description. Aim to stick to this timeline; you've got plenty of time to complete things if you start early.
- ***You must complete this assignment individually.*** Working in pairs is not permitted on this assignment.

YEAH Hours

- We'll be holding review sessions for most of our assignments to help give you an overview of what's involved.
- We lovingly call these **YEAH Hours** (**Y**our **E**arly **A**ssignment **H**elp).
- YEAH Hours for Assignment 2 will be today at 4PM Pacific over Zoom [using this link](#) (also available on EdStem).
- Can't make it? No worries! They'll be recorded.

Come to Black LaIR for Assignment Help!

Black LaIR is open to ****everyone**** for **conceptual** and **debugging help** on **CS106B Assignments**. We hope to see you there!

What:

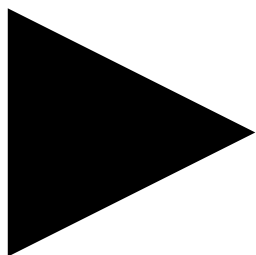
Virtual, one-on-one **conceptual** and **debugging help** sessions for CS106A and CS106B held through **QueueStatus** and **Zoom**.

When:

- **Tuesdays:** 5 - 8 PM PST
- **Thursdays:** 5 - 8 PM PST
- **Saturdays:** 12 - 3 PM PST

CS106B QueueStatus: <https://queuestatus.com/queues/1149>

Visit <https://blackincs.stanford.edu/black-lair> to learn more, and reach out to ajarno@stanford.edu if you have any questions or concerns!



Set

Set

- The **Set** represents an unordered collection of distinct elements.
- Elements can be added and removed. Duplicates aren't allowed.

Set

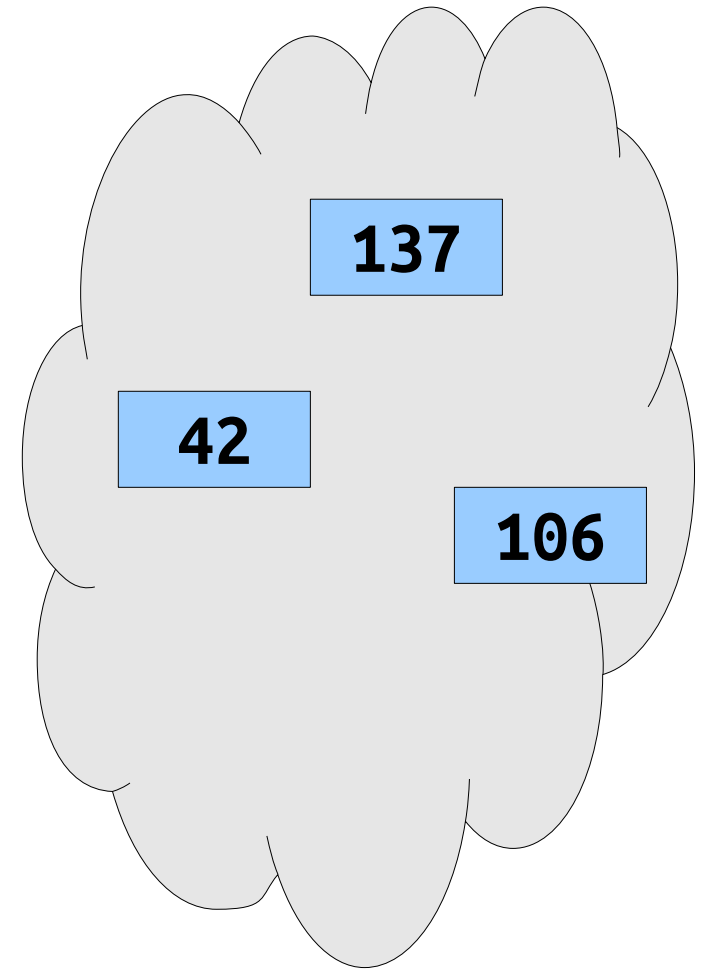
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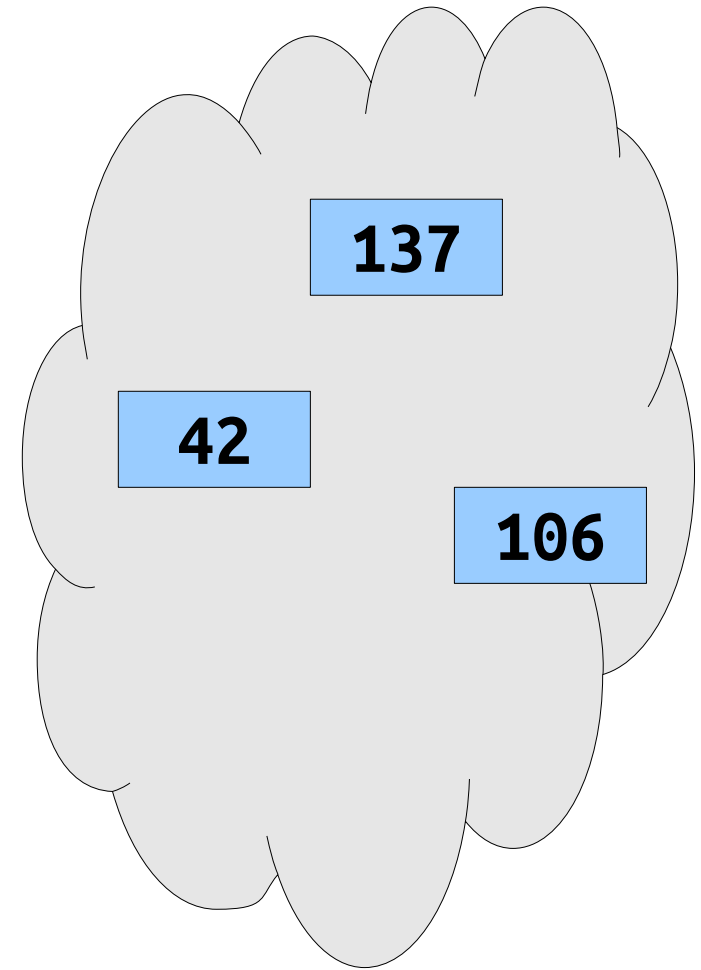
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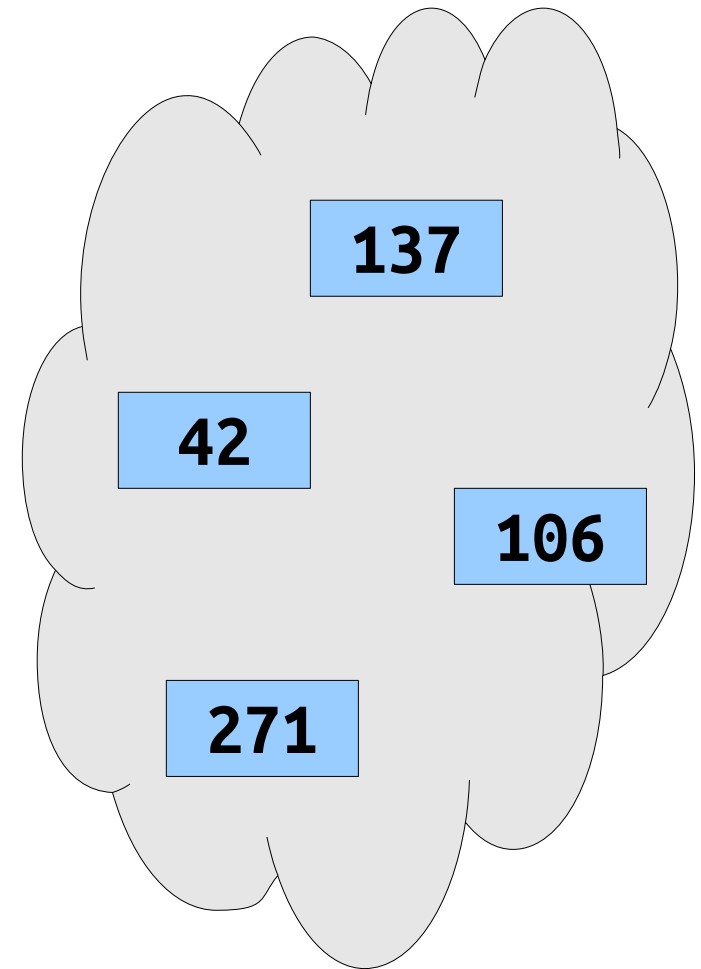
```
Set<int> values = {137, 106, 42};  
values += 271;
```



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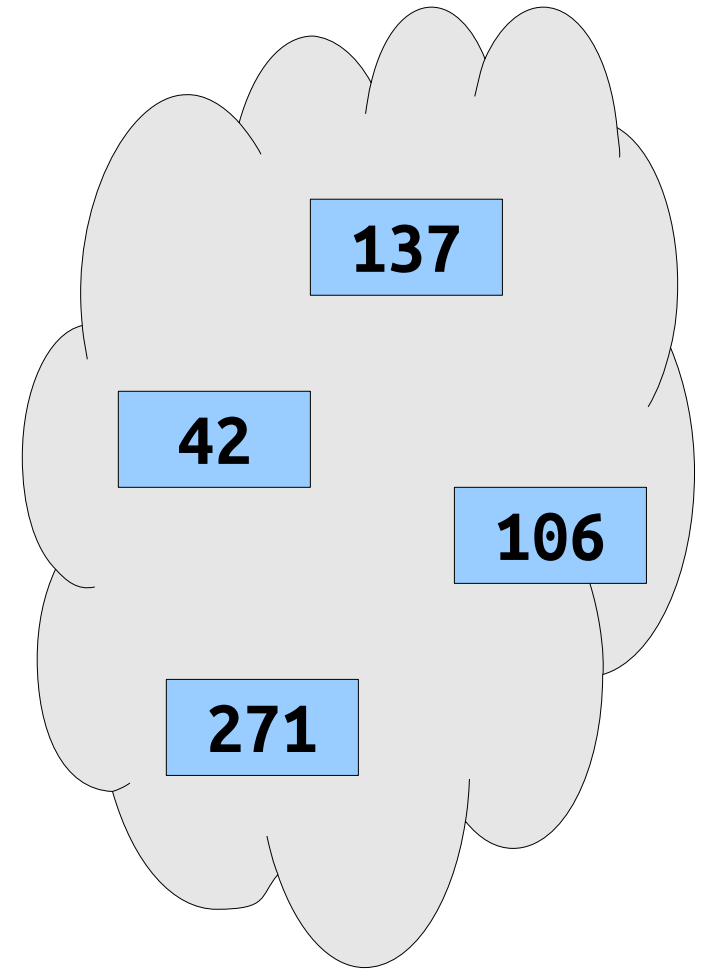
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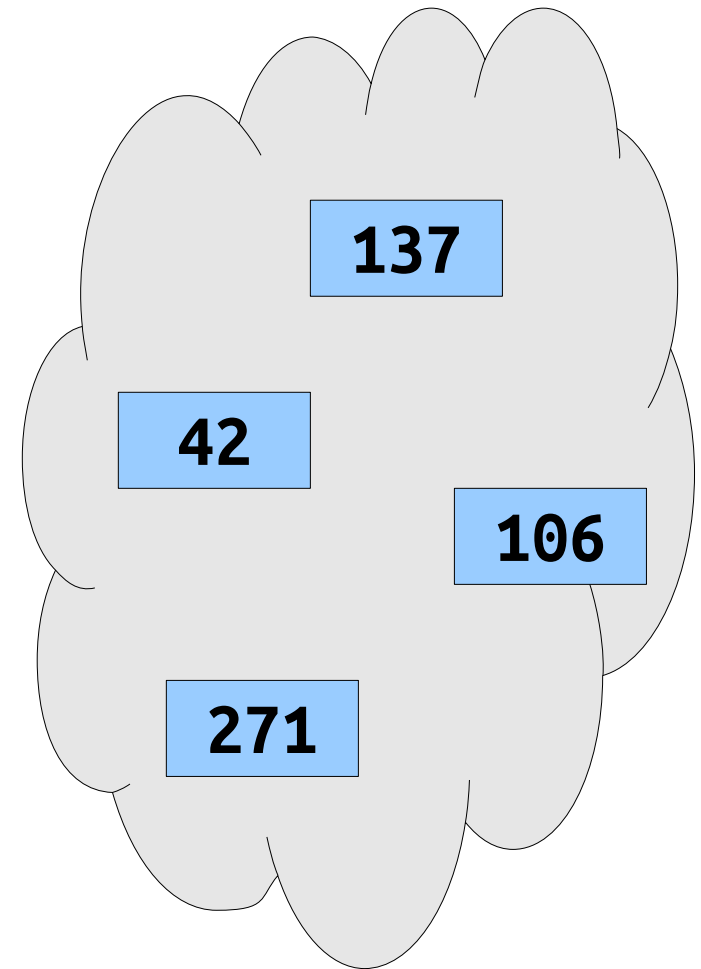
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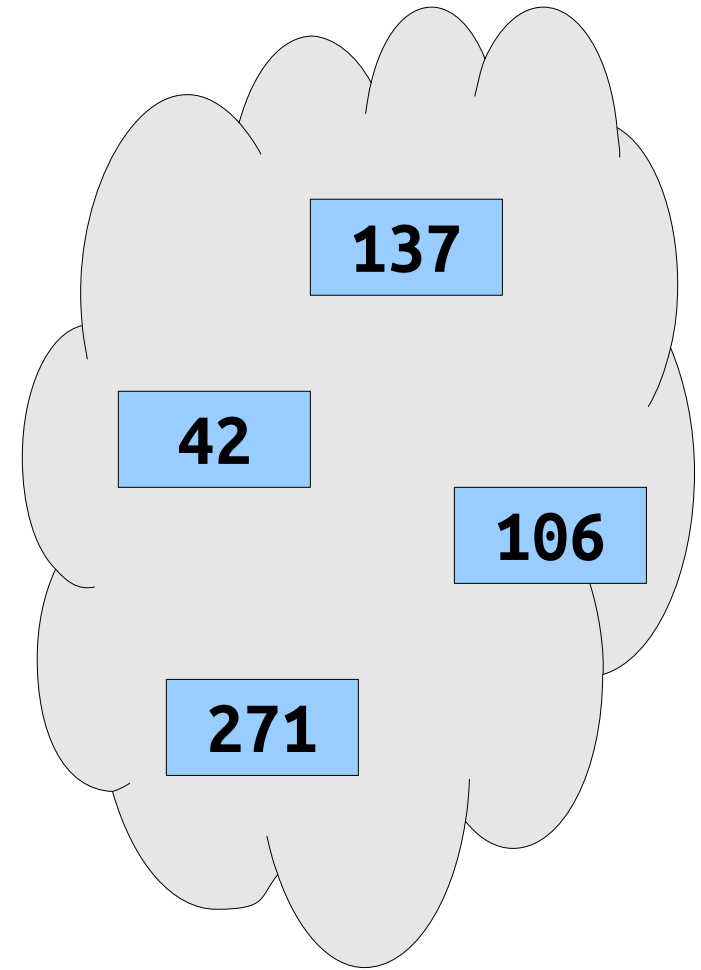
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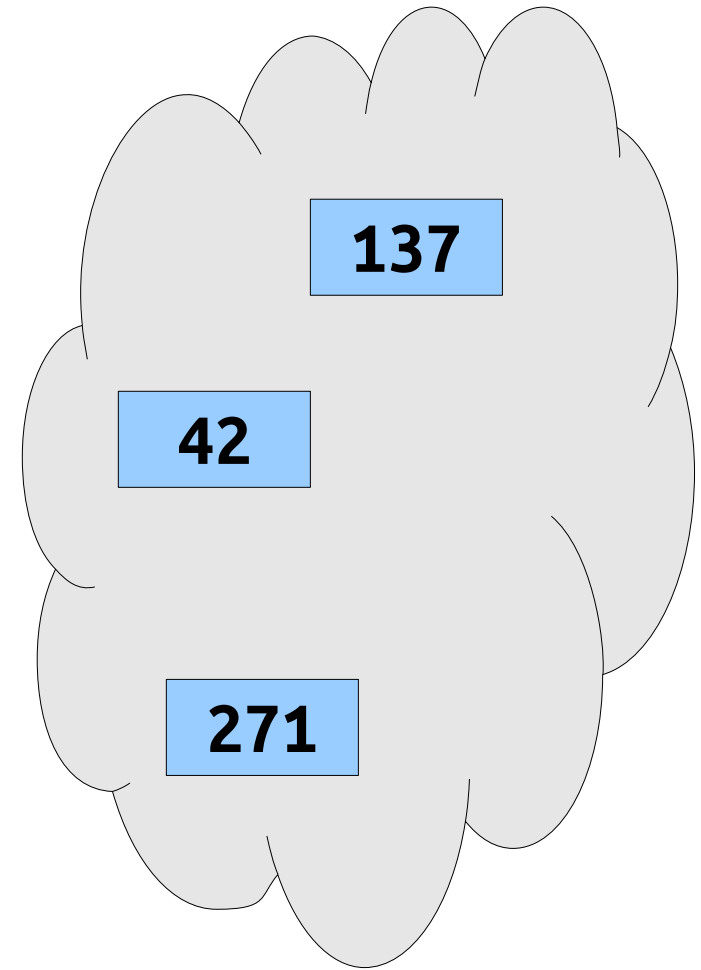
```
Set<int> values = {137, 106, 42};  
values += 271;  
values += 271; // Has no effect  
values -= 106;
```



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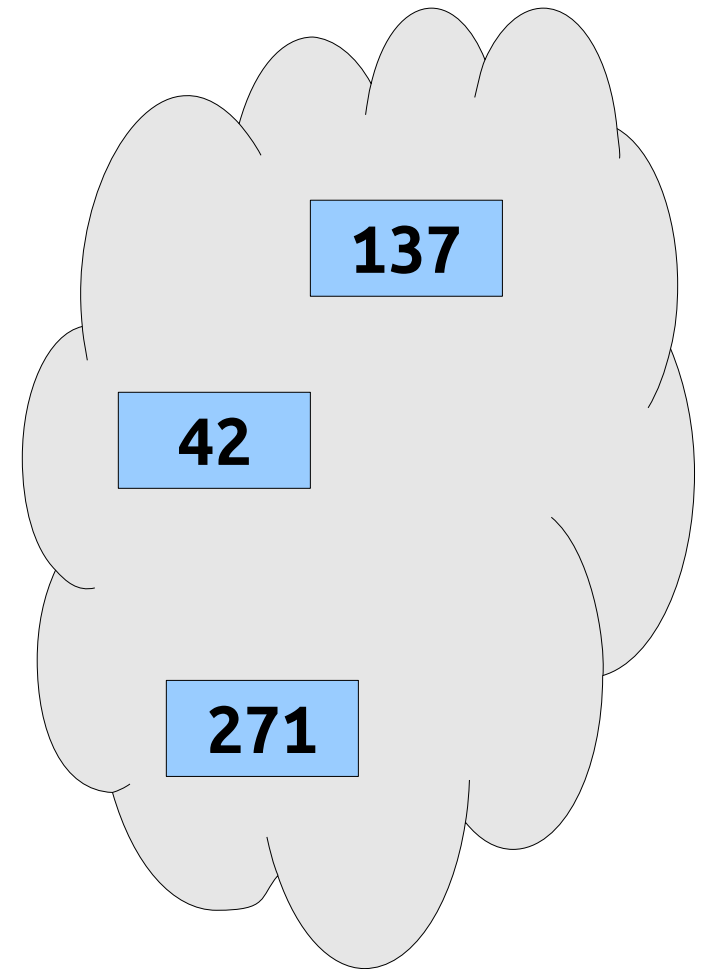
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values += 271; // Has no effect  
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```



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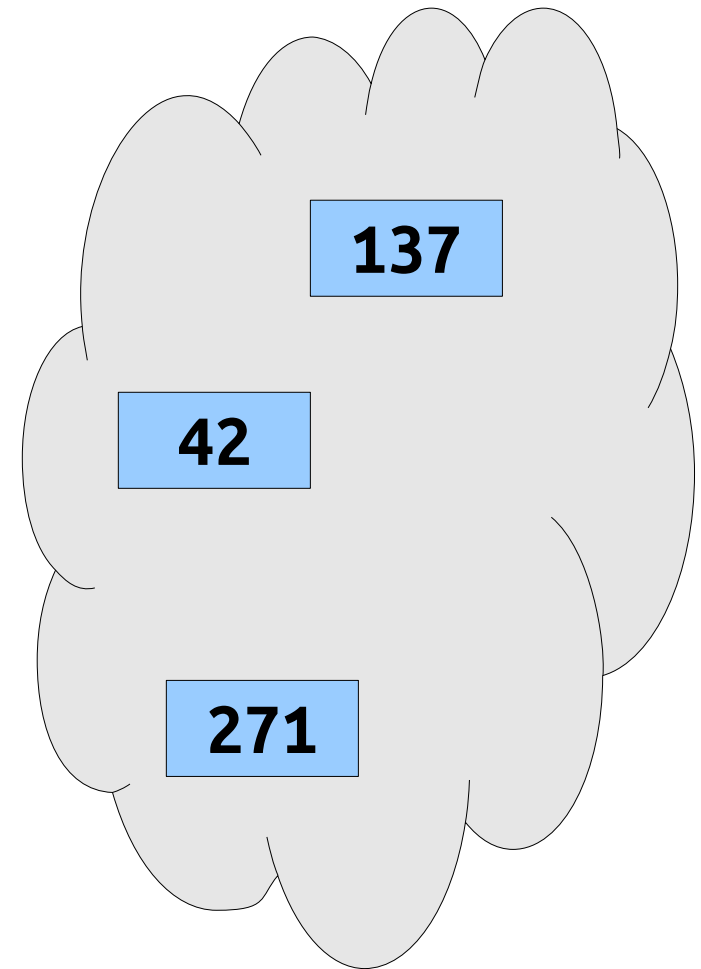
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Set<int> values = {137, 106, 42};  
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values += 271; // Has no effect  
values -= 106;  
values -= 103;
```



Set

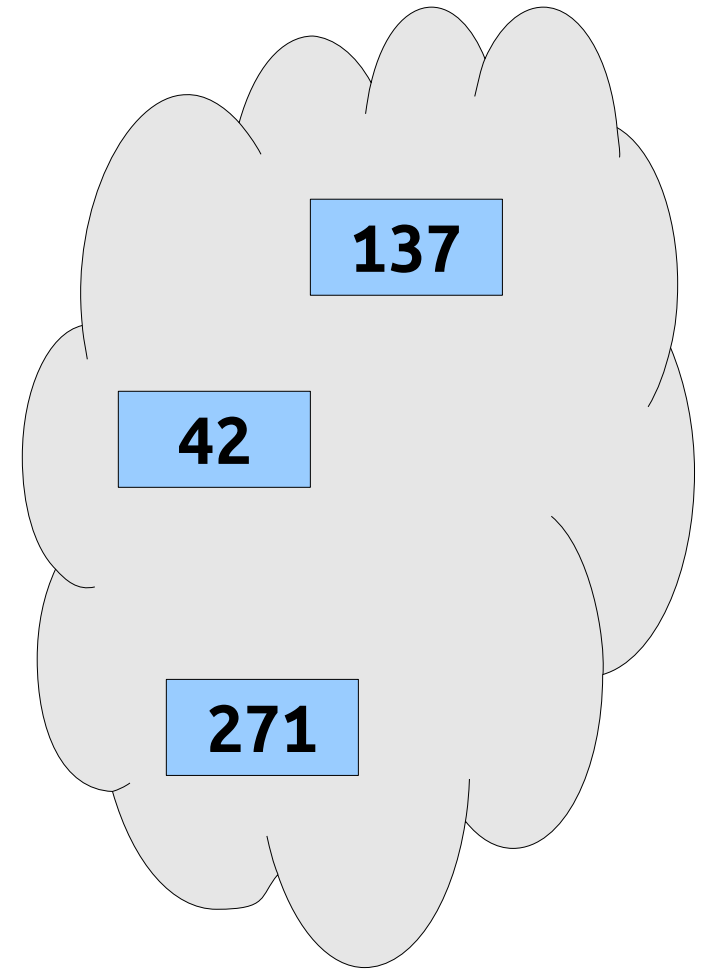
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values -= 103; // Has no effect
```



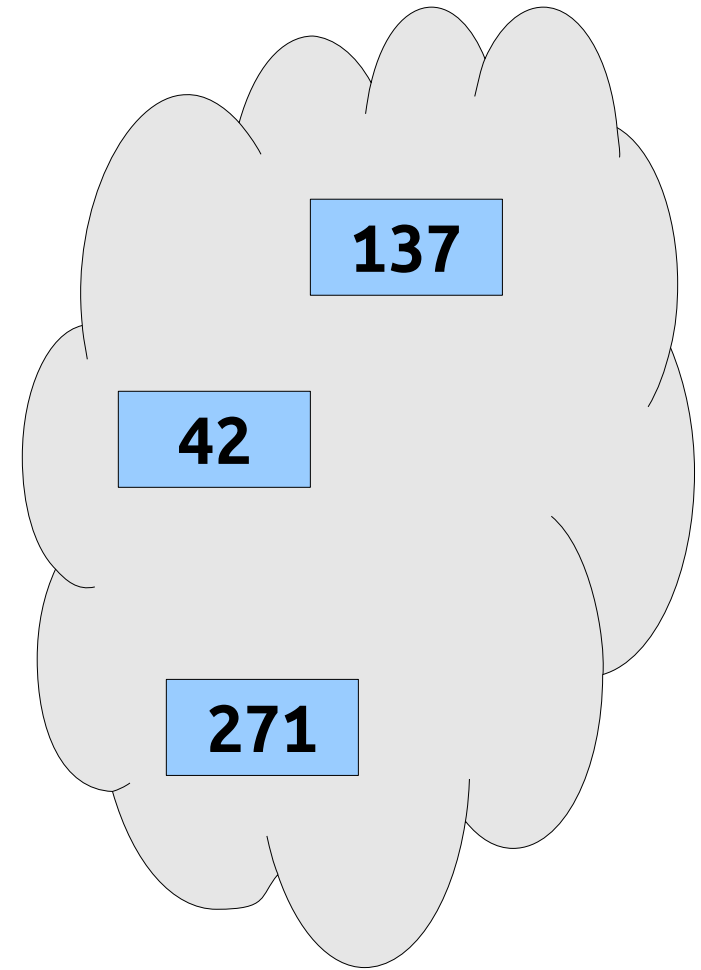
Set

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- Elements can be added and removed. Duplicates aren't allowed.
- You may find it helpful to interpret += as “ensure this item is there” and -= as “ensure this item isn't there.”



Set

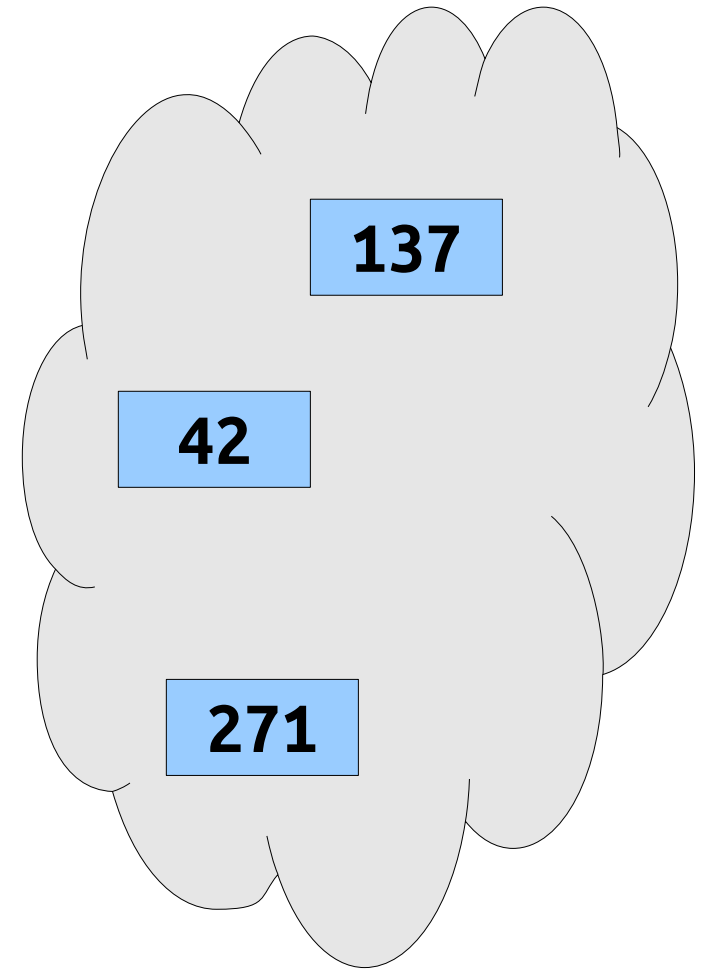
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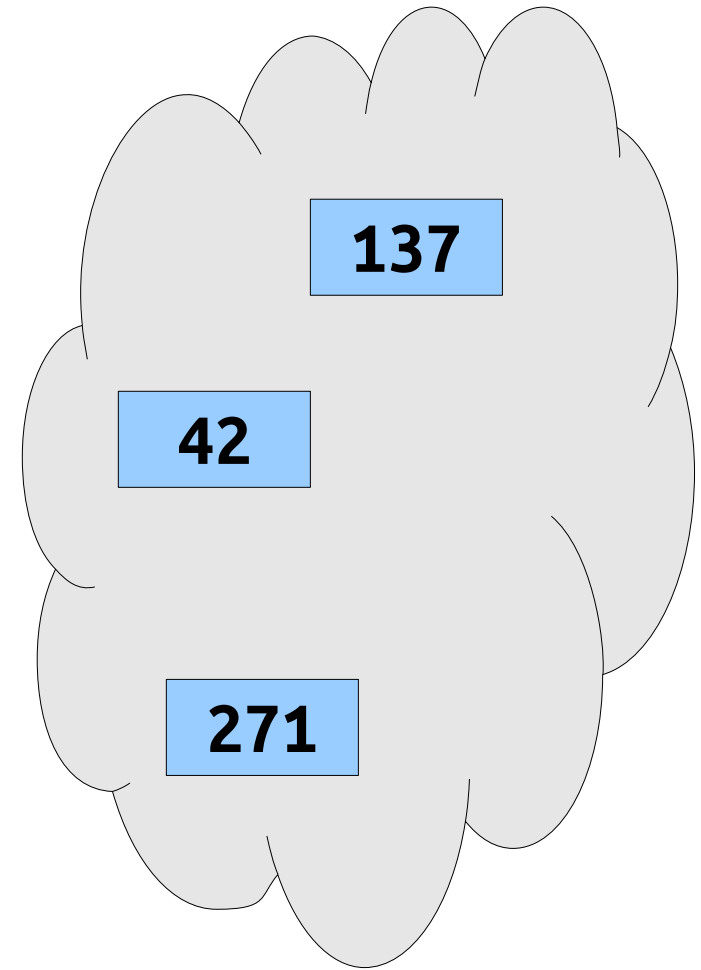
```
if (values.contains(137)) {  
    cout << "<(^_^)>" << endl;  
}
```



Set

- Sets make it easy to check if you've seen something before.
- You can loop over the contents of a set with a range-based **for** loop.

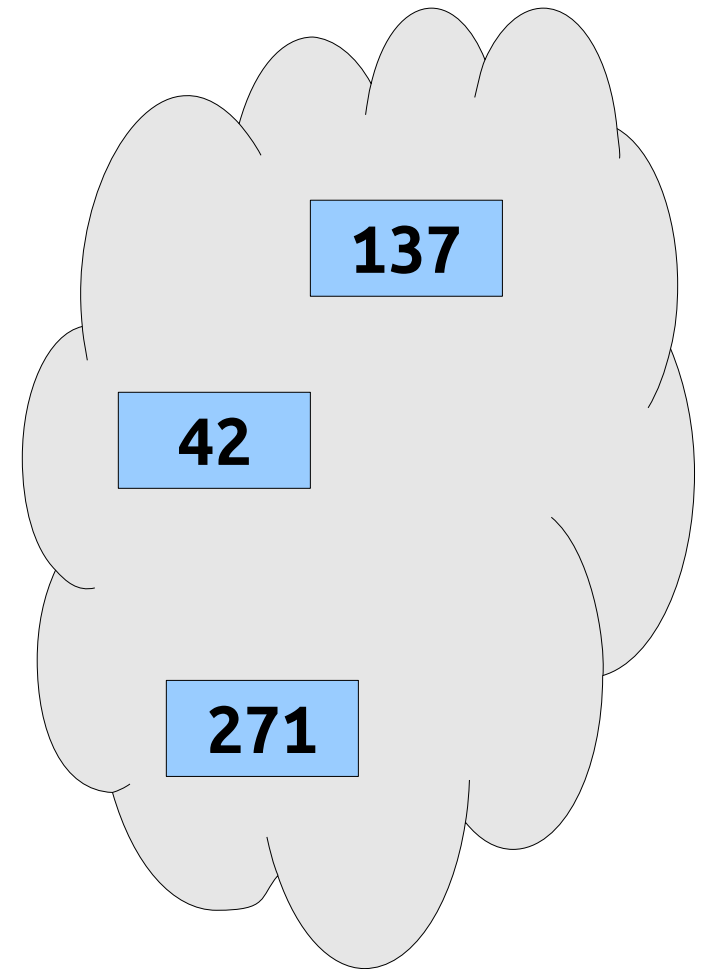
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- Sets make it easy to check if you've seen something before.
- You can loop over the contents of a set with a range-based **for** loop.

```
if (values.contains(137)) {  
    cout << "<(^_^)>" << endl;  
}  
  
for (int value: values) {  
    cout << value << endl;  
}
```



Why Sets?

- Imagine you're maintaining a shopping list as a Vector.

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Vector<string> toBuy;
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Vector<string> toBuy;  
toBuy += "Scotch bonnet";  
toBuy += "Tomatoes";  
toBuy += "Rice";
```


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- Imagine you're maintaining a shopping list as a Vector.

0	Scotch Bonnet
1	Tomatoes
2	Rice

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Vector<string> toBuy;  
toBuy += "Scotch bonnet";  
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- Each item has a numeric position, which you don't care about but need to know to remove things.

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- A shopping list is a great place to use a Set.
- Sets ignore duplicates, so adding an existing item has no effect.
- There's no notion of "the first item on the list," which matches how you use a shopping list.
- Removing items is easy; no indices need to be adjusted.

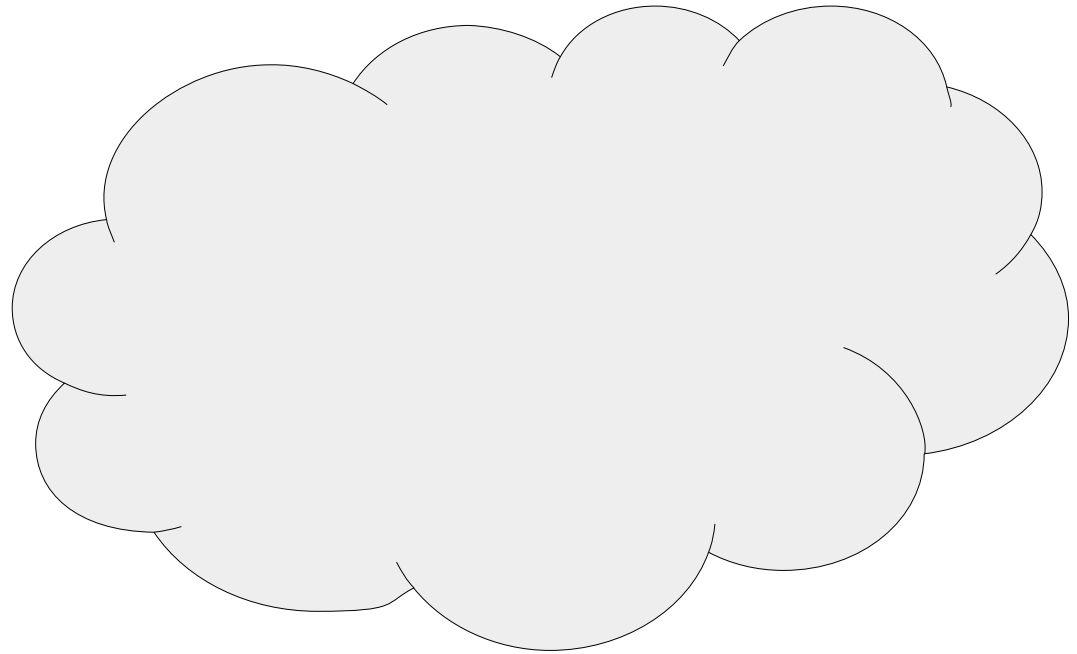
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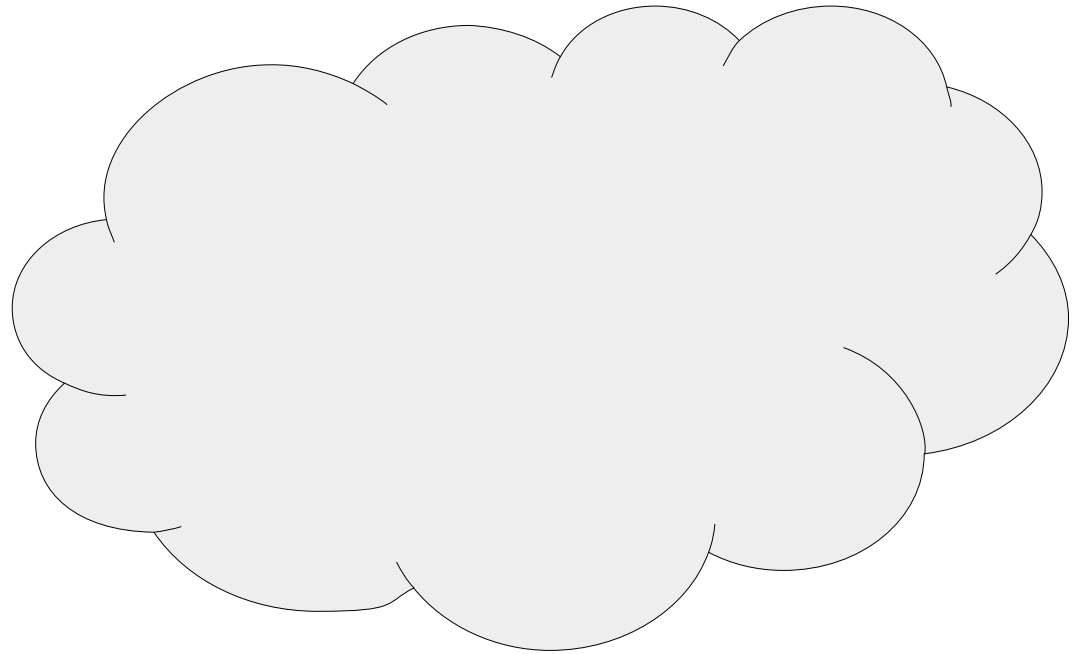
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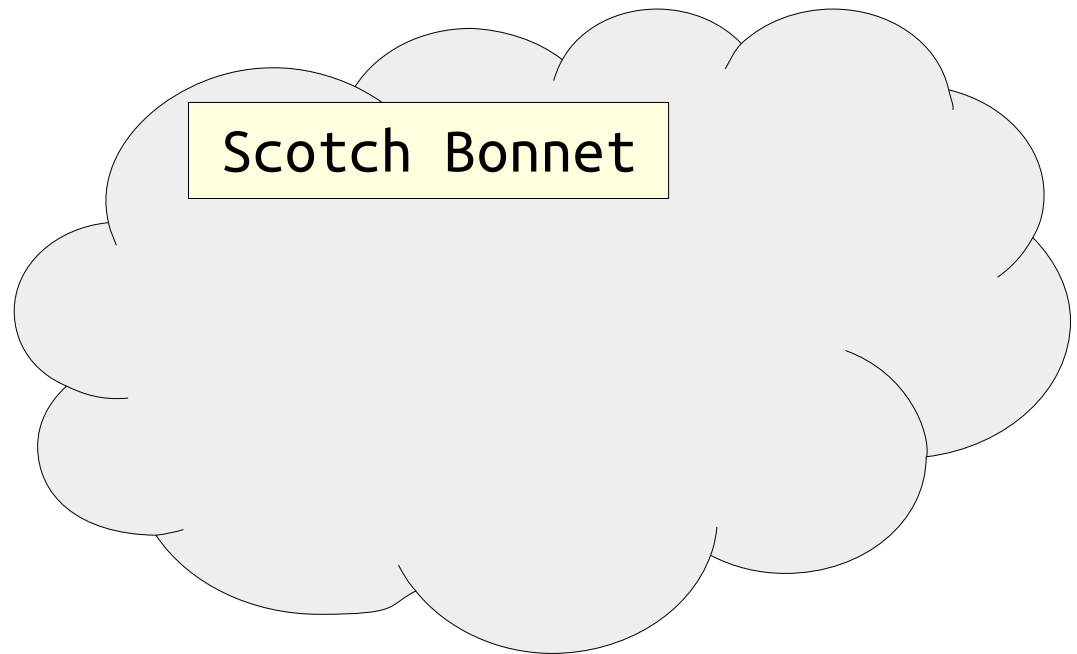
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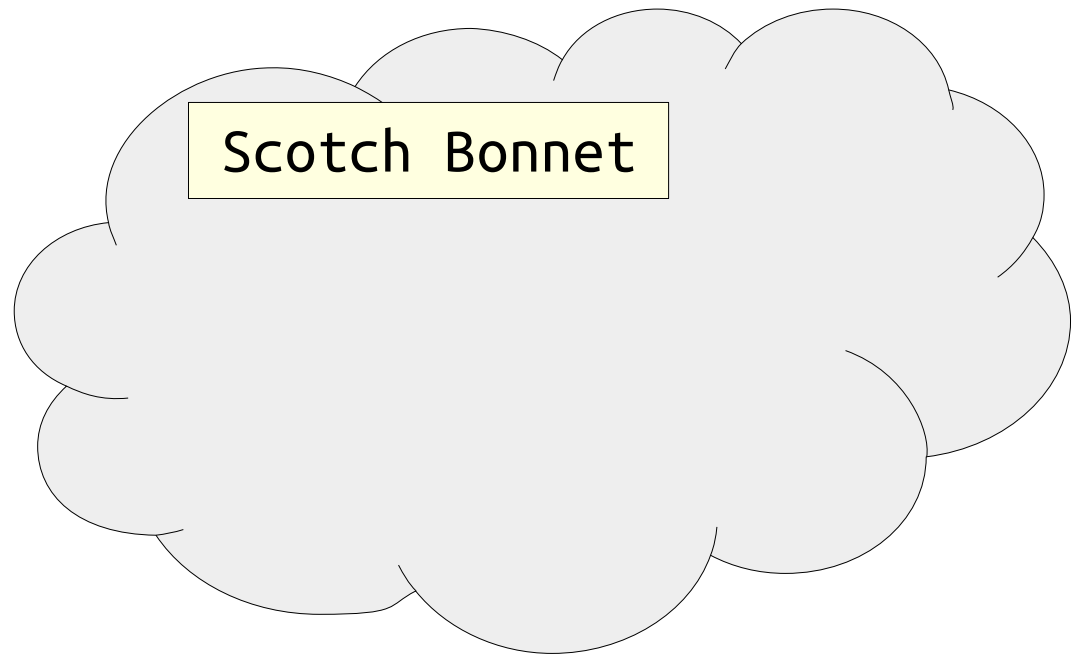
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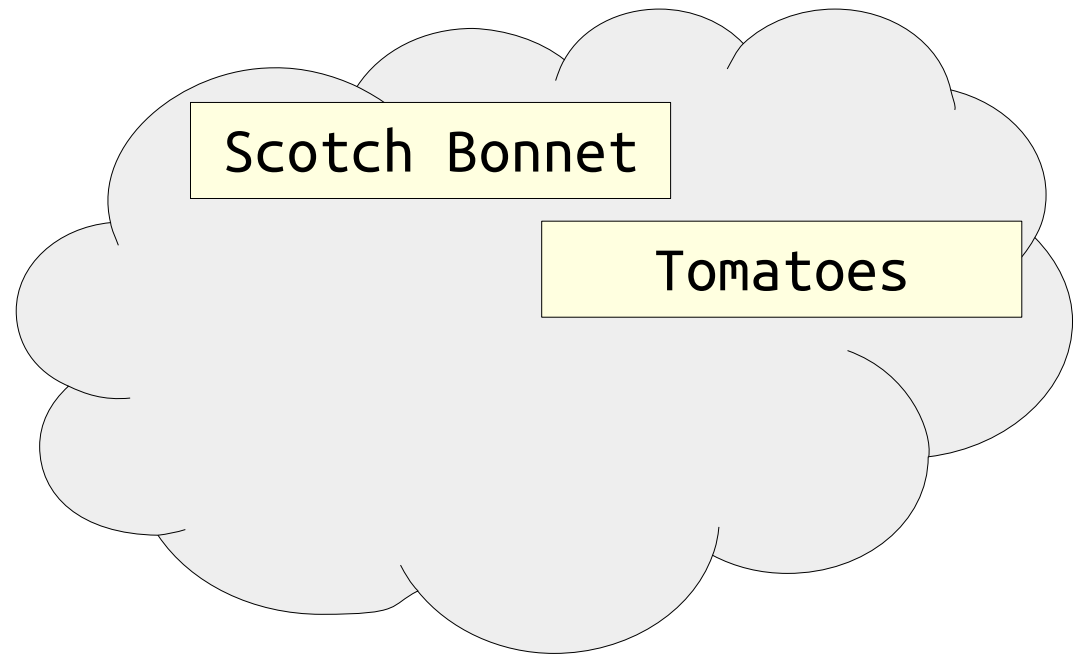
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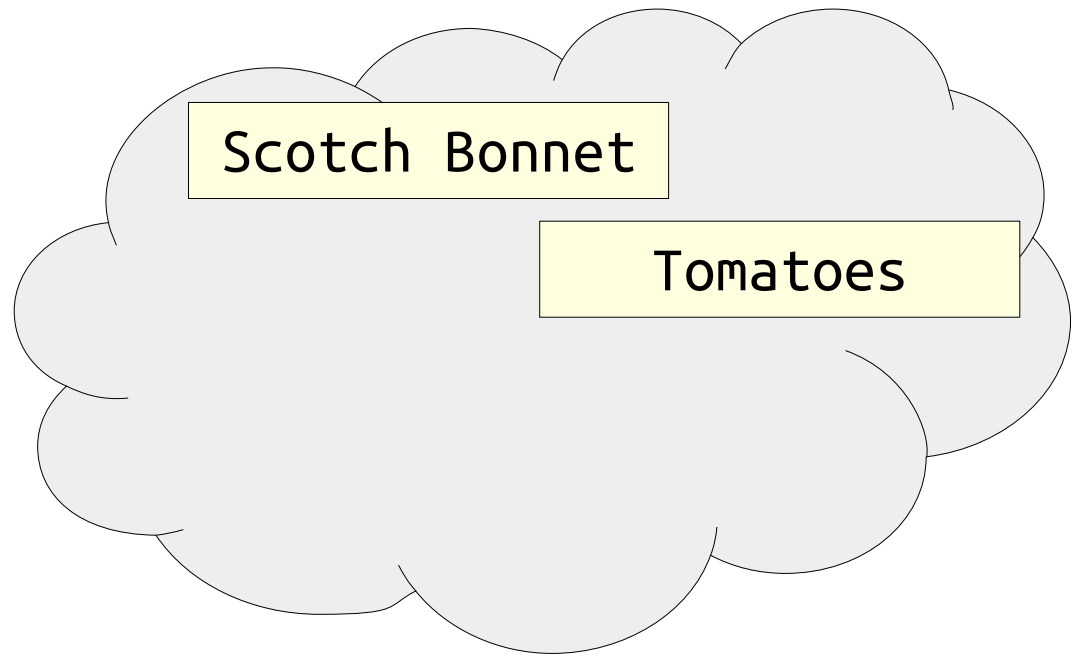
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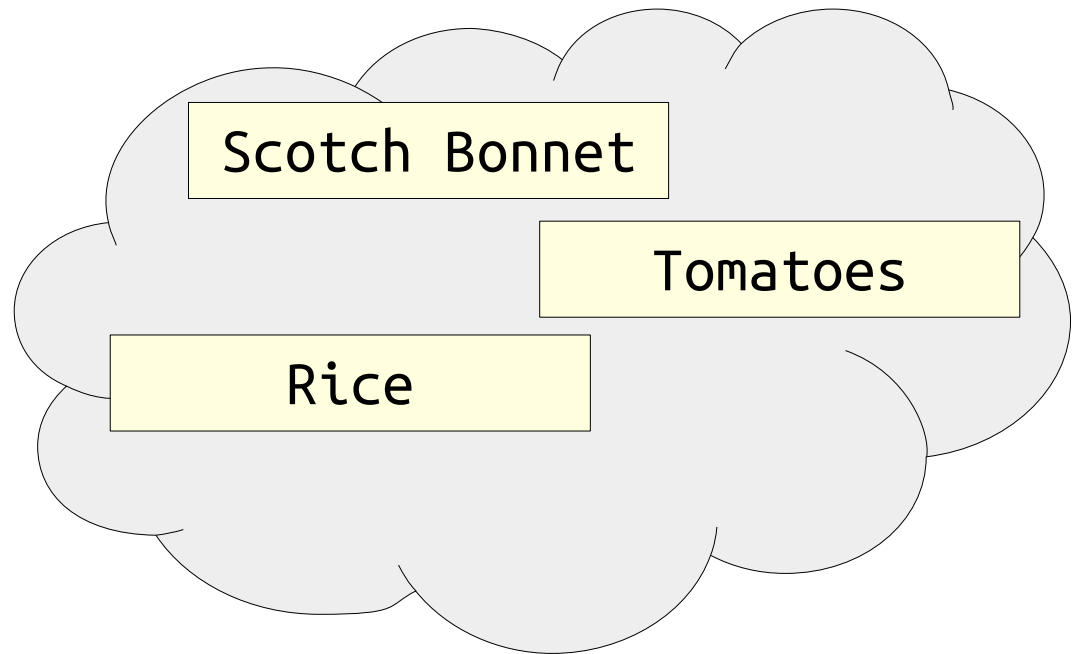
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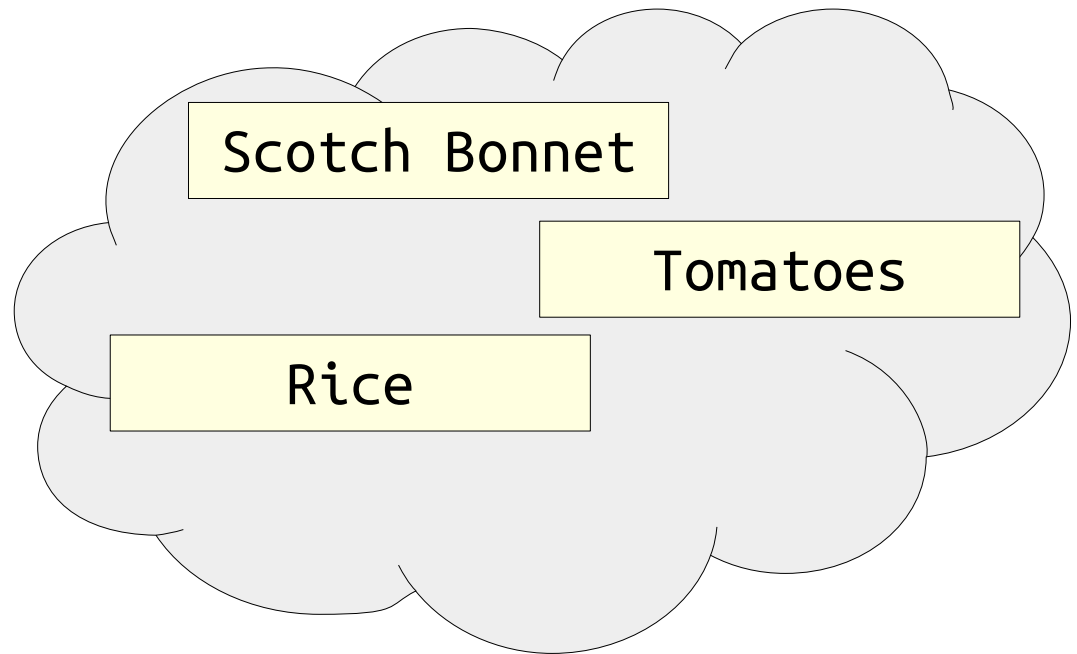
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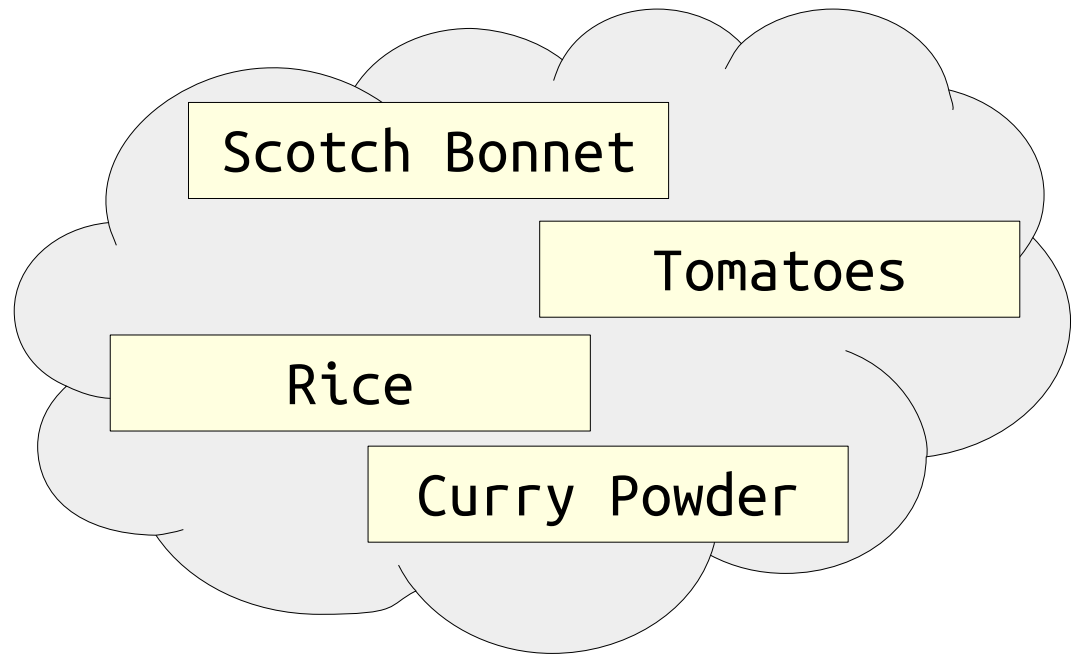
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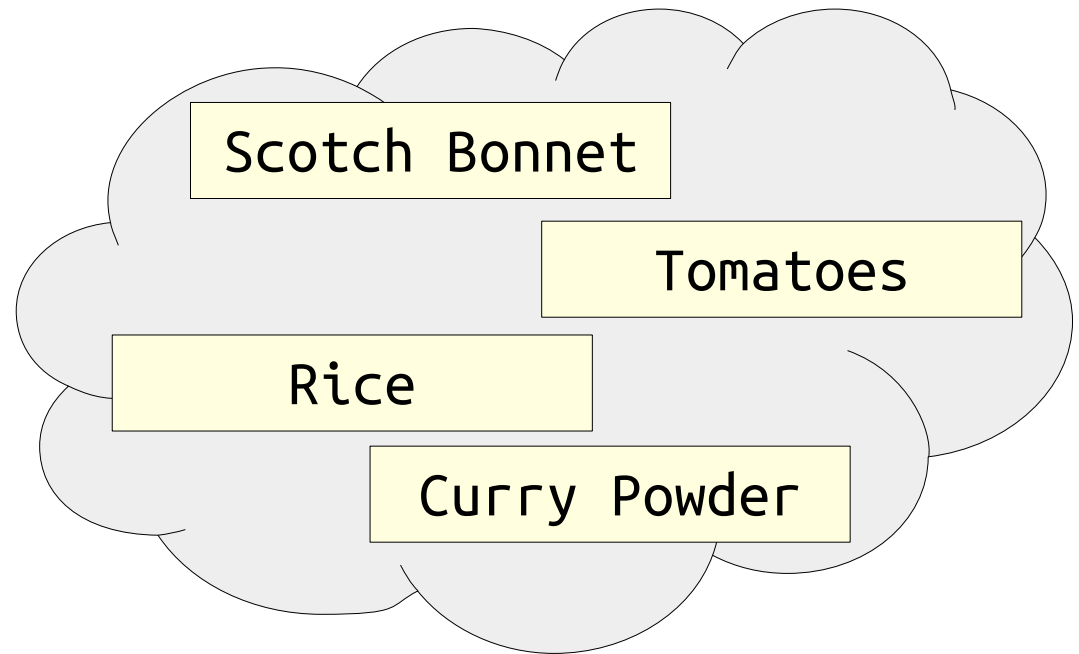
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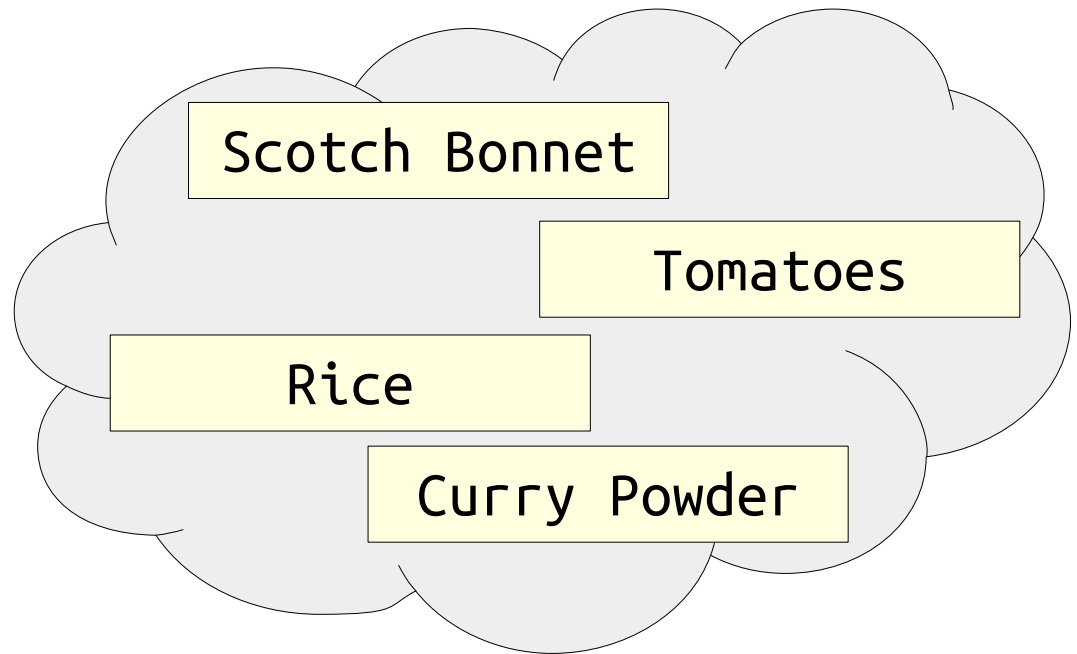
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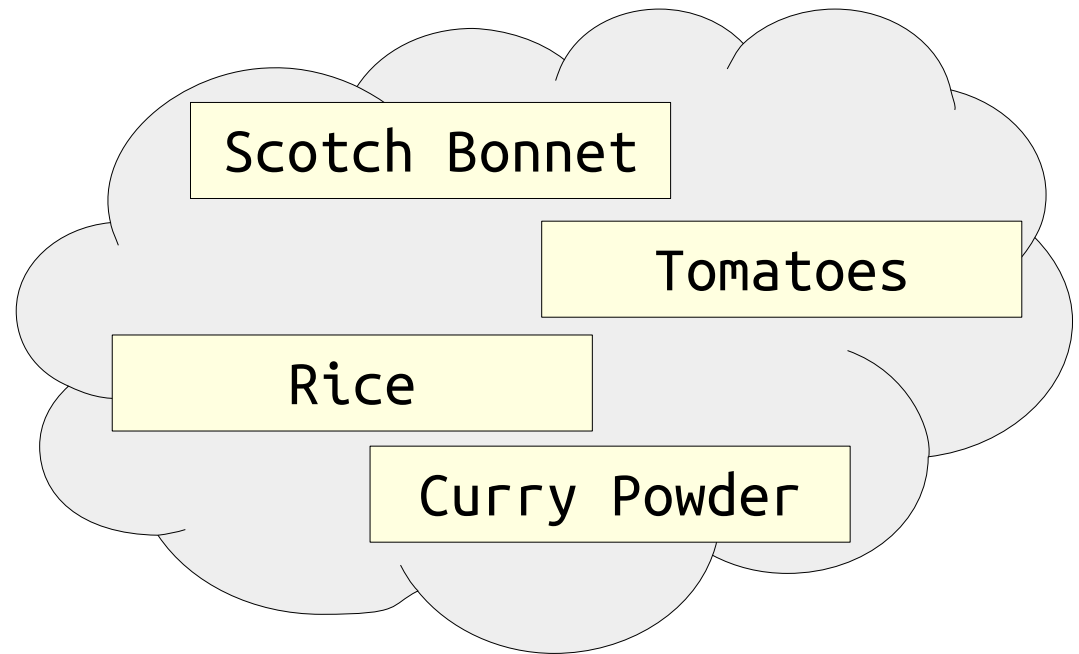
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toBuy += "Scotch bonnet";  
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toBuy += "Rice";  
toBuy += "Curry powder";  
toBuy += "Rice"; // Okay!
```

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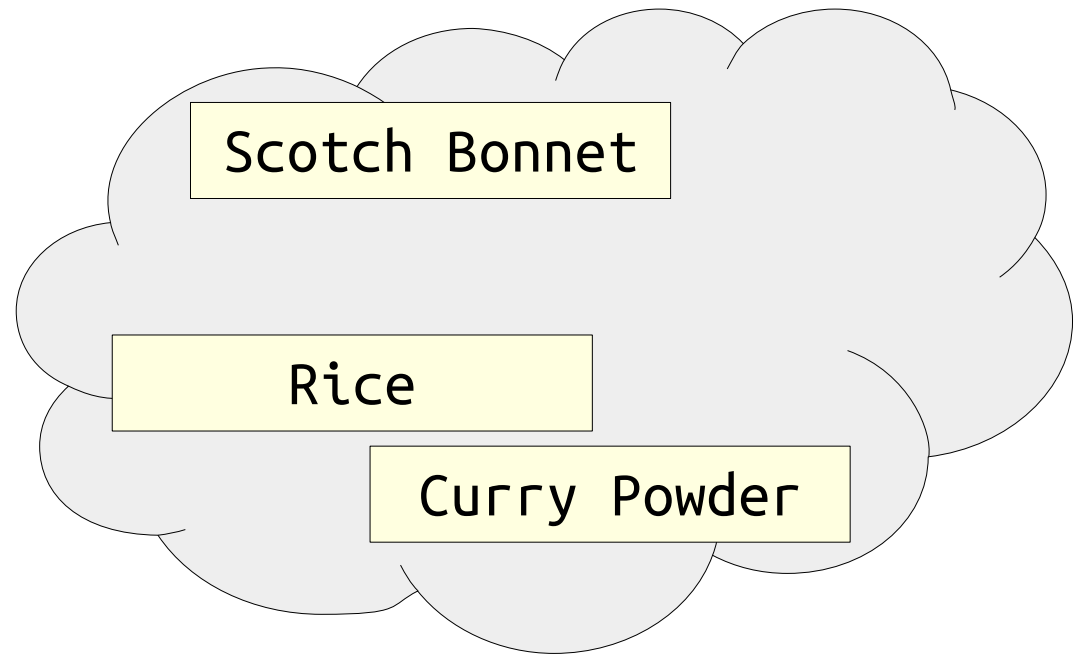
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Set<string> toBuy;  
toBuy += "Scotch bonnet";  
toBuy += "Tomatoes";  
toBuy += "Rice";  
toBuy += "Curry powder";  
toBuy += "Rice"; // Okay!  
  
toBuy -= "Tomatoes"; // Clearer!
```

Why Sets?

- A shopping list is a great place to use a Set.
- Sets ignore duplicates, so adding an existing item has no effect.
- There's no notion of "the first item on the list," which matches how you use a shopping list.
- Removing items is easy; no indices need to be adjusted.



```
Set<string> toBuy;  
toBuy += "Scotch bonnet";  
toBuy += "Tomatoes";  
toBuy += "Rice";  
toBuy += "Curry powder";  
toBuy += "Rice"; // Okay!  
  
toBuy -= "Tomatoes"; // Clearer!
```

Operations on Sets

- You can add a value to a Set by writing
`set += value;`
- You can remove a value from a Set by writing
`set -= value;`
- You can check if a value exists in a Set by writing
`set.contains(value)`
- Many more operations are available (union, intersection, difference, subset, etc.). Check the Stanford C++ Library Reference guide for details!

Map

Map

- The **Map** class represents a set of key/value pairs.
 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.

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```
Map<string, int> heights;
```

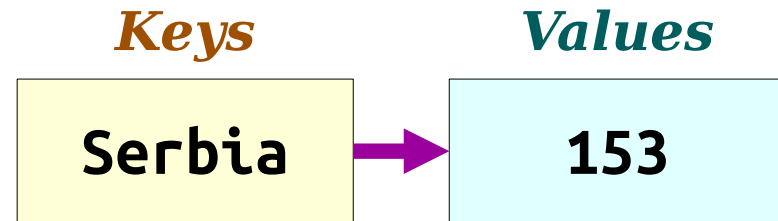
Map

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 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.

```
Map<string, int> heights;  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;
```


Map

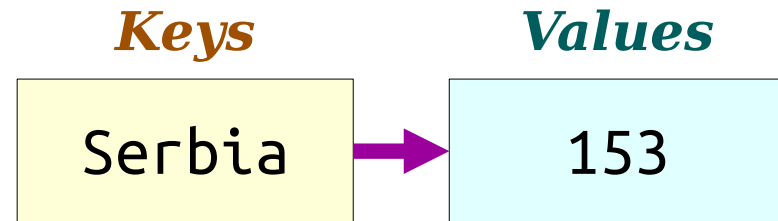
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Map

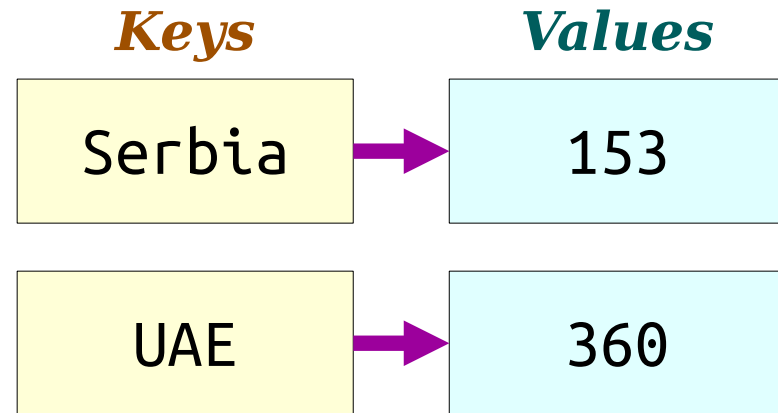
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 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.



```
Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
heights["UAE"] = 360;
```

Map

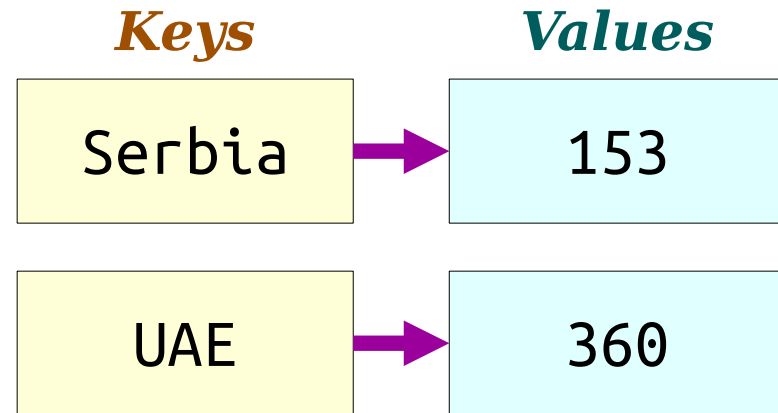
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Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
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```

Map

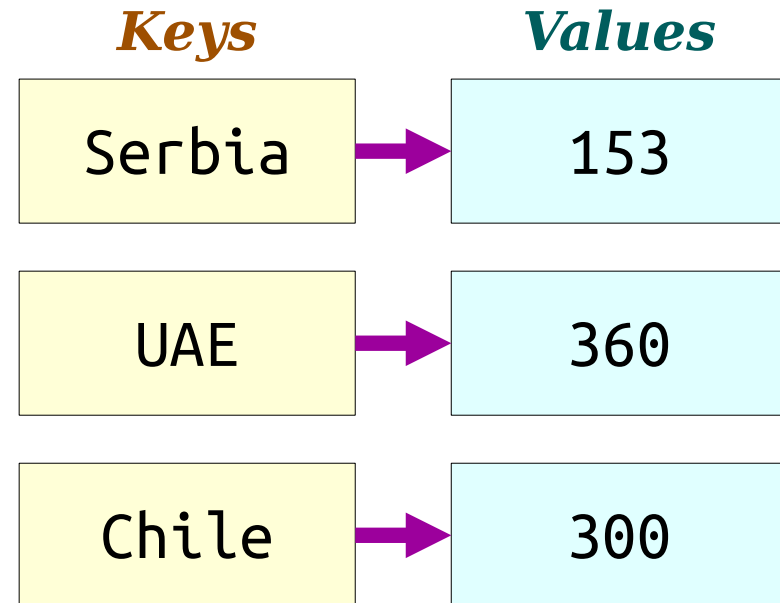
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- Each key is associated with a value.



```
Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
heights["UAE"] = 360;  
heights["Chile"] = 300;
```

Map

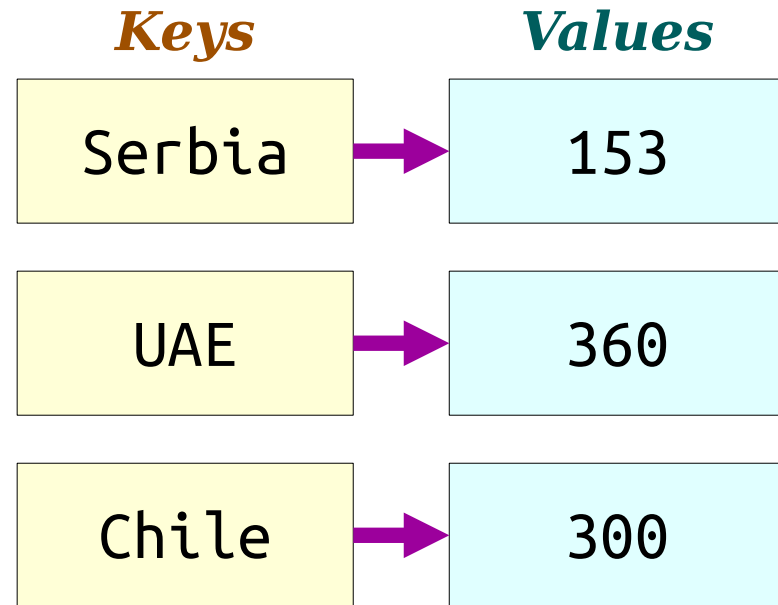
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heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
heights["UAE"] = 360;  
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```

Map

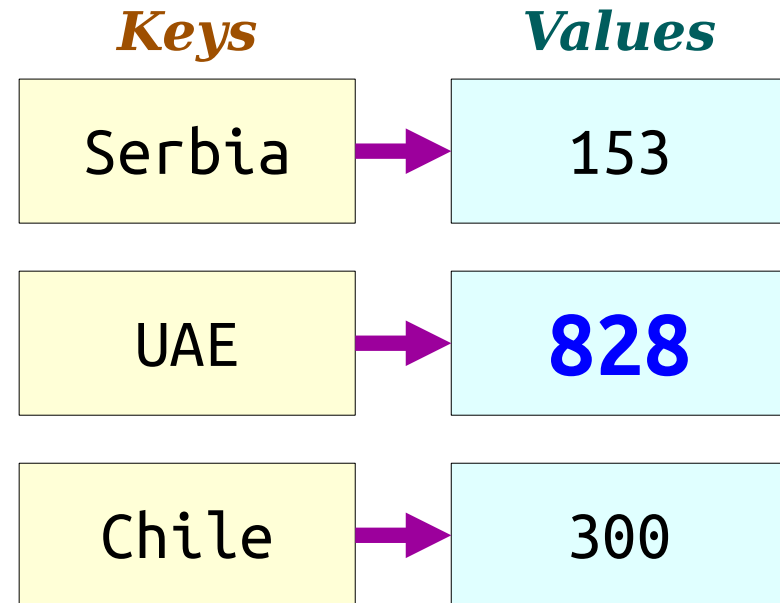
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 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.



```
Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
heights["UAE"] = 360;  
heights["Chile"] = 300;  
heights["UAE"] = 828;
```

Map

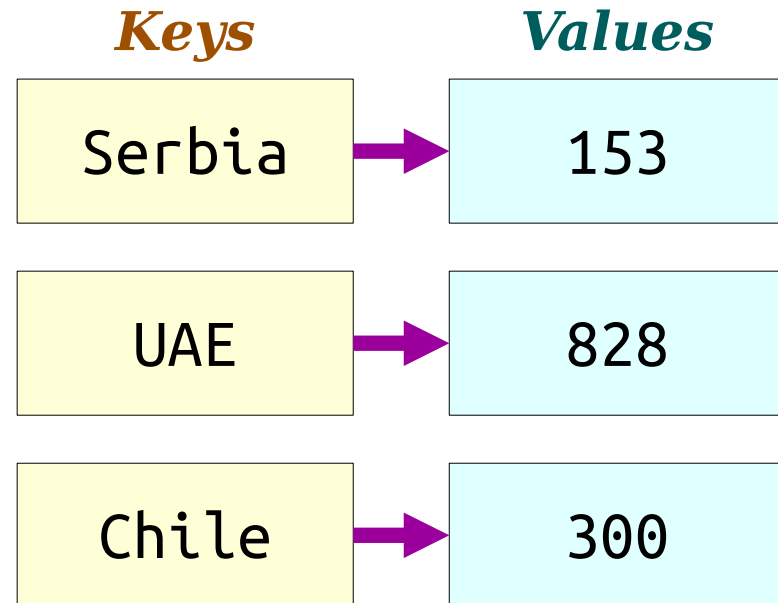
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- Each key is associated with a value.



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Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
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heights["Chile"] = 300;  
heights["UAE"] = 828;
```

Map

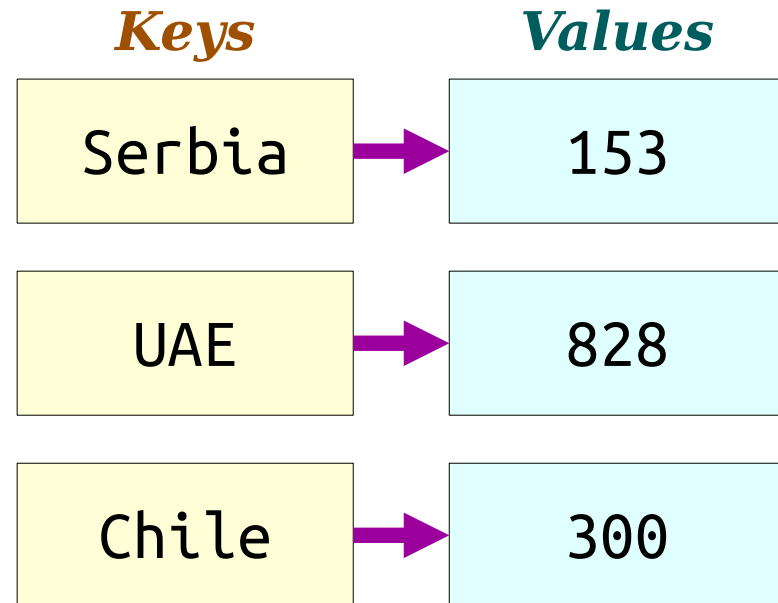
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heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
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heights["UAE"] = 828;
```


Map

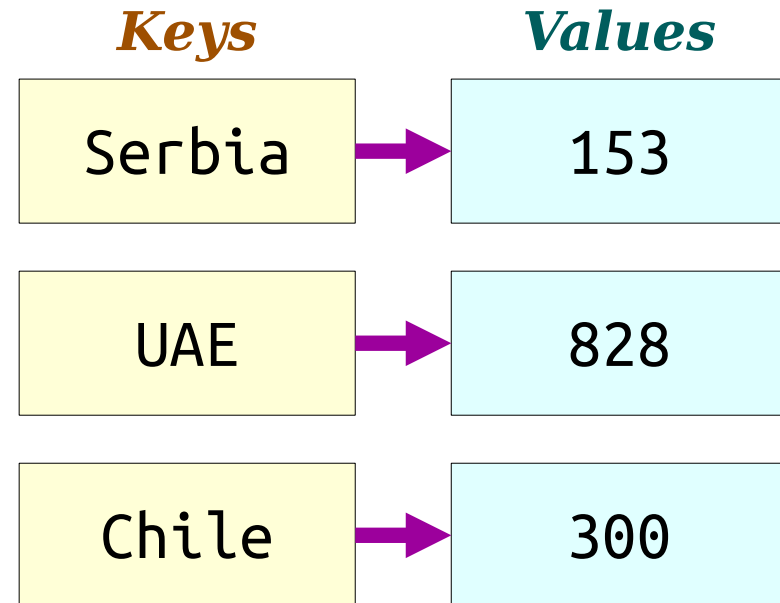
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 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.
- Given a key, we can look up the associated value.



```
Map<string, int> heights;  
  
heights["Serbia"] = 153;  
heights["UAE"] = 360;  
heights["Chile"] = 300;  
heights["UAE"] = 828;
```

Map

- The **Map** class represents a set of key/value pairs.
 - It's analogous to dict in Python, to Map in Java, and to objects (used as key/value stores) in JavaScript.
- Each key is associated with a value.
- Given a key, we can look up the associated value.



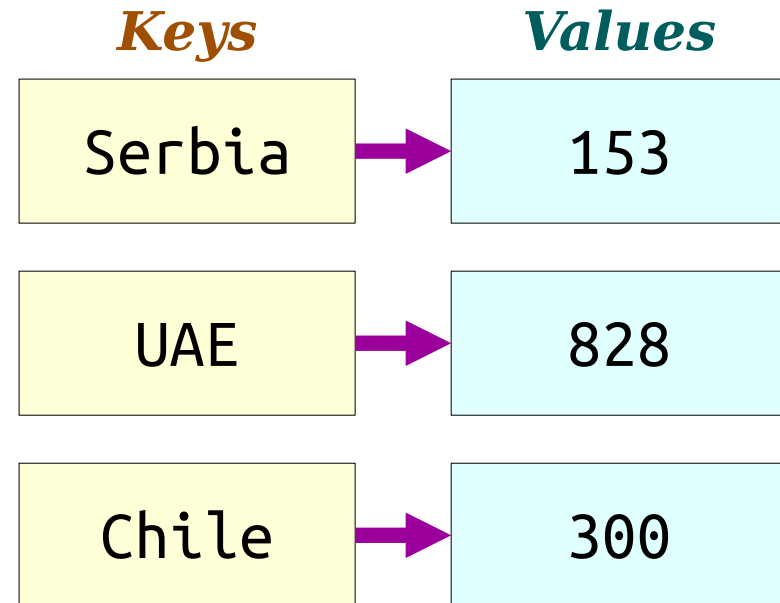
```
Map<string, int> heights;

heights["Serbia"] = 153;
heights["UAE"] = 360;
heights["Chile"] = 300;
heights["UAE"] = 828;

cout << heights["Chile"] << endl;
```

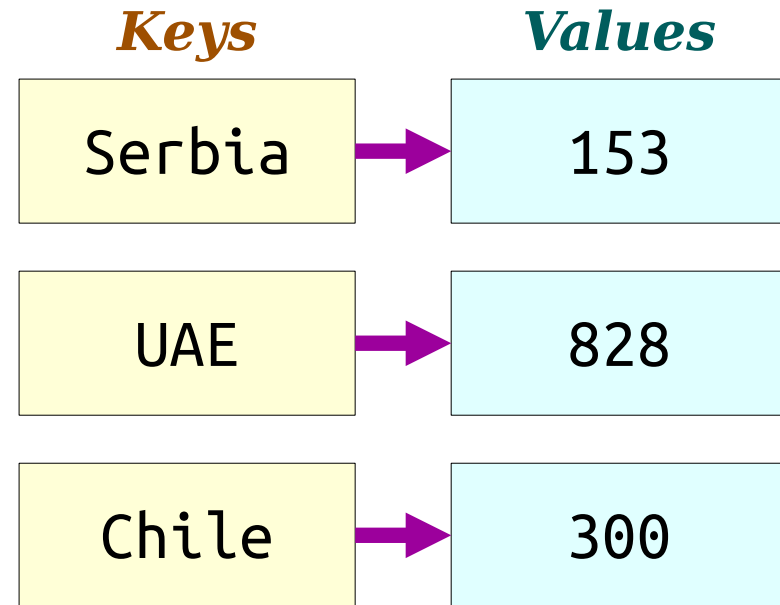
Map

- We can loop over the keys in a map with a range-based for loop.



Map

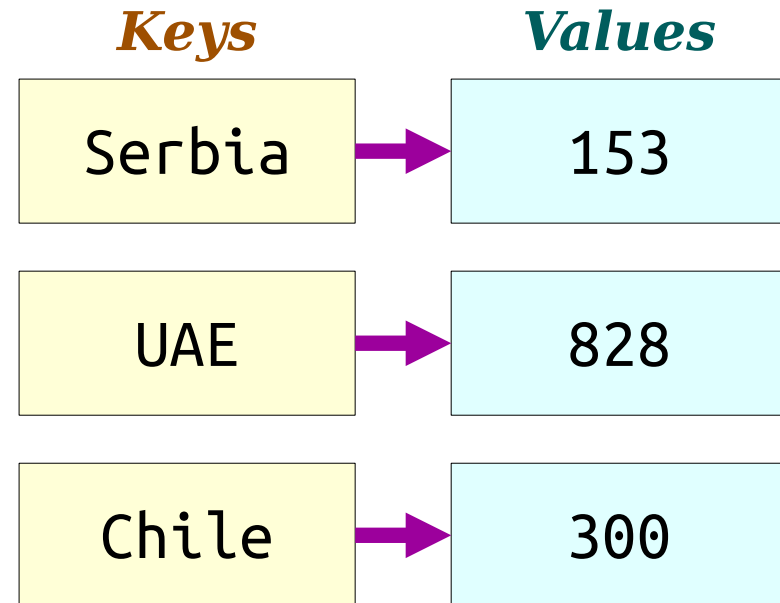
- We can loop over the keys in a map with a range-based for loop.



```
for (string key: heights) {  
    cout << heights[key] << endl;  
}
```

Map

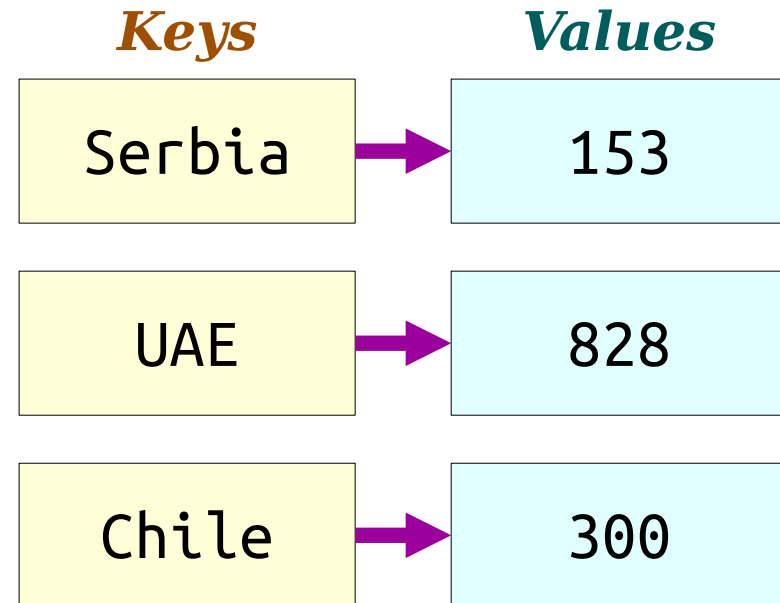
- We can loop over the keys in a map with a range-based for loop.
- We can check whether a key is present in the map.



```
for (string key: heights) {  
    cout << heights[key] << endl;  
}
```

Map

- We can loop over the keys in a map with a range-based for loop.
- We can check whether a key is present in the map.



```
for (string key: heights) {  
    cout << heights[key] << endl;  
}  
  
if (heights.containsKey("Mali")) {  
    cout << "BCEAO" << endl;  
}
```

Map Autoinsertion

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```


Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
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}
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    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap {

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap {

Map Autoinsertion

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}
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freqMap {

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap {

text

"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
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}
```

freqMap {

text

"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
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freqMap {

text

"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

text

"Hello"

Oh no! I don't
know what that is!

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

text

"Hello"

Let's pretend
I already had that
key here.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

0

text

"Hello"

The values are
all ints, so I'll pick
zero.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

0

text

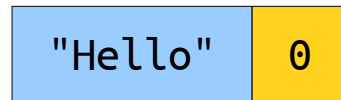
"Hello"

Phew! Crisis
averted!

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap



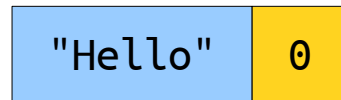
text

"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap



text

"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

0

text

"Hello"

Cool as a cucumber.

c(■ ■ c)

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Hello"

Cool as a cucumber.

c(■ ■ c)

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

}

freqMap



"Hello"	1
---------	---

text

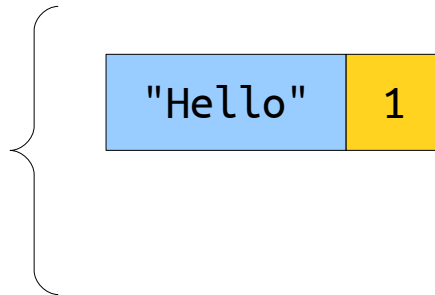
"Hello"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

}

freqMap



Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
---------	---

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

Oh no, not again!

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

I'll pretend
I already had that
key.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

Chillin' like a villain.

c(■■c)

Map Autoinsertion

```
Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

text

"Goodbye"

Chillin' like a villain.

c(■■c)

Map Autoinsertion

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    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

}

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

text

"Goodbye"

Map Autoinsertion

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Map<string, int> freqMap;  
while (true) {  
    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

}

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

Map Autoinsertion

- If you look up something in a Map using square brackets,
 - if the key already exists, its associated value is returned; and
 - if the key doesn't exist, it's added in with a "sensible default" value, and that value is then returned.
- This can take some getting used to, but it's surprisingly convenient.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Default</i>
int	0
double	0.0
bool	false
string	" "
Any Container	Empty container of that type
char	<i>(it's complicated)</i>

Sorting by First Letters

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
```

```
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

Map Autoinsertion

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Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
```

```
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

Map Autoinsertion

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Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

word

"first"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

word

"first"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

word

"first"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter {

word

"first"

Oops, no f's here.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter { 'f'

word

"first"

Let's insert
that key.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```



word

"first"

I'll give you a
blank Lexicon.

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```



Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```



Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
```

```
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;
```

```
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;
```

```
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first" }

word

"first"

Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
```

```
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;
```

```
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;
```

```
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first" }

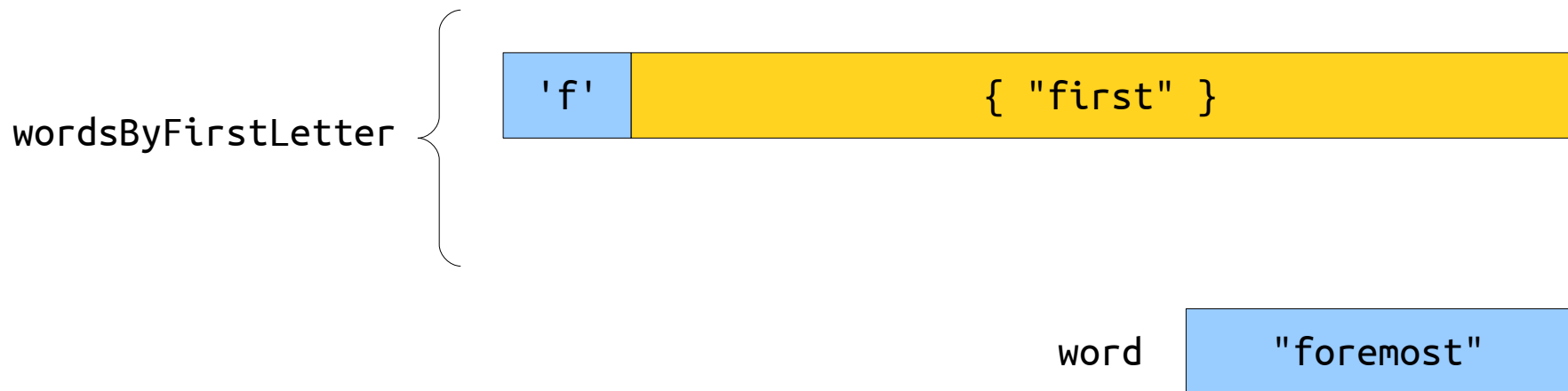
Map Autoinsertion

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Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");  
  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;  
}
```



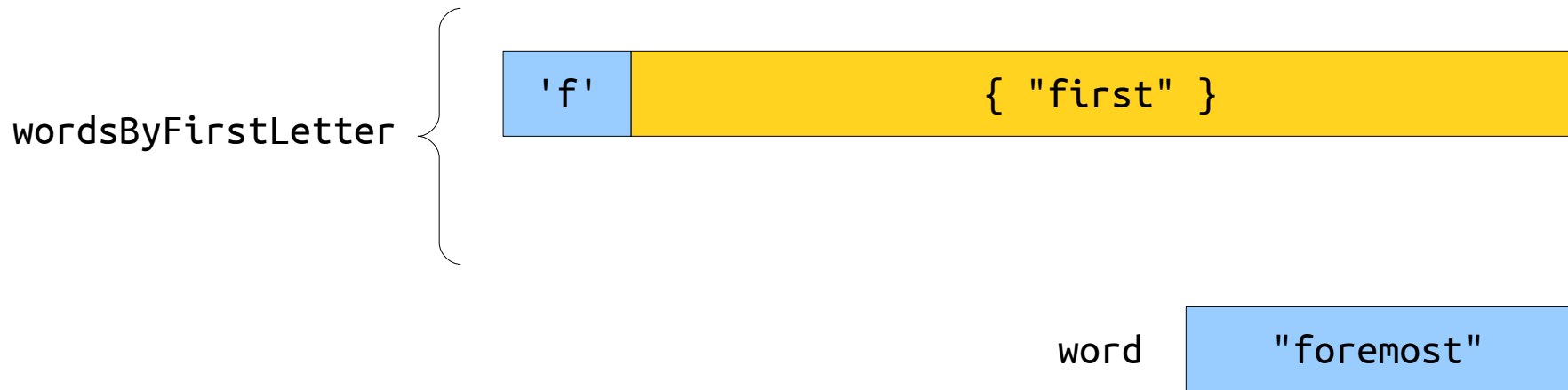
Map Autoinsertion

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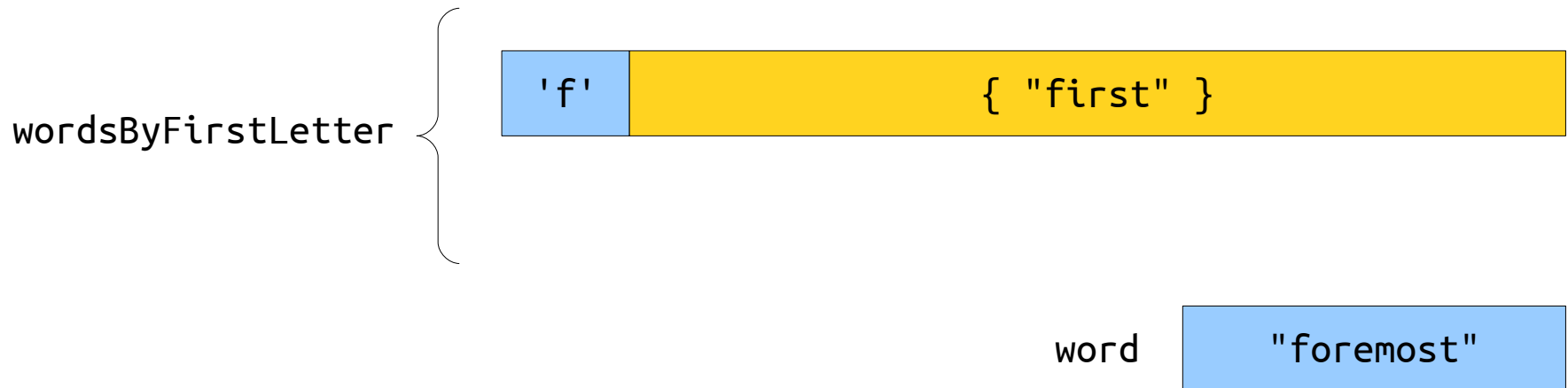
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```



word

A blue box containing the string "foremost".

Easy peasy.

C(■■C)

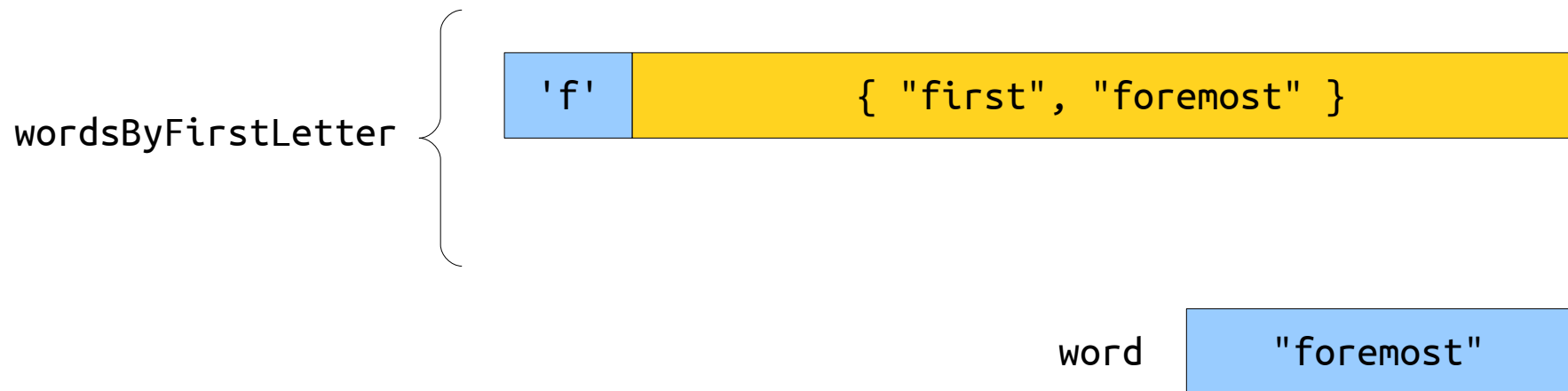
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Map Autoinsertion

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Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
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Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;
```

```
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;
```

```
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first", "foremost" }

word

"foremost"

Map Autoinsertion

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Lexicon english("EnglishWords.txt");
```

```
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;
```

```
for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]] += word;
```

```
}
```

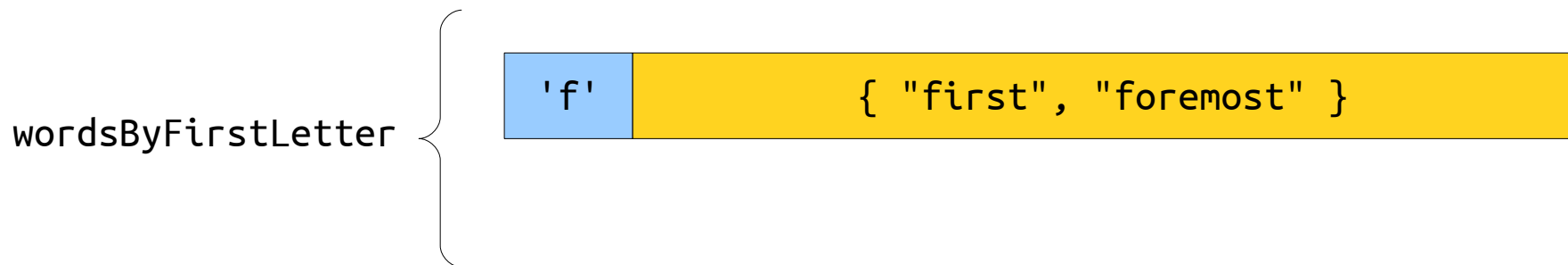
wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first", "foremost" }

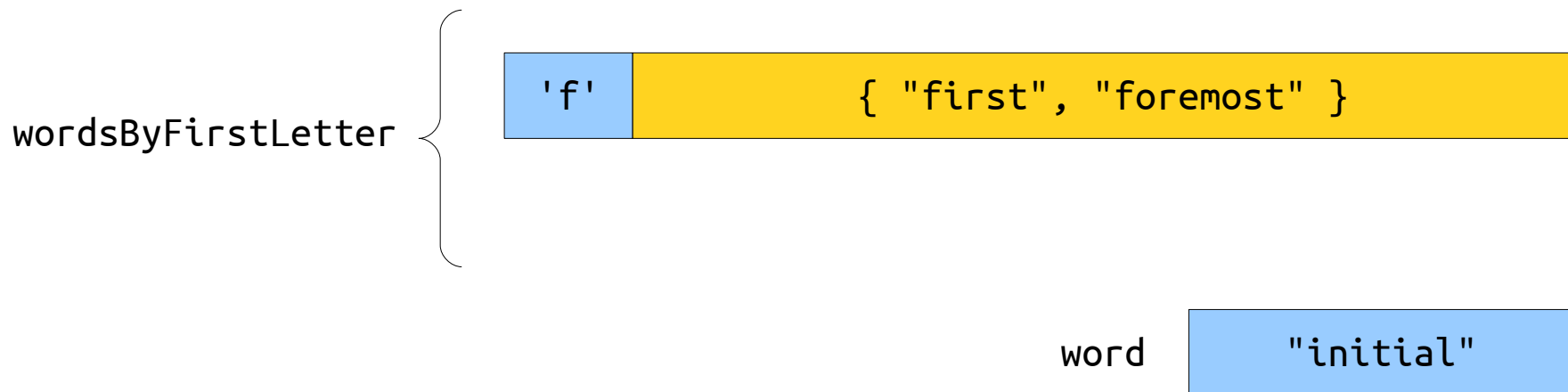
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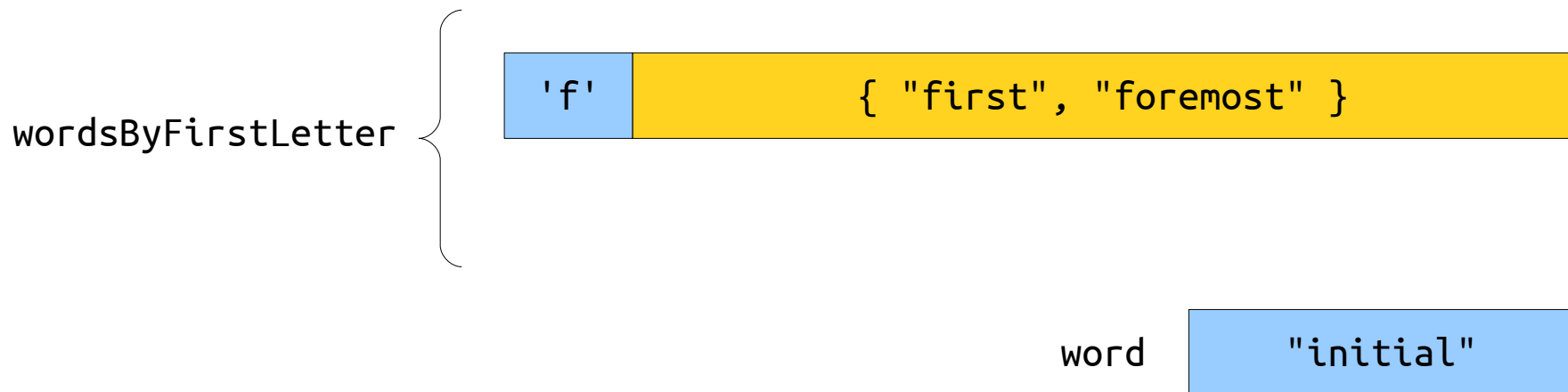
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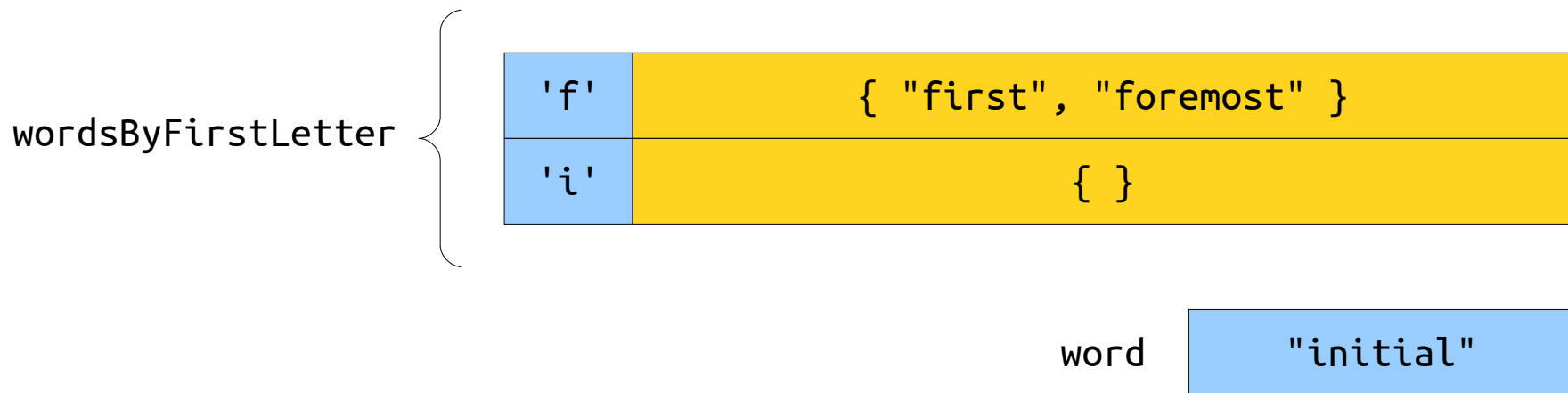
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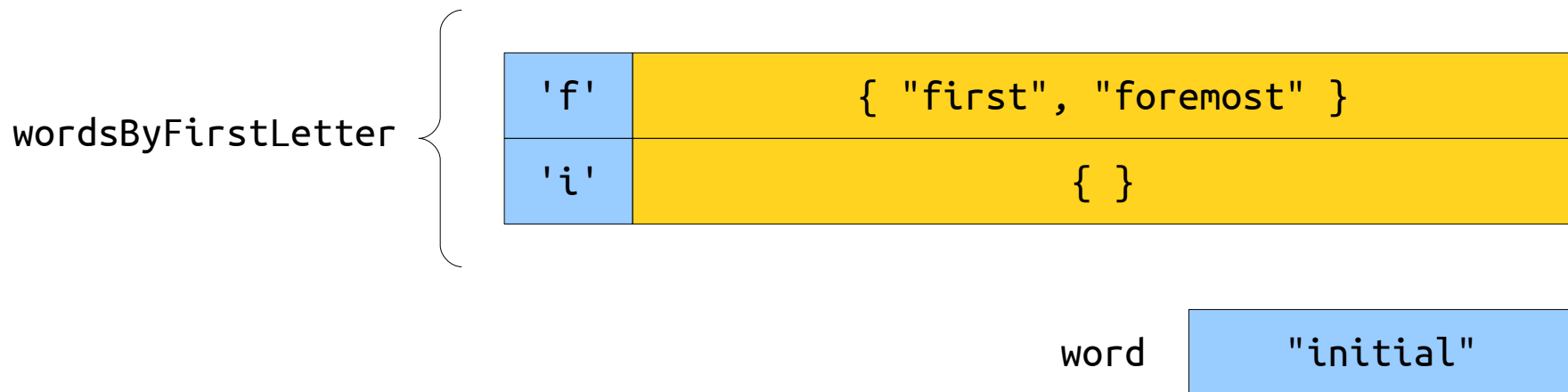
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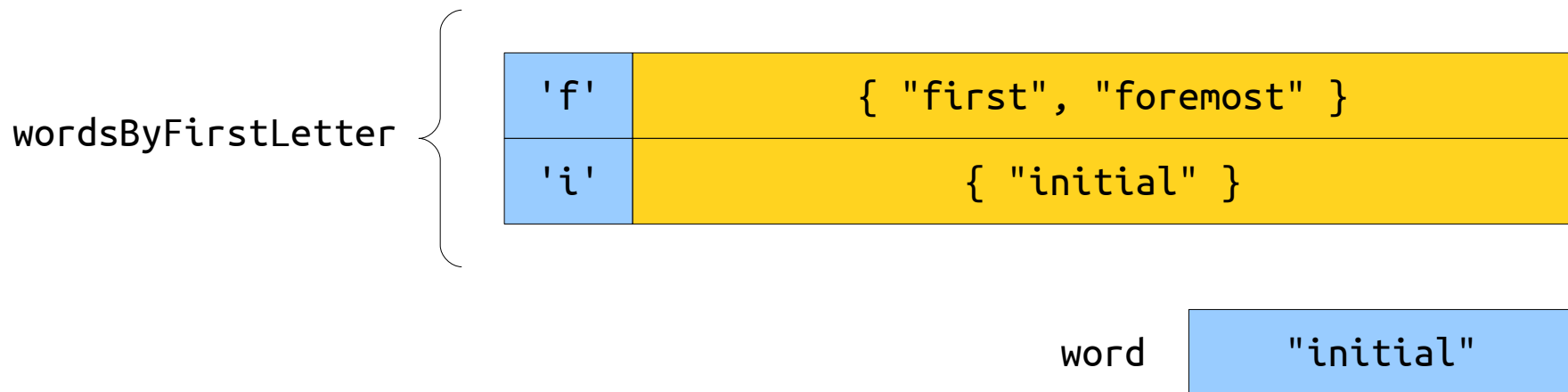
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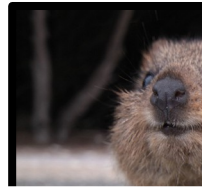
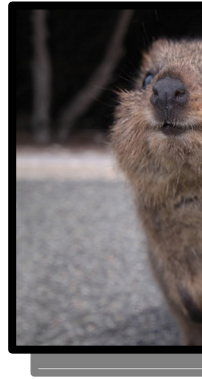
Quokka



Quokka Quincunx



Quarter Quokka Quincunx



Your Action Items

- ***Read Chapter 5.***
 - It's all about container types, and it'll fill in any remaining gaps from this week.
- ***Start Assignment 2.***
 - Make slow and steady progress here, if you can. Aim to finish Rosetta Stone and make some initial progress into Rising Tides before we return on Wednesday.

Next Time

- ***Thinking Recursively***
 - How can you best solve problems using recursion?
 - What techniques are necessary to do so?
 - And what problems yield easily to a recursive solution?