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## How to Iterate over a map in C++

👤 Varun 🕒 September 17, 2016 📄 std::map, STL 💬 1 Comment

In this article we will discuss 3 different ways to Iterate over a map in C++.

Suppose we have a map of string and int as key-value pair i.e.

```
1 | std::map<std::string, int> mapOfWordCount;
```

Now let's see how to iterate over this map in 3 different ways i.e.

### Iterate over a map using STL Iterator

First of all, create an iterator of std::map and initialize it to the beginning of map i.e.

```
1 | std::map<std::string, int>::iterator it = mapOfWordCount.begin();
```

Now, let's iterate over the map by incrementing the iterator until it reaches the end of map. Also, map internally stores element in a std::pair format, therefore each iterator object points to an address of pair.

Access key from iterator using,

```
1 | it->first
```

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```
1 | it->second
```



```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <map>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <iterator>
5 #include <algorithm>
6
7 int main() {
8
9     std::map<std::string, int> mapOfWordCount;
10    // Insert Element in map
11    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("first", 1), 1);
12    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("second", 2), 2);
13    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 3), 3);
14    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 4), 4);
15    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 5), 5);
16
17    // Create a map iterator and point to beginning of map
18    std::map<std::string, int>::iterator it = mapOfWordCount.begin();
19
20    // Iterate over the map using Iterator till end.
21    while (it != mapOfWordCount.end())
22    {
23        // Accessing KEY from element pointed by it.
24        std::string word = it->first;
25
26        // Accessing VALUE from element pointed by it.
27        int count = it->second;
28
29        std::cout << word << " :: " << count << std::endl;
30
31        // Increment the Iterator to point to next entry
32        it++;
33    }
34    return 0;
35 }

```

```
1 first :: 1
2 second :: 2
3 third :: 3
```

## Iterating over the map using C++11 range based for loop

C++11 provides a range based for loop, we can also use that to iterate over the map. In that case we don't need iterate and it will take less coding. Check out the following example,

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```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <map>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <iterator>
5 #include <algorithm>
6
7 int main() {
8
9     std::map<std::string, int> mapOfWordCount;
10    // Insert Element in map
11    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("first", 1);
12    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("second", 2);
13    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 3);
14    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 4);
15    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 5);
16
17    // Create a map iterator and point to beginning of map
18    std::map<std::string, int>::iterator it = mapOfWordCount.begin();
19
20    // Iterate over the map using c++11 range based for loop
21    for (std::pair<std::string, int> element : mapOfWordCount) {
22        // Accessing KEY from element
23        std::string word = element.first;
24        // Accessing VALUE from element.
25        int count = element.second;
26        std::cout << word << " :: " << count << std::endl;
27    }
28
29    return 0;
30 }

```

### Output:

```

1 first :: 1
2 second :: 2
3 third :: 3

```

Above example is using c++11 feature. So, to compile it on linux use following command,

**g++ -std=c++11 example.cpp**

## Iterating over the map using std::for\_each and lambda function

We can also use an stl algorithm std::for\_each to iterate over the map. It will iterate on each of the map entry and call the callback provided by us. In below example we will use a lambda function as callback. Lambda function will receive each of the map entry in a pair. Checkout complete example as follows,

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <map>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <iterator>

```

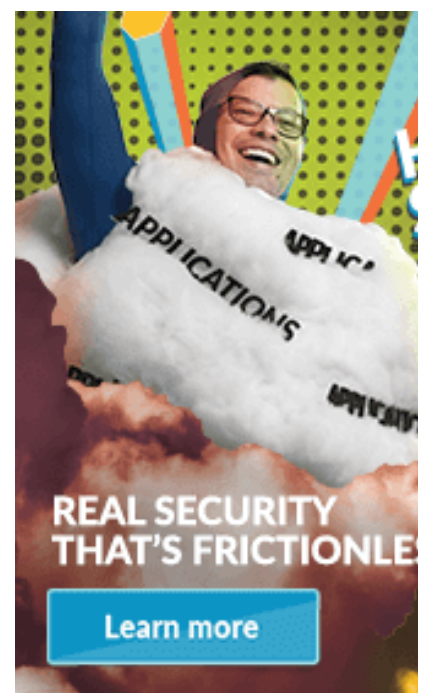
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```
5 #include <algorithm>
6
7 int main() {
8
9     std::map<std::string, int> mapOfWordCount;
10    // Insert Element in map
11    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("first", 1);
12    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("second", 2);
13    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 3);
14    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 4);
15    mapOfWordCount.insert(std::pair<std::string, int>("third", 5);
16
17    // Create a map iterator and point to beginning of map
18    std::map<std::string, int>::iterator it = mapOfWordCount.begin();
19
20    // Iterate over a map using std::for_each and Lambda function
21    std::for_each(mapOfWordCount.begin(), mapOfWordCount.end(),
22        [](std::pair<std::string, int> element){
23            // Accessing KEY from element
24            std::string word = element.first;
25            // Accessing VALUE from element.
26            int count = element.second;
27            std::cout<<word<<" :: "<<count<<std::endl;
28        });
29
30    return 0;
31 }
```

## Search

## Output:

```
1 first :: 1
2 second :: 2
3 third :: 3
```

Above example is using c++11 feature. So, to compile it on linux use following command,

**`g++ -std=c++11 example.cpp`**

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Merge / Join two or more lists

Remove Duplicates from a List

Convert a list to string

Remove element from a list by value or Index

Remove multiple elements from list

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Creating Dictionaries in Python

Iterating over Dictionaries in Python

Check if a key exists in Dictionary

Get list of all the keys in Dictionary

Get list of all the Values in a Dictionary

Remove multiple keys in Dictionary while Iterating

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Add key/value pairs in Dictionary

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Copy a dictionary | Shallow vs Deep Copy

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## Python Strings

Access characters in string by index in Python

Iterate over the characters in string

How to Replace characters in a string ?

## Java - Hashmap

Comparator

6.) Unordered\_set & User defined classes

## C++11 - UnorderedMap

Basic Usage Detail and Example

Initializing an unordered\_map

Searching in unordered\_map

Insert elements in unordered\_map

Erasing an element

Erase elements while iterating

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Create shared\_ptr objects carefully

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Pointer vs Reference

Allocating 2D Array Dynamically

## Callbacks in C++

Function Pointers

Function Objects & Functors

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Find and Replace all occurrences of a string

Find all occurrences of a sub string

Case Insensitive string::find

Convert First Letter of each word to Upper Case

Converting a String to Upper & Lower Case

Trim strings in C++

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startsWith() Implementation

endsWith() Implementation

Remove Sub Strings from String

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Memory Leaks

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2.) deque vs vector : What to choose ?

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2.) List vs Vector

3.) Different ways to Initialize a list

4.) Erase elements using iterators

5.) Remove elements while Iterating

6.) Remove elements based on External Criterion

7.) Get element by index in List

8.) Searching an element in std::list

9.) Different Ways to iterate over a List

10.) Sorting a List & custom Comparator

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2.) Using std::set with user defined classes

3.) std::set and external Sorting criteria | Comparator

4.) Access Element by index in Set

5.) How to insert elements in Set

6.) How to iterate over a Set

7.) Removing an element from Set

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Associating Multiple values with same Key

Remove elements while Iterating

Update the value of an existing key

Get all keys by a value in HashMap

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Placement new operator

Delete 'this' pointer

8.) Erase elements while Iterating & Generic erase\_if()

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6.) Map Insert Example

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9.) Search by value in a Map

10.) Erase by Key | Iterators

11.) C++ Map : Operator []

12.) Erase by Value or callback

13.) copy all Values from a Map to vector

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Create and add elements in a HashSet

Iterate over a HashSet

Search for an element in HashSet

Merge two HashSets

Initializing HashSet from an Array

Convert a HashSet into an Array

Merge an Array in a HashSet

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