

Containers

- Sequence containers (array and linked list):
 - vector, deque, list, forward list, array
- Associative Containers (binary tree)
 - set, multiset,
 - map, multimap
- Unordered Containers (hash table)
 - Unordered set/multiset;

Unordered map/multimap

```
#include <vector>
#include <deque>
#include <list>
#include <set> // set and multiset
#include <map> // map and multimap
#include <unordered_set> // unordered set/multiset
#include <unordered_map> // unordered map/multimap
#include <iterator>
#include <algorithm>
#include <numeric> // some numeric algorithm
#include <functional>
```

[illegible]

C++ Containers Library cross-reference table from <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container>

PDF version with red & orange lines by Ratin White December 2012

- functions present since C++11

- functions present in C++03

1. Performance

	Sort	
vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic array – one direction • random access • Contiguous memory - easy access if u know location • Increment iterator/pointer to access elements 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLOW search • SLOW Insertion in between $O(n)$ 	
deque		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic array - Grows both sides • Random access • Partially contiguous memory • Cannot increment iterator/pointer to access all elements • SLOW search • SLOW Insertion in between 	
list		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic size in non-contiguous memory • bidirectional iterators - no random access • FAST Insert/Remove in any location • Cannot access via pointer/iterator increment or decrement • SLOW search <p>• SPLICING - inserting another list, element or elements of another list at any position of first list</p> <p>• Dedicated SORT and other special functions - merge, sort, reverse, remove,</p>	
forward_list		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert/Remove fast in any location • Forward SPLICING • SLOW search • No Random Access 	
set	Auto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAST search - Find is very fast since sorted $O(\log n)$ - tree - Has dedicated find function • FAST insertion $O(\log n)$ ----> hint makes insertion $O(1)$ • Members cannot be modified.. *itr is const.. Members only erased 	
map	Auto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAST search - Find very fast $O(\log n)$ - Has dedicated find function • FAST insertion $O(\log n)$ ----> hint can be given for $O(1)$ • Keys cannot be modified.. Only erased 	
Unordered set		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert is very very fast $O(1)$ • Find is very very very fast $O(1)$ $O(1)$ - hash collision - many items in same bucket $O(n)$ • Rehash, Load_factor - ratio of total elements/total bucket, bucket - which bucket, bucket_count • Members cannot be modified • Forward iterator only • Has dedicated find function • Reserve(n) -> set/change number of buckets 	
Unordered map		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find is very very very fast $O(1)$ - hash collision - many items in same bucket $O(n)$ • Rehash, Load_factor - ratio of total elements/total bucket, bucket - which bucket, bucket_count • Keys cannot be modified.. Only erased • Forward iterator only • Has dedicated find function • Reserve(n) -> set/change number of buckets 	

Characteristic	std::array	std::vector	std::deque	std::list	std::forward_list
Size	static	dynamic	dynamic	dynamic	dynamic
Implementation	static array	dynamic array	sequence of arrays	double linked list	single linked list
Access	random access	random access	random access	forward and backward	forward
Optimized for		end $O(1)$	begin and end $O(1)$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ begin and end $O(1)$ ▪ all over $O(1)$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ begin $O(1)$ ▪ all over $O(1)$
Memory Reservation		yes	no	yes	no
Memory Release		shrink_to_fit()	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sometimes ▪ shrink_to_fit() 	always	always
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no memory allocation ▪ minime memory requirements 	95% solution	Insert and delete at the begin and end	Insert and delete at each position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ fast insertion and deletion ▪ minime memory requirements
Weakness	no dynamic memory allocation	Insertion and deletion at arbitrary positions $O(n)$	Insertion and deletion at arbitrary positions $O(n)$	no random access	no random access

Container	Insertion	Access	Erase	Find	Persistent Iterators
vector / string	Back: $O(1)$ or $O(n)$ Other: $O(n)$	$O(1)$	Back: $O(1)$ Other: $O(n)$	Sorted: $O(\log n)$ Other: $O(n)$	No
deque	Back/Front: $O(1)$ Other: $O(n)$	$O(1)$	Back/Front: $O(1)$ Other: $O(n)$	Sorted: $O(\log n)$ Other: $O(n)$	Pointers only
list / forward_list	Back/Front: $O(1)$ With iterator: $O(1)$ Index: $O(n)$	Back/Front: $O(1)$ With iterator: $O(1)$ Index: $O(n)$	Back/Front: $O(1)$ With iterator: $O(1)$ Index: $O(n)$	$O(n)$	Yes
set / map	$O(\log n)$	-	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	Yes
unordered_set / unordered_map	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	Pointers only
priority_queue	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$	-	-

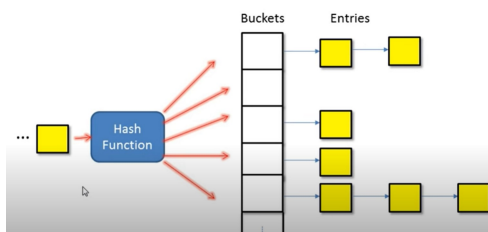
Collection	Ordering	Contiguous Storage?	Direct Access?	Lookup Efficiency	Manipulate Efficiency	Notes
Dictionary	Unordered	Yes	Via Key	Key: $O(1)$	$O(1)$	Best for high performance lookups.
SortedDictionary	Sorted	No	Via Key	Key: $O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	Compromise of Dictionary speed and ordering, uses binary search tree.
SortedList	Sorted	Yes	Via Key	Key: $O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	Very similar to SortedDictionary, except tree is implemented in an array, so has faster lookup on preloaded data, but slower loads.
List	User has precise control over element ordering	Yes	Via Index	Index: $O(1)$ Value: $O(n)$	$O(n)$	Best for smaller lists where direct access required and no sorting.
LinkedList	User has precise control over element ordering	No	No	Value: $O(n)$	$O(1)$	Best for lists where inserting/deleting in middle is common and no direct access required.
HashSet	Unordered	Yes	Via Key	Key: $O(1)$	$O(1)$	Unique unordered collection, like a Dictionary except key and value are same object.
SortedSet	Sorted	No	Via Key	Key: $O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	Unique sorted collection, like SortedDictionary except key and value are same object.
Stack	LIFO	Yes	Only Top	Top: $O(1)$	$O(1)^*$	Essentially same as $List<T>$ except only process as LIFO
Queue	FIFO	Yes	Only Front	Front: $O(1)$	$O(1)$	Essentially same as $List<T>$ except only process as FIFO

2. Implementation of unordered containers

Array of buckets, linked list of entries

Adv - if hash function is fast - finding elements is very fast

Implementation of Unordered Containers



3. D
4. F
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. F
10. F
11. F
12. F
13. F
14. D
15. F

- 16. F
- 17. F
- 18. F
- 19. F
- 20. F
- 21. F
- 22. F
- 23. F
- 24. F
- 25. D
- 26. F
- 27. F
- 28. F
- 29. F
- 30. F
- 31. F
- 32. F
- 33. F
- 34. F
- 35. F
- 36. D
- 37. F
- 38. F
- 39. F
- 40. F
- 41. F
- 42. F
- 43. F
- 44. F
- 45. F