

# Collections, Part Three

Lexicon

# Lexicon

- A **Lexicon** is a container that stores a collection of words.
- No definitions are associated with the words; it is a “lexicon” rather than a “dictionary.”
- Contains operations for
  - Checking whether a word exists.
  - Checking whether a string is a prefix of a given word.

# 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





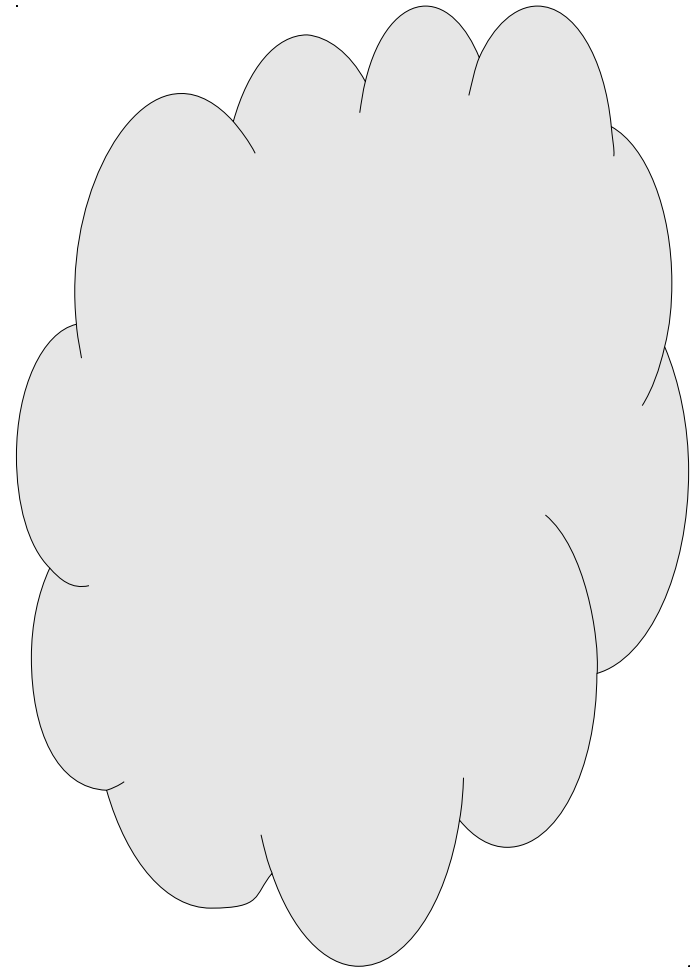
# And a Music Recommendation



Set

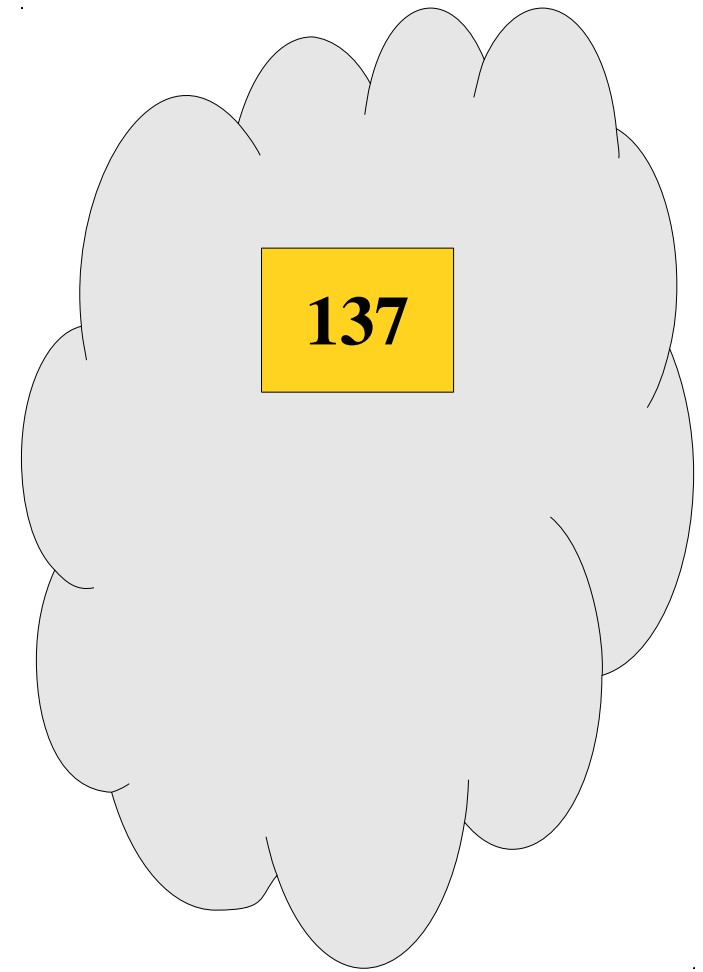
# Set

- The **Set** represents an unordered collection of distinct elements.
- Elements can be added and removed, and you can check whether or not an element exists.



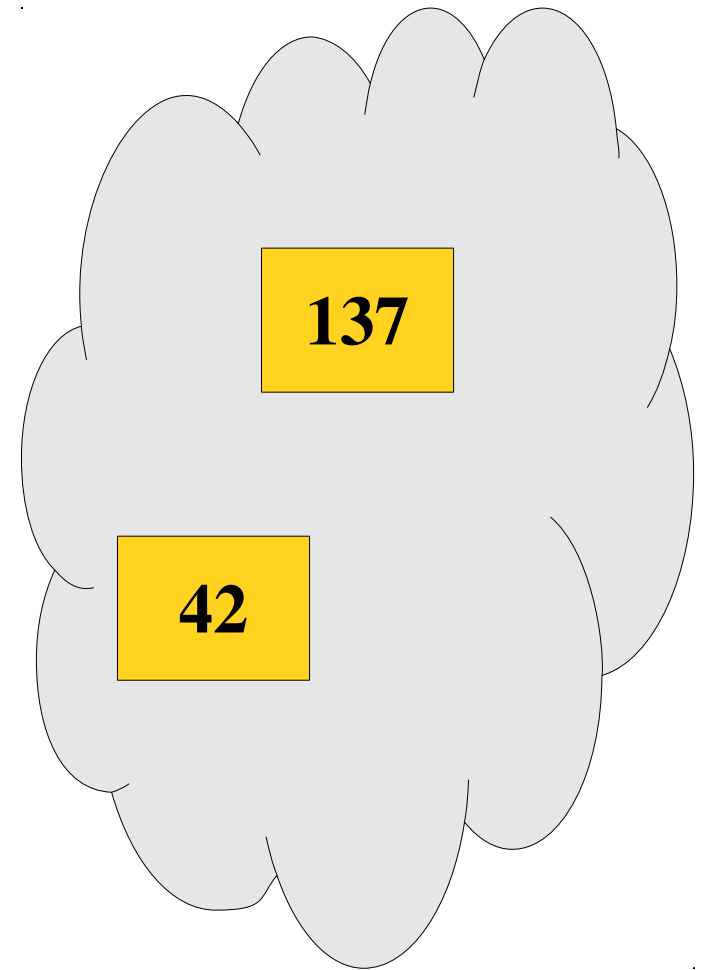
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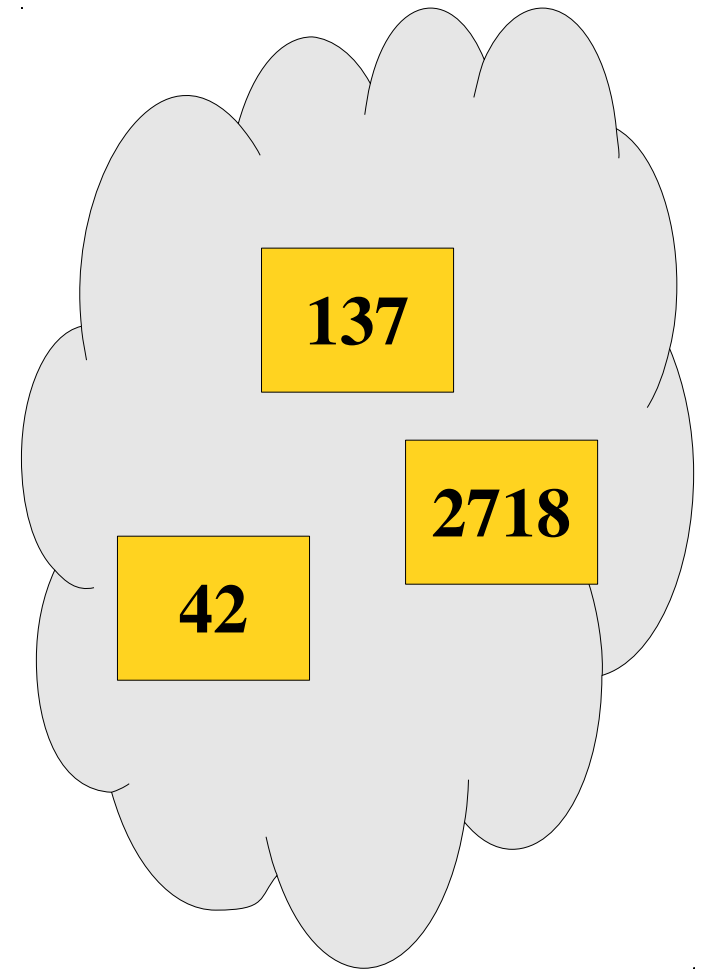
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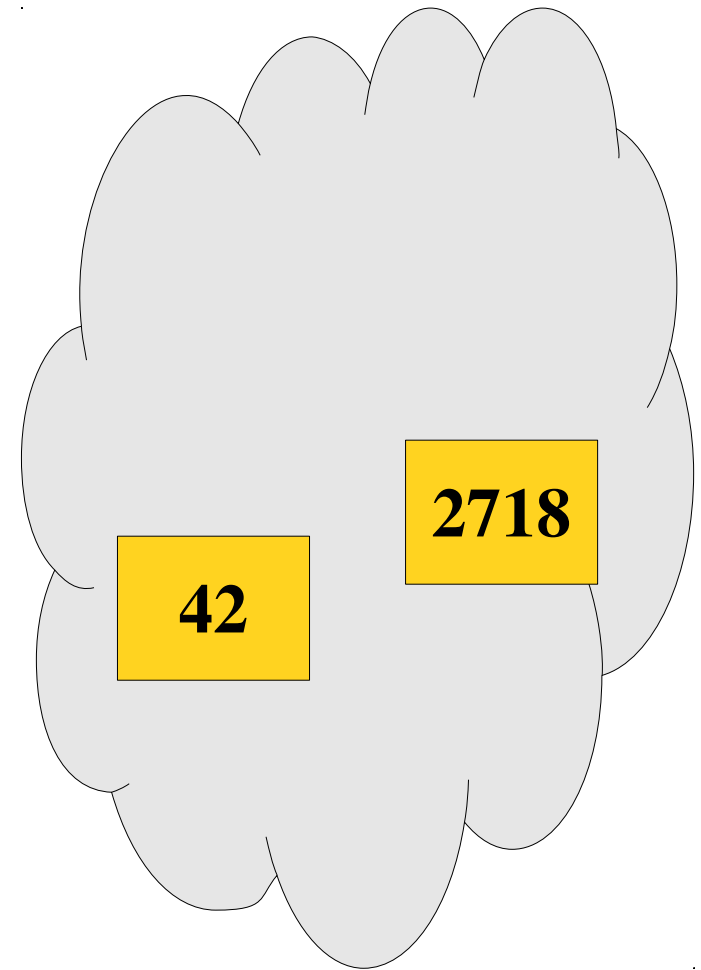
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- Elements can be added and removed, and you can check whether or not an element exists.



# 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 by writing  
***set*.contains(*value*)**
- Many more operations are available (union, intersection, difference, subset, etc.), so be sure to check the documentation.



Map

# Map

- The **Map** class represents a set of key/value pairs.
- Each key is associated with a unique value.
- Given a key, can look up the associated value.

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CS106B	Awesome!
--------	----------

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- Each key is associated with a unique value.
- Given a key, can look up the associated value.

CS106B	Awesome!
Dikdik	Cute!

# Map

- The **Map** class represents a set of key/value pairs.
- Each key is associated with a unique value.
- Given a key, can look up the associated value.

CS106B	Awesome!
Dikdik	Cute!
This Slide	Self Referential

# Map

- The **Map** class represents a set of key/value pairs.
- Each key is associated with a unique value.
- Given a key, can look up the associated value.

CS106B	Awesome!
Dikdik	<b>Very Cute!</b>
This Slide	Self Referential

# Using the Map

- You can create a map by writing

```
Map<KeyType, ValueType> map;
```

- You can add or change a key/value pair by writing

```
map[key] = value;
```

If the key doesn't already exist, it is added.

- You can read the value associated with a key by writing

```
map[key]
```

If the key doesn't exist, it is added and associated with a default value.

- You can check whether a key exists by calling

```
map.containsKey(key)
```

# Map Autoinsertion

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



# Map Autoinsertion

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freqMap



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}
```

freqMap

text

"Hello"

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}
```

freqMap

text

"Hello"

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



# Map Autoinsertion

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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

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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

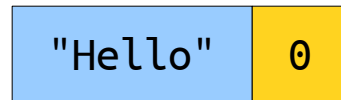
"Hello"

Phew! Crisis  
averted!

# Map Autoinsertion

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    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
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}
```

freqMap



text

"Hello"

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freqMap

"Hello"

0

text

"Hello"

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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

0

text

"Hello"

Cool as a cucumber.

c(■ ■c)

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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Hello"

Cool as a cucumber.

c(■ ■c)

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}
```

}

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Hello"



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}
```

freqMap

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

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freqMap

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

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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

# Map Autoinsertion

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```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

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freqMap

"Hello"

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text

"Goodbye"

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    freqMap[text]++;  
}
```

freqMap

"Hello"

1

text

"Goodbye"

Oh man, not again!

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    string text = getLine("Enter some text: ");  
    cout << "Times seen: " << freqMap[text] << endl;  
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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

I'll pretend  
I already had that  
key.

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}
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freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"



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}
```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

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```

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	0

text

"Goodbye"

Chillin' like a villain.

c(■■■c)

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freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

text

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```

}

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

text

"Goodbye"

# Map Autoinsertion

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

}

freqMap

"Hello"	1
"Goodbye"	1

Sorting by First Letters

# Map Autoinsertion

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

# Map Autoinsertion

```
Lexicon english("EnglishWords.dat");  
Map<char, Lexicon> wordsByFirstLetter;  
for (string word: english) {  
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}
```




# Map Autoinsertion

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

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


wordsByFirstLetter



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wordsByFirstLetter



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}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

word

"first"

# Map Autoinsertion

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for (string word: english) {  
    wordsByFirstLetter[word[0]].add(word);  
}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

word

"first"

# Map Autoinsertion

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for (string word: english) {  
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}
```

wordsByFirstLetter

word

"first"

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wordsByFirstLetter

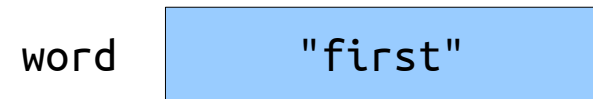
word

"first"

Oops, no f's here.

# Map Autoinsertion

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}
```



Let's insert  
that key.

# Map Autoinsertion

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```

wordsByFirstLetter



word

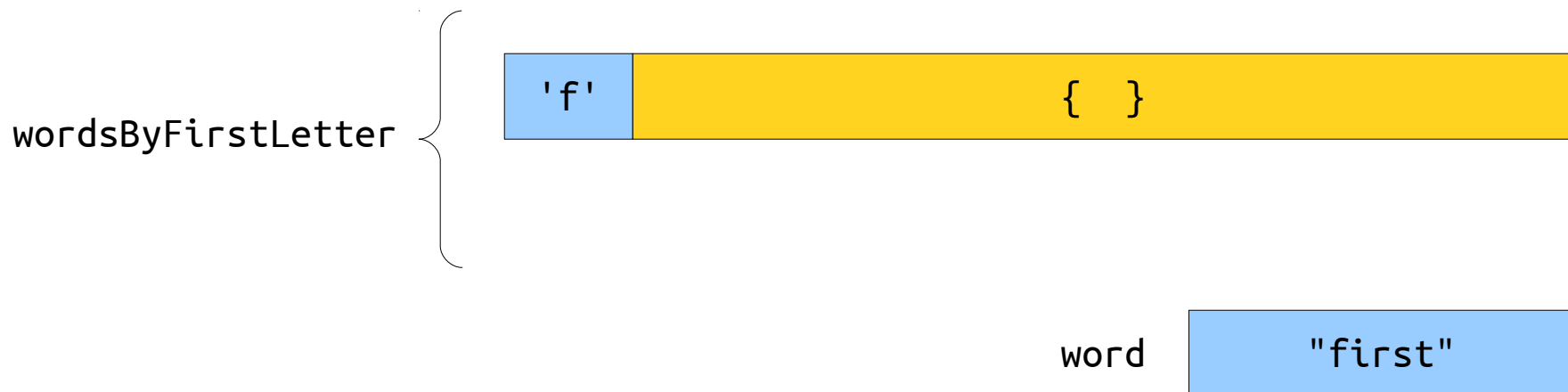
"first"

I'll give you a  
blank Lexicon.



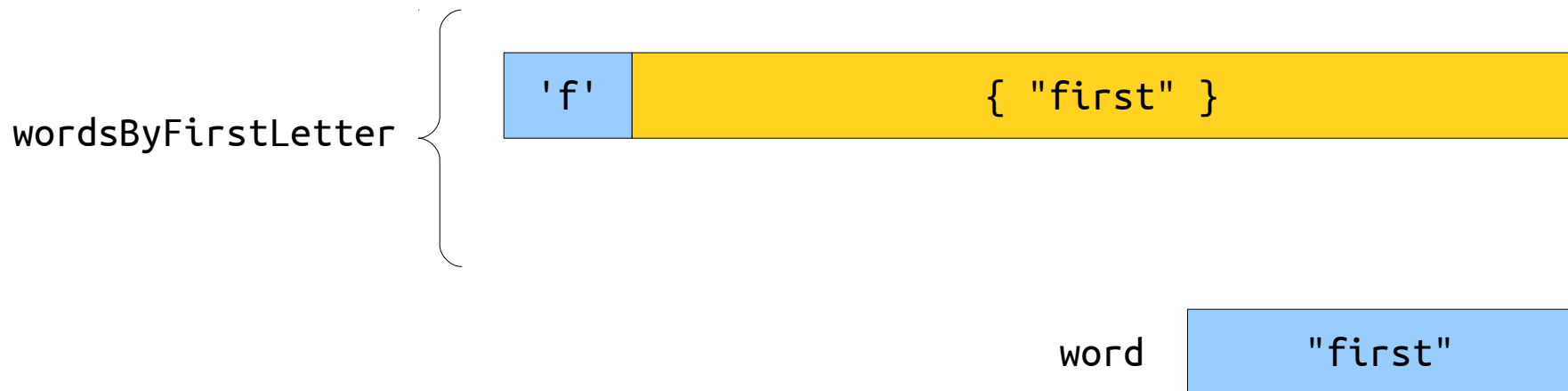
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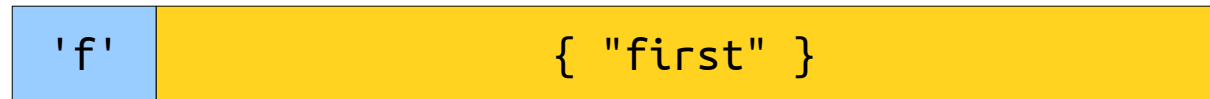


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wordsByFirstLetter



word

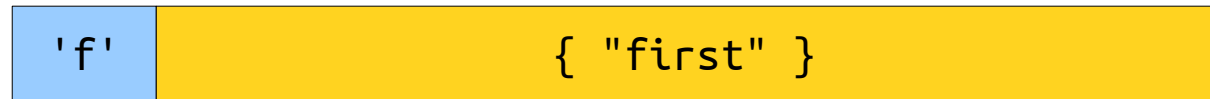
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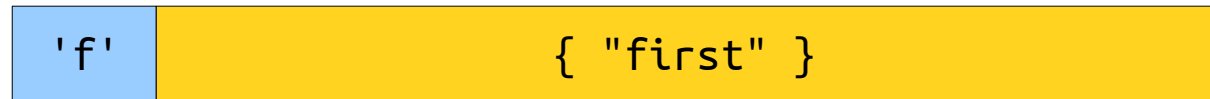
wordsByFirstLetter



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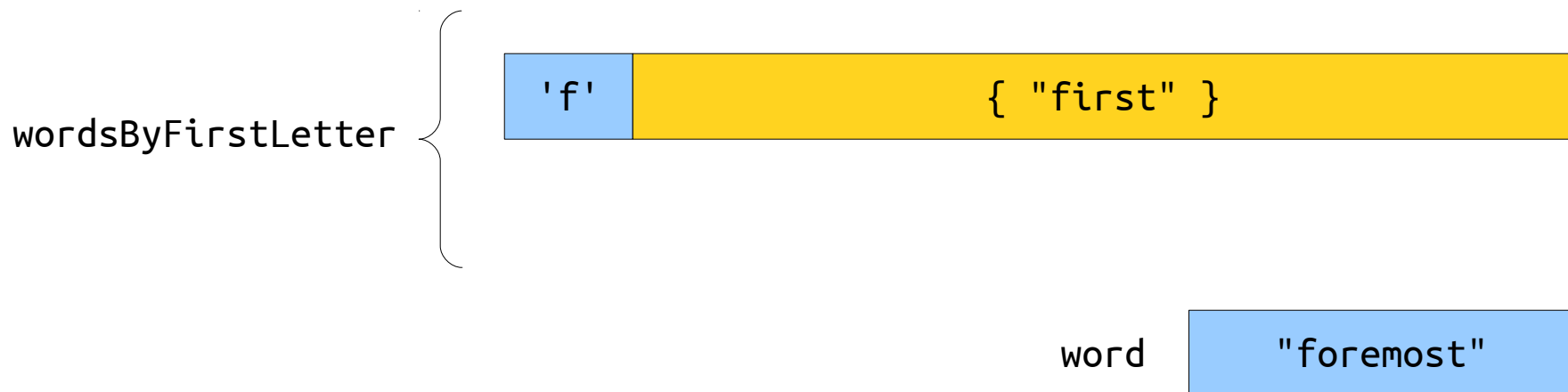
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wordsByFirstLetter



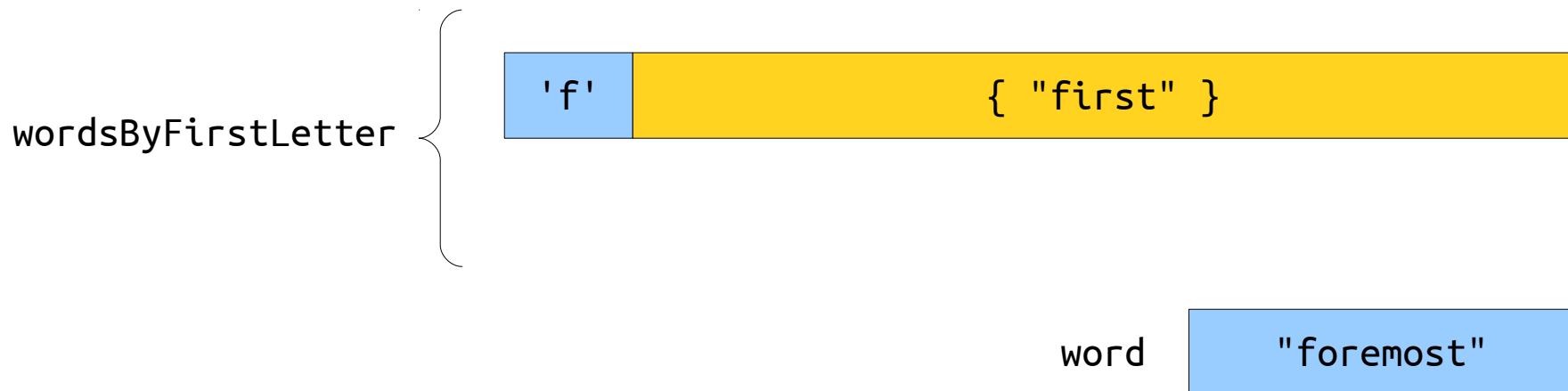
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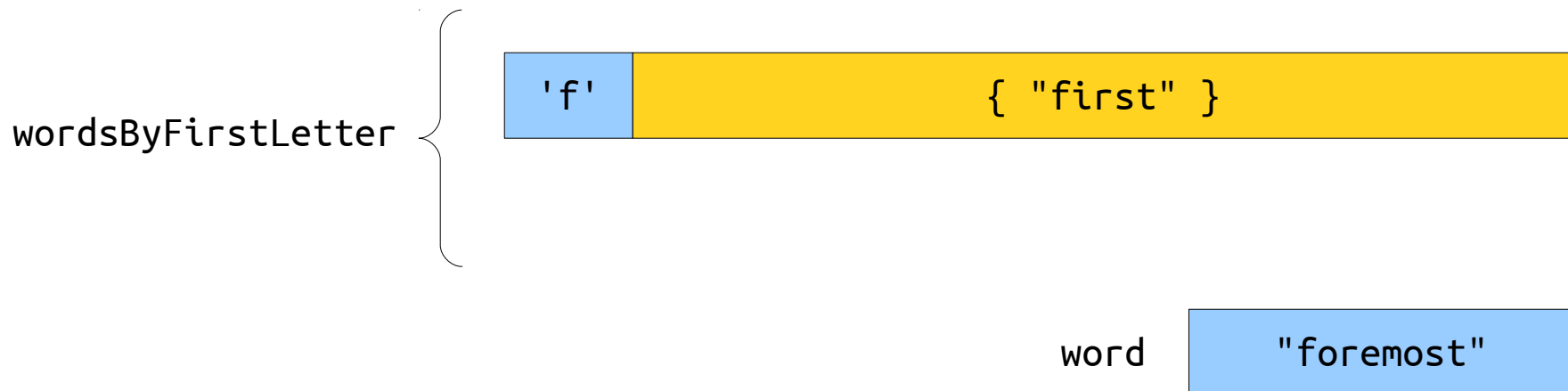
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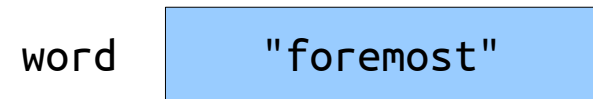
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# Map Autoinsertion

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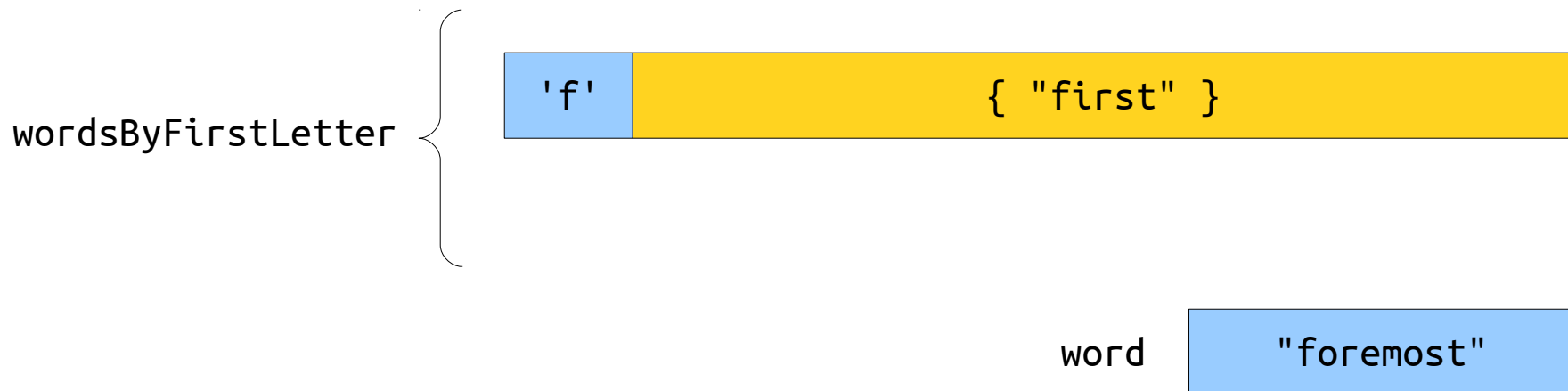


Easy peasy.

c(■ ■ c)

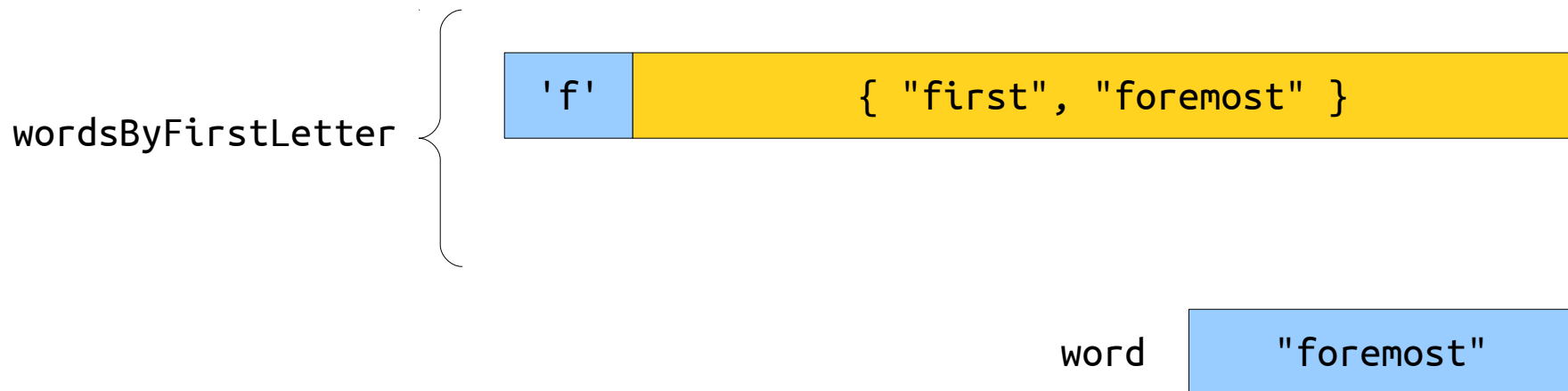
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# Map Autoinsertion

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}
```

}

wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first", "foremost" }

word

"foremost"

# Map Autoinsertion

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wordsByFirstLetter

'f'

{ "first", "foremost" }

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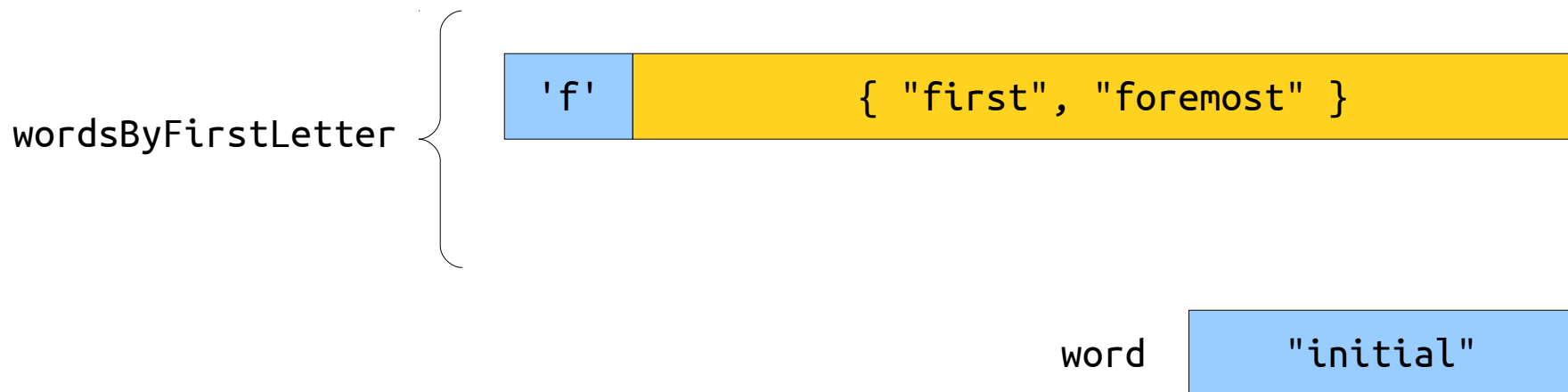
wordsByFirstLetter

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{ "first", "foremost" }

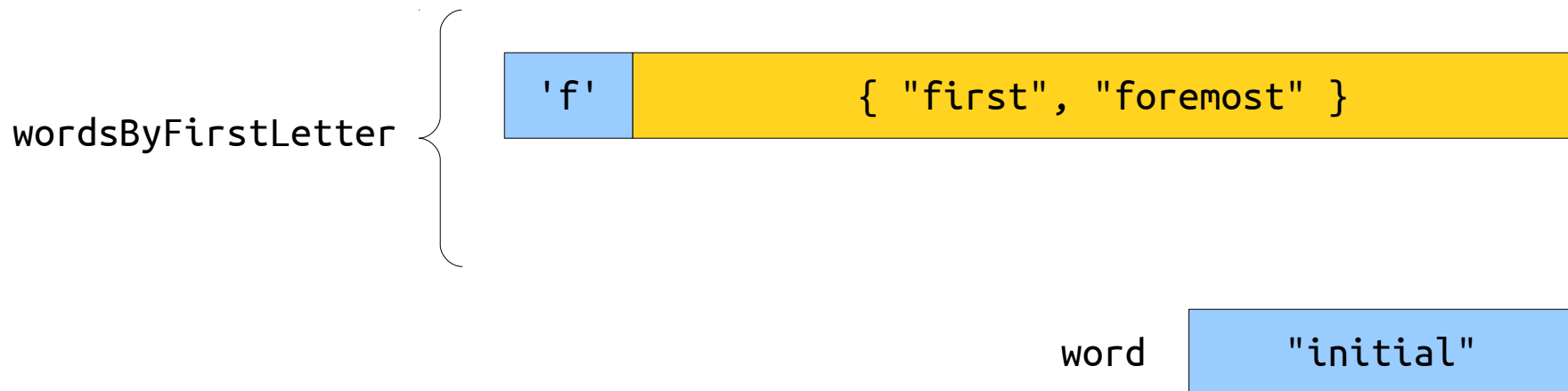
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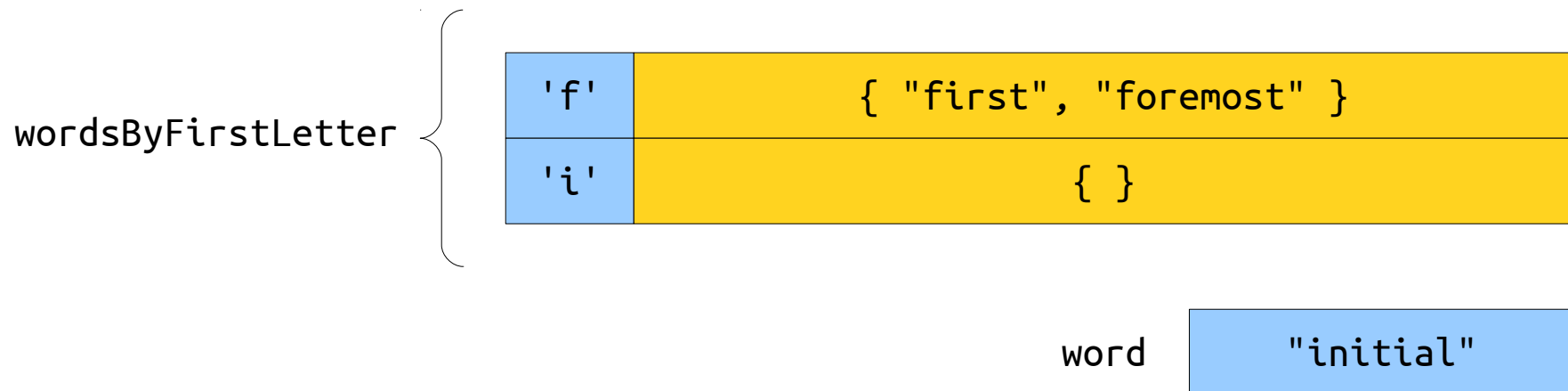
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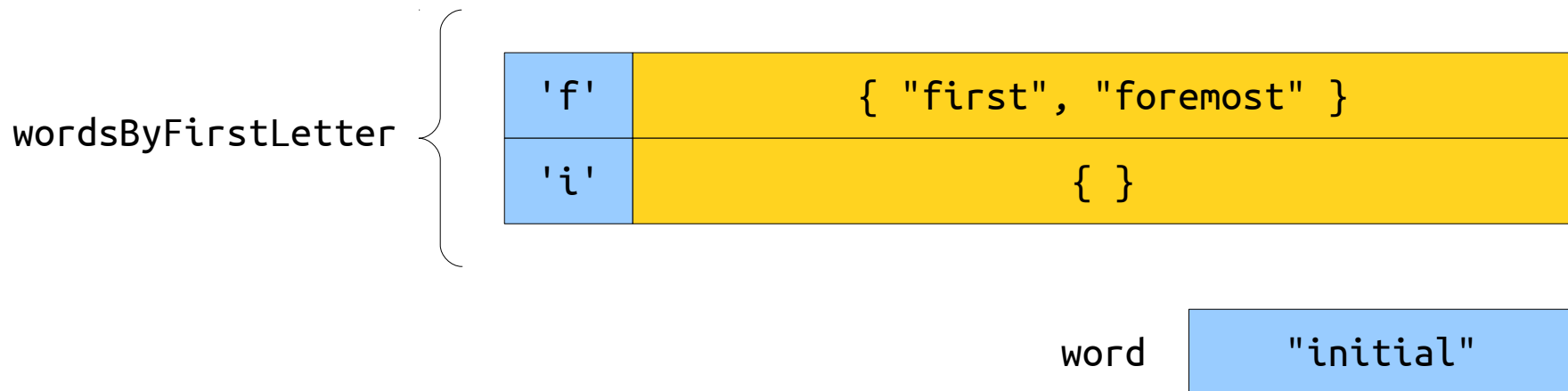
# Map Autoinsertion

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



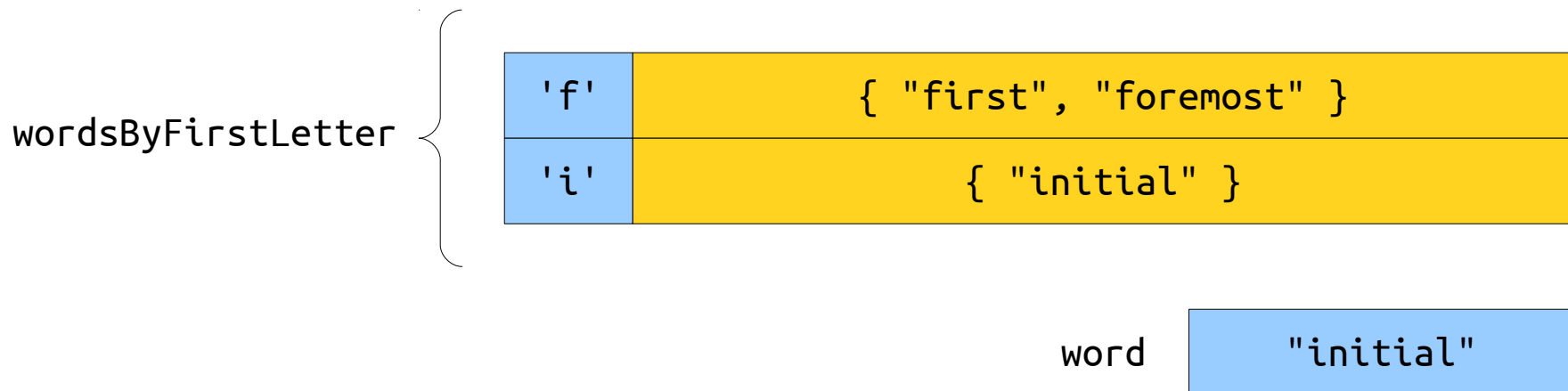
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```



# Map Autoinsertion

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



# Anagrams

- Two words are ***anagrams*** of one another if the letters in one can be rearranged into the other.
- Some examples:
  - “Senator” and “treason.”
  - “Praising” and “aspiring.”
  - “Arrogant” and “tarragon.”
- ***Question for you:*** does this concept exist in other languages? If so, please send me examples!

# Anagrams

- ***Nifty fact:*** two words are anagrams if you get the same string when you write the letters in those words in sorted order.
- For example, “praising” and “aspiring” are anagrams because, in both cases, you get the string “aiignprs” if you sort the letters.

# Anagram Clusters

- Let's group all words in English into "clusters" of words that are all anagrams of one another.
- We'll use a `Map<string, List<string>>`.
  - Each key is a string of letters in sorted order.
  - Each value is the collection of English words that have those letters in that order.

# Assignment 2 Demo

# Assignment 2

- Assignment 2 (Word Play) goes out today. It's due a week from today at the start of class.
  - Play around with properties of words and discover some new things along the way!
  - Solidify your understanding of container types and procedural decomposition.
- ***Start this one early.*** You'll want to have some time to let things percolate and to ask for help when you need it.
- ***You must complete this assignment individually.*** Working in pairs is not permitted yet.



# Assignment 2

- Our illustrious and industrious head TA Anton will be holding an assignment review session (YEAH Hours) tonight from 7PM in room 420-041.
- Highly recommended!

# 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?

Extra Content: How to Sort a String

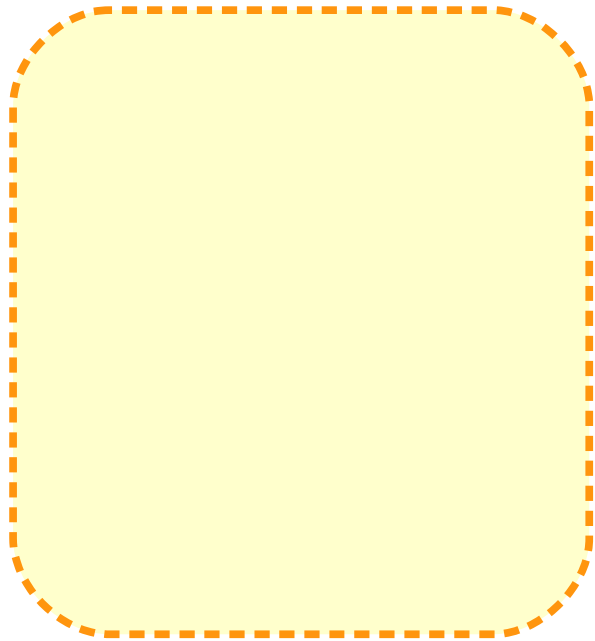
# Counting Sort

# Counting Sort

<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

# Counting Sort

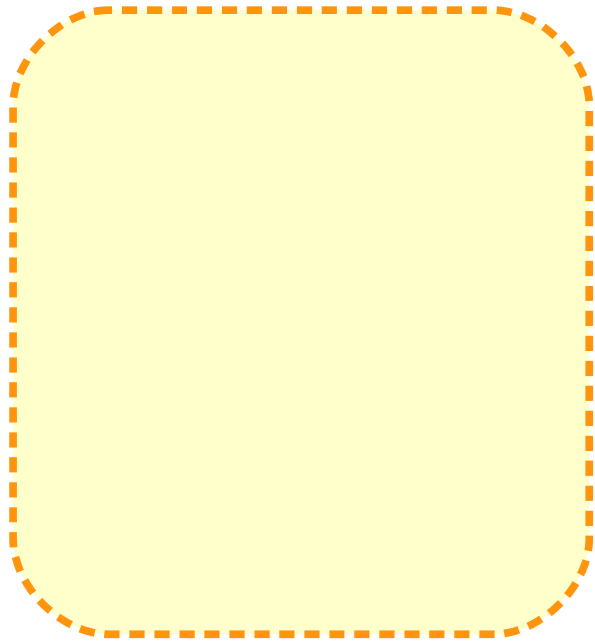
<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------



letterFreq

# Counting Sort

<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>a</b>
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

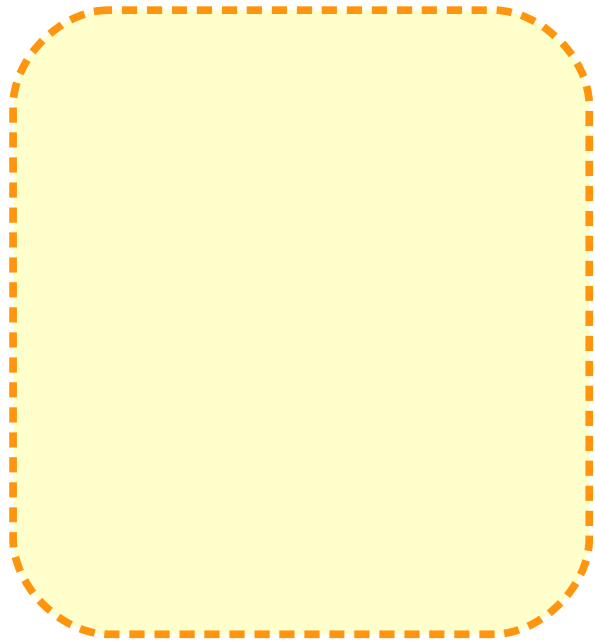


letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

b a n a n a



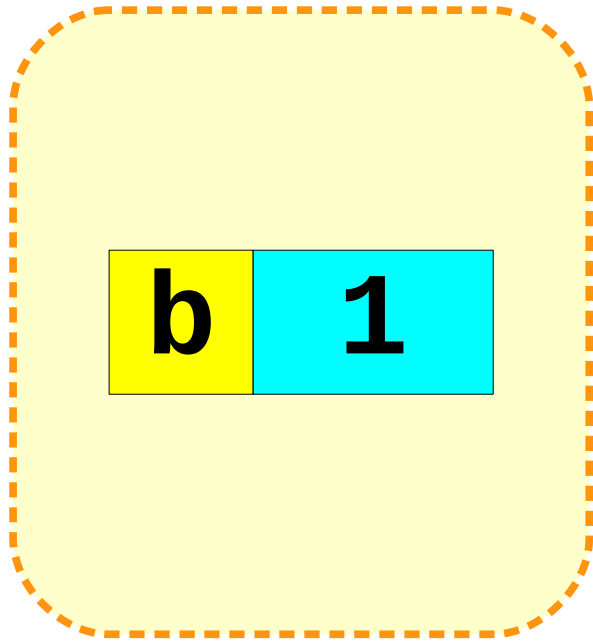
letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```



# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

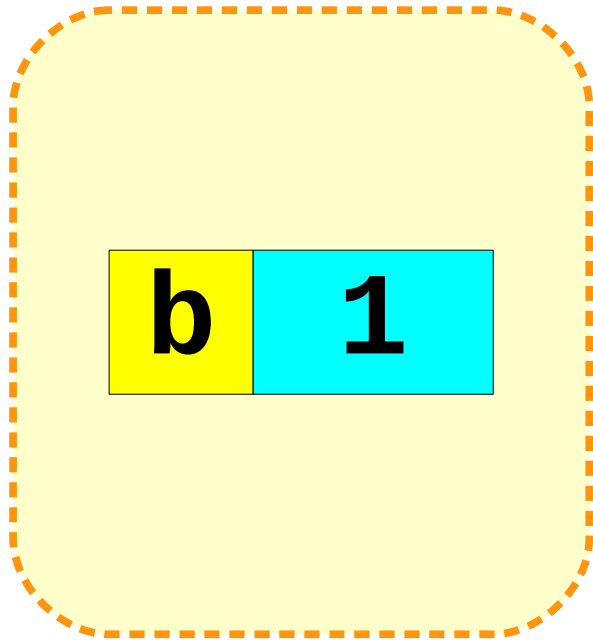
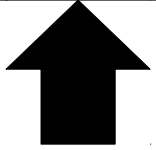


letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

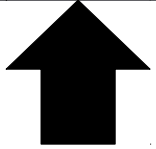


letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



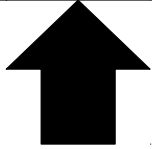
<b>a</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



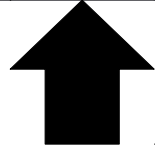
<b>a</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>1</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>1</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



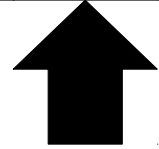
<b>a</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>1</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>1</b>

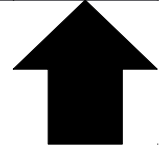
letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```



# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



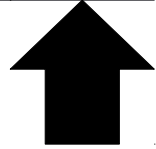
<b>a</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: input) {  
    letterFreq[ch]++;  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

# Order in Range-Based for Loops

- When using the range-based for loop to iterate over a collection:
  - In a Vector, string, or array, the elements are retrieved in order.
  - In a Map, the *keys* are returned in sorted order.
  - In a Set or Lexicon, the values are returned in sorted order.

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

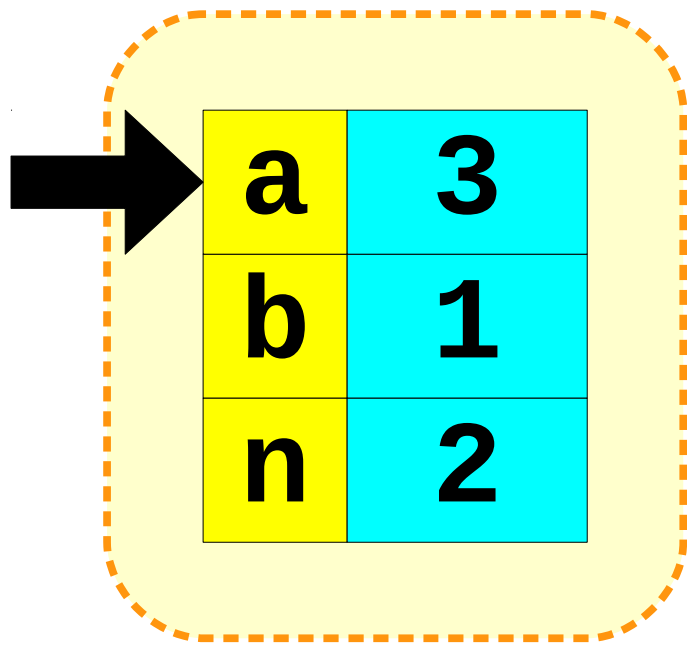
<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**



<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

**a a a**



# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

**a a a**

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

**a a a b**

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

**a a a b**

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

```
for (char ch: letterFreq) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < letterFreq[ch]; i++) {  
        result += ch;  
    }  
}
```

**a a a b n n**

# Counting Sort

**b a n a n a**

<b>a</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>n</b>	<b>2</b>

letterFreq

**a a a b n n**