

CSE 143X

Accelerated Computer Programming I/II

Sets and Maps



Outline

- 1 Languages and Grammars
- 2 Sets
- 3 Foreach Loops
- 4 Maps

Languages and Grammars

1

Definition (Formal Language)

A **Formal Language** is a set of words or symbols.

For example:

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} is a language, and {hello, goodbye} is a language.

Definition (Grammar)

A **Grammar** is a set of rules that **generates** a particular language.

Grammars are used to:

- **generate** strings, and to
- **check** if strings are in the language

Backus-Naur Form (BNF)

2

Definition (Backus-Naur Form (BNF))

BNF is a syntax for describing language grammars in terms of transformation rules, of the form:

$$\langle symbol \rangle ::= \langle expression \rangle \mid \langle expression \rangle \mid \dots \mid \langle expression \rangle$$

BNF is made up of two types of symbols:

- **Terminals:** Literals (symbols that are interpreted literally)
- **Non-terminals:** A symbol describing how to generate other symbols based on the rules of the grammar

An Example Grammar

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Example Grammar

$$\langle object \rangle ::= \langle article \rangle \langle thing \rangle$$

$$\langle article \rangle ::= \text{The} \mid \text{A} \mid \text{That} \mid \text{This}$$

$$\langle thing \rangle ::= \text{ball} \mid \text{index card} \mid \text{word} \mid \text{balloon}$$

To generate $\langle object \rangle$ s from this grammar, we do the following steps:

- 1 Start at $\langle object \rangle$ and look at what to transform to:
 $\langle article \rangle \langle thing \rangle$
- 2 For each non-terminal, look at its rule and choose an option.

Some $\langle object \rangle$ s in this grammar:

- The ball
- That index card
- The balloon

Count the Number of **Distinct** Words in a Text

Write a program that counts the number of unique words in a large text file (say, "Alice in Wonderland"). The program should:

- Store the words in a collection and report the number of unique words in the text file.
- Allow the user to search it to see whether various words appear in the text file.

What collection is appropriate for this problem?

We could use an `ArrayList`...

We'd really like a data structure that **takes care of duplicates for us**.

Definition (Set)

A **set** is an **unordered** collection of **unique** values. You can do the following with a set:

- Add **element** to the set
- Remove **element** from the set
- Is **element** in the set?

How To Think About Sets

Think of a set as a bag with objects in it. You're allowed to pull things out of the bag, but someone might shake the bag and re-order the items.

Example Set



Is "goodbye" in the set? **true**
Is "doge" in the set? **false**

Set is an **interface** in `java.util`; implementations of that interface are:

HashSet

- $O(1)$ for all operations.
- **Does not** maintain a useful ordering

TreeSet

- $O(\log(n))$ for all operations
- **Does** maintain the elements in **sorted order**

Constructors

<code>new HashSet<E>()</code>	Creates a new <code>HashSet</code> of type <code>E</code> that initially has no elements
<code>new HashSet<E>(collection)</code>	Creates a new <code>HashSet</code> of type <code>E</code> that initially has all the elements in <code>collection</code>
<code>new TreeSet<E>()</code>	Creates a new <code>TreeSet</code> of type <code>E</code> that initially has no elements
<code>new TreeSet<E>(collection)</code>	Creates a new <code>TreeSet</code> of type <code>E</code> that initially has all the elements in <code>collection</code>

Methods

<code>add(val)</code>	Adds <code>val</code> to the set
<code>contains(val)</code>	Returns true if <code>val</code> is a member of the set
<code>remove(val)</code>	Removes <code>val</code> from the set
<code>clear()</code>	Removes all elements from the set
<code>size()</code>	Returns the number of elements in the set
<code>isEmpty()</code>	Returns true whenever the set contains no elements
<code>toString()</code>	Returns a string representation of the set such as <code>[3, 42, -7, 15]</code>

How can we list all the elements of a set?

- We can't do a normal `for` loop, because **there are no indexes**
- We also don't know what is actually **in** the set...

Solution

The solution is a new type of loop called the **foreach loop**.

```
1 Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();
2 set.add(5);
3 set.add(5);
4 set.add(5);
5 set.add(10);
6 set.add(12);
7 for (int i : set) {
8     System.out.println(i);
9 }
10 // The set remains unchanged.
```

_____ OUTPUT _____

```
>> 10
>> 5
>> 12
```

In general, `foreach` loops look like the following:

```
1 for (type var : collection) {
2     // do something with var
3 }
```

You can use them for many other collections like Lists. You are **not allowed** to use them for Stacks or Queues.

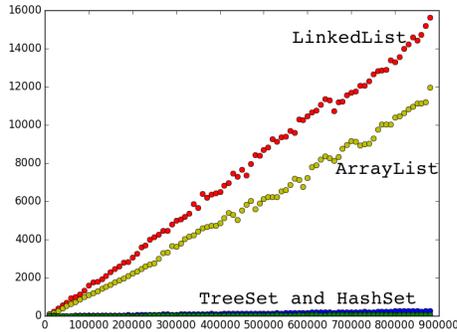
Another Example of foreach Loops

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
list.add("a");
list.add("a");
list.add("b");
list.add("d");
String everything = "";
for (String s : list) {
    everything += s;
}
System.out.println(everything);
```

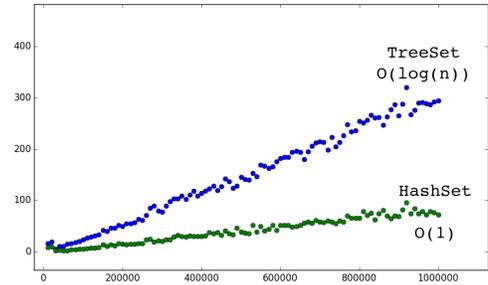
_____ OUTPUT _____

```
>> aabd
```

The following is the performance of various data structures at removing duplicates from a large dictionary of words.



Note that despite it looking like HashSet and TreeSet have the same runtime on the previous slide, they do not.



Count the Number of Occurrences of Each Word in a Text

Write a program that counts the number of unique words in a large text file (say, "Alice in Wonderland"). The program should:

- Allow the user to type a word and report how many times that word appeared in the book.
- Report all words that appeared in the book at least 500 times, in alphabetical order.

What collection is appropriate for this problem?

We could use something sort of like LetterInventory, but we don't know what the words are in advance...

We'd really like a data structure that relates tallies with words.

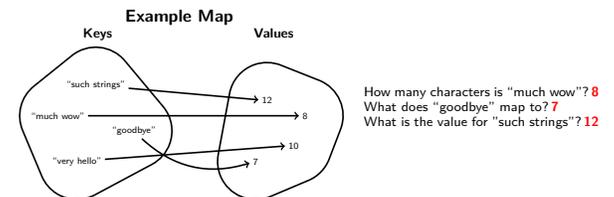
Definition (Map)

A map is a data structure that relates keys and values. You can do the following with a map:

- Ask what value a particular key maps to.
- Change what value a particular key maps to.
- Remove whatever the relation is for a given key.

How To Think About Maps

- Maps are a lot like functions you've seen in math: $f(x) = x^2$ maps 0 to 0, 2 to 4, ...
- Your keys are identifiers for values. Ex: social security numbers (maps SSN → person).
- Safe-deposit boxes are another useful analogy. You get a *literal* key to access your belongings. If you know what the key is, you can always get whatever you're keeping safe.



Map is an interface in java.util; implementations of that interface are:

HashMap

- $O(1)$ for all operations.
- Does not maintain a useful ordering of anything

TreeMap

- $O(\log(n))$ for all operations
- Does maintain the keys in sorted order

Creating A Map

To create a map, you must specify two types:

- What type are the keys?
- What type are the values?

They can be the same, but they aren't always.

Constructors

<code>new HashMap<K, V>()</code>	Creates a new HashMap with keys of type K and values of type V that initially has no elements
<code>new TreeMap<K, V>()</code>	Creates a new TreeMap with keys of type K and values of type V that initially has no elements

put(key, val)	Adds a mapping from key to val ; if key already maps to a value, that mapping is replaced with val
get(key)	Returns the value mapped to by the given key or null if there is no such mapping in the map
containsKey(key)	Returns true the map contains a mapping for key
remove(key)	Removes any existing mapping for key from the map
clear()	Removes all key/value pairs from the map
size()	Returns the number of key/value pairs in the map
isEmpty()	Returns true whenever the map contains no mappings
toString()	Returns a string repr. of the map such as {d=90, a=60}
keySet()	Returns a set of all keys in the map
values()	Returns a collection of all values in the map
putAll(map)	Adds all key/value pairs from the given map to this map
equals(map)	Returns true if given map has the same mappings as this

Each map can **answer one type of question**. For example:

If the **keys are phone numbers** and the **values are people**

Then, the map can answer questions of the form:

“Who does this phone number belong to?”

```
1 Map<String,String> people = new HashMap<String,String>();
2 people.put("(206) 616-0034", "Adam's Office");
3 people.get("(206) 616-0034"); // Returns "Adam's Office"
```

The **people** map can **only go in one direction**. If we want the other direction, we need a different map:

If the **keys are people** and the **values are phone numbers**

Then, the map can answer questions of the form:

“What is this person’s phone number?”

```
1 Map<String,String> phoneNumbers = new HashMap<String,String>();
2 phoneNumbers.put("Adam's Office", "(206) 616-0034");
3 phoneNumbers.get("Adam's Office"); // Returns "(206) 616-0034"
```

Earlier, we had an example where

- keys were “phrases”
- values were “# of chars in the key”

That map can answer the question:

“How many characters are in this string?”

```
1 Map<String,Integer> numChars = new HashMap<String,Integer>();
2 numChars.put("very hello", 10);
3 numChars.put("goodbye", 7);
4 numChars.put("such strings", 12);
5 numChars.put("much wow", 8);
6 numChars.get("much wow"); // Returns 8
```

There **is no good way** to go from a **value** to its **key** using a map. But we can go from **each key** to the values:

```
1 Map<String, Double> ages = new TreeMap<String, Double>();
2 // These are all according to the internet...a very reliable source!
3 ages.put("Bigfoot", 100);
4 ages.put("Loch Ness Monster", 3.50);
5 ages.put("Chupacabra", 20); // ages.keySet() returns Set<String>
6 ages.put("Yeti", 40000);
7 for (String cryptid : ages.keySet()) {
8     double age = ages.get(cryptid);
9     System.out.println(cryptids + " -> " + age);
10 }
```

OUTPUT

```
>> Chupacabra -> 20
>> Loch Ness Monster -> 1500
>> Bigfoot -> 100
>> Yeti -> 40000
```

You **can** get a collection of all the values:

```
1 Map<String, Double> ages = new TreeMap<String, Double>();
2 // These are all according to the internet...a very reliable source!
3 ages.put("Bigfoot", 100);
4 ages.put("Loch Ness Monster", 3.50);
5 ages.put("Chupacabra", 20); // ages.keySet() returns Set<String>
6 ages.put("Yeti", 40000);
7
8 for (int age : ages.values()) {
9     System.out.println("One of the cryptids is aged " + age);
10 }
```

OUTPUT

```
>> One of the cryptids is aged 1500
>> One of the cryptids is aged 40000
>> One of the cryptids is aged 20
>> One of the cryptids is aged 100
```

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter for each square,
to form four ordinary words.

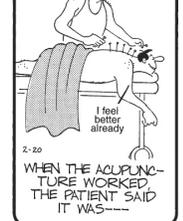
NAGLD

RAMOJ

CAMBLE

WRALEY

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Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer, as
suggested by the above cartoon.

A: A

Yesterday's | Jumbles: FLUKE VALET WOBBLE SULTRY
Answer: Can be heard at a snooty garden party —
“FLOWERY” TALK

- Sets and Maps are two more collections each with their own places
- Sets are for storing data **uniquely**
- Maps are for storing **relationships** between data; they only **work in one direction**
- `foreach` loops are a great tool for looping through collections
- You should know the syntax for `foreach` loops and that `Hash` and `Tree` are types of sets and maps