

CSE 373: Data Structures and Algorithms

Maps and Iterators

Autumn 2018

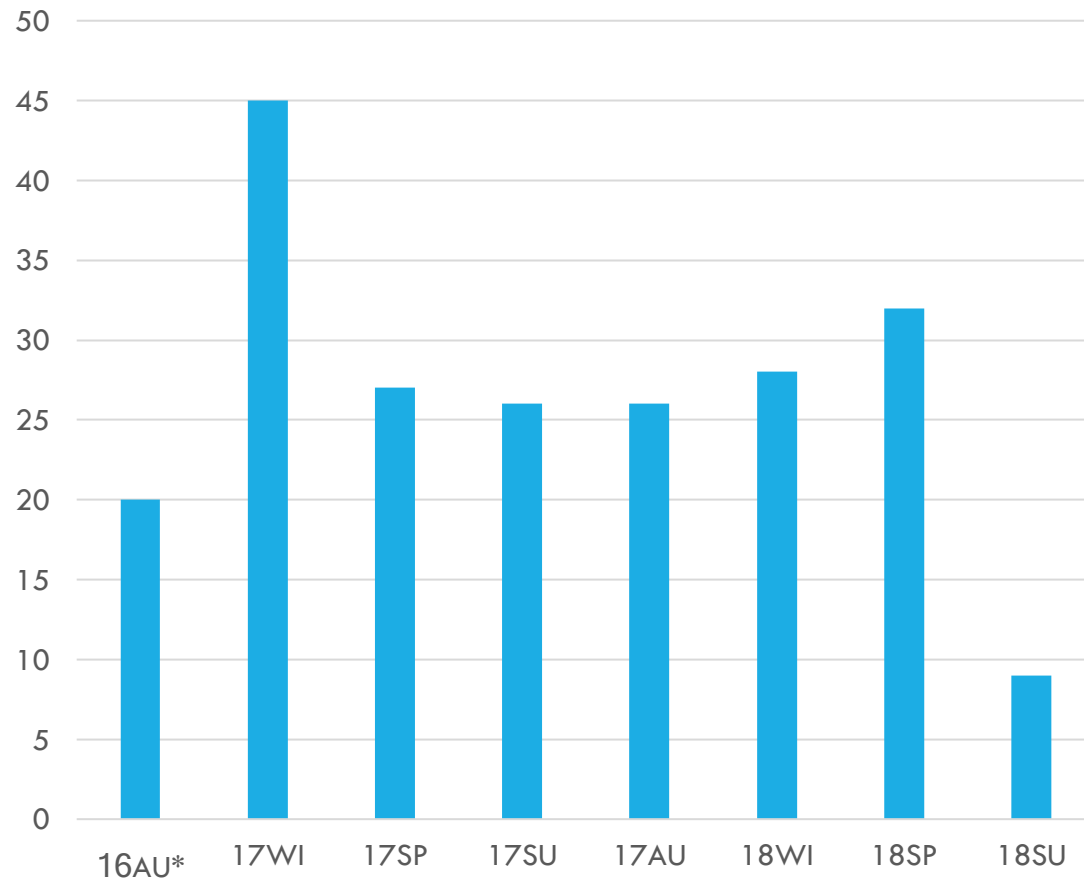
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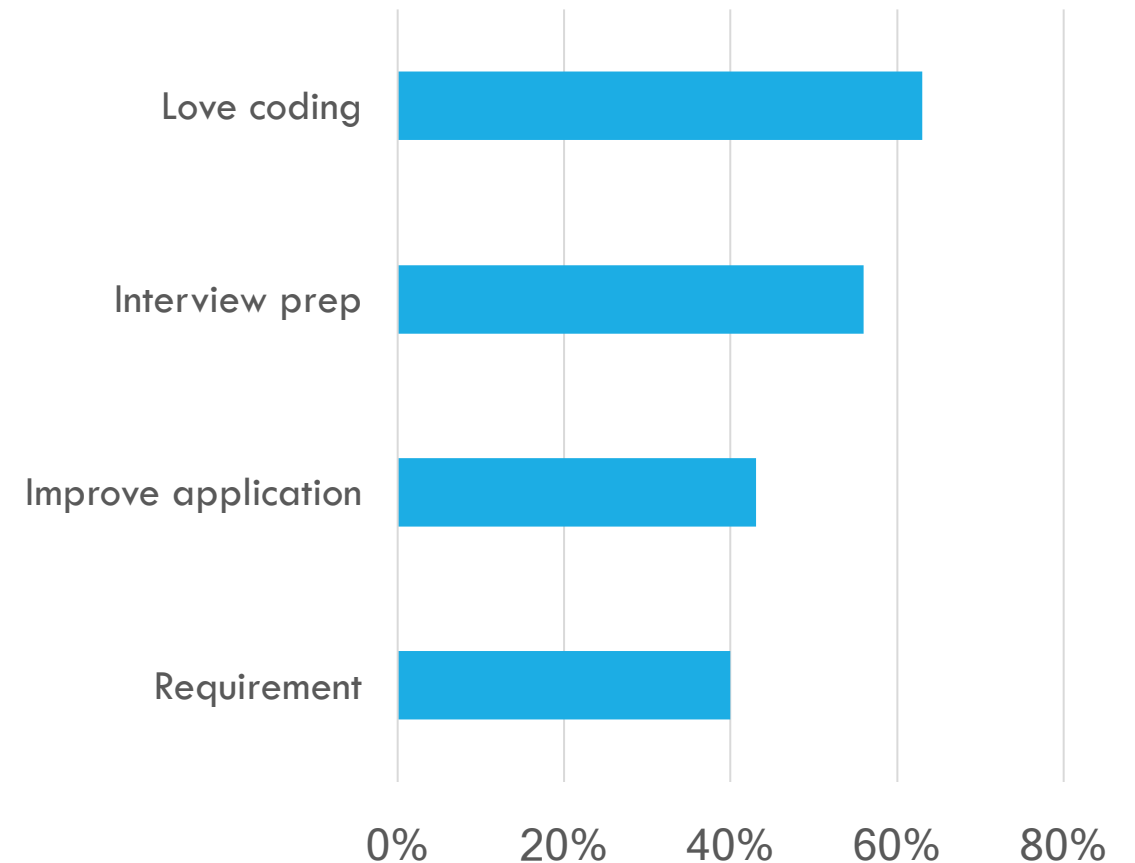
Thanks to Kasey Champion, Ben Jones, Adam Blank, Michael Lee, Evan McCarty, Whitaker Brand, Zora Fung, Stuart Reges, Justin Hsia, Ruth Anderson, and many others for sample slides and materials ...

Pre-course survey results

When did you take 143?



Why are you taking 373?



Administrivia

- Lecture recordings
- Changes to grading policy
- Materials from the lecture
- Required reading/exercise
- Homework 1 due this Friday (10/5)
- Project 1:
 - Partner selection forms will be out later today, due this Friday
 - Project 1 goes out this Friday
- Eclipse setup

Recap

From last lecture:

- Implementing List ADT with an Array
- Generics
- Implementing Stack ADT with an Array and a Linked List

Today's Goals:

- Map ADT
- Iterators

Review: Maps

map: Holds a set of unique *keys* and a collection of *values*, where each key is associated with one value.

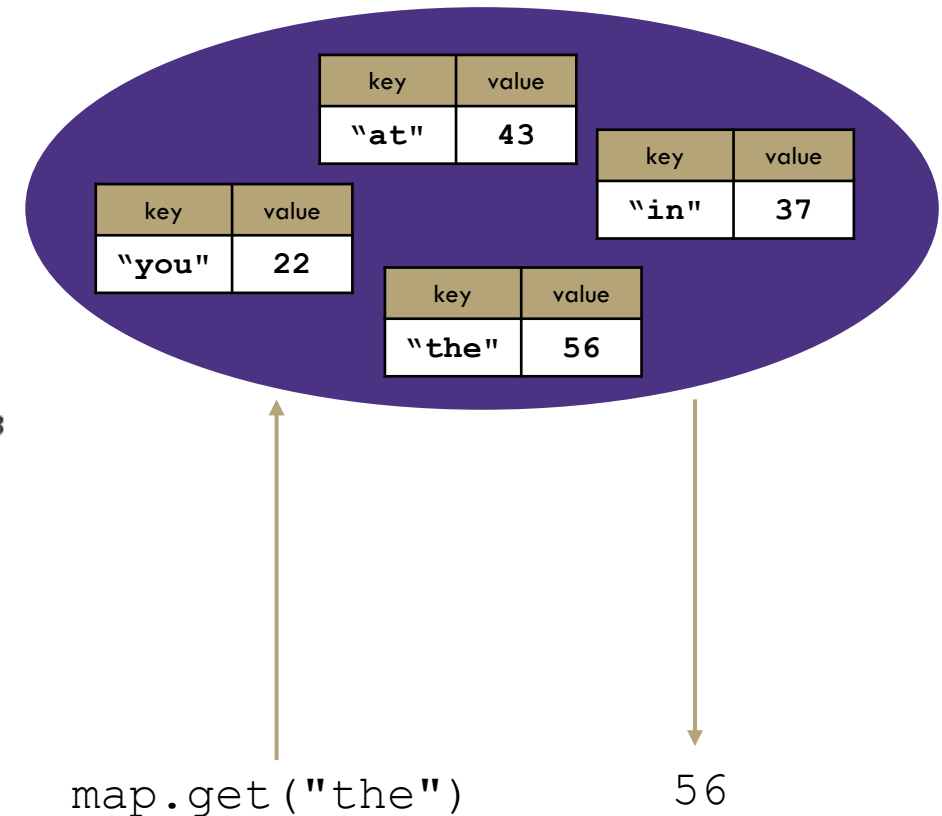
- a.k.a. "dictionary", "associative array", "hash"

operations:

- **put**(*key*, *value*): Adds a mapping from a key to a value.
- **get**(*key*): Retrieves the value mapped to the key.
- **remove**(*key*): Removes the given key and its mapped value.

KEYS	VALUES
Jan	327.2
Feb	368.2
Mar	197.6
Apr	178.4
May	100.0
Jun	69.9
Jul	32.3
Aug	37.3
Sep	19.0
Oct	37.0
Nov	73.2
Dec	110.9
Annual	1551.0

Aug → 37.3



Remember: Map ADT

- Keys must be unique
- Key and Value can be of different types
- Expectation: fast lookup, i.e., efficient **get(key)**
- Examples:
 - Postal service
 - Database lookups

List → basic collection
behavior

Stack → constrained
behavior

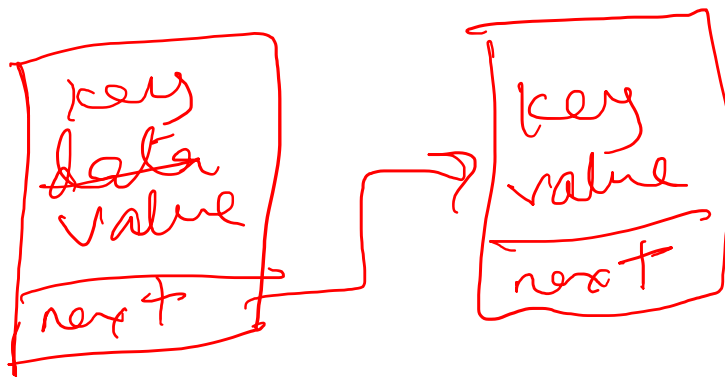
Queue → G. behavior

Map → Efficiency
(of lookup)

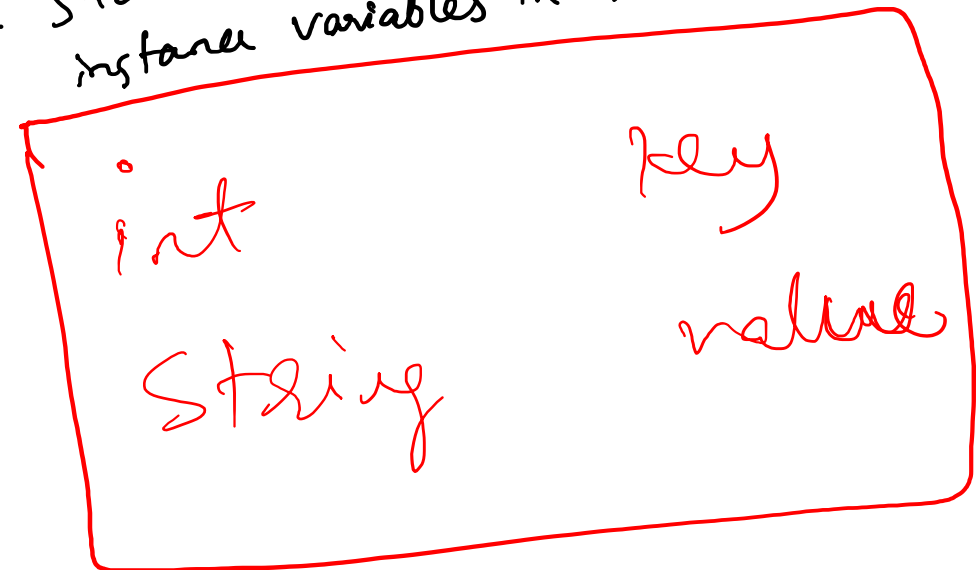
How would you implement a Map with...

1. Array

2. Linked List



Can store key and value as instance variables in the Node.



$(1, 'a')$ $(2, b)$ $(4, c)$ $(5, d)$

Big-O for Map operations, if implemented with...

Data structure	put	get	remove
Unsorted Array	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Unsorted Linked List	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Sorted Array	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$
Sorted Linked List	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

$O(1)$ $O(n)$ $O(n^2)$ $O(\log n)$

Case Study: The List ADT

list: stores an ordered sequence of information.

- Each item is accessible by an index.
- Lists have a variable size as items can be added and removed

Supported Operations:

- **get(index):** returns the item at the given index
- **set(value, index):** sets the item at the given index to the given value
- **append(value):** adds the given item to the end of the list
- **insert(value, index):** insert the given item at the given index maintaining order
- **delete(index):** removes the item at the given index maintaining order
- **size():** returns the number of elements in the list

Question

How do we print out all the elements inside a list?

One idea:

```
for (int i = 0; i < myList.size(); i++) {  
    System.out.println(myList.get(i));  
}
```



How efficient is this if `myList` is:


- An array list: $O(n)$
- A linked list: $O(n^2)$

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 - **size():** returns the number of elements in the list
 - **Iterator():** returns an iterator over the list
- 

The Iterator ADT

An Iterator “wraps” some sequence.

It yields each subsequent element one by one on request.

An iterator “remembers” what it needs to yield next.

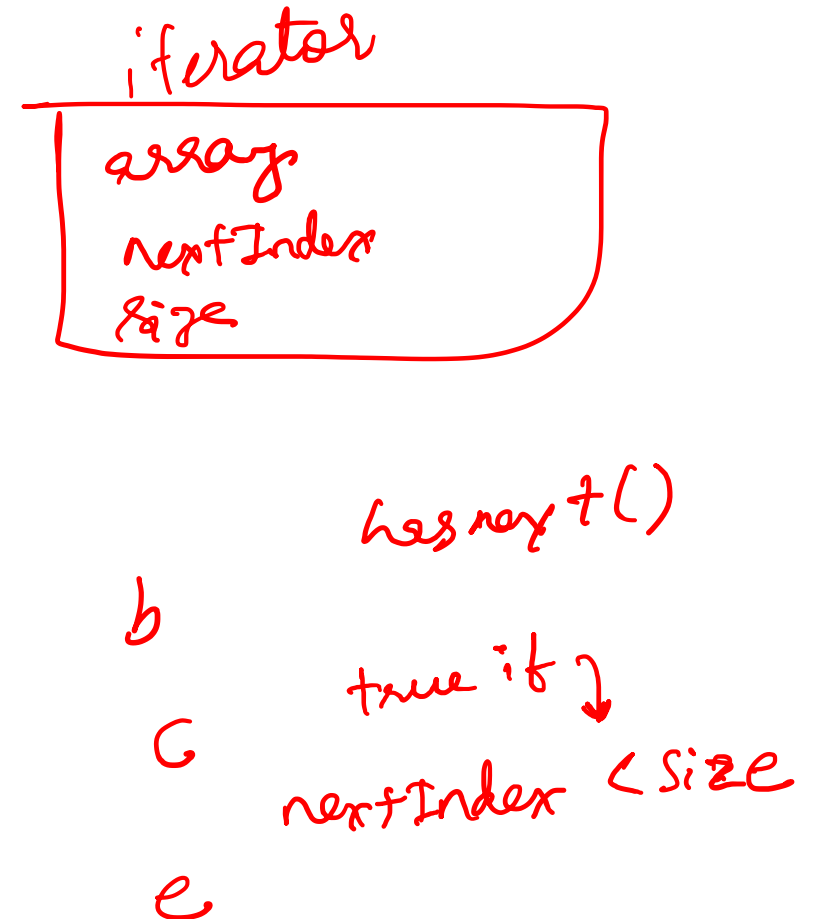
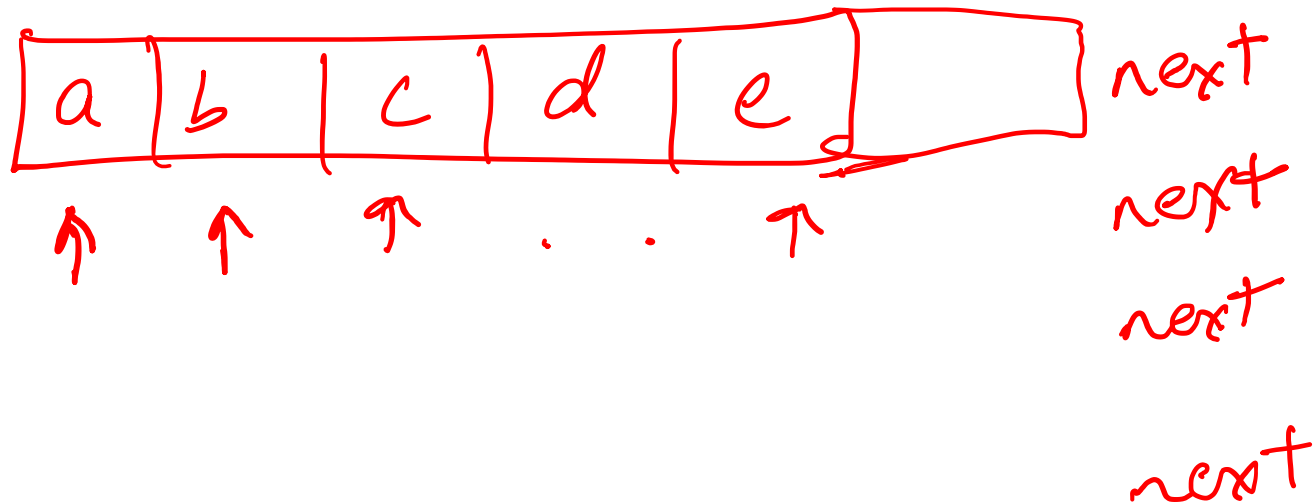
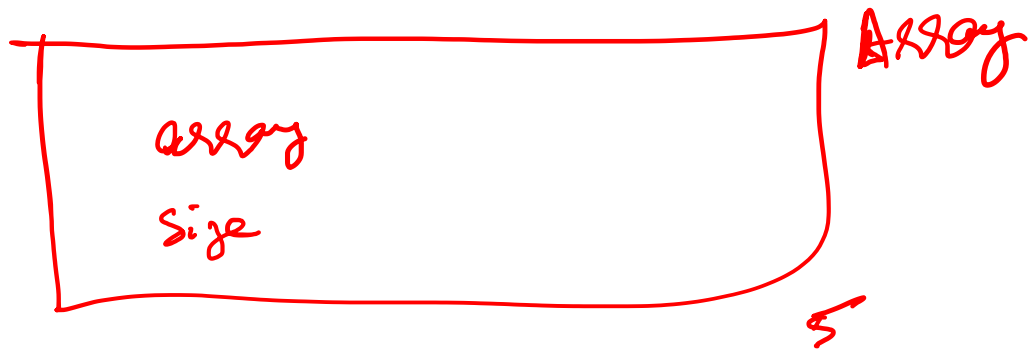
Supported operations:

- hasNext(): returns ‘true’ if there is another element left to yield and ‘false’ otherwise
- next(): returns the next element (if there is one)

Question

Why we need an Iterator?

Implementing an iterator



TODO list

- Homework 1 – due this Friday (10/5)
- Find a partner for Project 1