

CS151 Intro to Data Structures

Maps

Announcements

No lab today

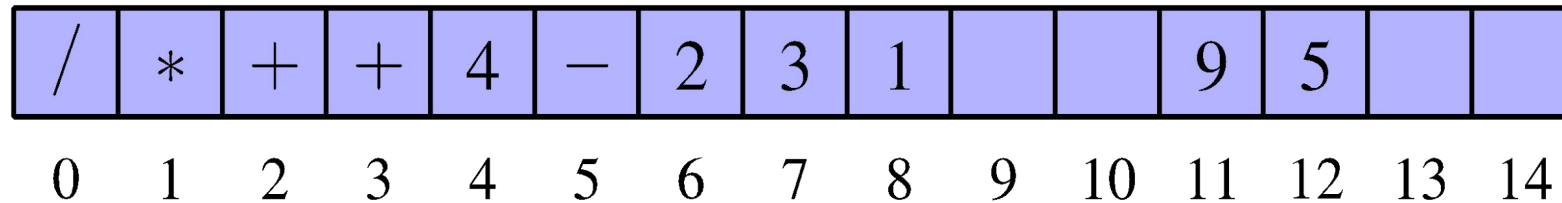
Lab8 and HW06 due thursday

Outline

- Maps
 - Operations:
 - get
 - put (insert)
 - remove
- ArrayMap Implementation
- Intro to Hash Maps

Array/ArrayList

How do we access items in an array?



Maps

- Also called “dictionaries” or “associative arrays”
- Similar syntax to an array:
 - `m[key]` retrieves a value
 - `m[key] = value` assigns a value
 - keys need not be ints
- data structure that stores a collection of key-value pairs

Key-Value Pairs

- Each element in a map consists of (K, V)
- The key is used to identify the value
 - In an array, this would be the index
- **Examples:** what are the keys and values here?
 - Dictionary
 - Phone Book
 - Student grades

Map

- A indexable collection of key-value pairs
- Multiple entries with the same key are not allowed

Map ADT

- `get(k)` : if the map `M` has an entry with key `k`, return its associated value; else, return null
- `put(k, v)` : insert entry `(k, v)` into the map `M`; if key `k` is not already in `M`, then return null; else, replace old value with `v` and return old value associated with `k`
- `remove(k)` : if the map `M` has an entry with key `k`, remove it from `M` and return its associated value; else, return null
- `size()`, `isEmpty()`
- `keySet()` : return an iterable collection of the keys in `M`
- `values()` : return an iterator of the values in `M`
- `entrySet()` : return an iterable collection of the entries in `M`

Example

<i>Method</i>	<i>Return Value</i>	<i>Map</i>

Example

Method	Return Value	Map
isEmpty()		

Example

<i>Method</i>	<i>Return Value</i>	<i>Map</i>
isEmpty()	true	

Example

Method	Return Value	Map
isEmpty()	true	{}
put(5,A)	null	{(5,A)}
put(7,B)		{(5,A), (7,B)}
get(5)	A	
get(7)	B	
get(1)		
containsKey(5)	true	
containsKey(7)	true	
containsKey(1)	false	
containsValue(A)	true	
containsValue(B)	true	
containsValue(1)	false	
size()	2	
isEmpty()	false	
clear()		{}
isEmpty()	true	

Example

Method	Return Value	Map
isEmpty()	true	{}
put(5,A)	null	{(5,A)}
put(7,B)		{(5,A), (7,B)}
put(2,C)		{(5,A), (7,B), (2,C)}
put(8,D)		{(5,A), (7,B), (2,C), (8,D)}
put(2,E)		{(5,A), (7,B), (2,C), (8,D), (2,E)}
get(7)		B
get(4)		
get(2)		C
size()		5
remove(5)		{(7,B), (2,C), (8,D), (2,E)}
remove(2)		{(7,B), (8,D), (2,E)}
get(2)		E
remove(2)		{(7,B), (8,D)}
isEmpty()		false
entrySet()	{(7,B), (8,D)}	
keySet()	{7, 8}	
values()	{B, D}	

Example

Method	Return Value	Map
isEmpty()	true	{}
put(5,A)	null	{(5,A)}
put(7,B)	null	{(5,A), (7,B)}
put(2,C)	null	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,C)}
put(8,D)	null	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,C), (8,D)}
put(2,E)	C	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
get(7)	B	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
get(4)	null	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
get(2)	E	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
size()	4	{(5,A), (7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
remove(5)	A	{(7,B), (2,E), (8,D)}
remove(2)	E	{(7,B), (8,D)}
get(2)	null	{(7,B), (8,D)}
remove(2)	null	{(7,B), (8,D)}
isEmpty()	false	{(7,B), (8,D)}
entrySet()	{(7,B), (8,D)}	{(7,B), (8,D)}
keySet()	{7, 8}	{(7,B), (8,D)}
values()	{B, D}	{(7,B), (8,D)}

Map ADT

- Map class is abstract
- Concrete Implementations of Map:
 - `UnsortedTableMap`
 - `HashMap`

Map

- How can we implement a map?
 - Array !

Map.Entry Interface

- A (Key, Value) pair
- Keys and Values can be any reference type
- Methods:
 - `getKey()`
 - `getValue()`
 - `setValue(V val)`
- **Implementation:** `SimpleEntry`

ArrayMap

Let's implement a `Map` as an array of `SimpleEntry`s

LinkedList Map

- `get (K key)`
- `put (K key, V value)`
 - If `k` is not in the map add it. If it is in the map, replace with the new value.
- `remove (K key)`

Performance Analysis

	Array	LinkedList
get		
put		
remove		

Performance Analysis

	Array	LinkedList
get	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
put	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
remove	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

HashMaps

Hash Functions

- *A hash function* maps an arbitrary length input to a fixed length *unique* output
- <https://emn178.github.io/online-tools/sha256.html>
- Applications
 - data structures
 - encryption / digital signatures
 - blockchain
- Properties of a good hash function:
 - one way
 - **collision resistant**
 - **uniformity**

Another Simple Hash Function

Given an int x ...

$h(x) = \text{last 4 digits of } x$

- one way?
- collision resistant?
- uniform?

Another Simple Hash Function

$$h(x) = x \% N$$

- one way?
- collision resistant?
- uniform?

HashMaps

- How can we use hash functions to improve the performance of our ArrayMap implementation?