Java Sets and Maps

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University of Bern
07 October 2020

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

MASTER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE
OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF BERN, NEUCHÂTEL AND FRIBOURG

Software Skills Lab

Recap on data structure properties

Restrictions on element values:

- usually none:
  - Arrays, Lists
- duplicates not allowed:
  - Graphs, General trees*
- absence of duplicates:
  - Binary search tree

Element access:

- **fast** - random (by index)
- **slow** - sequential (by iteration or following element links)

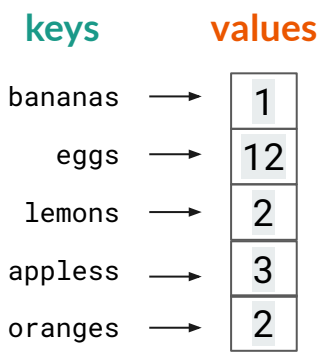
New today: *key-value pairs (Maps)*

Continued today: *treating duplicated elements (Sets)*

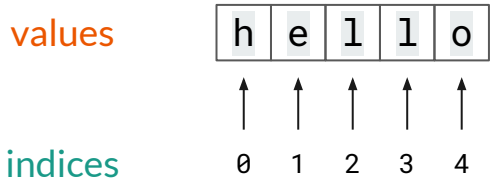
Maps

Map data structure

A data structure composed of ***(key, value) pairs***, such that each possible key appears at most once in the collection:



Compare: “regular” array (keys are element indices, unique!)



Other names: an associative array, symbol table, or dictionary

Map examples

- postal indices
- word dictionaries
- software configuration files
- ....

Use whenever you need to represent data as a tuple or simple structure and one of the fields holds unique values and can be used as a key

JSON format:

```
{ "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "Smith",
  "isAlive": true,
  "age": 27,
  "address": {
    "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
    "city": "New York",
    "state": "NY",
    "postalCode": "10021-3100"
  },
  "children": [],
  "spouse": null
}
```

Map operations

- **add** a pair to the collection
- **remove** a pair from the collection
- **modify** an existing value
- **lookup a value by the key**

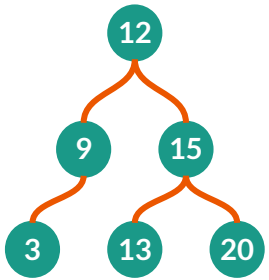
Q: how to do lookup efficiently?

Map operations

- **add** a pair to the collection
- **remove** a pair from the collection
- **modify** an existing value
- **lookup a value by the key**

option 1: search tree (previous lecture)

Q: how to do lookup efficiently?



key,value
3,three
9,nine
13,thirteen
...

keys need to be **comparable**

Map operations

- **add** a pair to the collection
- **remove** a pair from the collection
- **modify** an existing value
- **lookup a value by the key**

option 2: **hash table**

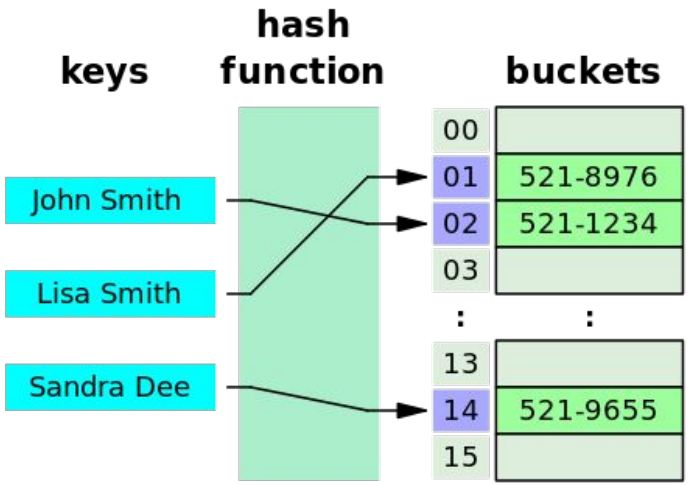
Q: how to do lookup efficiently?

Hash table

hash function computes an index (a hash code), into an array of buckets (slots)

since hash function values are comparable - keys themselves do not have to be such!

E.g.: would you order by name, surname, initials...?



credit: Wikipedia

java.util.Map

Reference javadoc: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/9/docs/api/java/util/Map.html

A library **interface** `Map<K,V>` that provides various useful operations on maps:

- `containsKey()`
- `containsValue()`
- `get()`
- `put()`
- `remove()`
- `replace()`
- `keySet()`
- `values()`

Map **classes** implementing this interface:

- `HashMap<K,V>`
- `TreeMap<K,V>`
- `Hashtable<K,V>`
- `LinkedHashMap<K,V>`
- `...`

pay attention to: iteration order,
nullness of keys and values (allowed or not)

Sets

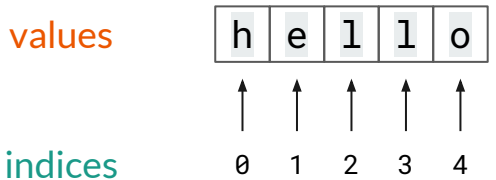
Set data structure

A data structure composed of **unique *values:***

- no ordering of the elements
- no duplication of elements

Use whenever you need to check if a value belongs to a set, or you need to reason about several collections of values: filter duplicates, count unique values….

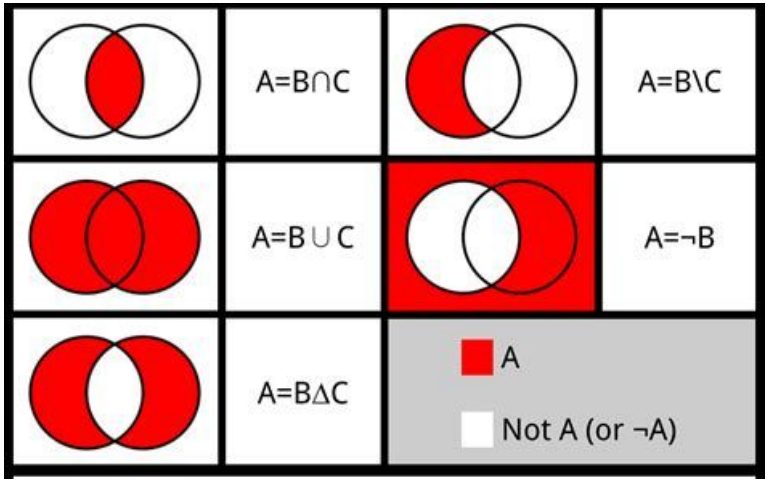
Compare: “regular” array



Respective **set**: `{h,e,l,o}`

Set operations

- intersection
- union
- symmetric difference
- difference
- complement



credit: Wikipedia

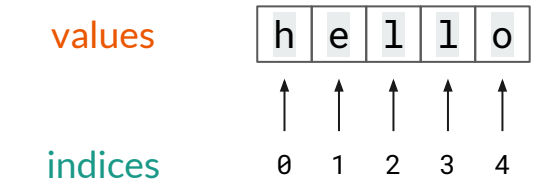
Multiset, or Bag

Bag data structure allows duplicates - and stores them as counts.

Uses:

- databases (SQL query results)
- NLP: stop words filtering, text similarity computation
- ...

Compare: “regular” array



Respective **bag**: `{1:h, 1:e, 2:l, 1:o}`

java.util.Set

Reference javadoc: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/9/docs/api/java/util/Set.html

A library **interface** `Set<E>` that provides various useful operations on sets:

- `contains()`
- `add()`
- `remove()`
- …

There are classes implementing sets in Java SE

For multisets see third-party libraries:

- Apache Commons
- Google Guava

pay attention to: iteration order,
nullness of keys and values (allowed or not)

Practice

Exercise 1

associative array - abbreviation expansion

- read a CSV file (5-6 lines)
- in each line first word is a key, second is a value:

```
WHO,World Health Organization
BBC,British Broadcasting Corporation
```

- use 2-3 different Map implementations to store this data
- print out tuples: as you add and as you iterate, compare the order

I/O

- Input: File IO for reading data
- Output: Stream IO to print

Tests

-

Exercise 2

word counts and multisets

- read a sentence, split on whitespace to get words
- add words to a bag
- print 3 words that occur most often

I/O

- Input: manual or System.in
- Output: System.out to print output

Tests

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