CSCI 262
Data Structures

9 – Sets

Sets

- An abstract data type for holding unique elements
  - This is another container for objects
  - However, no repetition of objects
- Applications
  - Dictionary – a set of valid words
  - Compilers – sets of vars, classes, etc.
  - Spam filters – probability measure on sets of words in emails

The Set ADT

Sets do the following very efficiently:
- **Find** (test for presence of) an item in the set
- **Insert** an item into the set (preserving uniqueness)
- **Remove** an item from the set

Venn Diagram

Types of Sets

- Ordered sets
  - Items must be **comparable**
  - Items are iterated in **sort order**
  - Typically implemented using binary search trees – a future lecture topic
- Unordered sets
  - Typically faster than ordered sets
  - Items are iterated in no particular order
  - Implemented using hashtables – a future lecture topic
# STL Sets (Ordered)

```cpp
#include <set>

template <class T> class set

Methods:
- find(T &val) // Find matching element (returns iterator)
- count(T &val) // Find matching element (returns count)
- insert(T &val) // Insert element, if not present
- emplace(T &val) // Same as insert
- erase(T &val) // Remove element, if present
- size() // Return number of elements
- empty() // Return true if no elements
- begin() // Get iterator to "first" element of set
- end() // Get iterator marking "end" of set
```

## Set Example 1

```cpp
set<string> words;
istringstream s_in(tt);
while (!s_in.eof()) {
    string w;
    s_in >> w;
    words.insert(w);
}
for (string word: words)
        cout << word << ' ';  
```

### Output:

```
How a chuck could if much wood woodchuck
```

Note sorted order!

## Set Example 2

```cpp
set<string> shakespeare_words;
ifstream fin("Shakespeare.txt");
while (!fin.eof()) {
    string w;
    fin >> w;
    shakespeare_words.insert(w);
}
while (true) {
    cout << "Enter a word: ";
    cin >> s;
    if (shakespeare_words.count(s) > 0) {
        cout << s << " is a Shakespeare word." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << s << " is not a Shakespeare word." << endl;
    }
}
```

## Set Example 3

```cpp
set<int> a = {1, 3, 7, 23, 2};
set<int> b = {42, 17, 23, 3};
set<int> a_intersect_b = a;
set<int> a_union_b = b;
set<int> a_minus_b = a;
for (int x: a) {
    a_union_b.insert(x);
    if (b.count(x) > 0) {
        a_minus_b.erase(x);
    } else {
        a_intersect_b.erase(x);
    }
}
```

Exercise: what are the contents of `a_intersect_b`, `a_union_b`, and `a_minus_b`?

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## Iterators

- Objects which point to elements of a container
  - In the abstract, work much like pointers
    - Use dereference operator (*) to access value
    - Use ++ to advance to next element
  - Many types of iterators, different capabilities
    - Forward-only, bi-directional, random-access
    - Read-only or mutable
  - The magic behind range-based for loops

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Interlude: ITERATORS

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Obtaining Iterators

- All *iterable* containers* provide:
  - begin() – returns iterator to “first” element
  - end() – returns iterator indicating “end”
  - N.b.: end() is a marker that does not point to a valid element: you cannot/should not dereference it!
- Container methods may return iterators
  - E.g., find(), but also insert()
- Standard library functions find(), find_if(), etc.

*vectors, sets, maps, lists, deques, but not stacks, queues

Iterating on Sets with Iterators

Example 1
```cpp
set<string> fruit = {"pear", "apple", "orange", "cherry");
set<string>::iterator iter = fruit.begin();
while (iter != fruit.end()) {
    cout << *iter << " ";
    iter++;
}
```

Output for both is: apple cherry orange pear

Note sorted order!

Example 2
```cpp
set<string> fruit = {"pear", "apple", "orange", "cherry");
for (auto iter = fruit.begin(); iter != fruit.end(); iter++) {
    cout << *iter << " ";
}
```

Range-based For Loop

The *range-based for loop* works any *iterable* container:
```cpp
set<string> fruit = {"pear", "apple", "orange", "cherry");
for (string f: fruit) {
    cout << f << " ";
}
```

Output is same as if we used iterators directly:
apple cherry orange pear

This is the easiest way to loop on a set.

STL Unordered Sets

- Same basic interface as (ordered) sets
- Iterable, but not in sort order:
```cpp
#include <unordered_set>
unordered_set<string> words;
istringstream s_in(tt);
while (!s_in.eof()) {
    string w;
    s_in >> w;
    words.insert(w);
}
for (string word: words) cout << word << ' ';
```

Output: chuck a How much woodchuck could if wood

FINAL WORDS

Up Next

- Read Sections 15.1 – 15.2
- Wednesday, October 10
- Lecture: Maps