

# The Standard Template Library Applications

Lecture 36  
Section 10.5

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# Outline

- 1 The `stack` Class
- 2 The `map` Class
- 3 Assignment

# Outline

1 The `stack` Class

2 The `map` Class

3 Assignment

# The stack Adaptor Class

- An adaptor class uses a container class.
- We may construct a stack in any of the following ways.

## Ways to Construct a Stack

```
#include <stack>
int main()
{
    stack<int> s1;
    stack<int, vector<int>> s2;
    stack<int, deque<int>> s3;
    stack<int, list<int>> s4;
}
```

# The stack Adaptor Class

- The `stack` class has the following member functions (besides the fundamental four).

## `stack` Member Functions

```
bool empty() const;  
int size() const;  
T& top();  
void push(const T& value);  
void pop();
```

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# The map Container Class

- A **map** is an *associative* list.
- Each member has
  - A key.
  - A value.
- The key must be unique for that member.
- The value is accessed through the key, by matching the key.
- This sounds like a hash table.

# The map Container Class

- Suppose we want to store a list of students and their declared majors.

Name	Major
John	Mathematics
Tim	Computer Science
Betty	Chemistry
Ann	Mathematics

# The map Container Class

- If we intend to locate members by name, then
  - The name is the key
  - The major is the value.
- We construct the (empty) map:

## Construct a map

```
#include <map>
map<string, string> major;
```

# The map Container Class

- To add the data, we may use the subscript operator:

## Initialize the map

```
major["Andy"] = "Mathematics";  
major["Betty"] = "Computer Science";  
major["Chuck"] = "Chemistry";  
major["Debbie"] = "Mathematics";
```

# The map Container Class

- To find "John", we use the `find()` function.
- It returns an iterator to John's location in the map.

## Search the `map`

```
map<string, string>::iterator it;  
it = major.find("Andy");
```

# The map Container Class

- The data members first and second store the key and the value.

## Print the map

```
map<string, string>::iterator it;
for (it = major.begin(); it != major.end(); it++)
    cout << it->first << " is majoring in "
         << it->second << endl;
```

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## Assignment

- Read Sections 9.7 - 9.8.