

STL

<http://www.cs.brown.edu/~jak/proglang/cpp/stltut/tut.html>

<http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/stl/>

<http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/LinuxTutorialC++STL.html>

STL Components

- Container Classes
 - Storage for your data
 - stack, queue, vector, map ...
- Iterator Classes
 - Algorithm Classes
 - sort, find, binary search, next_permutation ...
- Utilities

STL Containers

- Sequences
 - vector, list, deque ...
- Associative Containers
 - set, map ...
- Container Adaptors
 - Based on deque by default
 - stack, queue, priority queue ...

vector

- random access (`[]` operator) like an array
- add / remove an element in constant time at the first or last of vector
- add / remove an element in linear time in the middle of vector
- automatic memory management
- needn't specify quantity of elements

vector

```
#include <vector>
```

```
void vectest()
{
    vector<int> v;
    v.push_back(10);
    v.push_back(20);
    print (v);
    cout << v.size() << ' ' << v.capacity() << endl;
    v.pop_back();
    print(v);
    cout << v.size() << ' ' << v.capacity() << endl;
}
```

```
10,20,2 2
10,1 2
```

print - traditional

```
void print(vector<int> v)
{
    for (unsigned int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++)
    {
        cout << v[i] << ", ";
    }
}
```

print - iterators

```
void print(vector<int> v)
{
    for (vector<int>::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++)
    {
        cout << *i << ", ";
    }
}
```

- Will only print int vectors

print - generic

```
template <typename T>
void print(vector<T> v)
{
    typename std::vector<T>::iterator iter;

    for (iter = v.begin(); iter != v.end(); iter++)
    {
        cout << *iter << ", ";
    }
}
```

- Will print a vector of any type

print - foreach

```
#include <boost/foreach.hpp>
#define foreach BOOST_FOREACH
//...

template <typename T>
void print(vector<T> v)
{
    foreach(T i, v)
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

print - foreach (iterator reference)

```
#include <boost/foreach.hpp>
#define foreach BOOST_FOREACH
//...

template <typename T>
void print(vector<T> v)
{
    foreach(T&i, v)
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

copy algorithm

```
template <typename T>
void print(vector<T> v)
{
    copy (v.begin(), v.end(), ostream_iterator<T> (cout, "\n"));
}
```

list

- double-linked list
 - predecessor, successor
- add / remove an element in linear time
- alternative choice, single-linked list
 - slist

list

```
#include <list>
```

```
template <typename T>  
void print(list<T> v)  
{  
    foreach( T&i, v )  
    {  
        cout << i << ",";  
    }  
}
```

```
void listttest()  
{  
    list<int> la, lb;  
  
    la.push_back(2), la.push_back(1), la.push_back(5);  
  
    lb.push_back(4), lb.push_back(3);  
  
    la.sort();  
    lb.sort();  
    la.merge(lb);  
    print(la);  
}
```

```
1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
```

deque

- Double-Ended Queue
 - usually pronounced [deck] instead of [de-cue]
- random access
 - slower than vector
- add / remove an element in constant time from the first or last position of a deque
- add / remove an element in amortized constant time in the middle of deque

deque (continued)

- vector is more efficient than deque
 - to sort a deque...
 - copy a deque to vector, sort the vector, and then copy the vector back to the deque

deque

```
#include <deque>
```

```
template <typename T>  
void print(deque<T> v)  
{  
    foreach( T&i, v )  
    {  
        cout << i << ", ";  
    }  
}
```

```
void deque_test()  
{  
    deque<int> dq;  
    dq.push_back(3);  
    dq.push_front(1);  
    dq.insert(dq.begin()+1, 2);  
    dq[2] = 0;  
    print(dq.begin(), dq.end());  
}
```

```
1, 2, 0,
```


Set

- Sorted Associative Container
 - Compare function
- Unique
 - There are no two same elements.
- add / remove a sorted range in linear time

set

```
#include <set>
```

```
struct ltstr
{
    bool operator() (const char* s1, const char* s2) const
    {
        return (strcmp(s1, s2) < 0);
    }
};

void settest()
{
    const char* str[6] = {"isomer", "ephemeral", "prosaic",
                        "nugatory", "artichoke", "serif"};

    set<const char*, ltstr> s;
    for (int i=0; i<6; i++)
    {
        s.insert(str[i]);
    }

    print(s);
}
```

```
artichoke, ephemeral, isomer, nugatory, prosaic, serif,
```

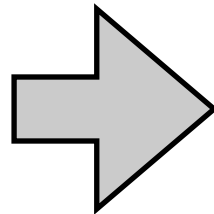
set foreach

```
template <typename T, class Comp>
void print(std::set<T, Comp> s)
{
    foreach( T i, s )
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

Set initialisation

```
const char* str[6] = {"isomer", "ephemeral", "prosaic",  
                    "nugatory", "artichoke", "serif"};
```

```
for (int i=0; i<6; i++)  
{  
    s.insert(str[i]);  
}
```



```
set<const char*, ltstr> s(str, str + 6);
```

map

- Sorted Associative Container
- Pair Associative Container
- Unique Associative Container
- Dictionary

map

```
#include <map>
```

```
typedef map<string, int> MyMap;
```

```
void print(MyMap m)
{
    foreach (MyMap::value_type &i, m)
    {
        cout << i.second << endl;
    }
}
```

```
void maptest()
{
    MyMap grade;
    grade["Mark"] = 95;
    grade["Edward"] = 87;
    grade["Louise"] = 66;
    grade["Allen"] = 76;
    print(grade);
    cout << grade["Allen"] << endl;
}
```

```
76
87
66
95
76
```

stack

- last in first out, LIFO
- unable to access elements except the top of stack
 - you cannot traverse a stack
- implementation based-on deque by default

stack

```
#include <stack>
```

```
void stacktest()
{
    stack<int> s;
    s.push(8);
    s.push(5);
    s.push(6);
    cout << s.top() << endl;
    s.pop();
    cout << s.top() << endl;
}
```

6

5

queue

- fast in first out, FIFO
- unable to access elements except the top of queue
 - you cannot traverse a queue
- implementation based-on deque by default

queue

```
#include <queue>
```

```
void queuetest()  
{  
    queue<int> q;  
    q.push(8);  
    q.push(5);  
    q.push(6);  
    cout << q.front() << endl;  
    q.pop();  
    cout << q.front() << endl;  
}
```

8
5

Priority Queue

- fast in first out, FIFO
 - top is always the biggest in the queue
- unable to access elements except the top of queue
 - you cannot traverse a queue
- implementation based-on deque by default

```
#include <queue>
```

```
void prioritytest()
{
    priority_queue <int, vector<int>, greater<int> > pq;

    pq.push(2);
    pq.push(5);
    pq.push(3);
    pq.push(1);
    cout<<"pq contains " << pq.size() << " elements.\n";

    while (!pq.empty())
    {
        cout << pq.top() << endl;
        pq.pop();
    }
}
```

priority_queue

```
pq contains 4 elements.
1
2
3
5
```

STL Iterator

- Every STL container holds a nested iterator class

iterators

```
void iteratorstest()
{
    vector<int> v;
    int ary[6] = {1, 4, 2, 8, 5, 7};
    for (int i = 0; i < 6; v.push_back(ary[i++]));

    for (vector<int>::iterator it = v.begin(); it != v.end(); it++)
    {
        cout << (*it) << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
    copy (v.begin(), v.end(), ostream_iterator<int>(cout, " "));
}
```

```
1 4 2 8 5 7
1 4 2 8 5 7
```

STL Algorithms

- Linear Search
 - find, find_if, find_first_of...
- Subsequence Matching
 - search, find_end ...
- Counting Elements
 - count, count_if
- for_each
- Comparing Two Ranges
 - equal, mismatch ...

STL Algorithms

- Copy Ranges
 - `copy`, `copy_backward`
- Swapping Elements
 - `swap`, `swap_ranges` ...
- Replacing Elements
 - `replace`, `replace_if`, `replace_copy` ...
- Permuting Elements
 - `reverse`, `rotate`, `next_permutation`.

STL Algorithms

- Random Shuffling and Sampling
 - `random_shuffle` ...
- Generalized Numeric Algorithms
 - `inner_product`, `adjacent_difference` ...
- Sorting Ranges
 - `sort`, `stable_sort`, `is_sorted`, `nth_element`...
- Operation in Sorted Ranges
 - `binary_search`, `merge`, `equal_range`...

print algorithm - sequences

```
template <typename T>
void print(vector<T> v)
{
    foreach(T i, v)
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

```
template <typename T>
void print(list<T> v)
{
    foreach( T&i, v )
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

```
template <typename T, class Comp>
void print(std::set<T, Comp> s)
{
    foreach( T i, s )
    {
        cout << i << ", ";
    }
}
```

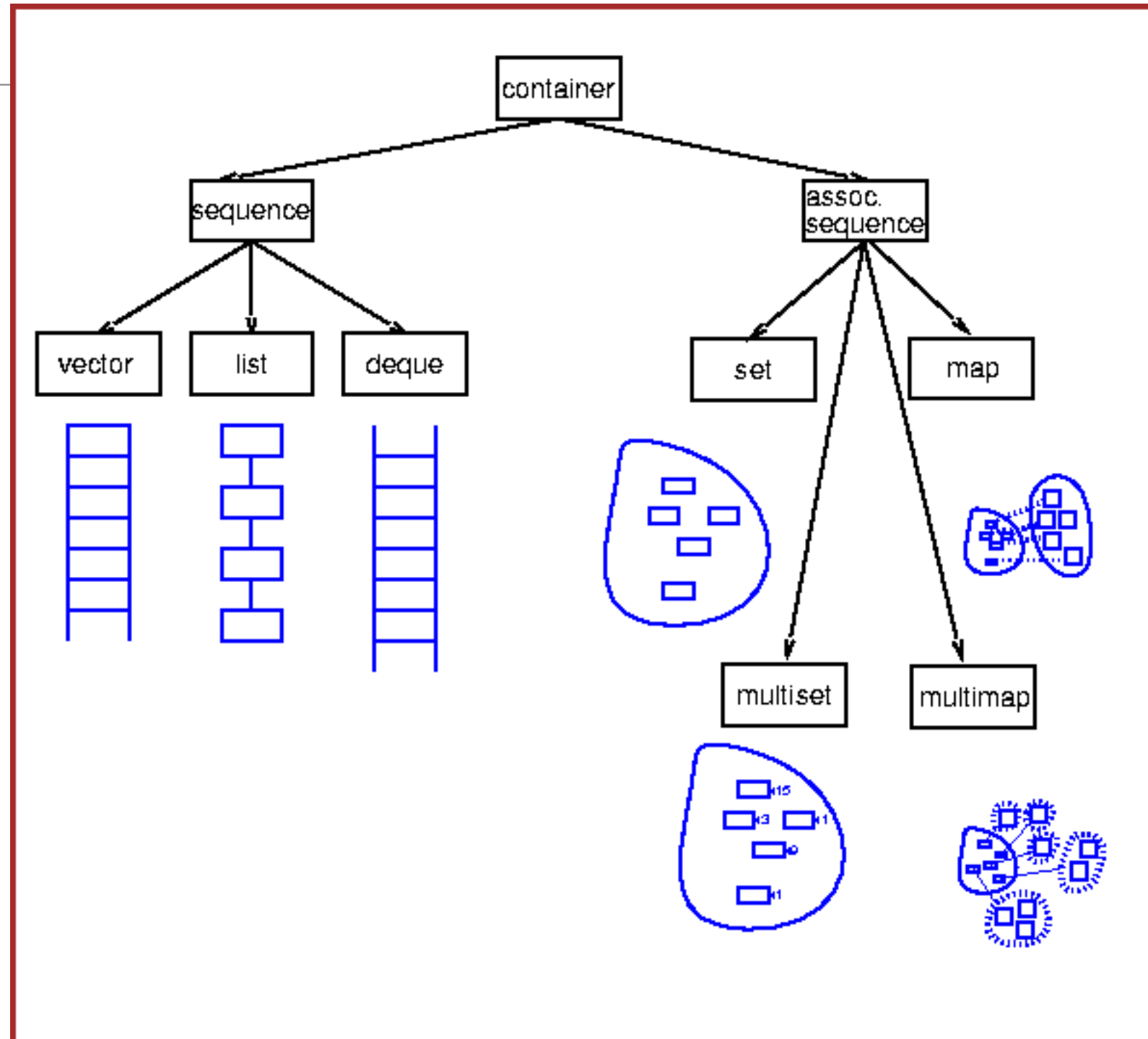
```
template <typename Iterator>
void print (Iterator start, Iterator end)
{
    while (start != end)
    {
        cout << *start << endl;
        start++;
    }
}
```

```
print (v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
print(la.begin(), la.end());
```

print algorithm - associative containers

```
template <typename Iterator>
void print (Iterator start, Iterator end)
{
    while (start != end)
    {
        cout << start->second << endl;
        start++;
    }
}
```



Container class templates

Sequence containers:

vector	Vector (class template)
deque	Double ended queue (class template)
list	List (class template)

Container adaptors:

stack	LIFO stack (class template)
queue	FIFO queue (class template)
priority_queue	Priority queue (class template)

Associative containers:

set	Set (class template)
multiset	Multiple-key set (class template)
map	Map (class template)
multimap	Multiple-key map (class template)
bitset	Bitset (class template)

			Sequence containers			Associative containers				
Headers			<vector>	<deque>	<list>	<set>		<map>		<bitset>
Members		complex	vector	deque	list	set	multiset	map	multimap	bitset
	constructor	*	constructor	constructor	constructor	constructor	constructor	constructor	constructor	constructor
	destructor	O(n)	destructor	destructor	destructor	destructor	destructor	destructor	destructor	
	operator=	O(n)	operator=	operator=	operator=	operator=	operator=	operator=	operator=	operators
iterators	begin	O(1)	begin	begin	begin	begin	begin	begin	begin	
	end	O(1)	end	end	end	end	end	end	end	
	rbegin	O(1)	rbegin	rbegin	rbegin	rbegin	rbegin	rbegin	rbegin	
	rend	O(1)	rend	rend	rend	rend	rend	rend	rend	
capacity	size	*	size	size	size	size	size	size	size	size
	max_size	*	max_size	max_size	max_size	max_size	max_size	max_size	max_size	
	empty	O(1)	empty	empty	empty	empty	empty	empty	empty	
	resize	O(n)	resize	resize	resize					
element access	front	O(1)	front	front	front					
	back	O(1)	back	back	back					
	operator[]	*	operator[]	operator[]				operator[]		operator[]
	at	O(1)	at	at						
modifiers	assign	O(n)	assign	assign	assign					
	insert	*	insert	insert	insert	insert	insert	insert	insert	
	erase	*	erase	erase	erase	erase	erase	erase	erase	
	swap	O(1)	swap	swap	swap	swap	swap	swap	swap	
	clear	O(n)	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	
	push_front	O(1)		push_front	push_front					
	pop_front	O(1)		pop_front	pop_front					
	push_back	O(1)	push_back	push_back	push_back					
pop_back	O(1)	pop_back	pop_back	pop_back						
observers	key_comp	O(1)				key_comp	key_comp	key_comp	key_comp	
	value_comp	O(1)				value_comp	value_comp	value_comp	value_comp	
operations	find	O(log n)				find	find	find	find	
	count	O(log n)				count	count	count	count	count
	lower_bound	O(log n)				lower_bound	lower_bound	lower_bound	lower_bound	
	upper_bound	O(log n)				upper_bound	upper_bound	upper_bound	upper_bound	
	equal_range	O(log n)				equal_range	equal_range	equal_range	equal_range	
<i>unique members</i>			capacity reserve		splice remove remove_if unique merge sort reverse					set reset flip to_ulong to_string test any none

Amortized complexity shown. Legend: O(1) constant < O(log n) logarithmic < O(n) linear; *=depends on container

Container adaptors:

			Container Adaptors		
Headers			<stack>	<queue>	
Members			stack	queue	priority_queue
	<i>constructor</i> *		constructor	constructor	constructor
capacity	size	O(1)	size	size	size
	empty	O(1)	empty	empty	empty
element access	front	O(1)		front	
	back	O(1)		back	
	top	O(1)	top		top
modifiers	push	O(1)	push	push	push
	pop	O(1)	pop	pop	pop

STL Generic Algorithms on Forward Containers

