Maps

Map

Another fundamental collection type is the *map*.

A map of type `Map[Key, Value]` is a data structure that associates keys of type `Key` with values of type `Value`.

Examples:

```
val romanNumerals = Map("I" -> 1, "V" -> 5, "X" -> 10)
val capitalOfCountry = Map("US" -> "Washington", "Switzerland" -> "Bern")
```

Maps are Iterables

Class `Map[Key, Value]` extends the collection type `Iterable[(Key, Value)]`.

Therefore, maps support the same collection operations as other iterables do. Example:

```
val countryOfCapital = capitalOfCountry map {
  case(x, y) => (y, x)
}                        // Map("Washington" -> "US", "Bern" -> "Switzerland")
```

Note that maps extend iterables of key/value *pairs*.

In fact, the syntax `key -> value` is just an alternative way to write the pair `(key, value)`.

Maps are Functions

Class `Map[Key, Value]` also extends the function type `Key => Value`, so maps can be used everywhere functions can.

In particular, maps can be applied to key arguments:

```
capitalOfCountry("US")          // "Washington"
```

Querying Map

Applying a map to a non-existing key gives an error:

```
capitalOfCountry("Andorra")
  // java.util.NoSuchElementException: key not found: Andorra
```

To query a map without knowing beforehand whether it contains a given key, you can use the `get` operation:

```
capitalOfCountry get "US"      // Some("Washington")
capitalOfCountry get "Andorra" // None
```

The result of a `get` operation is an `Option` value.

The `Option` Type

The `Option` type is defined as:

```
trait Option[+A]
case class Some[+A](value: A) extends Option[A]
object None extends Option[Nothing]
```

The expression `map get key` returns

- `None` if `map` does not contain the given `key`,
- `Some(x)` if `map` associates the given `key` with the value `x`.

Decomposing Option

Since options are defined as case classes, they can be decomposed using pattern matching:

```
def showCapital(country: String) = capitalOfCountry.get(country) match {
  case Some(capital) => capital
  case None => "missing data"
}

showCapital("US")      // "Washington"
showCapital("Andorra") // "missing data"
```

Options also support quite a few operations of the other collections.

I invite you to try them out!

Sorted and GroupBy

Two useful operation of SQL queries in addition to for-expressions are `groupBy` and `orderBy`.

`orderBy` on a collection can be expressed by `sortWith` and `sorted`.

```
val fruit = List("apple", "pear", "orange", "pineapple")
fruit sortWith (_.length < _.length)  // List("pear", "apple", "orange", "pineapple")
fruit.sorted      // List("apple", "orange", "pear", "pineapple")
```

`groupBy` is available on Scala collections. It partitions a collection into a map of collections according to a *discriminator function* `f`.

Example:

```
fruit groupBy (_.head)  //> Map(p -> List(pear, pineapple),
                        //|     a -> List(apple),
                        //|     o -> List(orange))
```

Map Example

A polynomial can be seen as a map from exponents to coefficients.

For instance, $x^3 - 2x + 5$ can be represented with the map.

```
Map(0 -> 5, 1 -> -2, 3 -> 1)
```

Based on this observation, let's design a class `Polynom` that represents polynomials as maps.

Default Values

So far, maps were *partial functions*: Applying a map to a key value in `map(key)` could lead to an exception, if the key was not stored in the map.

There is an operation `withDefaultValue` that turns a map into a total function:

```
val cap1 = capitalOfCountry withDefaultValue "<unknown>"
cap1("Andorra")             // "<unknown>"
```

Variable Length Argument Lists

It's quite inconvenient to have to write

```
Polynom(Map(1 -> 2.0, 3 -> 4.0, 5 -> 6.2))
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Can one do without the `Map(...)`?

Problem: The number of `key -> value` pairs passed to `Map` can vary.

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We can accommodate this pattern using a *repeated parameter*:

```
def Polynom(bindings: (Int, Double)*) =
  new Polynom(bindings.toMap withDefaultValue 0)

Polynom(1 -> 2.0, 3 -> 4.0, 5 -> 6.2)
```

Inside the `Polynom` function, `bindings` is seen as a `Seq[(Int, Double)]`.

Final Implementation of Polynom

```
class Poly(terms0: Map[Int, Double]) {
  def this(bindings: (Int, Double)*) = this(bindings.toMap)
  val terms = terms0 withDefaultValue 0.0
  def + (other: Poly) = new Poly(terms ++ (other.terms map adjust))
  def adjust(term: (Int, Double)): (Int, Double) = {
    val (exp, coeff) = term
    exp -> (coeff + terms(exp))
  }

override def toString =
  (for ((exp, coeff) <- terms.toList.sorted.reverse)
    yield coeff+"x^"+exp) mkString " + "
}
```

Exercise

The + operation on `Poly` used map concatenation with ++. Design another version of + in terms of `foldLeft`:

```
def + (other: Poly) =
  new Poly((other.terms foldLeft ???)(addTerm)

def addTerm(terms: Map[Int, Double], term: (Int, Double)) =
  ???
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Which of the two versions do you believe is more efficient?

- 0 The version using ++
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