

2022 年春季学期 计算学部《软件构造》课程

Lab 2 实验报告

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1 实验目标概述

本次实验训练抽象数据类型(ADT)的设计、规约、测试,并使用面向对象编程(OOP)技术实现 ADT。具体来说:

- 针对给定的应用问题,从问题描述中识别所需的 ADT;
- 设计 ADT 规约(pre-condition、post-condition)并评估规约的质量;
- 根据 ADT 的规约设计测试用例;
- ADT 的泛型化;
- 根据规约设计 ADT 的多种不同的实现;针对每种实现,设计其表示(representation)、表示不变性(rep invariant)、抽象过程(abstraction function)
- 使用 OOP 实现 ADT, 并判定表示不变性是否违反、各实现是否存在表示泄露 (rep exposure);
- 测试 ADT 的实现并评估测试的覆盖度;
- 使用 ADT 及其实现,为应用问题开发程序;
- 在测试代码中,能够写出 testing strategy 并据此设计测试用例。

2 实验环境配置

本次实验需要在 Eclipse IDE 中安装配置 EclEmma (一个用于统计 JUnit 测试用例的代码覆盖度的 plugin)。

遵循指引进行配置:下载、解压到目录。

For manual installation please <u>download</u> the latest EclEmma release. Unzip the archive into dropins folder of your Eclipse installation and restart Eclipse:

<your eclipse installation>/

```
+- dropins/
+- eclemma-x.y.z/
+- plugins/
| +- ...
```

+- feature/ +- ...

在这里给出你的 GitHub Lab2 仓库的 URL 地址 (Lab2-学号): https://github.com/ComputerScienceHIT/HIT-Lab2-120L022115

3 实验过程

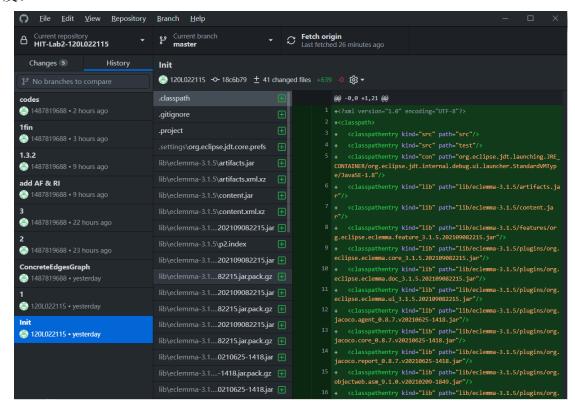
请仔细对照实验手册,针对三个问题中的每一项任务,在下面各节中记录你的实验过程、阐述你的设计思路和问题求解思路,可辅之以示意图或关键源代码加以说明(但千万不要把你的源代码全部粘贴过来!)。

3.1 Poetic Walks

Java Collections 框架为处理对象集合提供了许多有用的数据结构:列表、映射、队列、集合等等。它不提供图形数据结构。因此我们实现一个 Graph。

3.1.1 Get the code and prepare Git repository

如何从 GitHub 获取该任务的代码、在本地创建 git 仓库、使用 git 管理本地 开发。



使用 git clone 克隆代码,然后 push 到自己的仓库中。

3.1.2 Problem 1: Test Graph <String>

以下各部分,请按照 MIT 页面上相应部分的要求,逐项列出你的设计和实现 思路/过程/结果。

Writing Testing strategy & Test Case:

```
// Testing strategy
// build a graph and add vertices and edges to it
// then using some method to compare equals or not
// if equals then test passed.
// empty()
// no inputs, only output is empty graph
// observe with vertices()
```

测试用例已经写到 GraphStaticTest.java

3.1.3 Problem 2: Implement Graph <String>

以下各部分,请按照 MIT 页面上相应部分的要求,逐项列出你的设计和实现思路/过程/结果。

- Document the abstraction function and representation invariant.
- Along with the rep invariant, **document how the type prevents rep exposure**.
- Implement checkRep to check the rep invariant.
- Implement toString with a useful human-readable representation of the abstract value.

3.1.3.1 Implement ConcreteEdgesGraph

For ConcreteEdgesGraph, I use the rep provided:

```
private final Set<String> vertices = new HashSet<>();
private final List<Edge> edges = new ArrayList<>();
```

I not add fields to the rep or choose not to use one of the fields.

(1)Complete Test strategy

```
// Testing strategy for Edge
// toString()
// no inputs, only output is String
// evaluate with equals()
// equals()
```

```
// input another Edge, output is if or not equal.
// Testing strategy for ConcreteEdgesGraph.toString()
// build a graph, to string, then evaluate equals.
```

(2)按步骤完成实现

a.先完成 Edge 类

For class Edge, define the specification and representation; however, Edge must be **immutable**.

i. 写 AF\RI\SRE

```
// Abstraction function:
// AF({start,end,weight}) = a edge in graph
// start: the start vertex of the edge
// end: the end vertex of the edge
// weight: the weight of the edge
// Representation invariant:
// the weight is a positive integer
// Safety from rep exposure:
// all fields are private.
// all returns are immutable.
```

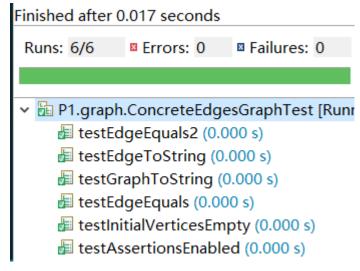
ii.写各类方法实现

Then proceed to implement Edge and ConcreteEdgesGraph.

```
* get the start Vertex of this edge.
 * @return the start Vertex
 * /
1, public L start()
/**
 * get the end Vertex of this edge.
 * @return the end Vertex
 * /
2, public L end()
 * get the weight of this edge.
 * @return the weight
 * /
3, public int weight()
4, // constructor
/**
 * Create a Edge between two Vertex.
 * @param start
 * @param end
public Edge(L start, L end, int weight)
```

```
5, // checkRep
   private boolean checkRep()
   /**
    * evaluate equals
    * @param p the vertex to compare
    * @return equals or not
    * /
   6. public boolean equals(Edge<L> e)
   /**
    * to String
    * convert the edge to string.
    * formatted with a--w->b.
    * @return string
    * /
   7, @Override public String toString()
 b.再完成 EdgeGraph 要求的方法
       constructor, checkRep, add, set, remove, source, target, toString
(3) 再写 AF、RI、RE Safety
   // Abstraction function:
   // Vertex in Vertices, edge in edges,
   // to describe a graph.
   // AF(vertices, edges) = a graph which has vertices and edges
   // the vertices are a set of vertices.
   // the edges are a list of edges.
   // Representation invariant:
   // no Vertex of edges is not in vertices.
   // no two Vertices has the same name.
   // Safety from \underline{\text{rep}} exposure:
   // all fields are private.
   // all returns are immutable.
   // except the Map but it has deal with Defensive Coping.
```

(4) Run the tests by right-clicking on ConcreteEdgesGraphTest.java and selecting Run $As \rightarrow \mathbf{J}\mathbf{U}$ JUnit Test.



(5) 最后 commit & push

3.1.3.2 Implement ConcreteVerticesGraph

For ConcreteVerticesGraph, I use the rep provided:

```
private final List<Vertex> vertices = new ArrayList<>();
```

I not add fields to the rep.

(1) 先完成 Test strategy

```
// Testing strategy for Vertex
// toString()
// no inputs, only output is String
// evaluate with equals()
// equals()\addIn()\addOut()\addInOut()
// input Vertexs and edges, output is if or not equal.
// tests for operations of Edge
```

(2) 按步骤完成实现

a.先完成 Vertex 类

For class Vertex, I define the specification and representation; however, Vertex must be **mutable**.

i.写 AF\RI\SRE

```
// Abstraction function:
// in<OtherVertex,0> -> a name Vertex to OtherVertex has a 0 weight edge.
// out<OtherVertex,0> -> a OtherVertex to name Vertex has a 0 weight edge.
//
// Representation invariant:
// true
// Safety from rep exposure:
```

```
//
    all fields are private.
    all returns are immutable, besides the L due to the user using.
ii.写各类方法实现
/**
 * get the name of this Vertex.
 * @return the name of this vertex
* /
1, public L name()
/**
* get the in edge to this Vertex.
* @return in edges of this vertex
* /
2 \ public Map<L,Integer> in()
 * get the out edge to this Vertex.
* @return out edges of this vertex
3、public Map<L,Integer> out()
4, // constructor
/**
 * Create a Vertex.
 * @param name of the vertex
public Vertex(L name)
5, // checkRep
private boolean checkRep()
 * delete a vertex and its relative edges
 * @param p the deleted vertex
 * /
6, public void synDelVertex(L v)
/**
 * delete this Vertex
 * @return the set of relative Vertices
 * /
7, public Set<L> delVertex()
 * add or update in edges
 * @param p the parent vertex
 * @param w weight
 * @return previous weight or 0 if not exists before add.
8 \ public int addIn(L p,int w)
/**
```

```
* add or update out edges
  * @param p the child vertex
  * @param w weight
  * @return previous weight or 0 if not exists before add.
  */
 9、public int addOut(L p,int w)
 /**
  * add both out and in edge
  * @param p vertex
  * @param w weight
  */
 10. public void addInOut(L p,int w)
 /**
  * remove out edge
  * @param t the target vertex
  * @return the weight if exists
 11. public int removeEdgeTarget(L t)
 /**
  * remove in edge
  * @param s the source vertex
  * @return the weight if exists
 12, public int removeEdgeSource(L s)
 /**
  * evaluate equals
  * @param p the parent vertex
  * @return equals
 13, public boolean equals(Vertex<L> v)
 /**
  * to String
  * formatted with name1--weight->name2
  * @return string
  * /
 14, // toString()
 @Override public String toString()
b.再完成 VertexGraph 的各种方法
     constructor
     checkRep
     add
     set
     remove
     source
```

target toString

(3) 再写 AF、RI、RE Safety

```
// Abstraction function:
// AF(vertices) = a graph.
// vertices[i]={a--0->b} -> a to b as a 0 weight edge.
//
// Representation invariant:
// no two Vertices has a same name.
//
// Safety from rep exposure:
// all fields are private.
// all returns are immutable.
// except the Set but it has deal with Defensive Coping.
```

(4) Run the tests by right-clicking on \square ConcreteVerticesGraphTest.java and selecting $Run\ As \to J^{\text{\tiny U}}\ JUnit\ Test.$



Runs: 5/5 ■ Errors: 0 ■ Failures: 0

- P1.graph.ConcreteVerticesGraphTest [Ru
 - # testVertexEquals (0.000 s)
 - testGraphToString (0.000 s)
 - testVertexToString (0.000 s)
 - testInitialVerticesEmpty (0.000 s)
 - testAssertionsEnabled (0.000 s)
 - (5) commit and push to github

3.1.4 Problem 3: Implement generic Graph<L>

3.1.4.1 Make the implementations generic

把所有除了 toString 的 String 改成 L。 并为所有的集合类添加/修改泛型。

```
public class ConcreteEdgesGraph<L> implements Graph<L> { ... }
class Edge<L> { ... }
public class ConcreteVerticesGraph<L> implements Graph<L> { ... }
class Vertex<L> { ... }
```

Update both of your implementations to support any type of vertex label, using placeholder L instead of String.

```
Edge or List<Edge> become Edge<L> and List<Edge<L>>.
```

```
new ConcreteEdgesGraph() or new Edge() become new
ConcreteEdgesGraph<String>() and new Edge<L>()
```

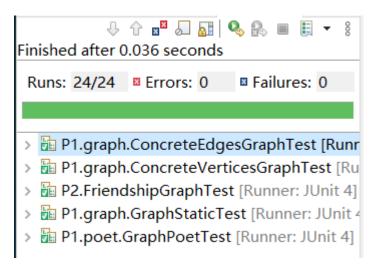
3.1.4.2 Implement Graph.empty()

```
默认选取 ConcreteEdgeGraph 实现方法来构造空图。
public static <L> Graph<L> empty() {
    return new ConcreteEdgesGraph<L>();
```

}

At this point, all of my code (implementations and tests) have **no warnings** from the compiler (warnings have a b symbol, as opposed to the for errors) and no asuppresswarnings annotations.

Run *all* the tests in the project by right-clicking on the $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ test folder and selecting *Run As* \rightarrow **J***Unit Test*.



3.1.5 Problem 4: Poetic walks

3.1.5.1 Test GraphPoet

Devise, document, and implement tests for GraphPoet in **GraphPoetTest.java TEST1**

```
final GraphPoet nimoy = new GraphPoet(new File("src/P1/poet/mugar-omni-
theater.txt"));
```

```
final String input = "Test the system.";
assertEquals("Test of the system.",nimoy.poem(input));
```

TEST2

final GraphPoet nimoy = new GraphPoet(new File("src/P1/poet/mugar-omnitheater.txt"));

3.1.5.2 Implement GraphPoet

Implement GraphPoet in GraphPoet.java.

I use Graph in the rep of GraphPoet. My GraphPoet rely only on the specs of Graph, not on the details of a particular Graph implementation.

(1) writing AF, RI, SRE

```
// Abstraction function:
// R = edges A = String
// AF(a--n->b) = "a b a b ..."(n times)
//
// Representation invariant:
// no edge which weight negative.
//
// Safety from rep exposure:
// all fields are private.
// all returns are immutable.
(2) implement Spec
/**
```

* Create a new poet with the graph from corpus (as described above).

*

- \star @param corpus text file from which to derive the poet's affinity graph
- * @throws IOException if the corpus file cannot be found or read

*/

```
public GraphPoet(File corpus) throws IOException
// checkRep
private boolean checkRep()

/**
    * Generate a poem.
    *
    * @param input string from which to create the poem
    * @return poem (as described above)
    */
public String poem(String input)
// toString()
/**
    * toString
    * @return toString
    */
@Override public String toString()
```

3.1.5.3 Graph poetry slam

update the main method in Main.java with a cool example: an interesting poem from minimal input, a surprising poem given the corpus and input, or something else cool, such as this sentence.

相关更改已经应用到 Main.java

3.1.6 使用 Eclemma 检查测试的代码覆盖度

HIT-Lab2-120L022115 (2022年5月11日]	午10:32:56)	
Element	Covera	Covered Inst
✓	94.8 %	2,820
→	92.8 %	1,695
🗸 🖶 P1.graph	91.5 %	942
› D ConcreteVerticesGraph.ja	v 86.7 %	484
> D ConcreteEdgesGraph.java	96.8 %	363
> 🛭 Graph.java	97.9 %	95
P1.poet	81.3 %	126
> 🛭 Main.java	0.0 %	0
> 🛭 GraphPoet.java	96.9 %	126
→ → P2	97.8 %	627
> 🛭 FriendshipGraph.java	97.0 %	453
> 🛭 Person.java	100.0 %	174
test	97.9 %	1,125
P1.graph	96.9 %	667
> D ConcreteVerticesGraphTe	es 93.4 %	214
> 🛭 GraphInstanceTest.java	88.0 %	22
> 🛭 GraphStaticTest.java	98.7 %	231
>	.j 100.0 %	200
→ # P1.poet	97.7 %	130
› I GraphPoetTest.java	97.7 %	130
→ # P2	100.0 %	328
> 🛭 FriendshipGraphTest.java	100.0 %	328

3.1.7 Before you're done

请按照 http://web.mit.edu/6.031/www/sp17/psets/ps2/#before_youre_done_ 的说明,检查你的程序。

如何通过 Git 提交当前版本到 GitHub 上你的 Lab2 仓库。

Git commit -a

Git push

在这里给出你的项目的目录结构树状示意图。



3.2 Re-implement the Social Network in Lab1

回顾 Lab1 实验手册中的 3.2 节 Social Network, 针对所提供的客户端代码实现了 FriendshipGraph 类和 Person 类。在本次实验中,基于在 3.1 节 Poetic Walks 中定义的 Graph 及其两种 实现,重新实现 Lab1 中 3.3 节的 FriendshipGraph 类。

忽略在 Lab1 中实现的代码,无需其基础上实现本次作业;

在本节 FriendshipGraph 中,图中的节点仍需为 Person 类型。

3.2.1 FriendshipGraph 类

针 对 addVertex() 和 addEdge() , 尽可能复用 ConcreteEdgesGraph 中已经实现的 add() 和 set()方法。针对 getDistance()方法,基于所选定的 ConcreteEdgesGraph 的 rep 来实现,而不能修改其 rep。

仍然有三个方法,使用 Graph 代替原有 Set。

Graph<Person> set = Graph.empty();

```
并更新方法调用。
/**
*添加节点
* @param p 被添加的节点
* @return 是否成功添加
*/
public boolean addVertex(Person p)
/**
*添加有向边
* @param s 开始节点
* @param e 结束节点
* @return 是否成功添加
*/
public boolean addEdge(Person s, Person e)
/**
* 获取两个节点的距离
* @param s 起始节点
* @param e 终止节点
* @return 距离
public int getDistance(Person s, Person e)
```

3.2.2 Person 类

```
仍按 LAB1 方式进行重构,并完善了 Spec & Safety。

/**

* create a person

* @param name of the person

*/

public Person(String name)

/**

* get person name

* @return name of the person

*/

public String getName()

/**

* get friends which $this are not accepted.

* @return set of persons

*/
```

```
public Set<Person> getFriendFather()
* get friends which only accepted by $this.
* @return set of persons
public Set<Person> getFriendChild()
* add friends which $this are not accepted.
* @param p the added friend
public void addFriendFather(Person p)
* add friends which only accepted by $this.
* @param p the added friend
public void addFriendChild(Person p)
* add friends by two people accepted.
* @param p the added friend
public void addFriend(Person p)
* get a string to describe.
@Override
public String toString()
public String toStringAll()
```

3.2.3 客户端 main()

不变动 Lab1 的 3.3 节给出的客户端代码 (例如 main()中的代码), 即 同样的客户端代码仍可运行。

欢迎来到友情图!

使用以下命令来操作:

new name //创建一个新人物

add name //把一个人物加入图

dis name1 name2 //计算两个人物的距离

edg name1 name2 //添加name1到name2的友情线

info name1 //查看name1人的信息

exit //退出

>>new 1

1 己创建

>>new 1

己有名字为1的人,请更换名字后再试

>>new 2

2 己创建

>>add 1

1 己添加

>>add2

命令错误!

```
>>edg 1 2
    1->2 己添加
    >>edg 1 3
    1->3 己添加
    >>edg 3 2
    3->2 己添加
    >>dis 1 2
    1->2的距离是: 1
    >>info 1
                name=1
                childs=3,2
                fathers=
    >>dis 2 3
    2->3没有路径!
public static void main(String[] args) {
      // Auto-generated method stub
      HashMap<String, Person> map = new HashMap<String, Person>();
      FriendshipGraph graph = new FriendshipGraph();
      Scanner sn = new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.println("欢迎来到友情图!");
      System.out.println("使用以下命令来操作:");
      System.out.println("new name //创建一个新人物");
      System.out.println("add name //把一个人物加入图");
      System.out.println("dis name1 name2 //计算两个人物的距离");
      System.out.println("edg name1 name2 //添加name1到name2的友情线");
      System.out.println("info name1 //查看name1人的信息");
      System.out.println("exit //退出");
      while (true) {
          System.out.print(">>");
          String input = sn.nextLine();
          if(input.equals("exit")) {
             sn.close();
             break;
          String[] arr;
          try {
             arr = input.split(" ");
          } catch (PatternSyntaxException e) {
             System.out.println("命令错误!");
             continue;
          //System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arr));
```

```
if (arr.length == 0)
               continue;
           try {
              try {
                  if (arr[0].equals("new")) {
                      if (arr.length > 2) {
                          System.out.println("命令错误!");
                          continue;
                      map.put(arr[1], new Person(arr[1]));
                      System.out.println(arr[1]+" 已创建");
                  }else if(arr[0].equals("add")) {
                      if (arr.length > 2) {
                          System.out.println("命令错误!");
                          continue;
                      Person p = map.get(arr[1]);
                      if(p==null) {
                          System.out.println("没有这个人! 请重新输入");
                          continue;
                      graph.addVertex(p);
                      System.out.println(p.getName()+" 已添加");
                  }else if(arr[0].equals("info")) {
                      if (arr.length > 2) {
                          System.out.println("命令错误!");
                          continue;
                      Person p = map.get(arr[1]);
                      if(p==null) {
                          System.out.println("没有这个人! 请重新输入");
                          continue:
                      System.out.println(p.toStringAll());
                  }else if(arr[0].equals("edg")) {
                      if (arr.length > 3) {
                          System.out.println("命令错误!");
                          continue;
                      Person s = map.get(arr[1]), e = map.get(arr[2]);
                      if(s==null||e==null) {
                          System. out. println("没有这个人! 请重新输入");
                          continue;
                      graph.addEdge(s, e);
                      System.out.println(s.getName()+"->"+e.getName()+" =
添加");
                  }else if(arr[0].equals("dis")) {
                      if (arr.length > 3) {
                          System.out.println("命令错误!");
                          continue;
                      Person s = map.get(arr[1]), e = map.get(arr[2]);
                      if(s==null||e==null) {
```

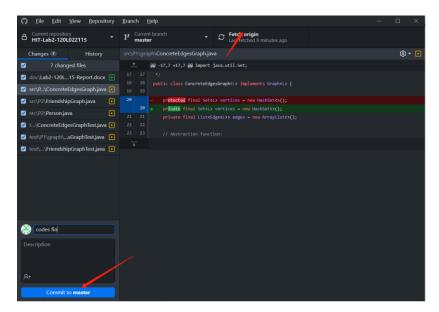
```
System.out.println("没有这个人! 请重新输入");
                      continue;
                  int i = graph.getDistance(s, e);
                  if(i>=0) {
System.out.println(s.getName()+"->"+e.getName()+"的距离是: "+i);
                  }else {
System.out.println(s.getName()+"->"+e.getName()+"没有路径!");
              }else {
                  System.out.println("命令错误!");
                  continue;
           } catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
              System.out.println("命令错误!");
              continue;
       } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
              System.out.println(e.getMessage());
              continue;
       }
   }
}
```

3.2.4 测试用例

重新执行在 Lab1 里所写的 JUnit 测试用例,测试在本实验里新实现的 FriendshipGraph 类仍然表现正常。

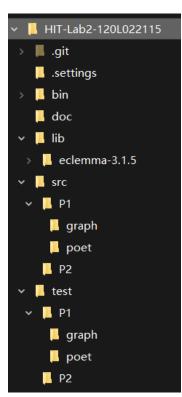
3.2.5 提交至 Git 仓库

如何通过 Git 提交当前版本到 GitHub 上你的 Lab3 仓库。



- 1, commit
- 2, push

在这里给出你的项目的目录结构树状示意图。



4 实验进度记录

请使用表格方式记录你的进度情况,以超过半小时的连续编程时间为一行。

日期	时间段	计划任务	实际完成情况
2022-05-10	16:00-18:00,	完成 3.1	按计划完成
	18:30-23:30		
2022-05-11	12:20-13:00,	完成 3.2 与报告	按计划完成
	16:00-18:00		
	18:30-23:30		
2022-05-17	16:00-17:30	完成报告最终部分	按计划完成

5 实验过程中遇到的困难与解决途径

遇到的难点	解决途径
	胖伏 逐位
如图所示	affinity_百度搜索
	C (1条消息) dfs+记忆化搜索,求任意两点之间的最
	C (1条消息) 计算任意两个定点的最长路径_K.Sun的
	C (1条消息) 数据结构 图中两点的最短路径(迪杰斯
	dijkstra - Bing 词典
	🔐 Dijkstra算法图文详解 - 百度文库
	知 【看完必懂】Dijkstra算法(附案例详解) - 知乎
	6 Abstract Data Type (ADT).pdf
	Problem Set 2: Poetic Walks
	▲ (1条消息)表示不变量_axz1598246的博客-CSDN
	€ (1条消息)表示不变量_axz1598246的博客-CSDN
	📸 java list转set_百度搜索
	C (1条消息) java中list集合转set集合_java集合中: se
	[€ (1条消息) Java中的List与Set转换_Dream_it_possi
	€ (1条消息) Java中的var类型_明璐花生牛奶的博客-C
	(1条消息) Java中var类型的用法和使用var的注意事
	iava10 新特性集合新增的copyof方法 - 哔哩哔哩
	C (1条消息) java copyof 用法 java数组复制的几种
	[○ (1条消息) java中map迭代的四种方法_林夕_影的博

6 实验过程中收获的经验、教训、感想

6.1 实验过程中收获的经验和教训(必答)

学会了使用接口以及接口的实现方法。

学会了类的继承。

学会了泛型的使用。

复习了一种算法。

写了很多 spec 和 doc。

6.2 针对以下方面的感受(必答)

- (1) 面向 ADT 的编程和直接面向应用场景编程,你体会到二者有何差异? 面向 ADT 更抽象,需要建立数学模型,设计接口。 而面向应用场景编程更加具体,更易上手。
- (2) 使用泛型和不使用泛型的编程,对你来说有何差异? 差异很大,最好还是使用泛型,以免造成不必要的麻烦(改一堆代码)。
- (3) 在给出 ADT 的规约后就开始编写测试用例,优势是什么? 你是否能够适应 这种测试方式?

优势是能设计很多测试用例(黑盒测试),而非局限于自己所编写的代码实现。 能。

- (4) P1 设计的 ADT 在多个应用场景下使用,这种复用带来什么好处? 减少工作量,代码复用提高效率。
- (5) 为ADT撰写 specification, invariants, RI, AF, 时刻注意 ADT是否有 rep exposure, 这些工作的意义是什么?你是否愿意在以后编程中坚持这么做?为了以后/合作时不出错,因为这种一出错就是很难发现的错误。如果出错就会不知道在哪里出错,查错非常麻烦。愿意。
- (6) 关于本实验的工作量、难度、deadline。

工作量: 合适。

难度: 合适。

deadline: 合适。

(7) 《软件构造》课程进展到目前,你对该课程有何收获和建议? 无建议。

收获是学会了版本管理工具 git 和一些 OOP、ADT 的常用方法,这有助于提升我们的编程技能和掌握编程规范。