# 模版

## 摘要

**关键字**: 关键字1

### 一、模型的假设

• ...

### 二、符号说明

符号	意义	单位

#### 三、问题分析

- 3.1 问题一分析
- 3.2 问题二分析
- 3.3 问题三分析

#### 四、参考文献

- [1] ....
- [2] ....

### 附录 A 程序

#### cppInput C++ source:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cerrno>
typedef long long ll;
using namespace std;

string get_file_contents(const char *filename)
{
    std::ifstream in(filename, std::ios::in | std::ios::binary);
    if (in)
    {
        std::string contents;
        in.seekg(0, std::ios::end);
        contents.resize(in.tellg());
}
```

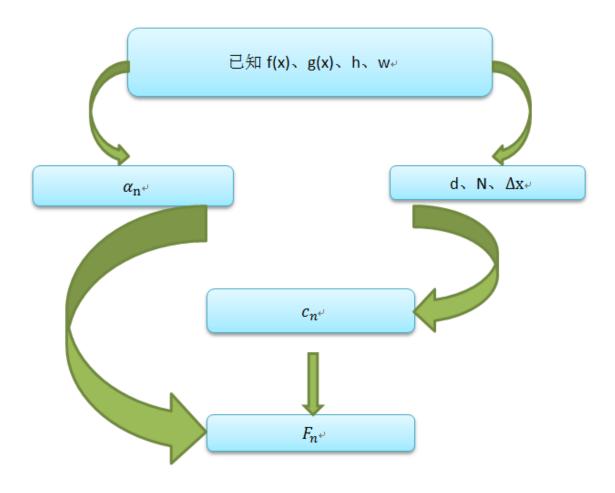


图 1 问题三流程图

```
in.seekg(0, std::ios::beg);
     in.read(&contents[0], contents.size());
     in.close();
     return(contents);
  throw(errno);
int main(int argc, const char * argv[]) {
  //freopen("/Users/tinoryj/Desktop/cData.txt", "w+", stdout);
  string dataRead;
  cin>>dataRead;
  //string dataRead = get_file_contents("/Users/tinoryj/Desktop/mData.txt");
  11 cCountOfDataM[26] = {0};
  11 dataReadLen = dataRead.size();
  for(ll i = 0; i < dataReadLen; i++) {</pre>
     if(dataRead[i] >= 'A' && dataRead[i] <= 'Z'){</pre>
         dataM += (dataRead[i] + 32);
         cCountOfDataM[dataRead[i] - 65]++;
      if(dataRead[i] >= 'a' && dataRead[i] <= 'z'){</pre>
```

```
dataM += dataRead[i];
     cCountOfDataM[dataRead[i] - 97]++;
}
for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {</pre>
 cout<<cCountOfDataM[i]<<"u";
cout<<endl;
int keyA[] = \{1,3,5,7,9,11,15,17,19,21,23,25\};
for (int a = 0; a < 12; a++) {
for (int b = 0; b < 26; b++) {
string dataC;
11 cCountOfDataC[26] = {0};
for(ll i = 0; i < dataM.size(); i++){
char temp = (char)(((dataM[i] - 97) * keyA[a] + b)%26 + 97);
cCountOfDataC[temp - 'a']++;
dataC += temp;
for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
cout<<cCountOfDataC[i]<<" ";</pre>
cout<<endl;
*/
return 0;
```