Project 1 火车调度

计科一班 17341009 曾天宇 计科一班 17341015 陈鸿峥 计科二班 17341059 黄杨峻

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1 题目要求

给定一个任意的车厢排列次序,设计一个软件系统调度排列车厢,使其按照从 1 到 n 的次序输出。要求给出调度详细步骤,并统计出所用栈个数及调度总步数。

2 数据结构与算法

首先这道题是一个典型问题——栈排序的改编,本质来说,题目中给到的缓冲轨道就是用于排序的辅助栈,由于序列不同需要到的辅助栈数目亦不同。考虑到经济因素,我们认为用最少的缓冲轨道实现车厢重排的算法为最优。

本次实验我们小组设计了两种不同的算法,具体如下。

方法一我们使用的是模拟的方法,这个方法实现的方法分为两个部分,分别为出站部分与进轨部分。我们假设当前应当驶出车站的火车车厢编号为 now,缓冲轨道分别为 station[i], $i \in \{0,1,2,\ldots\}$ 。出栈判断的对象是当前火车队头以及多个缓冲轨道的栈顶,首先判断队头的火车是否能直接出站,若不能,则考虑栈顶的每个车厢是否能够出栈,重复这个过程直到队头或者栈顶车厢无法出栈为止。随后我们开始进轨判断的部分:遍历所有已经使用的栈,寻找第一个可以插入此车厢的栈进行 push 操作,若无栈满足要求,则使用新

的栈参与调度。满足 push 条件的栈条件如下: 若栈顶元素大于车厢编号,则允许插入,若 栈顶车厢编号小于车厢编号,则不允许,证明:

若栈顶车厢编号小于车厢编号(stack[*i*].top() < train),由栈性质可知,当编号大的车厢处于栈顶时,位于该车厢下的车厢无法出栈,但位于下方的车厢编号更小,若不先出栈,顶部的车厢也无法出栈,故出入栈应满足上述条件。

方法二是建立在对数列的增减性的分析上,我们在反向读入数据的时候能够分析需要调整序列的变化情况。与方法一类似的有:如果遇到即将能够出栈的直接出栈;如果不能直接出栈的,则要判断增减性和是否有栈,如果没有栈在内存则创建新栈;如果存在栈在内存,且当前的变化为递减序列,则创建新的栈存放数据;如果存在栈在内存,且当前的变化为递增序列,则查找栈顶部数据离目标数最近的一个栈进行存放。这样利用类似于贪心的策略,能够有效减少栈的使用。

3 测试数据、结果及分析

测试数据为表 1.

表 1: 测试数据表

组别	车厢数目	女目 车厢顺序		
1	9	7 6 8 9 5 3 4 2 1		
2	8	$1\; 8\; 7\; 6\; 5\; 4\; 3\; 2$		
3	10	8 7 9 10 6 4 5 2 3 1		
4	9	$1\; 2\; 3\; 4\; 5\; 6\; 7\; 8\; 9$		

下面是我们两种方法的运行结果:

方法一:

图 1: 方法一的运行结果

```
Welcome to the rearrangement system of train cabins
Input the number of the cabins and the sequence of them.

9 76 8 9 5 3 4 2 1
Irain 1 move out
Irain 2 move out
Irain 3 move out
Irain 3 move out
Irain 3 move out
Irain 5 move out
Irain 5 move out
Irain 5 move out
Irain 7 move out
Irain 7 move out
Irain 9 move out
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 9 move out
Irain 7 move out
Irain 7 move out
Irain 8 push out from stack 0
Irain 9 move out from stack 0
Irain 7 move out from stack 0
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 5 move out from stack 0
Irain 6 move out from stack 0
Irain 7 move out from stack 0
Irain 8 push into stack 0
Irain 5 move out from stack 0
Irain 5 move out from 5 move out
```

```
## Disprogram/program_projectivestNbinOchoutbestLose
#= constant for the capture of train capital
### Train Capital
###
```

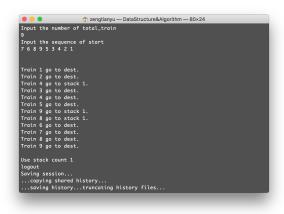
```
Elogogom/program projectivest/bish/Debugtersthose

Pelocose to the resurrangement system of train cabins
Input the number of the cabins and the sequence of them.

8 7 9 10 6 4 5 2 3 1
Train 1 move out
Train 1 move out from stack 0
Train 3 move out from stack 0
Train 3 move out from stack 0
Train 1 move out
Train 3 move out
Train 4 move out
Train 4 move out
Trai
```

方法二:

图 2: 方法二的运行结果



```
↑ zenglianyu — DataStructure&Algorithm — 80×24

Input the number of total_train 8

Input the sequence of start 1 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Train 2 go to stack 1.

Train 2 go to stack 2.

Train 3 go to stack 2.

Train 6 go to stack 3.

Train 6 go to stack 4.

Train 6 go to stack 5.

Train 7 go to stack 6.

Train 8 go to stack 7.

Train 1 go to dest.

Train 3 go to dest.

Train 3 go to dest.

Train 5 go to dest.

Train 7 go to dest.

Train 8 go to dest.

Train 7 go to dest.

Train 8 go to dest.

Train 9 go to dest.

Train 8 go to dest.

Train 8 go to dest.

Train 9 go to dest.

Train 8 go to dest.
```

```
reanglianyu — DataStructure&Algorithm — 80×24

Input the number of total_train

Input the sequence of stort

8 7 9 10 6 4 5 2 3 1

Train 1 go to dest.

Train 3 go to stock 1.

Train 3 go to dest.

Train 3 go to dest.

Train 3 go to dest.

Train 4 go to stock 1.

Train 6 go to stock 1.

Train 6 go to dest.

Train 6 go to dest.

Train 9 go to stock 1.

Train 9 go to stock 1.

Train 9 go to stock 1.

Train 7 go to to stock 1.

Train 8 go to dest.

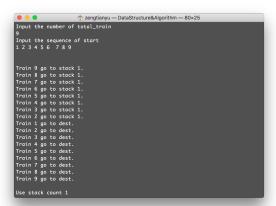
Train 8 go to dest.

Train 9 go to dest.

Use stock count 1

Logout

Saving session...
```



分析: 从上面四组的运行结果来看,这两个方法在栈的使用上面是几乎一样的,在使用栈的个数上面是一致的,这一定程度上能够互相验证算法的正确性。与互联网上的相关算法相比,我们的两个算法在结果上面保持一致。因此,我们的两个方法是准确的。

4 分工、贡献与自我评分

	分工		自我评分
曾天宇	讨论方法一、实现方法二、文档书写和编译 IATEX	0.33	10/10
陈鸿峥	讨论和实现方法一、LETEX 模版书写	0.33	10/10
黄杨峻	讨论和实现方法一、文档书写	0.33	10/10

5 项目总结

做这个项目一开始也是遇到了点困难,审题上出现点失误(误认为车厢可以在缓冲轨道间单向移动)导致模型有误,浪费了很多时间。但重新审题后,我们很快就找到了正确的模型,并且快速实现了代码的编写。这次项目虽然简单,只涉及到栈的简单性质,但因为本次实验是我们第一次小组合作,所以在沟通协作方面可能做的还是有点不足,效率不够高,还有提升的空间。下次实验之前应提前做好分工,将工作完成得更好。

6 程序清单

6.1 方法一

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main()
 // read in sequence
 cout << "Welcome to the rearrangement system of train cabins"<<endl;</pre>
 cout << "Input the number of the cabins and the sequence of them." << endl;
 int n, step=0;
 vector<int> trainLst;
 cin >> n;
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  int num;
  cin >> num;
  //trainLst.push_back(num);
        trainLst.insert(trainLst.begin(),num);
 }
 vector< stack<int> > station;
 // rearrangement
```

```
int now = 0;
for (auto train : trainLst)
// directly move out the train satisfies the order
 if (train = now + 1)
  cout << "Train " << train << " move out" << endl;</pre>
  step++;
  now++;
  while (true)
  {
   bool flag_in = false;
   for (auto psrcst = station.begin(); psrcst < station.end(); ++psrcst)</pre>
    while (!psrcst \rightarrow empty() \&\& psrcst \rightarrow top() = now + 1)
     cout << "Train " << psrcst->top() << " move out from stack " << (psrcst-
         station.begin()) << endl;
     step++;
     psrcst \rightarrow pop();
     now++;
     flag_in = true;
   if (flag_in)
    continue;
   else
    break;
  }
  continue;
 }
// push the current train into the previous stack
 int cnt = 0;
 bool flag = false;
 for (auto ptmpst = station.begin(); ptmpst < station.end(); ++ptmpst)</pre>
  if ((!ptmpst->empty() && train < ptmpst->top()) || ptmpst->empty())
  {
```

```
ptmpst->push(train);
    {\tt cout} <<"Train" << train <<"" push into stack" << cnt << endl;
    step++;
    flag = true;
    break;
   }
   else
    cnt++;
  if (!flag)
   stack<int> tmpst;
   tmpst.push(train);
   {\tt cout} << "Train" << train << " push into stack" << cnt << endl;
   station.push_back(tmpst);
  }
 }
cout << "Total stacks used: " << station.size() << endl;</pre>
cout << "Total steps used: " << step <<endl;</pre>
return 0;
}
```

6.2 方法二

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
#include <vector>
#include <cstdlib>
using namespace std;

vector<stack<int>>> stk;
int outmin = 1;

void goTo(int temp, bool dest, int num){
```

```
if (dest) {
         cout << "Train" << temp << "go to dest." << endl;
        outmin += 1;
    }else{
         cout<<"Train "<<temp<<" go to stack "<<num+1<<". "<<endl;</pre>
    }
}
void moveToStack(int temp, bool createNew){
    int index = 0;
    int min = 999999;
    if (createNew) {
         bool flag1 = false, flag2 = false;
         for (int i = 0; i < stk.size(); i++) {
             if (stk.at(i).empty()) {
                  index = i;
                  flag1 = true;
             }
             else if (stk.at(i).top()>temp) {
                  if (min<stk.at(i).top()) {</pre>
                      //todo
                  } else {
                      \min = \operatorname{stk.at}(i).\operatorname{top}();
                      index = i;
                      flag2 = true;
                  }
             }
         if (flag1&&!flag2) {
             stk.at(index).push(temp);
         else if (flag2)
             stk.at(index).push(temp);
        }
         else{}
             stack<int> sk;
             sk.push(temp);
```

```
stk.push_back(sk);
             index = (int) stk. size() -1;
        }
    else{
         index = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < stk.size(); i++) {
             if (stk.at(i).top()>temp) {
                  if (min<stk.at(i).top()) {</pre>
                      //todo
                  } else {
                      \min = stk.at(i).top();
                      index = i;
                  }
             }
        }
         stk.at(index).push(temp);
    }
    goTo(temp, false, index);
    //cout << stk.size() << endl;
}
int main(){
    int count;
    cout<<"Input the number of total_train"<<endl;</pre>
    cin>>count;
    int series[count], delta[count];
    cout << "Input the sequence of start "<< endl;</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
         cin >> series [count -1-i];
    }
    cout << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < count - 1; i + +) {
         delta[i] = series[i+1] - series[i];
    }
    cout << endl;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    for (int k = 0; k < stk.size(); k++) {
        if (stk.at(k).empty()) {
             continue;
        }
        if (stk.at(k).top()=outmin)  {
            goTo(stk.at(k).top(), true, 0);
             stk.at(k).pop();
             if (!stk.at(k).empty()) {
             }
        }
    }
    if(series[i] == 1 \mid \mid series[i] == outmin){
        //go to dest.
        goTo(series[i], true, 0);
        continue;
    }
    if (delta[i-1]<0) {
        moveToStack(series[i], i==0);
    } else {
        moveToStack(series[i], true);
    for (int k = 0; k < stk.size(); k++) {
        if (stk.at(k).empty()) {
             stk.erase(stk.begin()+k);
        }
    //cout << "**" << outmin << "** \n ";
}
for (int i = outmin; i \le count; i++) {
    for (int k = 0; k < stk.size(); k++) {
        if (stk.at(k).empty()) {
            continue;
        if (stk.at(k).top() == i) {
```