写在前面

OVERALL

本实验报告的基本结构如下(按逻辑顺序):

模块	编号	内容
STL 风格的	1	基于双向链表的 linkedList
泛型的	2	基于增长数组的 vector
基础数据结构	3	基于块状数组的 dataBlock
容器实现	4	实现基于循环增长数组的 deque
	5	基于 vector 实现 stack
	10	基于 R-BTree 实现 set
	11	基于 R-BTree 实现 map
	15	基于 Heap 实现 priority_queue
基础树结构	6	树上 dfs
	7	树上 bfs
	8	二叉树三序遍历
	9	R-BTree 的基本实现
特殊结构	12	字典树 Trie
及其应用	13	线段树 segTree
	14	堆 Heap
	16	霍夫曼树 Huffman-tree
在算法中应用	17	算数表达式求值(栈)
	18	括号匹配(栈)
	19	高精度计算

本实验报告的所有代码文件、commit 记录等已经在 GITHUB 上同步了 所有相关资料: https://github.com/GYPpro/DS-Course-Report

仓库会在7月1日前保持 private

容器设计原则

Interface Reference

Many containers have several member functions in common, and share functionalities. The decision of which type of container to use for a specific need does not generally depend only on the functionality offered by the container, but also on the efficiency of some of its members (complexity). This is especially true for sequence containers, which offer different trade-offs in complexity between inserting/removing elements and accessing them.

stack, queue and priority_queue are implemented as container adaptors. Container adaptors are not full container classes, but classes that provide a specific interface relying on an object of one of the container classes (such as deque or list) to handle the elements. The underlying container is encapsulated in such a way that its elements are accessed by the members of the container adaptor independently of the underlying container class used.

在模块 STL 风格的、泛型的、基础数据结构容器实现 中所有的数据结构, 遵循以下规范:

- 提供增删改查的接口;
- 提供完整的泛型系统;
- 提供迭代器用于遍历;
- 按结构性质提供随机访问

为了更契合 oop 中的 srp 原则,对于原 STL 中的容器适配器,本实验报告中并不通过接口实现,而是另起一个类。