

# COMP 2012 Final Review

## 1. 4种 temp object 出现的形式

(1) const ref

```
int a = 1;           // a → named
const int & a = 1;   // &a → named
```

(2) argument passing

```
void func(const int& a);
```

```
func(); // similar to previous one
```

```
// or
void func(const INT& A); // INT has a conversion constructor that accepts int
func();
```

(3) return by value

```
INT return_INT() { return INT(1); }
```

```
INT a = return_INT();
```

user-defined type

(4) evaluation of expressions [a=b+c+d;]  
copy temp + d temp

**Caution:** INT a(1);

INT b(2);

INT c = (a+b)+2;

In this case, the unnamed guy "1", "(a+b)" and "(a+b)+2" will exist until whole expression finishes  
(after c's copy constructor is called)

## 2. rvalue reference

int&& a; // Error! rvalue reference must be initialized

int&& a=b; // Error! Value reference can only bind to unnamed guy

rbv(int& b);

int&& a = rbv(b); // Error! Value reference can only bind to unnamed guy

func(const int& a);

int&& a = 5;

func(a); // No error! Can take almost every arguments

**Best match:**

have both	int&& parameter	{ 传入 unnamed guy ⇒ call int&& one }
	const int&& parameter	
	int& parameter	{ 传入 named guy ⇒ call int& one }

**rvalue reference v.s. const reference v.s. non-const reference**

	int&&	const int&&	int&
can bound to named guy?	X	✓	✓
can bound to unnamed guy?	✓	✓	X
can modify?	✓	X	✓
needs to be initialized?	✓	✓	✓

**Caution:** const int&& can only be bound to rvalue, 跟 int&& 的区别只有 const

## 3. move semantics

**适用条件:** when we wish to get the value from unnamed temp object but it is to be killed

**反例:** ① if the object is global, it won't be killed after the function terminates ⇒ move constructor won't be called  
 ② INT func() {  
     return a; } → return by value, 虽然是named的, 但C++识别到该local variable 将会GG, 于是implicitly生成 return move(a);

move(a) 就return一个a的unnamed版本, 这个东西和a本身address一样, 对操作任何改动a也会变

**应用场景:** ① return by value (外面的东西偷到了, 函数terminate的时候 kill unnamed guy)

② INT a=b; 的implicit conversion

<more>

**Caution:** ① move constructor 不能 call move assignment operator

因为在 move constructor 里 parameter && 已经变成 named guy3

(可以用 move() 来重新变回 unnamed guy, 再call move assignment operator)

② move constructor 不能 pass by const ref 因为 cut the link 的时候 modify 它们

③ INT h() { INT e; return e; }

h() = h(); // 次move, 因为 h() 是 return by value, 需先move到 temp object 再割 l

INT a;  
 a=b; // -次move, 因为通常move assignment operator 是 return by reference

④ INT a = \* (new int(3)); // 可以用 INT bind unnamed object 的特例

**注意:** copy constructor call operator= 的 caution, 即要先用MIL initialize this->ptr ≠ nullptr  
 operator= (正常 or move 的 const 可加可不加, 加了是防止 (a=b)=c)

## 4. Hashing

size of hash table, should not be  $2^n$  or  $10^m$

hash function:  $h(k) = k \bmod m$

① deterministic

② efficient

③ map to table 里原有位置

④ 很少 key 找到的结果很不一样

⑤ interpret keys(strings, etc.) to int

Dealing with strings: ① ASCII:  $a \ b \ c \ \rightarrow 1 \ 2 \ 3$  (permutation share same value)

(example: abc)

② ASCII:  $a \ b \ c \ \rightarrow 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \rightarrow 10^2 + 10^1 + 20^0$  (max:  $26 \cdot (26^2 + 26^1 + 26^0)$ , when m is large, 很多位置 hash 不利)

take first 3 letters as key

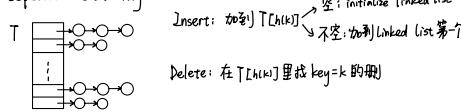
(2) 是确保首位的值大于前一位的值

3) 可能是加上数字

## Collision Handling

Home position: h(k)

① separate chaining: one slot, multiple object



Insert: 在 T[h(k)] 里插入 key=k 的结点

Delete: 在 T[h(k)] 里找 key=k 的结点

Way to reallocate

(1) linear probing:  $h(k) = (h(k) + i) \bmod m$

primary clustering: T.insert =  $O(\frac{1}{\text{size\_of\_cluster}})$  Cluster easy to 滚雪球

(2) quadratic probing:  $h(k) = (h(k) + i^2) \bmod m$

If table size is prime & half empty ⇒ can always be inserted

secondary clustering: home position 一样的会形成 cluster

(3) double hashing:  $h(k) = (h(k) + i \cdot f(k)) \bmod m$

(f(k) is a function of key k)

→ 一般来说,  $f(k) = R - (k \bmod R)$

→ R must be prime

Intuition: ① f(k) ≠ 0, or hash 变成原地踏步, that's why 要用 R 满

②  $(f(k), m) = 1$ , or 只能 hash 到 table 里部分位置 ⇒ make it prime!

→ R must ensure f(k) 不是 m 的倍数, m 只是 prime

⇒  $(f(k), m) = 1$

Insert: 找 T[h(k)]:  
 | empty: insert!  
 | active: reallocate!  
 | deleted: insert!

Delete: 找 T[h(k)]:  
 | empty: stop searching, object not in hash table  
 | active: delete & return  
 | deleted: skip & search for next one

## Re-hashing

Load factor  $\alpha = \frac{N}{m}$  (active/all)

②  $\alpha \geq 1$ , operation become very slow

→ rehash the whole table

by doubling table size, and

have every element to new

table using new table size

## 5. BST

Big O Notation: upper bound

$O(f(N)) \leq \alpha \cdot f(N) + \beta$

Trees:  $O(\log N)$  insert, search, delete

siblings: 同 parent 的 child

length: number of edges on path

depth of node: length of unique path from root to that node

height of node:  $\max \{ \text{len}(\text{node}, \text{leaf}) \}$

height of a tree: height of the root

ancestor & descendant: ~~包括自己, 但 proper ancestor & proper descendant 不包括~~

Traversal:  
 | InOrder → X  
 | PreOrder →  
 | PostOrder →  
 → 给任意一种就能推断出树的结构

不是任意的 int 序列都能成为上述 traversal 的序列

## Stack / Queue implementation

### ① InOrder

pseudo:

```
if root == nullptr, return
cur = root
Stack
while (cur != nullptr or stack not empty)
    while (cur != nullptr)
        stack.push(cur)
        cur = cur.left
    cur = stack.top
    print cur
    stack.pop
    cur = cur.right
```

### ② PreOrder

pseudo:

```
if root == nullptr, return
stack.push(root)
while stack not empty:
    print top
    pop
    push (top.right)
    push (top.left)
```

### ③ PostOrder

pseudo:

```
把 Pre 读成先push left 再 push right
搞完 reverse
```

Search & Insert: { search: 找到了 v 没找到依据值继续找  
insert: 到 leave了就插入 没到就依据值做 recursion

Delete:

```
pseudo:
if this is null, return
if value < this value
    left.remove
else if value > this value
    right.remove
else if this.left is null & this.right is null
    this.value = this.right.findmin();
    this.right.remove(this.value);
else
    temp = this->root
    this->root = (this.left != null?) this.left : this.right
    temp->root->left = null
    temp->root->right = null
    delete temp
```



## 6. Generic programming

function template

- ①用template<>来做模板特化
- ②template<typename T, int N> --> 应用在把array放进function里  
cannot be modified, const
- ③假如不实例化-> template, compiler不会check syntax  
又实例化了template<>类, compiler就会在int setting下check整个function/class的syntax error
- ④使用多种type的formal parameter的问题

```
template<typename Ti, typename Tj>
Tj larger(const Ti& a, const Tj& b)
```

solution: | return by value (type conversion)  
| don't turn, print

⑤function template: compiler会 deduce template arguments  
class template: 必须手动 specify

## 7. Operator overloading

① nickname: + 只能被 used when calling the function  
formal name: operator+() can be used anywhere

② cannot be overloaded: . :: ?: \*

- only member function: []()
- only global function: <> >>

不能改变 the number of parameters  
Associativity  
Precedence

也不能 define 新的

假设同时 overload 了 global & member function

会优先用 member 版本

如果 member: Vector operator+(const Vector& v) const  
global: Vector operator+(const Vector& v, const Vector& u);  
→ Ambiguous!

③ operator<< return type 是 ostream&

不能加 const! cout 的时候一直在变

又因为这个特殊 object 不会被 kill

不能是 void, 否不然就不能连续 cout 了

	global	member
V <sub>2</sub> =V <sub>0</sub> +V <sub>1</sub>	✓	✓
V <sub>2</sub> =V <sub>0</sub> +1	✓	✓
V <sub>2</sub> =1+V <sub>0</sub>	✓	✗
V <sub>2</sub> =1+2	✓	✓

→ 先算出 1+2 再 construct object

④ member function: +=, -= return type 是 const ref

const 是因为防止 (a+=b)+c = c

ref 是 enable a+=b+=c 能

⑤ operator = (member)

1. check self-assignment
2. do assignment

Caution: 如果 copy constructor 要 call operator=  
需先把 pointer 设为 nullptr  
来防止 delete 垃圾值的情况出现  
str(nullptr)

⑥ operator []

两种: (1) read-only

double operator[](int id) const const object 才能 call

(2) read & write

double& operator[](int id) non-const object 才能 call

⑧ operator++

两个版本

(1) read-only

double& operator++() 如果 return "this" 会报错

(2) read & write

double operator++(int) compiler 用这个 int 标志来识别 post-increment

↓ 要用 temp 存着 original value, 然后加, 再 return temp

## 8. friend

在 class scope 里任意位置 declare friend class/function

properties: 无相互通透性, 遗传性

## 9. Lambda expression

```
int hehe = 10;
auto gaga = [hehe] (int a, int b) { return hehe; };
// 不能 grab global variable

int result = [] (int a, int b) { return (a > b)? a: b; } (10, 20);
cout << result << endl;
// 不用 specify return type, c++ 会 automatically 帮我 decide
auto haha = [] (int a, int b) { return (a > b)? a: b; }; // 用一个 function pointer 来接住 lambda expression
// 让它下次可以直接 call haha() 来用
cout << haha(10, 20) << endl;

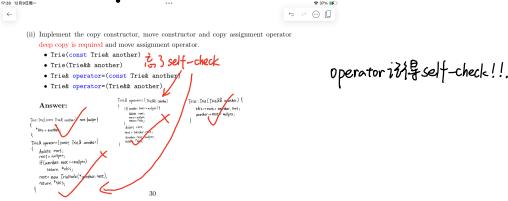
int a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, x = 4, sum = 0;
for(int k = 0; k < 4; ++k)
{
    // 这里的 [=] 意思是我 grab 所有 define 过的 local variable, = 的意思是 by value
    cout << [=] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
    // expression a * x * x + b * x + c 中的 x 指的是 parameter x 而不是 local variable x
    // 因为 x 是 parameter, considered 更近
}
for(int k = 0; k < 4; ++k)
{
    // 这里的 [&x] 的意思是 grab by reference
    cout << [&x] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
}
for(int k = 0; k < 4; ++k)
{
    // 这里的 [&sum] 的意思是只 grab sum 这个 variable, 而且是 by reference
    cout << [&sum] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
    // 这里的 [a] 的意思是只 grab sum 这个 variable, 而且是 by value
    cout << [a] (int x) { return a += x; } (k) << endl;
    // 上面这样的是不行的, 因为 a 虽然是 grab by value, 但是其实是不可以改的
    // 如果一定要改的话要加 mutable keyword
    // 但是就算这样你在函数里改了也不能真的改它的值, 因为是 by value
    cout << [a] (int x) mutable { return a += x; } (k) << endl;
}
a = 10, b = 11, c = 12;
for(int k = 0; k < 4; ++k)
{
    // 这里的 a, b, c 的值还是 1, 2, 3, 因为是 grab by value 的, 所以跟什么时候 grab 的有关系
    // grab 完之后再也不会变了
    cout << [=] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
    // 但这里的 a, b, c 就变成 10, 11, 12 了, 因为是 grab by reference
    cout << [&x] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
    // 下面这样写是不可以的
    cout << [const&x] (int x) { return a * x * x + b * x + c; } (k) << endl;
}
for(int k = 0; k < 4; ++k)
{
    // 如果想 call 好几个的话可以这样
    // 也可以这样
    cout << [a, &b, &c] (int x) { return b += x; } (k) << endl;
    // 不能反过来写
    cout << [&a, a] (int x) { return b += x; } (k) << endl;
}
// 假如不想让 c++ 帮我决定 return type, 要自定义
// 就在 () 和 {} 之间写个 -> 然后写想 return 的 type
auto tata = [] (int a, int b) -> int { return (a > b)? a: b; };

这样大概就是看不出效果的得用个 function pointer 指着这个 lambda expression, 然后改 abc 的值才好
```

## function pointer

```
// function pointer
int(*haha) (int, int) = larger;
int result = haha(10, 20);
// or
int(*haha) (int, int) = &larger;
int result = (*haha)(10, 20);
// 对于 lambda expression 来说
// 可以用 function pointer 来指着
// 但是当 capture list 里面有东西的时候不可以这样
int (*hehe) (int, int) = [] (int a, int b) -> int { return (a > b)? a: b; };
```

# Final Past papers Error-prone



separate chaining  
最后要写 nullptr



```
1. Implement the conversion constructor yourself.
2. Implement the copy assignment operator yourself.
3. Implement the move assignment operator yourself.
4. Implement the destructor yourself.
5. Implement the copy constructor yourself.
6. Implement the move constructor yourself.
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```

T/F Static data members in any data type can be initialized  
✓ (b) Constructors and destructors cannot be inherited.

destructor @ dynamic binding  
不可 inherit

在 push\_back 的时候 注意本来是 **什么类型的**  
假如有 inheritance hierarchy 需要 cast 成  
对应 type

4.6-BST T/F 题! pre的第一个不一定是 minimum

在 class scope 里不用写 <T>  
在类的 {} 里不用写 <T>, 在 {} 外面  
(如传入 parameter 或 namespace 符号)  
就要写 <T>

没问题的!  
注意加 template 就不能 type conversion

原理

operator<< type T1, T2  
不能跟 class 的 T1, T2 名字一样

有 dynamic 类型  
要注意  
double free

注意 return type

不能带 ' ' Individual 不用 addmember

return

return