1. 程式架構

```
struct sset
                  int index;
                  char *key;
                  struct sset *prev;
                  struct sset *next;
              };
              typedef struct sset SSET;
              typedef SSET *SSNODE;
                             圖—
定義在指定 key 下的 member,用雙向鏈結連接。
             //define sorted set name
             struct sorted
                 char *sorted name;
                 SSNODE head;
                 struct sorted *next;
                 struct sorted *prev;
             };
             typedef struct sorted SORTED;
             typedef SORTED *SNODE;
儲存不同 key 的 linked list。裡面包含 key 下的 member,儲存其 head。
           SSNODE findsort(const SSNODE head,char *key)
              SSNODE ptr=head;
              while(ptr!=NULL)
                 if(strcmp(ptr->key, key) == 0)
                     return ptr;
                 else
                     ptr=ptr->next;
              return NULL;
```

針對已知 key,找到已存入 member's address。

```
SSNODE deletesort(const SSNODE head, char *key)
   SSNODE ptr2 = findsort(head, key);
   if (ptr2 == head)
       SSNODE ptr = ptr2;
       if (ptr2->next != NULL)
           ptr2->next->prev = NULL;
       ptr2 = ptr2->next;
       free(ptr);
       return ptr2;
   else if (ptr2 != NULL)
       ptr2->prev->next = ptr2->next;
       if (ptr2->next != NULL)
           ptr2->next->prev = ptr2->prev;
       free(ptr2);
   else
       printf("Nothing can delete from linked list\n");
   return head;
```

圖四

特過 findsort 找到對應位址,並將其刪除,再將 doubly linked list 相接。

```
SSNODE createsort(SSNODE head, int index, char *key)
   SSNODE ptr = head;
   // Check if the key already exists in the list, and if so, delete it
   SSNODE existingNode = findsort(head, key);
   if (existingNode != NULL)
       existingNode = deletesort(head, key);
       ptr=existingNode;
       //return existingNode;
   // Create a new node
   SSNODE newNode = (SSNODE)malloc(sizeof(SSET));
   newNode->index = index;
   newNode->key = strdup(key);
   newNode->prev = NULL;
   newNode->next = NULL;
   // If the list is empty or the new node should be the head
   if (ptr == NULL || index < ptr->index)
       newNode->next = ptr;
       if (ptr != NULL)
            ptr->prev = newNode;
```

圖开

將新輸入 member 和其 index,存入。因為如果重複附值,刪除舊的資訊。所以使用 findsort,如果找到再用 deletesort 刪除。之後再進行存儲。

```
SNODE findname(const SNODE head, const char *name)
{
    SNODE ptr = head;
    while (ptr != NULL)
    {
        if (strcmp(ptr->sorted_name, name) == 0)
        {
            return ptr;
        }
        else
        {
            ptr = ptr->next;
        }
        return NULL;
}
```

圖六

通過指定的 key,找到存儲此 key 的位址,方便之後獲取其 head 位址。

```
SNODE deletename(const SNODE head, char *name)
   SNODE ptr2 = findname(head, name);
   if (ptr2 == head)
       SNODE newHead = ptr2->next;
       if (newHead != NULL)
           newHead->prev = NULL;
       free(ptr2);
       return newHead;
    else if (ptr2 != NULL)
       if (ptr2->prev != NULL)
           ptr2->prev->next = ptr2->next;
       if (ptr2->next != NULL)
           ptr2->next->prev = ptr2->prev;
       free(ptr2);
   else
       printf("NOTHING TO DELETE\n");
   return head;
```

通過 findname 找到指定 key 位址,再將其刪除,並連接剩餘 doubly linked list。

```
SNODE createname(SNODE head, char *name)
   SNODE ptr = head;
   if (ptr == NULL)
        ptr = (SNODE)malloc(sizeof(SORTED));
        ptr->head = NULL;
       ptr->sorted name = strdup(name);
       ptr->next = NULL;
       ptr->prev = NULL;
       return ptr;
   else
       while (ptr->next != NULL)
            ptr = ptr->next;
        SNODE ptr2;
        ptr2 = (SNODE)malloc(sizeof(SORTED));
        ptr2->head = NULL;
        ptr2->sorted_name = strdup(name);
        ptr2->next = ptr->next;
        if (ptr->next != NULL)
            ptr->next->prev = ptr2;
        ptr2->prev = ptr;
        ptr->next = ptr2;
        return head;
                      圖八
```

將指定 key 存入 doubly linked list,並會傳 head,以利後續尋找。

```
SNODE ZADD(SNODE SHEAD 1)
   SNODE SHEAD=NULL,ptr;
    char name[20];
    scanf("%s", name);
    SHEAD=createname(SHEAD_1,name);
    ptr=findname(SHEAD, name);
    char input[100];
    fgets(input, sizeof(input), stdin); // 讀整行输入
    size_t len=strlen(input);
    if(len>0 && input[len-1]=='\n'){
       input[len-1]='\0';
    char* token = strtok(input, " "); // 以空格分隔
    int index;
    while (token != NULL) {
       //*token = '\0';
       //if(strcmp(cmd, "ZADD") == 0) //LPUSH(&head, &tail, key, token);
       index = atoi(token); // Convert token to integer
       token = strtok(NULL, " ");
       ptr->head=createsort(ptr->head, index, token);
       token = strtok(NULL, " ");
    return SHEAD;
                                 圖力
ZADD 可一次輸入多筆 MEMBER 和其 INDEX。通過對空格切割再呼叫
createsort,將資料存入指定 key。並回傳 key 所在的 head。
void ZCARD(const SNODE const head)
    SNODE ptr;
    SSNODE ptr2;
    char name[20];
    scanf("%s", name);
    ptr=findname(head,name);
    ptr2=ptr->head;
    int total=0;
    while (ptr2!=NULL)
       total+=1;
       ptr2=ptr2->next;
    printf("The number of elements in %s has %d elements.\n",name,total);
    return;
```

呼叫 findname 找指定 key 所在位址。再用其 head 去拜訪,得到儲存在此 head 的所有 member 數量。

```
void ZCOUNT(const SNODE const head)
   SNODE ptr;
   SSNODE ptr2;
   char name[20];
   int min=-1, max=-1;
   scanf("%s", name);
   ptr=createname(head,name);
   ptr=findname(head,name);
   scanf("%d",&min);
   scanf("%d",&max);
   if(min>max)
        printf("Minimum is larger than Maximum\n");
       return ;
   ptr=findname(head,name);
   ptr2=ptr->head;
   int total=0;
   while (ptr2!=NULL)
        if(ptr2->index>=min && ptr2->index<=max)</pre>
            total+=1;
           ptr2=ptr2->next;
       else if(ptr2->index<min)
            ptr2=ptr2->next;
        else if(ptr2->index>max) break;
   printf("The number of elements between %d and %d in %s has %d elements.\n",min,max,name,total);
```

哥十一

呼叫 findname 找指定 key 所在位址。再用其 head 去拜訪,得到儲存在 min 和 max 之間 head 的所有 member 數量。

```
void intersection(SNODE head, SSNODE head1, SSNODE head2, int power1, int power2) {
   // Clear the original linked list
   if (head->head != NULL) {
       free(head->head);
       head->head = NULL;
   // head1 is the set to be stored
   SSNODE returnhead = NULL;
   if (head1 == NULL || head2 == NULL) {
       return;
   } else {
       SSNODE ptr = head1;
       while (ptr != NULL) {
           SSNODE ptr2 = findsort(head2, ptr->key);
           if (ptr2 == NULL) {
               ptr = ptr->next;
               continue;
            } else {
               int power = (ptr->index) * power1 + (ptr2->index) * power2;
               returnhead = createsort(returnhead, power, ptr->key);
           ptr = ptr->next;
       // Update the head with the result
       head->head = returnhead;
       return;
```

圖十二

將 head1 和 head2 所儲存一樣 key 的資料分別乘上 power1, power2, 再將其存入 head 裡面。因為存入一訂有兩筆已存入的 key, 一定不是 head, 所以不需回傳。 void ZINTERSTORE(SNODE head)

```
int power1, power2;
SSNODE ptr1, ptr2;
SNODE headfake, ptrname, ptrname2;
char name[20];
char result_name[20];
scanf("%s", result_name);
scanf("%s", name);
ptrname = findname(head, name);
if (ptrname == NULL) {
   printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
    return;
scanf("%s", name);
ptrname2 = findname(head, name);
if (ptrname2 == NULL) {
   printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
    return;
ptr1 = ptrname->head;
ptr2 = ptrname2->head;
scanf("%d", &power1);
scanf("%d", &power2);
if ((headfake = findname(head, result_name)) != NULL) {
    intersection(headfake, ptr1, ptr2, power1, power2);
} else {
    headfake = createname(head, result_name);
    headfake = findname(head, result_name);
    intersection(headfake, ptr1, ptr2, power1, power2);
```

使用 createname, 創新的 key, 再用 findname 找到其位置, 之後呼叫 intersection, 去進行 ZINTERSTORE 步驟。

```
void ZUNIONSTORE(const SNODE head) {
    int power1, power2;
    SSNODE ptr1, ptr2;
   SNODE headfake, ptrname, ptrname2;
    char name[20];
    char result name[20];
    scanf("%s", result_name);
    scanf("%s", name);
    ptrname = findname(head, name);
    if (ptrname == NULL) {
        printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
        return;
   scanf("%s", name);
    ptrname2 = findname(head, name);
    if (ptrname2 == NULL) {
        printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
        return;
   ptr1 = ptrname->head;
   ptr2 = ptrname2->head;
    scanf("%d", &power1);
    scanf("%d", &power2);
                       圖十四
```

ZUNIONSTORE 複製和 ZINTERSTORE 一樣的程式碼。之後再分別對PTR1,PTR2,去搜尋有無一樣資料已存入 ZINTERSTORE 所創的 KEY 裡面,如果沒有,則將其乘上 POWER1,POWER2,加入在此 doubly linked list 裡面。

```
void ZRANGE(SNODE head) {
   char name[20];
   scanf("%s",name);
   SNODE ptr=findname(head, name);
   SSNODE ptr1=ptr->head;
   if(ptr1==NULL)
        printf("Can't find this key\n");
       return ;
   int length = 0;
   int start, stop;
   int index=0;
   scanf("%d",&start);
   scanf("%d",&stop);
   // Calculate the length of the list
   while (ptr1 != NULL) {
       length++;
       ptr1 = ptr1->next;
   if (start < 0) {
       start = length + start;
                    圖十五.
```

通過相訪問指定 key 之 linked list,去判斷其 length。再重新尋找,當 member 的 index 大於 start 和小於 stop,則 index+1。如果 member 的 index 大於 stop,則 return;結束程式,並印出結果。

```
void ZRANGEBYSCORE(SNODE head) {
    char name[20];
    scanf("%s",name);
    SNODE ptr=findname(head,name);
    SSNODE ptr1=ptr->head;
    if(ptr1==NULL)
        printf("Can't find this key\n");
        return;
    int length = 0;
    int start, stop;
    scanf("%d",&start);
    scanf("%d",&stop);
    // Calculate the length of the list
   while (ptr1 != NULL) {// Print elements within the specified range
        if (ptr1->index >= start && ptr1->index <= stop) {
            printf("%s:%d ", ptr1->key, ptr1->index);
        ptr1 = ptr1->next;
   printf("\n");
```

圖十六

和 zrange 相似。但這次是用分數去比較而不是其位址(index)。

```
void ZRANK(SNODE head) {
   char name[20];
   scanf("%s", name);
   SNODE ptr = findname(head, name);
   if (ptr == NULL) {
      printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
       return;
   scanf("%s", name);
   SSNODE ptr1 = ptr->head;
   int index = 0;
   while (ptr1 != NULL) {
       if (strcmp(ptr1->key, name) == 0) {
          printf("%d\n", index);
           return;
       } else {
           index++;
           ptr1 = ptr1->next;
   // If the key is not found in the set
   printf("Key '%s' not found in set '%s'\n", name, ptr->sorted_name);
```

先用 findname 找到指定 key address。再通過訪問 key->head,找到其 member 的序號並印出 index 結束程式,如果不是 member,則 index+1。

```
void ZREM(SNODE head)
   char name[20];
   scanf("%s", name);
   SNODE ptr = findname(head, name);
   if (ptr == NULL) {
       printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
       return;
   SSNODE ptr1=ptr->head;
   char input[100];
   fgets(input, sizeof(input), stdin); // 讀整行输入
   size_t len=strlen(input);
   if(len>0 && input[len-1]=='\n'){
       input[len-1]='\0';
   char* token = strtok(input, " "); // 以空格分隔
   while (token != NULL) {
       ptr1=deletesort(ptr1, token);
       token = strtok(NULL, " ");
   ptr->head=ptr1;
                       圖十八
```

ZREM 通過 FINDNAME 找到要刪除 MEMBER 所在的 KEY 位址。在通過字串切割使用 deletesort 刪除需要刪除的 member。

```
void ZREMRANGEBYSCORE(SNODE head)
    char name[20];
    scanf("%s", name);
    SNODE ptr = findname(head, name);
    if (ptr == NULL) {
        printf("Set '%s' not found\n", name);
       return;
    SSNODE ptr1=ptr->head;
    SSNODE ptr2=ptr->head;
    int min, max;
    scanf("%d",&min);
    scanf("%d",&max);
    if(min>max)
        printf("MIN LARGER THAN MAX\n");
        return ;
    while(ptr1!=NULL)
        if(ptr1->index>=min && ptr1->index<=max)</pre>
            ptr2=deletesort(ptr2,ptr1->key);
            ptr1=ptr1->next;
        else if(ptr1->index>max)
            ptr->head=ptr2;
            return ;
        else if(ptr1->index<min)
            ptr1=ptr1->next;
                     圖十九
```

將分數在 min 和 max 之間的 member 透過遍歷 linked list 去找尋,再將其刪除。如果當現在位址大於 max,則停止程式。

程式碼範例輸出

```
Three motion to choose
 (LPUSH, RPUSH, LPOP, RPOP, LLEN, LRANGE)
 (SET, GET, DEL, UPD)
 (ZADD, ZCARD, ZCOUNT, ZINTERSTORE, ZUNIONSTORE, ZRANGE, ZRANGEBYSCORE, ZRANK, ZREM, ZREMRANGEBYSCORE)
 Enter the operation: ZADD LMS 23 KV 30 SC 11 KT 77 LD 2 ASD 1 ADS
 Enter the operation: ZADD WSL 1 ASD 2 ASDF 3 ADS 1 WA
 Enter the operation: ZADD HAHA 2 AS 1 ASD 3 WA 4 AWD
 Enter the operation: ZCARD LMS
 The number of elements in LMS has 6 elements.
 Enter the operation: ZCOUNT LMS 10 50
 The number of elements between 10 and 50 in LMS has 3 elements.
 Enter the operation: ZINTERSTORE WS WSL HAHA 1 2
 Enter the operation: ZUNIONSTORE WP WSL HAHA 2 3
 Enter the operation: ZRANGE WS 0 -1
 ASD:3 WA:7
 Enter the operation: ZRANGE WP 0 -1
 ASDF:4 ASD:5 ADS:6 AS:6 WA:11 AWD:12
 Enter the operation: ZRANGEBYSCORE LMS 5 10
 Enter the operation: ZRANGEBYSCORE LMS 10 70
 KT:11 KV:23 SC:30
 Enter the operation: ZRANK WP 2
 Key '2' not found in set 'WP'
 Enter the operation: ZRANK WP AS
 Enter the operation: ZREM WP AS ASD
 Enter the operation: ZRANGE WP 0 -1
 ASDF:4 ADS:6 WA:11 AWD:12
 Enter the operation: ZREMRANGEBYSCORE LMS 10 35
 Enter the operation: ZRANGE LMS 0 -1
 ADS:1 ASD:2 LD:77
首先先輸入三個 ZADD key 給 LMS, WSL, HAHA。
使用 ZCARD LMS,可得到其中有 6 個 MEMBER,與輸入相同。
```

接著測試 ZCOUNT LMS,給定最小值和最大值去判斷,得到結果為

3(KV,SC,KT)。與預期相同。

之後先對 WSL HAHA 取交集(ZINTERSTORE),再分別乘上倍數,KEY 為 WS。

再對 WSL HAHA 取聯集(ZUNIONSTORE),再分別乘上倍數,KEY 為 WP。

接著分別使用 ZRANGE 取第一個到最後一個 MEMBER,並印出。

可發現 WS 為 WSL 1(ASD)*1,1(WA)*1, HAHA 1(ASD)*2,3(WA)*2,得到結果 為 ASD(3), WA(7) 與預期一樣。

可發現 WP 為 WSL 1(ASD)*2,2(ASDF)*2,3(ADS)*2,1(WA)*2

HAHA 2(AS)*3,1(ASD)*3,3(WA)*3,4(AWD)*3

得到結果為 ASDF(4),ASD(5),ADS(6),AS(6),WA(11),AWD(12)與預期一樣。 再來測試 ZRANGEBYSCORE 因為沒有資料在這個區間,所以沒有印東西。

再測試一個可以的區間,有印出正確結果(KT:11,KV:23,SC:30)。

接著測試 ZRANK,輸入不存在的 MEMBER,沒找到。

再輸入 WP 的 AS。由前面 ZZRANGE,可知 WP INDEX=0 為 ASDF,所以 AS 為 3。與預期一樣。

接著再測試 ZREM 刪除其中 WP 的 AS 和 ASD。

在印出後可發現 LINKED LIST 裡已無此兩個 MEMBER。 最後測試 ZREMRANGEBYSCORE,給定 KEY=LMS,和分數區間。 之後用 ZRANGE 印出所有可發現符合其中得(KT:11,KV:23,SC:30)已被刪除, 因此與預期符合。 以上為我的程式輸出範例。