C++面向对象程序设计 作业报告3

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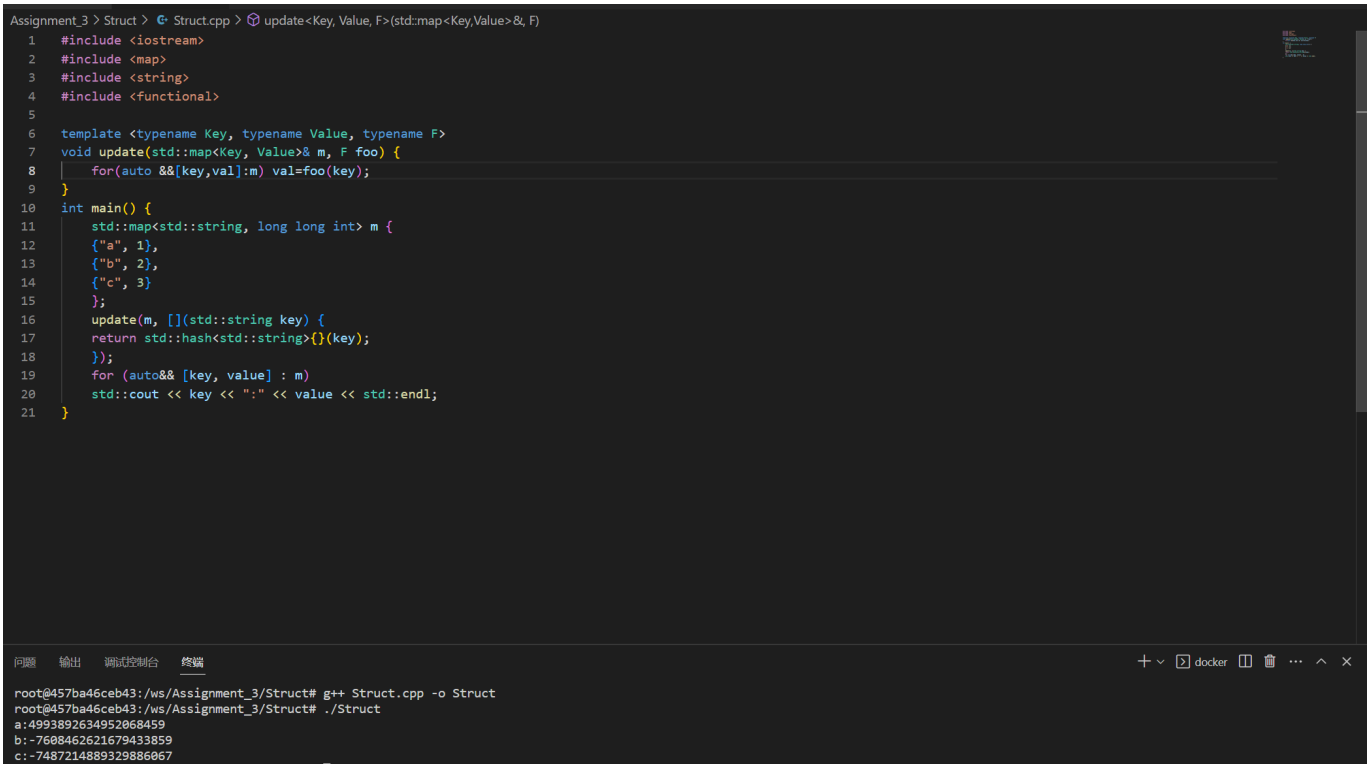
一.结构体绑定



当存在同时有多个数据的结构时，例如map，pair或者其他结构体，可以通过结构体绑定的方式直接一对一快速取出其中所有元素，如果加上取地址符还可以直接引用。

上图进行了结构体绑定并输出了测试结果

二.References

References.cpp

Assignment_3 > References > References.cpp > main()

```cpp
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

void Swa(int& a,int& b)
{
    int t=a;
    a=b,b=t;
    return ;
}

int main()
{
    int a,b;
    cin>>a>>b;
    Swa(a,b);
    cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;
}
```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端 端口 bash - References

```
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/References# g++ -g References.cpp -o References
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/References# ./References
1 2
2 1
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/References#
```

用引用符号取地址，使我们可以直接对地址中的元素进行操作，即使我们在函数内对值进行了修改，在引用的前提下，也是对地址中的信息进行了修改，达到了全局修改的目的

三.Streams

Assignment_3 > Streams > Streams.cpp > main()

```cpp
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;
struct
{
    string name;
    int score;
}a[100005];
int main()
{
//    freopen("stu.dat","r",stdin);
    freopen("stu.dat","w",stdout);
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) cin>>a[i].name>>a[i].score;
    cout<<n<<endl;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) cout<<a[i].name<<" "<<a[i].score<<endl;
}
```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端 端口 bash - Streams

```
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# g++ -g Streams.cpp -o Streams
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# ./Streams
2
yijan 100
dy 0
```

Assignment_3 > Streams > Streams.cpp > main()

```cpp
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;
struct
{
    string name;
    int score;
}a[100005];
int main()
{
    freopen("stu.dat","r",stdin);
//    freopen("stu.dat","w",stdout);
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) cin>>a[i].name>>a[i].score;
    cout<<n<<endl;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) cout<<a[i].name<<" "<<a[i].score<<endl;
}
```

问题 输出 调试控制台 终端 端口 bash - Streams

```
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# g++ -g Streams.cpp -o Streams
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# ./Streams
2
yijan 100
dy 0
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# g++ -g Streams.cpp -o Streams
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams# ./Streams
2
yijan 100
dy 0
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/Streams#
```

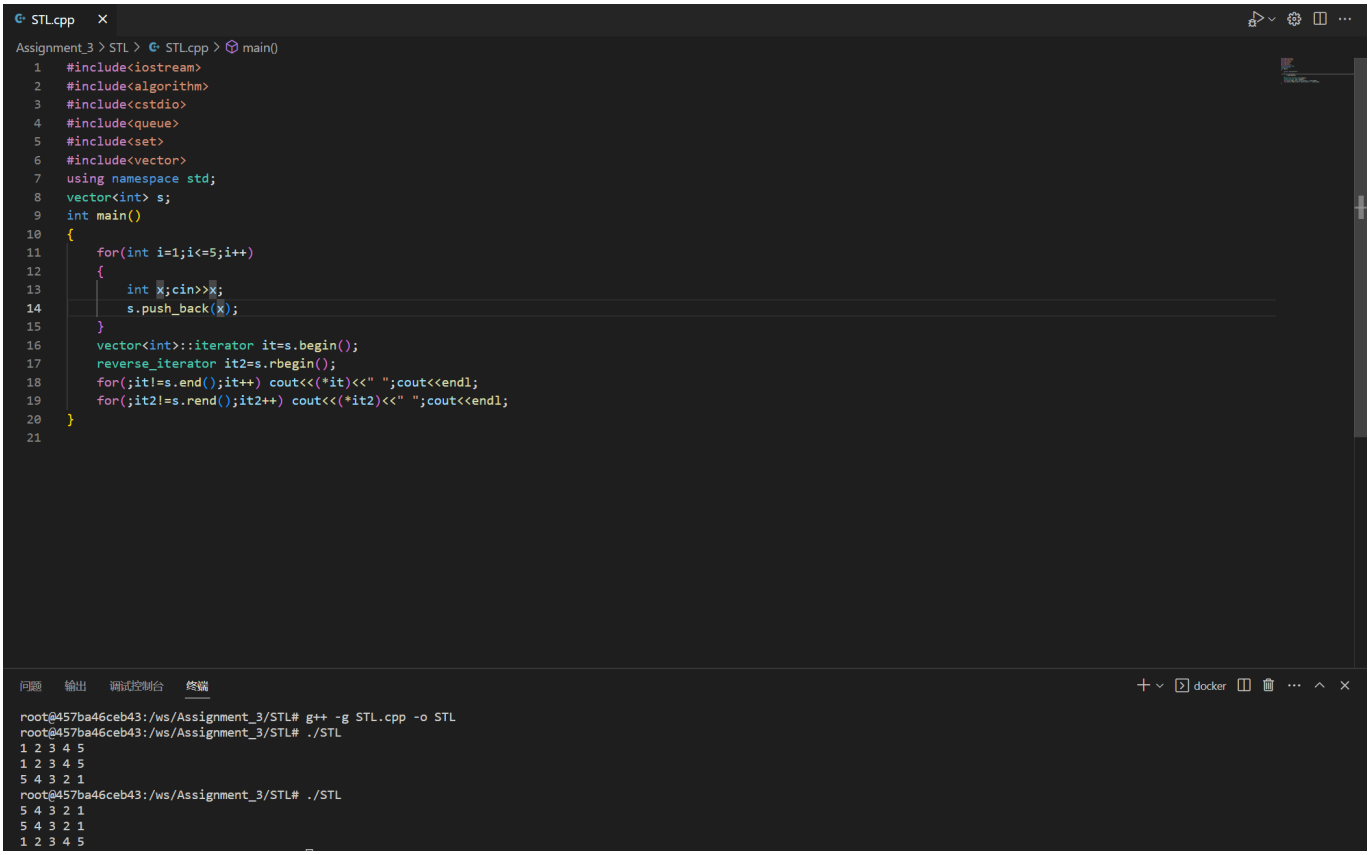
用freopen实现了文件输入输出操作，当启用stdin时，我们会从里面读取数据，当启用stdout，我们会向文件中输出数据

Assignment_3 > Streams > stu.dat

```
2
yijan 100
dy 0

```

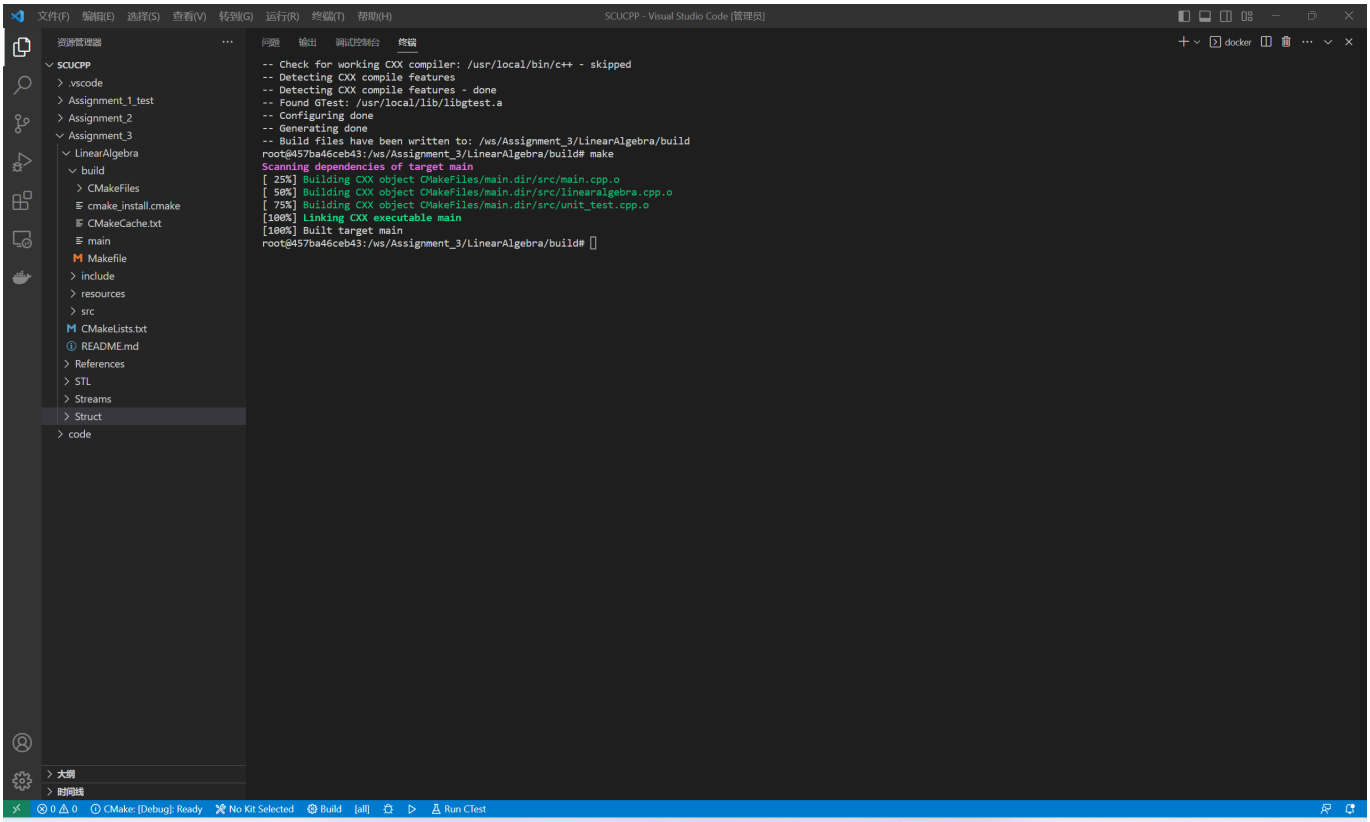
附上stu.dat中的数据信息

四.STL(Containers)

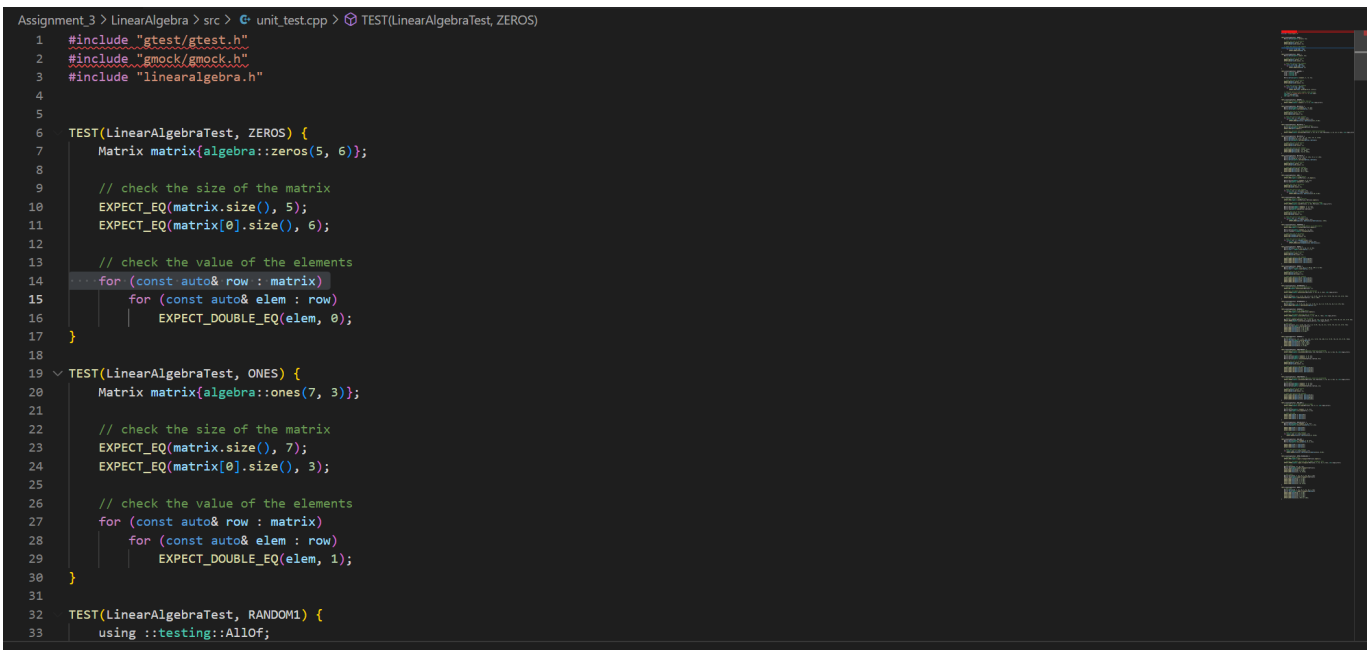


在STL容器中，我们可以使用迭代器来遍历信息，iterator为正向迭代器，reverse_iterator为返向迭代器，均只需地址++判断end即可正序与反序遍历STL中信息

五.Linear Algebra library



按照操作说明执行后，我们获得了可执行文件main



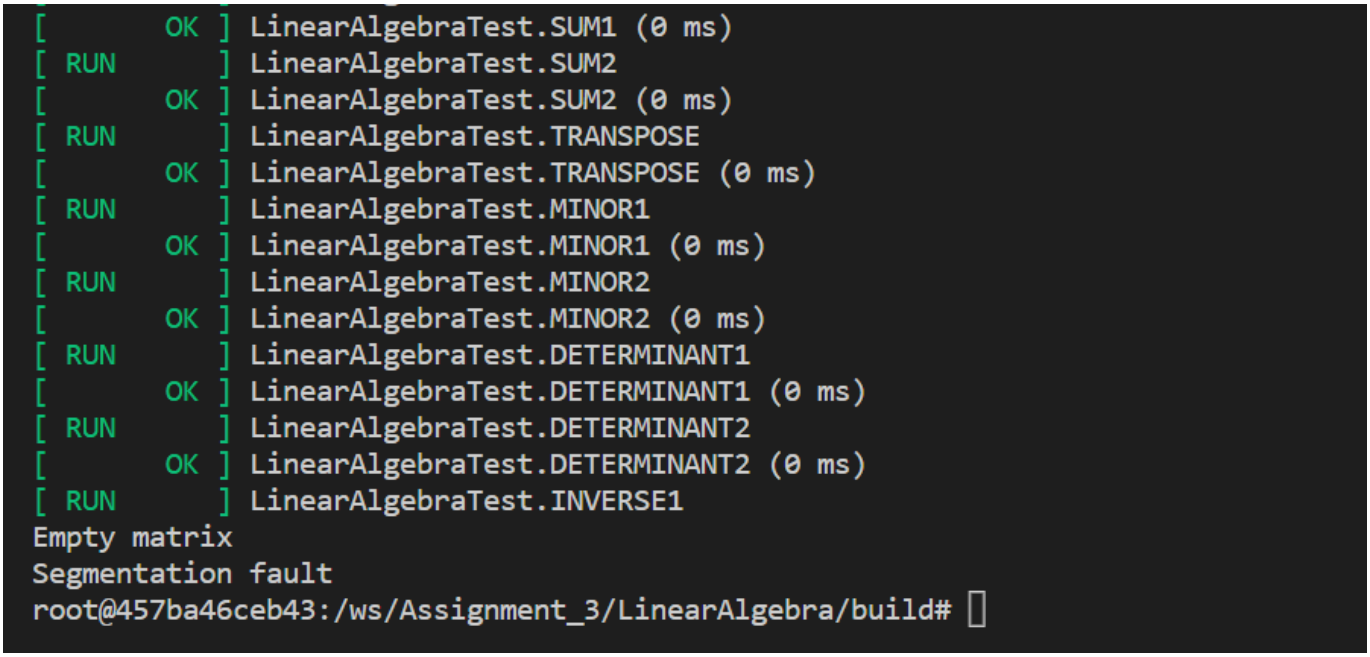
Assignment_3 > LinearAlgebra > src > main.cpp > main(int, char **)

```cpp

#include <iostream>
#include <gtest/gtest.h>
#include "linearalgebra.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    if (false) // make false to run unit-tests
    {
        // debug section
    }
    else
    {
        ::testing::InitGoogleTest(&argc, argv);
        std::cout << "RUNNING TESTS ..." << std::endl;
        int ret{RUN_ALL_TESTS()};
        if (!ret)
            std::cout << "<<<SUCCESS>>>" << std::endl;
        else
            std::cout << "FAILED" << std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

注释并修改得到单元测试所需文件

问题 34 输出 调试控制台 终端

```
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/LinearAlgebra/build# cmake ..
-- Configuring done
-- Generating done
-- Build files have been written to: /ws/Assignment_3/LinearAlgebra/build
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/LinearAlgebra/build# make
[100%] Built target main
root@457ba46ceb43:/ws/Assignment_3/LinearAlgebra/build# ./main
RUNNING TESTS ...
[==========] Running 24 tests from 1 test suite.
[----------] Global test environment set-up.
[----------] 24 tests from LinearAlgebraTest
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.ZEROS
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.ZEROS (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.ONES
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.ONES (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.RANDOM1
random matrix [-5, 7)
2.049 3.646 -4.757 3.793
5.272 6.138 -2.311 -4.588
6.592 5.915 -0.957 6.266
6.033 2.264 0.563 1.990

[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.RANDOM1 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.RANDOM2
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.RANDOM2 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY1
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY1 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY2
Matrix is empty
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY2 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY3
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY3 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY4
[       OK ] LinearAlgebraTest.MULTIPLY4 (0 ms)
[ RUN      ] LinearAlgebraTest.SUM1
```



程序运行通过，代码附在附件中。