作業一、

- · Write swap function for any type of numbers
 - Using template
- Using template, create a Stack class
 - in main(), to
 - 1. store 10 int, and calculate sum.
 - 2. store 10 float, and calculate averages.
 - 3. store 10 complex (your predefined class), and calculate sum.
- · Watch git lecture video
 - https://kbroman.org/github_tutorial/pages/init.html

Stack

- +<<constructor>> Stack()
- +<<destructor>> ~Stack()
- +<<constructor>> Stack(capacity:int)
- +IsEmpty():bool
- +Top():<template T>
- +Push(<template T> &):void
- +Pop():<template T>
- -stack_elements:<template T>
- -top:int
- -capacity:int

執行流程:

作業1

置換前(int): a=3, b=5

置換前(float): i=2.42, j=1.76 置換前(doub<u>le): x=2.3, y=4.6</u>

置換後(int): a=5, b=3

置換後(float): i=1.76, j=2.42 置換後(double): x=4.6, y=2.3

```
作業2:
堆疊(int)為空
堆疊(float)為空
堆疊(complex)為空
開使添加數值...
頂部元素(int): 0
頂部元素(float)0.1
頂部元素(complex)1+9i
彈出的元素(int)是: 0,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1
int的sum= 45
彈出的元素(float)是: 0.1,9.9,8.8,7.7,6.6,5.5,4.4,3.3,2.2,1.1
float的ave= 4.96
彈出的元素(complex)是:
1+9i
2+8i
3+7i
4+6i
5+5i
6+4i
7+3i
8+2i
9+1i
10+0i
complex的sum為: 55+45i
堆疊(int)為空
堆疊(float)為空
堆疊(complex)為空
PS D:\vscode>
```

說明:

```
int a = 3;
int b = 5;
float i = 2.42;
float j = 1.76;
double x = 2.3;
double y = 4.6;
cout << "置換前(int): a=" << a << ", b=" << b << endl;
cout << "置換前(float): i=" << i << ", j=" << j << endl;
cout << "置換前(double): x=" << x << ", y=" << y << endl;
mySwap(a, b);
mySwap(i, j);
mySwap(x, y);
cout << "置換後(int): a=" << a << ", b=" << b << endl;
cout << "置換後(float): i=" << i << ", j=" << j << endl;
cout << "置換後(double): x=" << x << ", y=" << y << endl;
template <class T>
```

```
template <class T>
void mySwap(T &x, T &y)
{
    T temp = x;
    x = y;
    y = temp;
}
```

作業 1 的部分其實只是熟悉 template 的性質而已,其中的 function 採用 傳址的方式,使得空間更加有效率的進行運用。

再來是作業2的部分,這邊先將要輸入的資料先創建出來,我使用陣列的方式已增加效率。

右圖是檢驗我的值是否為空, 因此時尚未輸入,因此堆疊為 空才是正確的。

最後將陣列內容逐一輸出,為 了美觀,我在內部使用 if 判斷 式,將每一列的頭尾加上中括 號,並分段。

```
// 取得頂部元素
int int_top = intStack.Top();
cout << "頂部元素(int): " << int_top << endl;
float float_top = floatStack.Top();
cout<< "頂部元素(float)" << float_top << endl;
complex temp;
temp = complexStack.Top();
cout << "頂部元素(complex)";
temp.print();
cout<<endl;</pre>
```

這邊為了取得頂部的元素,先創建一組同類型的資料作為 temp 儲存,再輸出,尤其是 complex 是 class 型態可以配合自身的 print()使用

```
cout << "彈出的元素(float)是: ";
float ave = 0.0;
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
{
    float float_popped = floatStack.Pop();
    if (i<9)
    {
        cout << float_popped << ",";
    }
    else
    {
        cout << float_popped << endl;
    }
    ave += float_popped;
}
cout << "float的ave= " << (ave/10) << endl;
```

```
cout << "彈出的元素(complex)是:\n";
complex cpx_add(0,0);
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
{
    complex out_temp;
    out_temp = complexStack.Pop();
    out_temp.print();
    cpx_add = (cpx_add + out_temp);
}
cout << "complex的sum為: ";
cpx_add.print();
cout<<endl;</pre>
```

接下來是將內部的資料逐一 pop 出來, int、float 型態的處理方式很簡單, 也是用類似上述的方法進行輸出, complex 的部份也是如此, 不過再計算 sum 時須配合 operator 的 function 使用。

程式碼:

//main

```
#include "1012_11125107.h"
#include "1012_11125107f.cpp"
using namespace std;
int main()
   //交換數值
   cout<<"作業 1\n";
   int a = 3;
   int b = 5;
   float i = 2.42;
   float j = 1.76;
   double x = 2.3;
   double y = 4.6;
   cout << "置換前(int): a=" << a << ", b=" << b << endl;
   cout << "置換前(float): i=" << i << ", j=" << j << endl;
    cout << "置換前(double): x=" << x << ", y=" << y << endl;
   mySwap(a, b);
   mySwap(i, j);
   mySwap(x, y);
   cout << "置換後(int): a=" << a << ", b=" << b << endl;
    cout << "置換後(float): i=" << i << ", j=" << j << endl;
    cout << "置換後(double): x=" << x << ", y=" << y << endl;
    cout<<"\n 作業 2:\n";
```

```
//作業 2
//使用陣列的方式與 for 迴圈搭配給值,增加效率和避免關節炎
int int_list[10]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0};
float float_list[10]={1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8,9.9,0.1};
const int numInstances = 10;
complex cpx[numInstances];
for(int i=0;i<numInstances;i++)</pre>
   cpx[i] = complex(10-i,i);
}
Stack<int> intStack(10); // 初始化堆疊(int)容量為 10
Stack<float> floatStack(10); // 初始化堆疊(int)容量為 10
Stack <complex> complexStack(10);
// 檢查堆疊是否為空
if (intStack.IsEmpty())
{
   cout << "堆疊(int)為空" << endl;
}
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(int)不為空" << endl;
}
if (floatStack.IsEmpty())
{
   cout << "堆疊(float)為空" << endl;
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(float)不為空" << endl;
}
if (complexStack.IsEmpty())
   cout << "堆疊(complex)為空" << endl;
```

```
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(complex)不為空" << endl;
}
cout<<"\n 開使添加數值..."<<endl;
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
   intStack.Push(int_list[i]);
}
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
   floatStack.Push(float_list[i]);
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
    complexStack.Push(cpx[i]);
}
// 取得頂部元素
int int_top = intStack.Top();
cout << "頂部元素(int): " << int_top << endl;
float float_top = floatStack.Top();
cout<< "頂部元素(float)" << float_top << endl;
complex temp;
temp = complexStack.Top();
cout << "頂部元素(complex)";
temp.print();
cout<<endl;</pre>
// 逐一彈出頂部元素並進行計算
cout << "彈出的元素(int)是: ";
int sum = 0;
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
```

```
int int_popped = intStack.Pop();
    if (i<9)
    {
        cout << int_popped << ",";</pre>
    else
    {
        cout << int_popped << endl;</pre>
    sum += int_popped;
cout << "int 的 sum= " << sum << endl;
cout << "彈出的元素(float)是: ";
float ave = 0.0;
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
    float float_popped = floatStack.Pop();
    if (i<9)
        cout << float_popped << ",";</pre>
    else
    {
        cout << float_popped << endl;</pre>
    ave += float_popped;
cout << "float 的 ave= " << (ave/10) << endl;
cout << "彈出的元素(complex)是:\n";
complex cpx_add(0,0);
for(int i=0;i<10;i++)</pre>
{
    complex out_temp;
    out_temp = complexStack.Pop();
    out_temp.print();
    cpx_add = (cpx_add + out_temp);
```

```
cout << "complex 的 sum 為: ";
cpx_add.print();
cout<<endl;</pre>
// 檢查堆疊是否為空
if (intStack.IsEmpty())
   cout << "堆疊(int)為空" << endl;
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(int)不為空" << endl;
if (floatStack.IsEmpty())
   cout << "堆疊(float)為空" << endl;
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(float)不為空" << endl;
if (complexStack.IsEmpty())
   cout << "堆疊(complex)為空" << endl;
else
{
   cout << "堆疊(complex)不為空" << endl;
return 0;
```

//.h

#include <iostream>
#include<cstdlib>

```
#include<cstring>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;
#pragma once
template<class T>
class Stack {
private:
   T* stack_elements; // 堆疊元素量
   int top; // 堆疊頂部指標
   int capacity; // 堆疊容量
public:
   Stack();//動態記憶體自動配置
   Stack(int cap);//手動輸入空間值
   ~Stack();//解構子 delete[]
   bool IsEmpty();//檢查是否為空,T:為空;F:不為空
   T& Top();//頂部元素
   void Push(T &item);//放入元素
   T Pop();//取出元素
};
template<class T>
Stack<T>::Stack() : stack_elements(NULL), top(-1), capacity(0) {}//預設值
template<class T>
Stack<T>::Stack(int cap) : top(-1), capacity(cap) {
   stack_elements = new T[capacity];
template<class T>
Stack<T>::~Stack() {
   delete[] stack_elements;
template<class T>
bool Stack<T>::IsEmpty() {
```

```
if (top == -1)
       return true;
   else
       return false;
template<class T>
T& Stack<T>::Top() {
   if (top == -1) {
       throw std::runtime_error("Stack is empty.");//出現空時報錯
   return stack_elements[top];//輸出top指標所指的位置
template<class T>
void Stack<T>::Push(T &item) {
   if (top == capacity - 1) {
       throw std::runtime_error("Stack is full.");//當空間滿時報錯
   stack_elements[++top] = item;//新物件加入時,top值++
template<class T>
T Stack<T>::Pop() {
   if (top == -1) {
       throw std::runtime error("Stack is empty.");//當內部無值時報錯
   return stack_elements[top--];//物件取出時 top 值--
template <class T>
void mySwap(T &x, T &y)
   T temp = x;
   x = y;
   y = temp;
```

```
//complex
class complex
private:
   float real;
    float image;
public:
   complex();
   ~complex(){};
   complex(float,float);
    int set(float,float);
   void print();
   float GetReal();
    float GetImage();
    complex operator=(complex src);//等號(class+class)
    complex operator+(complex src);
};
```

//.cpp

```
#include "1012_11125107.h"

complex::complex()
{
    real=0;
    image=0;
}

complex::complex(float real_in,float image_in)
{
    real = real_in;
    image = image_in;
}
```

```
int complex::set(float real_set,float image_set)
    real = real_set;
    image = image_set;
    return 0;
float complex::GetReal()
    float temp_real=real;
    return temp_real;
float complex::GetImage()
    float temp_Image=image;
    return temp_Image;
void complex::print()
    cout<<GetReal()<<"+"<<GetImage()<<"i";</pre>
    cout<<endl;</pre>
complex complex:: operator=(complex src)//this 指標是(當下呼叫而已)
    complex temp_equal;
    this->real= src.real;
    this->image= src.image;
    temp_equal.real = this ->real;
    temp_equal.image = this ->image;
    return temp_equal;
complex complex:: operator+(complex src)
```

```
complex temp;
temp.real=this->real+src.real;
temp.image=this->image+src.image;
return temp;
}
```

補充說明(遇到的困難或心得,選填):

這次的內容有點像是一種衍伸版本,雖然運用到的技巧和之前教的內容差異不大,但是多了一個 template,雖然在城市的表達方式有些不同,但是熟悉後其時不會太困難。我覺得自己在程式方面的功力也有提升了,一開始在創建 10 組資料(int、float、complex)時想要用最簡單的方式,一個一個創,但是這樣子反而花費更多時間以及維護性更低,後來想到可以用陣列的方式會更加有效率,其中 complex 的陣列技巧就是上次上課有提到的內容。