



STL和数据结构

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目标

Standard Template Library

- 为啥STL不是C++灵魂，却胜似灵魂？！

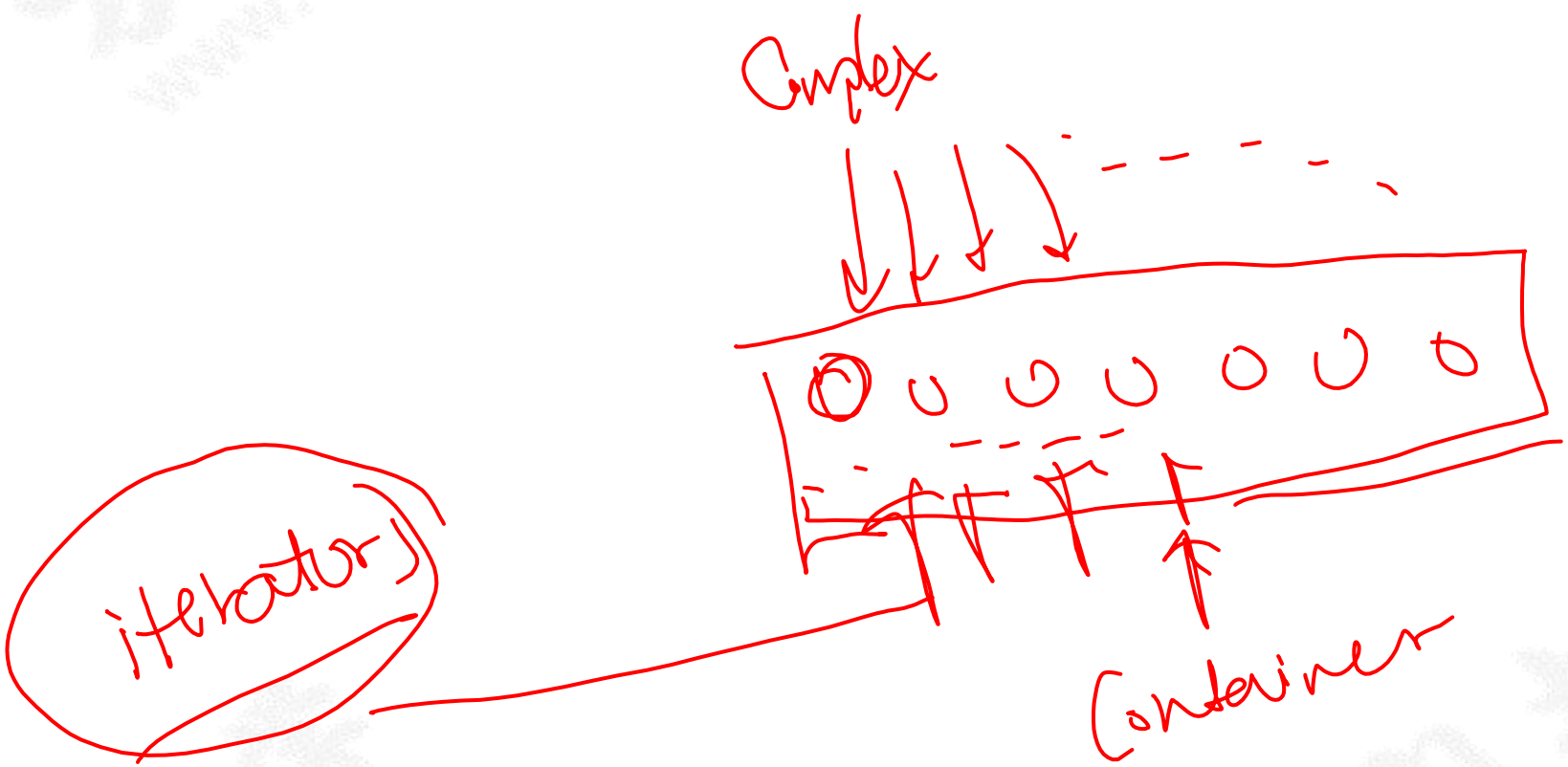
- 程序 = 数据结构 + 算法 (Wirth)

- STL包圆了！

STL简介

- STL（标准模板库）是一套功能强大的 C++ 模板类，提供了通用的模板类和函数，这些模板类和函数可以实现多种流行和常用的算法和数据结构，如向量、链表、队列、栈
- 标准模板库的核心包括以下三个组件：

STL组件



组件	描述
<u>容器 (Containers)</u>	容器是用来管理某一类对象的集合。C++ 提供了各种不同类型的容器，比如 deque、list、vector、map 等。
<u>算法 (Algorithms)</u>	算法作用于容器。它们提供了执行各种操作的方式，包括对容器内容执行初始化、排序、搜索和转换等操作。
<u>迭代器 (iterators)</u>	迭代器用于遍历对象集合的元素。这些集合可能是容器，也可能是容器的子集。

容器 (Containers)

- 顺序容器

- Vector, deque, list

- 关联容器

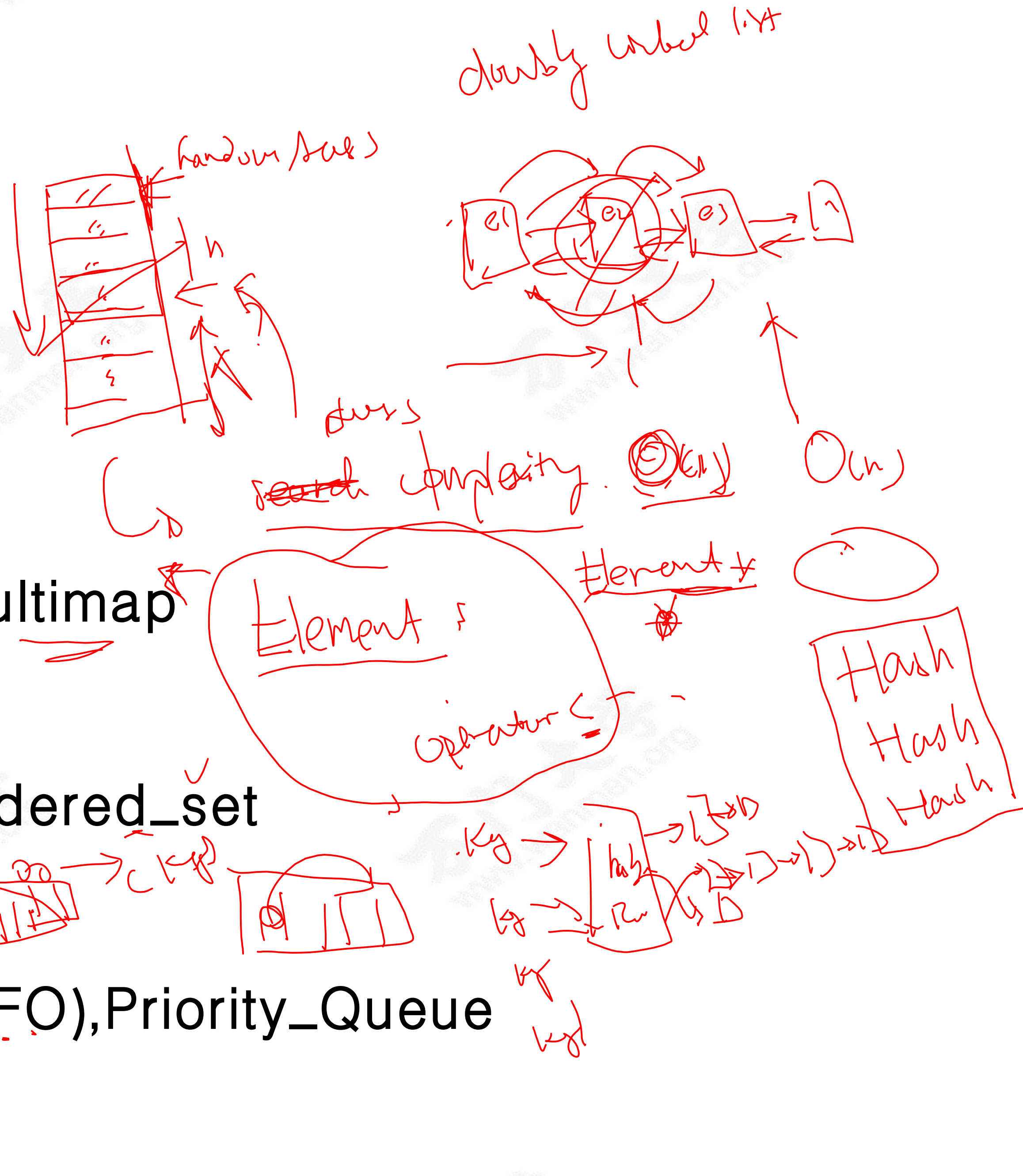
- Set, multiset, map, multimap

- 基于Hash table的容器

- Unordered_map, unordered_set

- 其他:

- Stack(LIFO), queue(FIFO), Priority_Queue



容器 (Containers)

- std::vector
- 如何分配内存:

- doubling

- Elem

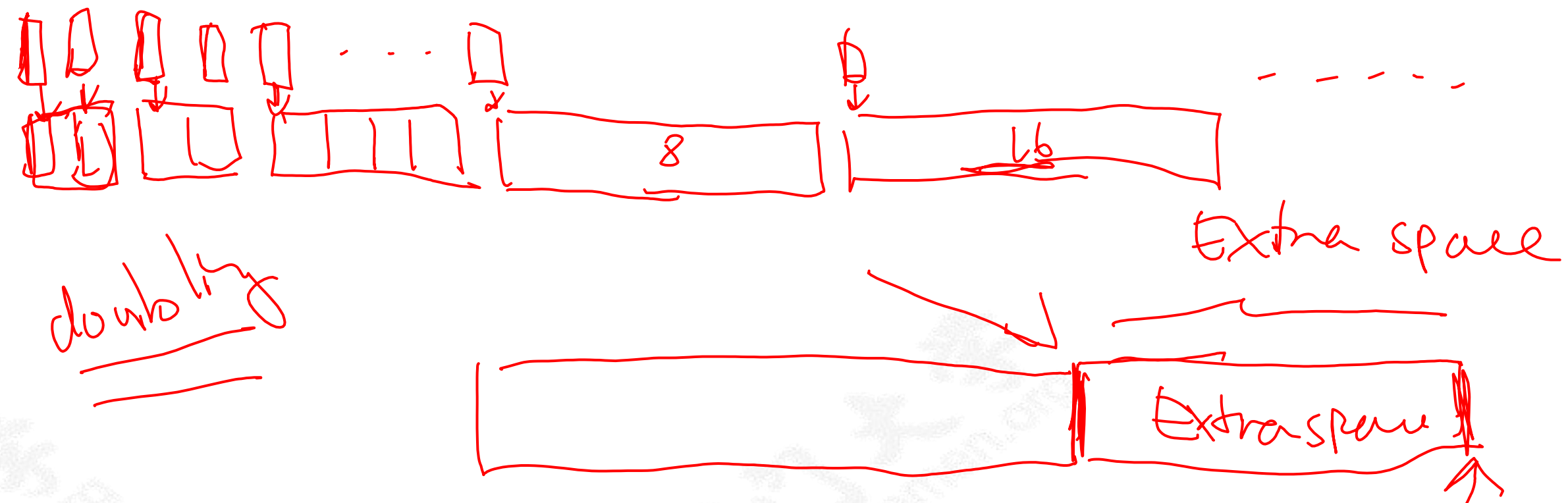
- Space✓

- Last✓



```
vector<Entry>phone_book = {  
    {"David Hume",123456},  
    {"Karl Popper",234567},  
    {"Bertrand Arthur William Russell",345678}  
};
```

Entry (String, int)



容器 (Containers)

```
template<typename T>
class Vector {
    T* elem;    // pointer to first element
    T* space;  // pointer to first unused (and uninitialized) slot
    T* last;    // pointer to last slot
public:
    // ...
    int size();           // number of elements (space - elem)
    int capacity();      // number of slots available for
    // ...
    elements (last - elem)
    // ...
    void reserve(int newsz); // increase capacity() to newsz
    // ...
    void push_back(const T& t); // copy t into Vector
    void push_back(T&& t);      // move t into Vector
};
```

→ []
1000
{ 1, 2, 3, ..., 1000 }

[]
x 60
2 x = 1000

elem size last
[]

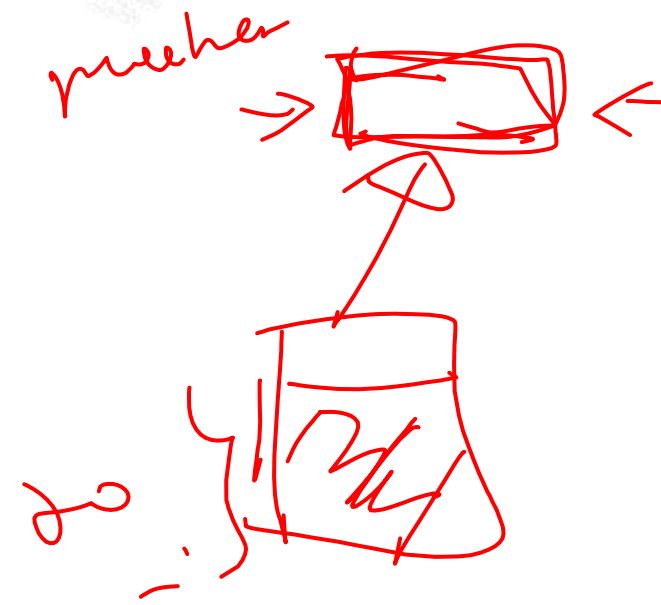
template<class T>
class {
 using value_type = T;

```
template<typename T>
void Vector<T>::push_back(const T& t)
{
    if (capacity() < size() + 1) // make sure we have space for t
        reserve(size() == 0 ? 8 : 2 * size()); // double the capacity
    new(space)T{t}; // initialize *space to t
    ++space;
}
```

elem, push_back (elem);
T * space = new T {t};

push_back (std::move (elem));

容器 (Containers)



• 容器与多态的微妙关系

```
vector<Shape> vs;           // No, don't - there is no room for a Circle or a Smiley
vector<Shape*> vps;          // better
vector<unique_ptr<Shape>> vups; // OK
```

• 边界: best practice: at is better than []

```
template<typename T>
class Vec : public std::vector<T> {
public:
    using vector<T>::vector;           // use the constructors from vector (under the name Vec)
    T& operator[](int i)                // range check
    { return vector<T>::at(i); }
    const T& operator[](int i) const    // range check const objects
    { return vector<T>::at(i); }
};
```

No boundary check

boundary check

容器 (Containers)

- `std::list`
- Doubly-linked

vector

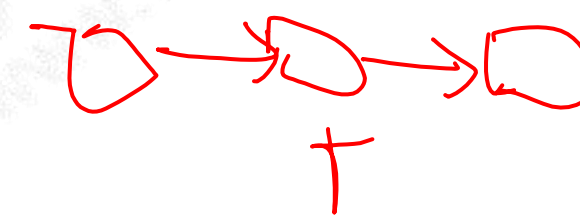
```
list<Entry>phone_book = {  
    {"David Hume",123456},  
    {"Karl Popper",234567},  
    {"Bertrand Arthur William Russell",345678}  
};
```

```
int get_number(const string& s)  
{  
    for (const auto& x : phone_book)  
        if (x.name==s)  
            return x.number;  
    return 0; // use 0 to represent "number not found"  
}
```

```
int get_number(const string& s)  
{  
    for (auto p = phone_book.begin(); p!=phone_book.end(); ++p)  
        if (p->name==s)  
            return p->number;  
    return 0; // use 0 to represent "number not found"  
}
```

```
void f(const Entry& ee, list<Entry>::iterator p, list<Entry>::iterator q)  
{  
    phone_book.insert(p,ee); // add ee before the element referred to by p  
    phone_book.erase(q);    // remove the element referred to by q  
}
```

distance(begin, p)



容器 (Containers)

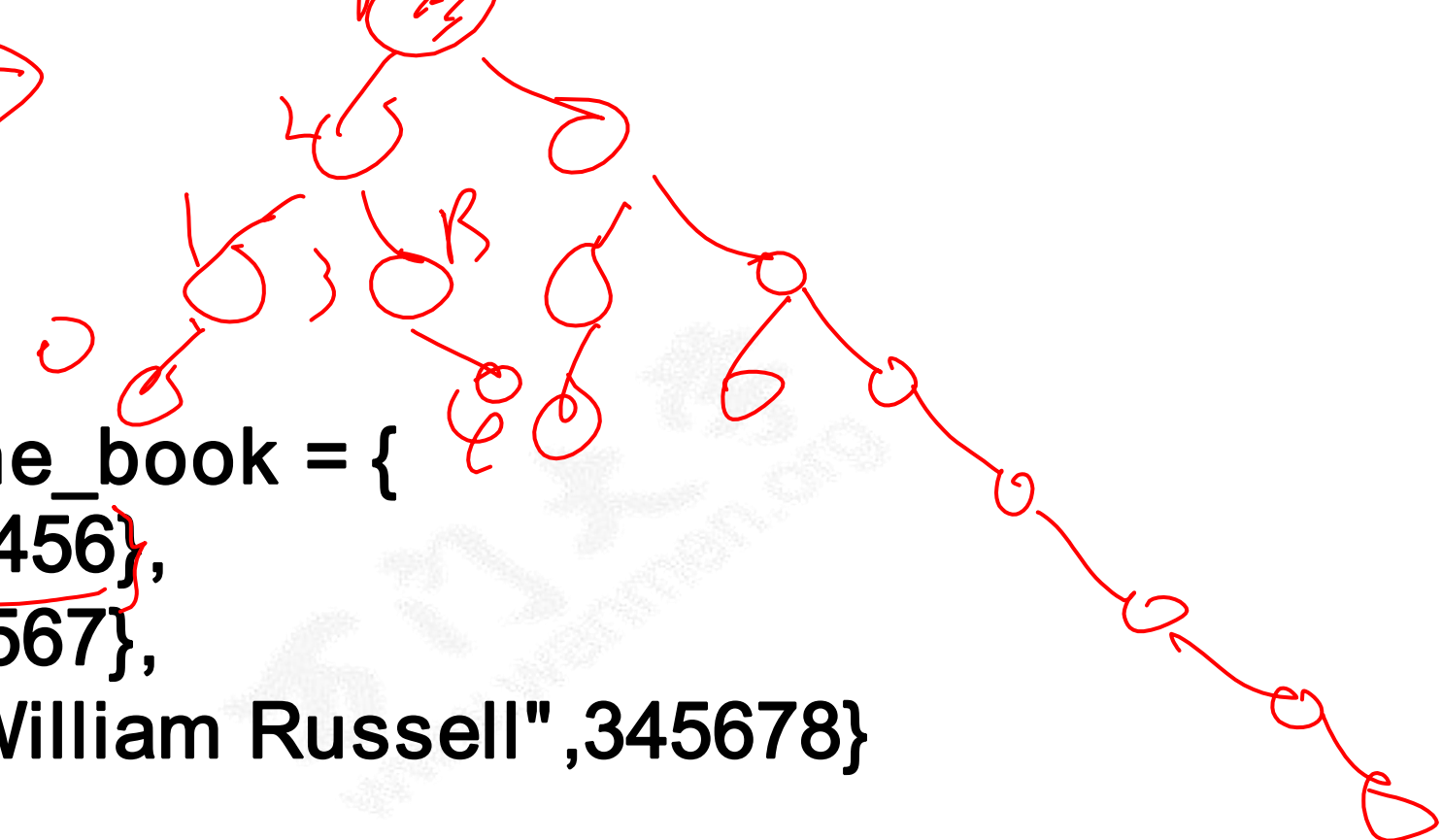
- `std::map`
- Key-value pair
- RB-tree → BT
- `std::unordered_map`
- Hash table ✓
- `std::set`
- Just key, no value
- `std::unordered_set`
- Hash table

$\text{solve}(\text{I}, \text{T})$ $\text{std} := \text{pair}$ \leftarrow R-B Tree

```
map<string,int>phone_book = {
    {"David Hume",123456},
    {"Karl Popper",234567},
    {"Bertrand Arthur William Russell",345678}
};
```

```
unordered_map<string,int>phone_book = {
    {"David Hume",123456},
    {"Karl Popper",234567},
    {"Bertrand Arthur William Russell",345678}
};
```

```
int get_number(const string& s)
{
    return phone_book[s];
}
```



算法 (algorithms)

- unique_copy
- back_inserter

quick-sort.

```
void f(vector<Entry>& vec, list<Entry>& lst)
```

```
{  
    sort(vec.begin(), vec.end());
```

```
    unique_copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), lst.begin()); // don't copy adjacent equal elements  
}
```

```
bool operator<(const Entry& x, const Entry& y) // less than
```

```
{  
    return x.name < y.name; // order Entrys by their names  
}
```

```
list<Entry> f(vector<Entry>& vec)
```

```
{  
    list<Entry> res;  
    sort(vec.begin(), vec.end());  
    unique_copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), back_inserter(res)); // append to res  
    return res;  
}
```


算法 (algorithms)

• find

```
bool has_c(const string& s, char c) // does s contain the character c?
{
    auto p = find(s.begin(), s.end(), c);
    if (p != s.end())
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```

Handwritten notes:
- s.contains(c) with a checkmark.
- String written above `find(s.begin(), s.end(), c)`.
- it written below `find(s.begin(), s.end(), c)`.
- Red arrows point from `s.begin()` and `s.end()` to the `String note, and from c to the it note.`

```
bool has_c(const string& s, char c) // does s contain the character c?
{
    return find(s.begin(), s.end(), c) != s.end();
}
```

Handwritten notes:
- it written above `c` in the `find` function call.
- Red arrows point from `s.begin()` and `s.end()` to the `it` note, and from `c` to the `it` note.

算法 (algorithms)

- transform
- for_each

作业

- 明白std::map是如何初始化的，以glibc为例

作业

- 编写一个模板函数的find_all，通过以下测试用例

```
void test()
{
    string m {"Mary had a little lamb"};
    for (auto p : find_all(m,'a'))          // p is a string::iterator
        if (*p!='a')
            cerr << "string bug!\n";
    list<double> ld {1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 1.1};
    for (auto p : find_all(ld,1.1))
        if (*p!=1.1)
            cerr << "list bug!\n";
    vector<string> vs { "red", "blue", "green", "green", "orange", "green" };
    for (auto p : find_all(vs,"red"))
        if (*p!="red")
            cerr << "vector bug!\n";
    for (auto p : find_all(vs,"green"))
        *p = "vert";
}
```

作业

- 编写一个模板函数sort(container)来对任何容器排序



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