## 資料結構 HW\_3

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## > Mylib.h

其前半段的內容與 HW1 的前半段幾乎一樣,也就是定義 KeyValue 和 DataBase 的結構,還有定義四個操作(CRUD)的函數。由於第一份作業已經提過就不在贅述細節。下面的部分從新加入的函式開始。

```
typedef struct Node
   char key[KEY_SIZE];
   char value[VALUE_SIZE];
   struct Node* prev;
   struct Node* next;
} Node;
Node *createNode(const char* key, const char* value)
   Node *newNode = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   if (newNode == NULL)
       perror("Memory allocation failed");
       exit(1);
   strncpy(newNode->key, key, KEY_SIZE);
   strncpy(newNode->value, value, VALUE SIZE);
   newNode->prev = NULL;
   newNode->next = NULL;
   return newNode;
```

此段為定義 linked list 的結構,而 createNode 函數的功能為創建一個節點,並 將節點的指標返回。

```
// 加入 PUSH
void insertRight_node(Node** head, Node** bottom, const char* key,
const char* value)
{
   Node* newNode = createNode(key, value);
   if (*head == NULL)
   {
```

```
*head = newNode;
       *bottom = newNode;
   else
       (*bottom)->next = newNode;
       newNode->prev = *bottom;
       *bottom = newNode;
   printf("Insert [%s] in [%s] Successfully.\n", value,key);
void insertLeft_node(Node** head, Node** bottom, const char* key, const
char* value)
   Node* newNode = createNode(key, value);
   if (*head == NULL)
       *head = newNode;
       *bottom = newNode;
   else
       (*head)->prev = newNode;
       newNode->next = *head;
       *head = newNode;
   printf("Insert [%s] in [%s] Successfully.\n", value,key);
```

此段為 LPUSH (insertLeft\_node)和 RPUSH (insertRight\_node)的函式,會呼叫到上一個函數 createNode。當鏈結為空時,直接把 head 和 bottom 指向新節點。不為空時,LPUSH 將節點加在 head 這一側,RPUSH 加在 bottom 那一側。

```
void lpop(Node** head, Node** bottom, const char* key, int num)
{
   if(num == 0){
      num = 1;
   }
   if (*head == NULL)
   {
      printf("Database is Empty. Cannot delete Value.\n");
```

```
return;
   else
       Node* Pointer = *head;
       int counter = 0;
       while (Pointer != NULL && counter < num)</pre>
           if (strcmp(Pointer->key, key) == 0)
               counter++;
               if (Pointer == *head) //刪除第一個
                   *head = Pointer->next;
                   if (*head != NULL) {
                       (*head)->prev = NULL;
                   }
               else if (Pointer == *bottom) //刪除最後一個
               {
                   *bottom = Pointer->prev;
                   if (*bottom != NULL) {
                       (*bottom)->next = NULL;
                   }
               else
               {
                   if (Pointer->prev != NULL)
                       Pointer->prev->next = Pointer->next; //Pointer的
                   if (Pointer->next != NULL)
                       Pointer->next->prev = Pointer->prev; //Pointer的
                   }
               Node* tmp = Pointer;
               Pointer = Pointer->next;
               tmp->prev = NULL;
               tmp->next = NULL;
               printf("Delete [%s] in [%s] Successfully.\n", tmp-
>value, key);
               free(tmp);
```

```
else{
               Pointer = Pointer->next;
       }
       if (counter == 0)
           printf("Key not found. Cannot delete.\n");
           return;
       }
       else
           return;
   }
void rpop(Node** head, Node** bottom, const char* key, int num)
   if(num == 0){
       num = 1;
   if (*head == NULL)
       printf("Database is Empty. Cannot delete Value.\n");
       return;
   else
   {
       Node* Pointer = *bottom;
       int counter = 0;
       while (Pointer != NULL && counter < num)</pre>
           if (strcmp(Pointer->key, key) == 0)
               counter++;
               if (Pointer == *head) //刪除第一個
                   *head = Pointer->next;
                   if (*head != NULL) {
                       (*head)->prev = NULL;
                   }
               else if (Pointer == *bottom) //刪除最後一個
```

```
*bottom = Pointer->prev;
                   if (*bottom != NULL) {
                       (*bottom)->next = NULL;
                   }
               else
               {
                   if (Pointer->prev != NULL)
                       Pointer->prev->next = Pointer->next; //Pointer的
                   if (Pointer->next != NULL)
                       Pointer->next->prev = Pointer->prev; //Pointer的
                   }
               Node* tmp = Pointer;
               Pointer = Pointer->prev;
               tmp->prev = NULL;
               tmp->next = NULL;
               printf("Delete [%s] in [%s] Successfully.\n", tmp-
>value, key);
               free(tmp);
           }
           else{
               Pointer = Pointer->next;
       if (counter == 0){
           printf("Key not found. Cannot delete.\n");
       return;
   }
```

此段為 LPOP 和 RPOP 的函式定義,redis 目前的版本有支援可以多次 POP,所以我多定義了 num 來給使用者輸入要 POP 幾個數值。最外面的 while 迴圈 while (Pointer != NULL && counter < num)是在讓 Pointer 找尋直到最後,而 counter 是當每找到一個對應的 key 時,就會累加一遍,直到大於使用者給的 num 為止。

由於我只有定義一個 linked list,所以在 POP 的時候要先找尋要 POP 的 key (if (strcmp(Pointer->key, key) == 0))。LPOP 是從 head 開始找尋,而 RPOP 是從 bottom 開始找尋。

因為是雙向 linked list, 所以刪除頭、尾和中間要分三種寫法。

刪除頭要將 head 改指向下一個,然後再將 head 現在指向的數值的 prev 指向 NULL,而刪除尾則是反過來。至於刪除中間的就是將目前指到的數據的前一個 指向下一個,然後下一個指向前一個。

最後,再將 tmp 指向要刪除的數據,然後 free 掉。

```
void llen(Node* head, const char* key)
   if (head == NULL)
       printf("Database is Empty. Cannot get Length.\n");
       return;
   else
       Node* Pointer = head;
       int num = 0;
       while (Pointer != NULL)
           if (strcmp(Pointer->key, key) == 0)
               num++;
           Pointer = Pointer->next;
       }
       if(num != 0){
           printf("The length of [%s] is [%d]\n", key, num);
           return;
   printf("Not Found [%s] in Database. Cannot get Length.\n", key);
```

此段函數為 LLEN 的函數。是將 Pointer 從 head 開始,每有找到對應的 key 就計算一次,最後回傳數字。

```
// 列印範圍 lrange
void lrange(Node* head, Node* bottom, const char* key, int start, int
stop)
   if (head == NULL)
       printf("Database is Empty. Cannot get Values.\n");
       return;
   else
       Node* Pointer1 = head;
       int num = 0;
       while (Pointer1 != NULL)
           if (strcmp(Pointer1->key, key) == 0)
               num++;
           Pointer1 = Pointer1->next;
       }
       // printf("num: %d\n", num);
       if(num != 0){
           if(stop < 0){
               stop = num + stop; //把 stop 改成到哪裡結束
           if(start < 0){</pre>
               start = num + start; //把 start 改成到哪裡開始
           // printf("start: %d\n", start);
           // printf("stop: %d\n", stop);
           if(start <= stop){</pre>
               int counter = 0;
               Node* Pointer2 = head;
               while (Pointer2 != NULL){
                   if (strcmp(Pointer2->key, key) == 0){
                       if(counter >= start && counter <= stop){</pre>
                       printf("%d) %s\n", counter+1, Pointer2->value);
                       counter++;
                   Pointer2 = Pointer2->next;
               }
            // 當 start < stop
```

```
else{
    int counter = num-1;
    Node* Pointer2 = bottom;
    while (Pointer2 != NULL){
        if (strcmp(Pointer2->key, key) == 0){
            if(counter >= stop && counter <= start){
                printf("%d) %s\n", counter+1, Pointer2->value);
            }
            counter--;
        }

        Pointer2 = Pointer2->prev;
      }
    }
    return;
}
else{
    printf("Not Found [%s] in Database. Cannot get Values.\n",
key);
    }
}
```

此段為 LRANGE 的函數。Redis 目前版本的 LRANGE 是可以輸入要列印的範圍,以 0 為第一個, -1 為最後一個, -2 為倒數第二,也可以反著列印,像是 lrange num -1 0 這樣。所以我加上 start 和 stop 這兩個整數給使用者輸入列印範圍。

一開始的 while 先把這 linked list 有幾個對應的 key 的數量先找出來,數值為 num。這步驟的目的是為了有-1(最後一個)這種表達方式要進行換算。例如 stop 等於-1,就將加上 num 然後賦值給 stop,這樣 stop 就會為最後一個的 索引(num-1)。

換算完 start 和 stop 後,再用一個 counter 從 0 開始數,有對應的 key 就將 counter 加 1。由於先前使用者會輸入範圍,我是判斷當 counter 數到範圍內 時才會 print 數值。

後面的 read\_node、updata\_node、del\_node 只是以備不時之需,可忽略。

```
void freeList(Node* head) {
   while (head != NULL) {
     Node* Pointer = head;
     head = head->next;
     Pointer->prev = NULL;
     Pointer->next = NULL;
     free(Pointer);
   }
}
```

最後這函式為釋放整個 linked list 的記憶體,由於是 linked list,需要每個節點 走訪——釋放。

## > hw2.c

```
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#include "mylib.h"

int main()
{
    // KEY-VALUE
    Database* db = createDatabase();
    char input[INPUT_SIZE];

    // LIST
    Node* head = NULL;
    Node* bottom = NULL;
    char input_for_list[INPUT_SIZE];
```

前面先是 include 會用到的函式。KeyValue 的形式不變,加上了雙向 Linked List 所需要的 head 和 bottom。input\_for\_list 是用來存輸入的陣列,之後會將其拆解,判斷指令。

上面的部分是將 input\_for\_list 等於 input,目的只是保留原本的 input,因為 strtok 函數判斷空格拆解陣列然後就回不去原本的樣子了。

而 command\_ptr 指向 input\_for\_list 以第一個空格切割前的字串,key\_ptr 則為剩下的字串再進行切割。

中間有段程式碼為判斷 KeyValue 的指令和執行,由於跟第一次作業類似,就不在贅述。

```
// LIST
// LPUSH
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "lpush") == 0)
{
    char *value_ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
    while (value_ptr != NULL)
    {
        insertLeft_node(&head, &bottom, key_ptr, value_ptr);
        value_ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
    }
}
// RPUSH
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "rpush") == 0)
{
    char *value_ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
    while (value_ptr != NULL)
    {
        insertRight_node(&head, &bottom, key_ptr,
        value_ptr);
        value_ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
    }
}
```

這邊開始為 Linked List 的指令判斷和操作。value\_ptr 為剩下的字串再進行切割,也就是 PUSH 指令的 Value 部分。會一直切割直到變成 NULL。而每次切割下來的 value 都會用 insertLeft\_node 或是 insertRight\_node 添加到 Linked List 裡面。

```
// LPOP
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "lpop") == 0)
{
    int num = atoi(strtok(NULL, " "));
    lpop(&head, &bottom, key_ptr, num);
}

// RPOP
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "rpop") == 0)
{
    int num = atoi(strtok(NULL, " "));
    rpop(&head, &bottom, key_ptr, num);
}
```

此段為 POP 的指令判斷和操作。num 為再切割的部分,也就是要一次 POP 幾個數據。其中 atoi 是將字串轉成整數型態。

```
// LLEN
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "llen") == 0)
{
         llen(head, key_ptr);
}

// LRANGE
else if (strcmp(command_ptr, "lrange") == 0)
{
         int start = atoi(strtok(NULL, " "));
         int stop = atoi(strtok(NULL, " "));
         lrange(head, bottom, key_ptr, start, stop);
}

else
{
        printf("Invalid command\n");
}
```

此段為 LLEN 和 LRANGE。其中也是要將 start 和 stop 轉為整數型態。

```
free(db->data);
free(db);
freeList(head);
```

最後就釋放空間,而 Linked List 的部分用先前定義的 freeList 函式來釋放。

## 輸出結果:

```
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lpush num
three
two one
Insert [three] in [num] Successfully.
Insert [two] in [num] Successfully.
Insert [one] in [num] Successfully.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): rpush num
four five six
Insert [four] in [num] Successfully.
Insert [five] in [num] Successfully.
Insert [six] in [num] Successfully.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lrange num 0
-1
1) one
2) two
3) three
4) four
5) five
6) six
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lrange num 0
-2
1) one
2) two
3) three
4) four
5) five
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lrange num -3
4) four
3) three
2) two
1) one
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): llen num
The length of [num] is [6]
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lpop num
Delete [one] in [num] Successfully.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): rpop num
Delete [six] in [num] Successfully.
```

```
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lrange num 0
-1
1) two
2) three
3) four
4) five
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lpop num 2
Delete [two] in [num] Successfully.
Delete [three] in [num] Successfully.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): rpop num 2
Delete [five] in [num] Successfully.
Delete [four] in [num] Successfully.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): lrange num 0
-1
Database is Empty. Cannot get Values.
Enter a command
(get/set/update/del/lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange/0): 0
END
```