程式技巧

函式:~程式習慣\$

可以幫助更快的 debug、保證正確率、增加可讀性

- 縮排
- 架構
- 註解

函式:~程式習慣/縮排\$

```
// good version
for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
    for (int j=0 ; j<n ; j++){
        if (i==j){
           cout << "@";
        }else{
            cout << "#";
    cout << endl;
```

```
// bad version
for (int i=0 ; i<n ; i++){
for (int j=0 ; j<n ; j++){
if (i==j){
cout << "@";
}else{
cout << "#";
cout << endl;
```

函式:~程式習慣/架構\$

一般來說,寫一份題目的架構如下

- declare (宣告)
- function (函式)
- init (初始化)
- input (輸入)
- process (處理)
- output (輸出)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// declare
// function
int main(){
    // init
    // input
    // process
    // output
    return 0;
```

函式:~程式習慣/註解\$

```
// declare
int n, k;
int a[105]; // 儲存輸入
int now=0; // 維護當前的的怒氣值總和
int ans=0; // 維護總節省時間
```

```
// function
bool check(int mid){ // 回傳這個數值是否合法
   return mid>=k;
}
```

函式:~debug\$

- 重新整理一次程式碼
- 印出所有重要變數
- 設定中斷點

函式:~debug/ 印變數 \$

```
// input
cin >> x >> y >> r;
tmp_x=x*10000;
tmp_y=y*10000;
tmp_r=r*10000;
ll=ceil((tmp_x-tmp_r)/10000.0)*10000;
rr=floor((tmp_x+tmp_r)/10000.0)*10000;
// preview
cout << "x: " << tmp_x << " y: " << tmp_y << " r: " << tmp_r << endl;
cout << ll << " " << rr << endl;
cout << "\n=======\n\n";
```

函式:~debug/ 印變數 \$

```
// get answer
for (int i=ll ; i<=rr ; i+=10000){
    // sensor line
    ans+=get_value(i);
    cout << "i: " << i << " get: " << get_value(i);
}</pre>
```

函式:~debug/中斷點\$

```
cin >> n;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i = i++) {
   cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
   arr[t] = a;
   arr[t + 1] = b;
   arr[t + 2] = c
   arr[t + 3] = d;
   t = t + 4;
int x = 0;
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
   if ((arr[x] + arr[x + 1] + arr[x + 2]
       A = "Yes":
    else if (arr[x] > 6 || arr[x + 1] > 6
       A = "Yes":
    else if (arr[x] < 3 || arr[x + 1] < 3
       A = "Yes";
```

```
cin >> n;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i = i++) {
    cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
    arr[t] = a;
    arr[t + 1] = b;
    arr[t + 2] = c;
    arr[t + 3] = d;
    t = t + 4:
// int x = 0;
// for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
// if ((arr[x] + arr[x + 1] + arr[x +
11
          A = "Yes":
11
       else if (arr[x] > 6 || arr[x + 1] >
          A = "Yes":
11
//
       else if (arr[x] < 3 \mid | arr[x + 1] <
           A = "Yes";
```

函式:~debug/中斷點\$

```
cin >> n;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i = i++) {
    cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
   // arr[t] = a;
   // arr[t + 1] = b;
   // arr[t + 2] = c;
   // arr[t + 3] = d;
    // t = t + 4;
// int x = 0;
// for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
    if ((arr[x] + arr[x + 1] + arr[x +
          A = "Yes":
       else if (arr[x] > 6 || arr[x + 1] >
           A = "Yes";
       else if (arr[x] < 3 \mid | arr[x + 1] <
           A = "Yes";
```