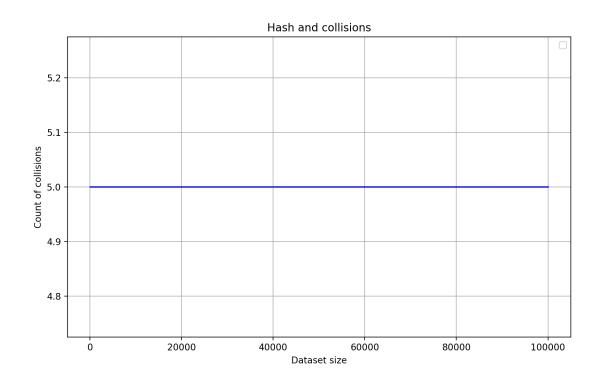
# **ОТЧЁТ** по теме «Алгоритмы поиска данных»

# Анализ графиков.

# 2) График зависимости количества коллизий от размерности массива:



У меня каждый раз одинаковое количество коллизий, от размерности массива оно не зависит.

Если на маленькой выборке некоторые два разных имени всё же сработали в один и тот же индекс (коллизия), то при увеличении размера выборки эти же пары имён будут продолжать падать в тот же слот, потому что хэш каждого имени не меняется. Поэтому график числа коллизий остаётся плоским.

# 4) Время поиска в ассоциативном массиве multimap<key, object> в сравнении с остальными способами поиска:

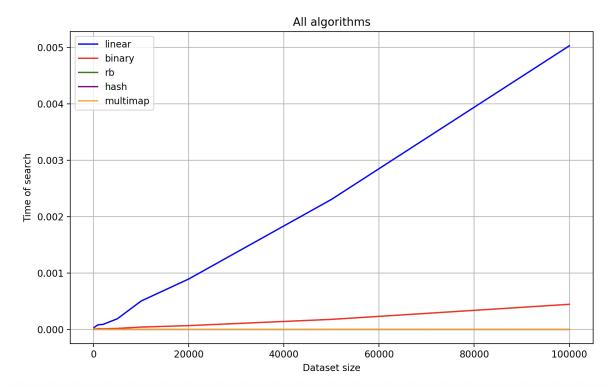
Наиболее эффективен и самый быстрый — поиск по собственной **хеш-таблице** (константное O(1)).

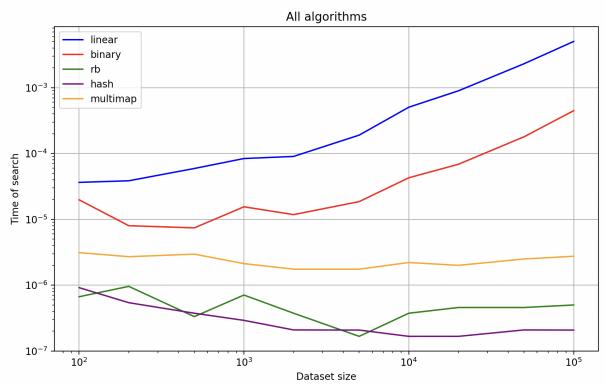
Почти не уступает ему по скорости **RB-дерево** (O(log n)).

Далее идёт std::multimap (O(log(n))).

Потом — небалансированное бинарное дерево (BST), где из-за неравномерного роста глубина может расти с размером данных (худший случай - O(N), средний O(log2(n))).

Замыкает список **линейный поиск**, чья скорость падает обратно пропорционально N(O(N)).





Laboratory work №2

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# **Chapter 1**

# **Topic Index**

# 1.1 Topics

Here is a list of all topics with brief descriptions:

| Constructors and destructor                  |
|--|
| Insert, search and visualization of the tree |
| Supporting methods for basic methods         |

2 Topic Index

# **Chapter 2**

# **Class Index**

# 2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

| Flower   |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
|          | Information about a flower (name, color, scent intensity, and habitat regions)                | 11 |
| HashTabl | e   |    |
|          | Implements a hash table using separate chaining to store Flower objects by their string names | 12 |
| Item     |   |    |
|          | Represents an item (node) in the linked list for a hash table slot                            | 14 |
| Node< T  | >   |    |
|          | Represents a node in a binary search tree   | 14 |
| RBNode<  | <t></t>   |    |
|          | Represents a node in a Red-Black Tree   | 15 |
| RBTree<  | T>  |    |
|          | Implements a Red-Black Tree   | 16 |
| Tree< T  | >   |    |
|          | Implements a simple Binary Search Tree (BST)  | 17 |

4 Class Index

# **Chapter 3**

# File Index

# 3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

| binary_tr | ee.n   |    |
|-----------|--|----|
|           | Defines a templated Binary Search Tree (BST) with insertion, search, and traversal functions .     | 19 |
| flower.h  |  |    |
|           | Declaration of the Flower class  | 21 |
| hash.h    |  |    |
|           | Defines a hash table for storing Flower objects using separate chaining for collision resolution . | 21 |
| io.h      |  |    |
|           | Interface for input/output functions: parsing CSV files and save result to files                   | 25 |
| linear.h  |  |    |
|           | Contains functions for performing linear search on an array  | 26 |
| rb_tree.h | 1  |    |
|           | Defines a templated Red-Black Tree with insertion, search, and traversal functions                 | 28 |
|           |  |    |

6 File Index

# **Chapter 4**

# **Topic Documentation**

# 4.1 Constructors and destructor

#### **Functions**

- Tree (T value)
- Item::Item (const string &key, const Flower &value)
- RBTree < T >::RBTree (T value)

# 4.1.1 Detailed Description

### 4.1.2 Function Documentation

# 4.1.2.1 RBTree()

< The root node is always initialized with BLACK color.

# 4.2 Insert, search and visualization of the tree

#### **Functions**

```
    void Tree< T >::Insert (const T &value)
```

Insert a new value into the BST.

Node< T > \* Tree< T >::Search (const T &value) const

Search for the first node containing a given value.

vector< Node< T > \* > Tree< T >::SearchAll (const T &value)

Search for all nodes containing a given value.

void Tree< T >::PrintTree ()

Print all values in the tree using pre-order traversal.

void RBTree< T >::Insert (const T &value)

Insert a new value into the Red-Black Tree.

RBNode< T > \* RBTree< T >::SearchAll (const T &value)

Search for all nodes containing a given value.

void RBTree< T >::PrintTree ()

Print all nodes in the tree using pre-order traversal.

8 Topic Documentation

# 4.2.1 Detailed Description

# 4.2.2 Function Documentation

### 4.2.2.1 Insert() [1/2]

If the tree is empty, the new node becomes the root and is colored BLACK. Otherwise, insert similar to a BST and then rebalance via Balance().

### **Parameters**

| value | Reference to the value to insert. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
|-------|-----------------------------------|

### 4.2.2.2 Insert() [2/2]

If the tree is empty, the new value becomes the root. Otherwise, traverse the tree and insert the new node in the correct position to maintain BST property.

#### **Parameters**

```
value Reference to the value to insert.
```

# 4.2.2.3 Search()

#### **Parameters**

```
value Reference to the value to search for.
```

# Returns

Pointer to the node containing the value, or nullptr if not found.

# 4.2.2.4 SearchAll() [1/2]

# **Parameters**

| value Reference to the value to search for |  |
|--|--|
|--|--|

# Returns

A vector of pointers to nodes containing the value. If none found, returns an empty vector.

# 4.2.2.5 SearchAll() [2/2]

#### **Parameters**

value Reference to the value to search for.

# Returns

A vector of pointers to nodes containing the value. If none found, returns an empty vector.

# 4.3 Supporting methods for basic methods

# 4.3.1 Detailed Description

10 Topic Documentation

# **Chapter 5**

# **Class Documentation**

# 5.1 Flower Class Reference

The Flower class contains information about a flower (name, color, scent intensity, and habitat regions).

```
#include <flower.h>
```

### **Public Member Functions**

bool EqFlowers (const Flower & other) const
 Compares the current object with another based on key fields.

#### **Constructors**

Default constructor.

- Flower (string name, string color, string smell, vector< string > regions)
- Flower (const Flower & other)=default

Copy constructor.

• Flower (Flower &&other)=default

Move constructor.

∼Flower ()=default

Destructor.

### **Getters**

- string GetName () const
- · string GetColor () const
- string GetSmell () const
- vector< string > GetRegions () const

#### Setters

- void **SetName** (string name)
- void **SetColor** (string color)
- void SetSmell (string smell)
- void SetRegions (vector< string > regions)

# **Operator Overloading**

Comparison based on key fields (name, color, smell).

- bool operator> (const Flower &other) const
- bool operator < (const Flower & other) const</li>
- bool **operator**>= (const Flower &other) const
- bool **operator**<= (const Flower &other) const
- bool operator== (const Flower &other) const
- Flower & operator= (const Flower & other)

12 Class Documentation

# 5.1.1 Member Function Documentation

### 5.1.1.1 **EqFlowers()**

#### **Parameters**

| other Reference to another Flower ob | ject. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
|--------------------------------------|-------|

### Returns

true if name, color, and smell match; otherwise false.

Two objects are considered "equal" if their name, color, and smell fields are the same. The regions field is ignored in this comparison.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

· flower.h

# 5.2 HashTable Class Reference

Implements a hash table using separate chaining to store Flower objects by their string names.

```
#include <hash.h>
```

#### **Public Member Functions**

HashTable (const vector< Flower > &data)

Construct a hash table and insert a vector of Flower objects into it.

∼HashTable ()

Destructor. Frees memory for all Items and their vectors.

vector< Flower > \* Search (const string &key) const

Search for all Flower objects associated with a given key.

- long long GetCount ()
- long long GetCountUnq ()
- long long GetCollisions ()
- Item \*\* GetItems ()
- · void GetTable ()

Print the contents of the hash table to stdout.

# 5.2.1 Detailed Description

The table uses:

- · hashFunc\_rs to map string keys to hash table slot indices.
- · An array of pointers to Item (linked-list heads) of size SIZE.
- · A collision counter to track how many chaining operations occurred.

Note

The Flower class must provide a method GetName() returning a string key.

#### 5.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 5.2.2.1 HashTable()

For each Flower in data:

- 1. Compute its key via GetName(), and hash to an index.
- 2. If the bucket is empty, create a new Item.
- 3. If the bucket already has items, traverse the chain:
  - If an existing Item has the same key, append the Flower to its vector.
  - Otherwise, add a new Item at the end of the chain and increment collisions.

### **Parameters**

data A vector of Flower objects to insert into the hash table.

### 5.2.3 Member Function Documentation

### 5.2.3.1 Search()

#### **Parameters**

key The string key to search for.

### Returns

Pointer to a vector of Flower objects if the key is found; nullptr if the key does not exist in the table.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

· hash.h

14 Class Documentation

# 5.3 Item Class Reference

Represents an item (node) in the linked list for a hash table slot.

```
#include <hash.h>
```

#### **Public Member Functions**

• Item (const string &key, const Flower &value)

#### **Public Attributes**

string key

The string key for this item.

vector< Flower > \* values\_

Pointer to a vector of Flower objects with this key.

Item \* next\_

Pointer to the next Item in the chain (collision list).

# 5.3.1 Detailed Description

Each item stores:

- · key\_: The string key that hashes to this slot.
- values\_: A pointer to a vector of Flower objects associated with this key.
- next\_: Pointer to the next item in the same slot's linked list (for chaining).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

• hash.h

# 5.4 Node < T > Class Template Reference

Represents a node in a binary search tree.

```
#include <binary_tree.h>
```

### **Public Member Functions**

· Node (T value)

# **Public Attributes**

T value\_

The value stored in the node.

Node \* left\_ = nullptr

Pointer to the left child node.

Node \* right\_ = nullptr

Pointer to the right child node.

# 5.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T> class Node< T >
```

**Template Parameters** 

```
T | Type of the value stored in the node.
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

· binary\_tree.h

# 5.5 RBNode< T > Class Template Reference

Represents a node in a Red-Black Tree.

```
#include <rb_tree.h>
```

### **Public Member Functions**

- RBNode (const T value)
- RBNode & operator= (const RBNode & other)
   Assignment operator for RBNode.

#### **Public Attributes**

- vector< T > values
- Color color\_
- RBNode \* left
- RBNode \* right\_
- RBNode \* parent\_

# 5.5.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T> class RBNode< T>
```

Each node stores a value of type T, its color, and pointers to left, right, and parent nodes.

**Template Parameters** 

```
T Type of the value stored in the node.
```

# 5.5.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.5.2.1 operator=()

16 Class Documentation

#### **Parameters**

# Returns

Reference to this node after copying.

Copies value, color, and pointers from another node.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

· rb tree.h

# **5.6** RBTree < T > Class Template Reference

Implements a Red-Black Tree.

```
#include <rb_tree.h>
```

### **Public Member Functions**

- RBTree (T value)
- void Insert (const T &value)

Insert a new value into the Red-Black Tree.

RBNode < T > \* SearchAll (const T &value)

Search for all nodes containing a given value.

• void PrintTree ()

Print all nodes in the tree using pre-order traversal.

# 5.6.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T> class RBTree< T>
```

Provides operations to insert values, search for a single value or all occurrences, and print the tree. Maintains Red-Black properties for balancing after insertions.

### **Template Parameters**

T Type of the values stored in the tree.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

• rb\_tree.h

# 5.7 Tree < T > Class Template Reference

Implements a simple Binary Search Tree (BST).

```
#include <binary_tree.h>
```

### **Public Member Functions**

- Tree (T value)
- void Insert (const T &value)

Insert a new value into the BST.

Node < T > \* Search (const T &value) const

Search for the first node containing a given value.

vector< Node< T > \* > SearchAll (const T &value)

Search for all nodes containing a given value.

• void PrintTree ()

Print all values in the tree using pre-order traversal.

# 5.7.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T> class Tree< T >
```

Provides operations to insert values, search for a single value or all occurrences, and print the tree in a pre-order traversal.

**Template Parameters** 

T Type of the values stored in the tree.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

· binary\_tree.h

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# **Chapter 6**

# **File Documentation**

# 6.1 binary\_tree.h File Reference

Defines a templated Binary Search Tree (BST) with insertion, search, and traversal functions.

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
```

#### Classes

class Node< T >

Represents a node in a binary search tree.

class Tree< T >

Implements a simple Binary Search Tree (BST).

# 6.2 binary\_tree.h

# Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00001
00003
00004 #ifndef BINARY_TREE_H
00005 #define BINARY_TREE_H
00007 #include <vector>
00008 #include <iostream>
00009 using namespace std;
00010
00016 template <typename T>
00017 class Node {
00018 public:
00019
          Node() = default;
00020
         Node(T value) { value_ = value; }
00021
00022 public:
00022 T value_;

00024 Node *left_ = nullptr;

00025 Node *right_ = nullptr;
00026 };
00027
00036 template <typename T>
00037 class Tree {
00038 public:
00041
```

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```
00042
          Tree() { root_ = nullptr; }
Tree(T value) { root_ = new Node<T>(value); }
00043
00044
          ~Tree() { DeleteTree(root_); }
00046
00049
00057
          void Insert(const T& value) {
00058
              if (!root_) {
00059
                  root_ = new Node<T>(value);
00060
00061
              }
00062
00063
              Node<T> *cur = root ;
00064
              while (true) {
00065
                  if (value < cur->value_) {
                      if (cur->left_ == nullptr) {
    cur->left_ = new Node<T>(value);
00066
00067
00068
                           break:
00069
00070
                       cur = cur->left_;
00071
                  } else {
                      if (cur->right_ == nullptr) {
    cur->right_ = new Node<T>(value);
00072
00073
00074
                           break;
00075
00076
                       cur = cur->right_;
00077
                  }
00078
              }
00079
          }
08000
00087
          Node<T>* Search(const T& value) const { return SupportSearch(root_, value); }
00088
00094
          vector<Node<T>*> SearchAll(const T& value) {
00095
              vector<Node<T>*> res;
00096
              Node<T> *tmp = SupportSearch(root_, value);
00097
00098
              while (tmp) {
00099
                 res.push_back(tmp);
                  tmp = SupportSearch(tmp->right_, value);
00101
00102
00103
              return res;
00104
         }
00105
00107
          void PrintTree() { SupportPrint(root_); }
00109
00110 private:
00111
          Node<T> *root_ = nullptr;
00112
00113 private:
00116
          void SupportPrint(Node<T> *root) {
00121
00122
             if (root) {
00123
                  cout « root->value_ « endl;
00124
                  SupportPrint(root->left_);
00125
                  SupportPrint(root->right_);
00126
              }
00127
         }
00128
00139
         Node<T>* SupportSearch(Node<T>* root, const T& value) {
00140
              Node<T> *cur = root;
00141
00142
              while (cur) {
00143
                 if (cur->value_ == value) { return cur; }
00144
00145
                  if (value < cur->value_) {
00146
                       cur = cur->left_;
                   } else {
00147
00148
                       cur = cur->right :
00149
                   }
00150
              }
00151
00152
              return nullptr;
00153
         }
00154
          void DeleteTree(Node<T> *root) {
00156
00157
           if (root) {
00158
                  DeleteTree(root->left_);
00159
                  DeleteTree(root->right_);
00160
                  delete root;
00161
              }
00162
          }
00164 };
00165
00166 #endif
```

6.3 flower.h File Reference 21

### 6.3 flower.h File Reference

Declaration of the Flower class.

```
#include <string>
#include <vector>
```

#### **Classes**

· class Flower

The Flower class contains information about a flower (name, color, scent intensity, and habitat regions).

# 6.4 flower.h

Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00001
00003
00004 #ifndef FLOWER_H
00005 #define FLOWER_H
00006
00007 #include <string>
00008 #include <vector>
00009
00010 using namespace std;
00013 class Flower {
00014 public:
00018
           Flower() = default;
           Flower(string name, string color, string smell, vector<string> regions);
Flower(const Flower@ other) = default;
00019
00021
00023
           Flower(Flower&& other) = default;
00025
           ~Flower() = default;
00027
00030
           string GetName() const { return name_; }
00031
           string GetColor() const { return color_; }
string GetSmell() const { return smell_; }
00032
           vector<string> GetRegions() const { return regions_; }
00035
00038
           void SetName(string name) { name_ = name; }
           void SetColor(string color) { color_ = color; }
void SetSmell(string smell) { smell_ = smell; }
00039
00040
00041
           void SetRegions(vector<string> regions) { regions_ = regions; }
00043
00047
           bool operator>(const Flower& other) const;
00048
           bool operator<(const Flower& other) const;
00049
           bool operator>=(const Flower& other) const;
00050
           bool operator<=(const Flower& other) const;</pre>
           bool operator == (const Flower& other) const;
00051
00052
           Flower& operator=(const Flower& other);
00054
00061
           bool EqFlowers(const Flower& other) const;
00062
00063 private:
00064
          string name_;
00065
           string color_;
00066
           string smell_;
00067
           vector<string> regions_;
00068 };
00069
00070 #endif
```

# 6.5 hash.h File Reference

Defines a hash table for storing Flower objects using separate chaining for collision resolution.

```
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include "flower.h"
```

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### Classes

· class Item

Represents an item (node) in the linked list for a hash table slot.

· class HashTable

Implements a hash table using separate chaining to store Flower objects by their string names.

#### **Macros**

• #define SIZE 14

Size of the hash table.

### **Functions**

unsigned int hashFunc\_rs (string key)

Compute a hash value for a string using the RS (Robert Sedgwicks) algorithm.

# 6.5.1 Detailed Description

### Provides:

- · hashFunc rs: A string-based hash function (RS algorithm).
- Item: A node in the linked list used for collision resolution.
- HashTable: A hash table that stores vectors of Flower objects under string keys.

# 6.5.2 Function Documentation

# 6.5.2.1 hashFunc\_rs()

The function iterates over each character in the key, updating the hash with a multiplier and accumulating the result. Finally, the value is taken modulo SIZE to obtain a hash-table index.

### **Parameters**

| key | The input string to hash. |
|-----|---------------------------|
|-----|---------------------------|

# Returns

An unsigned int in the range [0, SIZE-1], representing the hash-table index.

6.6 hash.h 23

# 6.6 hash.h

### Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00001
00008
00009 #ifndef HASH_H
00010 #define HASH H
00011
00012 #include <string>
00013 #include <vector>
00014 #include <iostream>
00015 #include "flower.h"
00016
00018 #define SIZE 14
00019 using namespace std;
00030 unsigned int hashFunc_rs(string key) {
          unsigned int a = 63689;
unsigned int b = 378551;
00031
00032
00033
          unsigned int hash = 0;
00034
          unsigned int i = 0;
00035
00036
          int len = key.length();
00037
          for (i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
    hash = hash * a + (unsigned char)key[i];</pre>
00038
00039
00040
              a = a * b;
00041
          }
00042
00043
          return (hash % SIZE);
00044 }
00045
00055 class Item {
00056 public:
          string key_;
00058
          vector<Flower> *values_;
00059
          Item *next_;
00060
00061 public:
00064
         Item() {
00065
             key_ = "";
              values_ = new vector<Flower>();
next_ = nullptr;
00066
00067
00068
          }
00069
00070
          Item(const string& key, const Flower& value) {
              key_ = key;
values_ = new vector<Flower>();
values_->push_back(value);
00072
00073
              next_ = nullptr;
00074
00075
          }
00077 };
00078
00090 class HashTable {
00091 public:
00104
          HashTable(const vector<Flower>& data) {
              NullTable();
00105
00106
00107
              count = data.size();
00108
00109
               for (size_t i = 0; i < count; ++i) {</pre>
00110
                   string key = data[i].GetName();
00111
                   Flower value = data[i];
                   unsigned int hash = hashFunc_rs(key);
00112
00113
00114
                   if (!items_[hash]) {
00115
                        items_[hash] = new Item(key, value);
                        unq_count += 1;
00116
                   } else {
   Item *where = items_[hash];
00117
00118
00119
                        int is_collis = 1;
00120
00121
00122
                           if (key == where->key_) {
                                 where->values_->push_back(value);
00123
                                is_collis = 0;
00124
00125
                                break;
                            } else {
00127
                                if (where->next_) {
00128
                                     where = where->next_;
                                } else {
00129
00130
                                    break;
00131
                                }
00132
                            }
00133
```

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```
00134
00135
                       if (is_collis) {
                           collisions += 1;
00136
                           unq_count += 1;
00137
00138
                           where->next_ = new Item(key, value);
00139
                 }
00141
              }
00142
         }
00143
          ~HashTable() {
00145
           for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i) {
00146
00147
                  SupportDelete(items_[i]);
00148
00149
         }
00150
          vector<Flower>* Search(const string& key) const {
00158
00159
              vector<Flower> *res = nullptr;
00160
00161
              unsigned int hash = hashFunc_rs(key);
00162
              Item *cur = items_[hash];
              while(cur) {
00163
               if (cur->key_ == key) {
00164
                     res = cur->values_;
break;
00165
00166
00167
00168
                  cur = cur->next_;
00169
              }
00170
00171
             return res;
00172
         }
00173
00174
          long long GetCount() { return count; }
00175
          long long GetCountUnq() { return unq_count; }
         long long GetCollisions() { return collisions; }
Item** GetItems() { return items_; }
00176
00177
00178
          void GetTable() {
    for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i) {</pre>
00180
00181
00182
                 Item *cur = items_[i];
00183
                  cout « i « " \t";
00184
                  if (!cur) {
   cout « "-" « endl;
00185
00186
00187
                   } else {
00188
                       while (cur) {
                        cout « cur->key_ « "(" « cur->values_->size() « ")" « " \t";
cur = cur->next_;
00189
00190
00191
00192
                       cout « endl:
00193
                  }
00194
00195
00196
              cout « endl « "Count: " « count « endl « "Collisions: " « collisions;
00197
         }
00198
00199 private:
       Item *items_[SIZE];
00200
00201
          long long count;
00202
          long long unq_count = 0;
00203
          long long collisions = 0;
00204
00205 private:
00207
      void NullTable() {
           for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i) {
00208
00209
                  items_[i] = nullptr;
00210
00211
         }
00212
         void SupportDelete(Item *cur) {
00215
           while (cur) {
00216
                 Item *next_node = cur->next_;
00217
                  delete cur->values_;
00218
                  delete cur;
00219
                  cur = next node;
00220
00221
          }
00222 };
00223
00224 #endif
```

6.7 io.h File Reference 25

# 6.7 io.h File Reference

Interface for input/output functions: parsing CSV files and save result to files.

```
#include "flower.h"
#include <string>
#include <vector>
```

#### **Functions**

vector< Flower > parserCSV (string filename)

Reads a CSV file and returns a vector of Flower objects.

void saveRes (vector < Flower > &source, long size, Flower target)

Run multiple search algorithms on a dataset of Flower objects and save results to files.

#### 6.7.1 Function Documentation

### 6.7.1.1 parserCSV()

#### **Parameters**

| filename | Path to the input CSV file. |
|----------|-----------------------------|
|----------|-----------------------------|

# **Exceptions**

| runtime_error | if the file cannot be opened. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
|---------------|-------------------------------|

### Returns

Vector of Flower objects loaded from the file.

The function opens the given CSV file and discards the first line (assumed to be a header). Each subsequent line must contain exactly four comma-separated fields:

- 1. name
- 2. color
- 3. smell
- 4. regions a list of one or more region names enclosed in square brackets, e.g. [Region1, Region2, ...]

Internally, the parser locates the first three commas to extract the name, color and smell fields.

It then strips the surrounding brackets from the remaining substring and splits it on commas to obtain each region.

A  ${\tt Flower}$  is constructed with these values and appended to the result vector.

If the file contains no data lines (only a header or is empty), an empty vector is returned.

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### 6.7.1.2 saveRes()

This function performs the following steps:

1. Measures and records execution time for linear search, binary search tree search, red-black tree search, hash table search, and multimap search.

- 2. Writes matching records for each algorithm into separate output files named: "<size>\_linear.txt", "<size>← \_binary.txt", "<size>\_rb.txt", "<size>\_hash.txt", "<size>\_multimap.txt".
- 3. Appends timing information (and collision count for hash) into "info\_time.txt".

#### **Parameters**

| source | Reference to a vector of Flower objects to be searched.                    |
|--------|--|
| size   | Number of elements in the source vector (expected to match source.size()). |
| target | The Flower object to search for.   |

#### **Exceptions**

```
std::runtime_error If any output file cannot be opened for writing.
```

# 6.8 io.h

Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00001
00006
00007 #ifndef IO_H
00008 #define IO_H
00009
00010 #include "flower.h"
00011 #include <string>
00012 #include <vector>
00013
00014 using namespace std;
00015
00033 vector<Flower> parserCSV(string filename);
00034
00051 void saveRes(vector<Flower>& source, long size, Flower target);
00052
00053 #endif
```

# 6.9 linear.h File Reference

Contains functions for performing linear search on an array.

```
#include <vector>
```

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# **Functions**

```
    template < class T >
        int linearSearch (T a[], long start, long size, T b)
        Perform a linear search to find the first occurrence of an element in an array.
    template < class T >
        vector < int > searchAll (T a[], long size, T b)
        Find all occurrences of a given element in an array.
```

# 6.9.1 Detailed Description

This file provides two templated functions:

- linearSearch: Finds the first occurrence of a given element in an array.
- searchAll: Finds all occurrences of a given element and returns their indices.

### 6.9.2 Function Documentation

### 6.9.2.1 linearSearch()

#### **Parameters**

| а     | Pointer to the array of elements of type T.                            |
|-------|--|
| start | Index in the array from which to begin the search.                     |
| size  | Total number of elements in the array (one past the last valid index). |
| b     | The value to search for in the array.                                  |

### Returns

The index of the first matching element, or -1 if the element is not found.

# 6.9.2.2 searchAll()

This function uses linearSearch to locate each instance of the target value in the array. It stores each found index in a std::vector and returns the vector.

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#### **Parameters**

| а    | Pointer to the array of elements of type T. |
|------|---|
| size | Total number of elements in the array.      |
| b    | The value to search for in the array.       |

### Returns

A std::vector<int> containing the indices where the element b was found. If the element is not found, the vector will be empty.

# 6.10 linear.h

Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00007
00008 #ifndef LINEAR_H
00009 #define LINEAR_H
00010
00011 #include <vector>
00012 using namespace std;
00023 template<class T>
00026
00027
                 return i;
00028
00029
00030
         return -1;
00031 }
00032
00045 template<class T>
00046 vector<int> searchAll(T a[], long size, T b) {
         vector<int> res;
00048
00049
         int i = linearSearch(a, 0, size, b);
00050
         while (i != -1) {
            res.push_back(i);
i = linearSearch(a, i+1, size, b);
00051
00052
00053
00054
00055
         return res;
00056 }
00057
00058 #endif
```

# 6.11 rb\_tree.h File Reference

Defines a templated Red-Black Tree with insertion, search, and traversal functions.

```
#include <string>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
```

# Classes

class RBNode< T >

Represents a node in a Red-Black Tree.

class RBTree< T >

Implements a Red-Black Tree.

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#### **Enumerations**

enum Color { RED , BLACK }

Enumeration for node color in a Red-Black Tree.

# 6.11.1 Detailed Description

This file provides:

- RBNode: A node structure storing a value, color, and pointers to parent and children.
- RBTree: A Red-Black Tree implementation supporting insertion, search (single and all occurrences), and printing the tree.

# 6.12 rb\_tree.h

### Go to the documentation of this file.

```
00001
00008
00009 #ifndef RB_TREE_H
00010 #define RB_TREE_H
00011
00012 #include <string>
00013 #include <stdexcept>
00014 #include <iostream>
00015 #include <vector>
00016
00017 using namespace std;
00018
00020 typedef enum { RED, BLACK } Color;
00021
00022
00030 template <typename T>
00031 class RBNode {
00032 public:
00033
            vector<T> values_;
00034
            Color color_;
00035
00036
            RBNode *left_, *right_, *parent_;
00038 public:
00039
            RBNode() {
              color_ = RED;
left_ = nullptr;
right_ = nullptr;
parent_ = nullptr;
values_ = T();
00040
00041
00042
00043
00044
00045
            }
00046
00047
            RBNode(const T value) {
                 values_.push_back(value);
00048
                 color_ = RED;
left_ = nullptr;
right_ = nullptr;
parent_ = nullptr;
00050
00051
00052
00053
            }
00054
00062
            RBNode& operator=(const RBNode& other) {
            values_ = other.values_;
color_ = other.color_;
left_ = other.left_;
00063
00064
00065
                 right_ = other.right_;
parent_ = other.parent_;
00066
00067
00068
00069
                 return *this;
00070
            }
00071 };
00072
00081 template <typename T>
00082 class RBTree {
00083 public:
```

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```
00086
00087
          RBTree() { root_ = nullptr; }
          RBTree(T value) {
   root_ = new RBNode<T>(value);
00088
00089
00090
              root_->color_ = BLACK;
00091
          ~RBTree() { DelTree(root_); }
00094
00097
00106
          void Insert(const T& value) {
00107
              if (!root_) {
                  root_ = new RBNode<T>(value);
root_->color_ = BLACK;
00108
00109
00110
00111
              }
00112
              RBNode<T> *target = root_;
00113
00114
              RBNode<T> *parent = nullptr;
00116
              while(target) {
00117
                  parent = target;
                   if (value < target->values_[0]) {
   target = target->left_;
00118
00119
                   } else if (value > target->values_[0]) {
00120
                      target = target->right_;
00121
00122
                   } else {
00123
                      target->values_.push_back(value);
00124
                       return;
00125
                  }
00126
              }
00127
00128
              target = new RBNode<T>(value);
00129
              target->parent_ = parent;
00130
00131
              if (value < parent->values_[0]) {
00132
                  parent->left_ = target;
               } else {
00133
                  parent->right_ = target;
00135
00136
00137
              Balance(target);
00138
          }
00139
          // /// @brief Search for all nodes containing a given value.
00140
          \ensuremath{//}\ensuremath{///} @param value Reference to the value to search for.
00142
          // /// @return Pointer to the node containing the value, or nullptr if not found.
00143
          // RBNode<T>* Search(const T& value) {
00144
                 return SupSearch(root_, value);
00145
00146
          RBNode<T>* SearchAll(const T& value) {
00150
00151
              if (root_) {
00152
                   RBNode<T> *cur = root_;
00153
00154
                  while (cur) {
00155
                      if (cur->values_[0] == value) {
                          return cur;
00157
00158
00159
                       if (value < cur->values_[0]) {
00160
                          cur = cur->left_;
                       } else {
00161
00162
                           cur = cur->right_;
00163
00164
00165
             }
00166
00167
              return nullptr:
00168
         }
00169
00171
          void PrintTree() {
00172
              SupportPrint(root_);
00173
00175
00176 private:
          RBNode<T> *root_;
00177
00178
00179 private:
00182
00183
          // \star \brief Helper function to search for a value starting at a given node. // \star
00184
00185
00186
          // \star Traverses the subtree like a standard BST search: if the current node's value
00187
          // * matches, returns it; if the value is less, goes left; otherwise, goes right.
00188
          // \star \param node Pointer to the current node from which to start searching.
00189
          // * \param value Reference to the value to search for.
00190
```

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```
// \star \return Pointer to the node containing the value, or nullptr if not found. // \star/
00192
           // RBNode<T>* SupSearch(RBNode<T> *node, const T& value) {
00193
00194
                  if (node) {
                      RBNode<T> *cur = node:
00195
          //
00196
00197
                      while (cur) {
00198
                         if (cur->values_[0] == value) {
00199
                              return cur;
00200
00201
00202
                           if (value < cur->value_) {
00203
                               cur = cur->left ;
00204
                           } else {
00205
                               cur = cur->right_;
00206
00207
00208
           11
                  }
00210
                  return nullptr;
          // }
00211
00212
          void SupportPrint(RBNode<T> *root) {
00214
00215
              if (root) {
00216
                   cout « root->values_ « " " « root->color_ « endl;
00217
00218
                   SupportPrint(root->left_);
00219
                   SupportPrint(root->right_);
00220
               }
00221
          }
00222
00224
          void DelTree(RBNode<T> *root) {
00225
              if (root) {
00226
                   DelTree(root->left_);
00227
                   DelTree(root->right_);
00228
                   delete root;
00229
               }
00230
          }
00231
00249
          void Balance(RBNode<T> *node) {
00250
               RBNode<T> *dad = node->parent_;
00251
               while (dad && dad->color_ == RED) {
00252
                   RBNode<T> *grand = dad->parent_;
RBNode<T> *uncle;
00253
00254
00255
00256
                   if (!grand) {
                   return;
} else if (dad == grand->left_) {
  uncle = grand->right_;
00257
00258
00259
00260
00261
00262
                        if (uncle && uncle->color_ == RED) {
                            dad->color_ = BLACK;
uncle->color_ = BLACK;
grand->color_ = RED;
00263
00264
00265
00266
00267
                            node = grand;
00268
                            dad = node->parent_;
00269
                            if (dad) { grand = dad->parent_; }
00270
00271
                            continue;
00272
                        } else { // 2
00273
                            if (dad->right_ == node) {
00274
                                LeftRotate(node, dad, grand);
                                node = dad;
dad = node->parent_;
00275
00276
00277
00278
                            dad->color_ = BLACK;
                            grand->color_ = RED;
00280
                            RightRotate(dad, grand, grand->parent_);
00281
                            break;
00282
00283
                   } else {
00284
                        uncle = grand->left_;
00285
00286
                        if (uncle && uncle->color_ == RED) {
00287
                            dad->color_ = BLACK;
                            uncle->color_ = BLACK;
00288
00289
                            grand->color_ = RED;
00290
00291
                            node = grand;
                            dad = node->parent_;
if (dad) { grand = dad->parent_; }
00292
00293
00294
00295
                            continue;
00296
                        } else {
```

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```
if (dad->left_ == node) {
00298
                                RightRotate(node, dad, grand);
00299
                                node = dad;
00300
                                dad = node->parent_;
00301
                            dad->color_ = BLACK;
grand->color_ = RED;
00302
00303
00304
                            LeftRotate(dad, grand, grand->parent_);
00305
00306
00307
                   }
00308
              }
00309
00310
              root_->color_ = BLACK;
00311
00312
          void LeftRotate(RBNode<T> *child, RBNode<T> *dad, RBNode<T> *grand) {
00328
00329
              RBNode<T> *grandson = child->left_;
00330
00331
              dad->right_ = grandson;
00332
              if (grandson) { grandson->parent_ = dad; }
00333
              child->left_ = dad;
dad->parent_ = child;
00334
00335
00336
00337
               child->parent_ = grand;
00338
               if (!grand) {
              root_ = child;
} else if (grand->left_ == dad) {
00339
00340
                  grand->left_ = child;
00341
               } else {
00342
00343
                  grand->right_ = child;
00344
00345
          }
00346
          void RightRotate(RBNode<T> *child, RBNode<T> *dad, RBNode<T> *grand) {
00362
00363
              RBNode<T> *grandson = child->right_;
00364
00365
               dad->left_ = grandson;
00366
              if (grandson) { grandson->parent_ = dad; }
00367
              dad->parent_ = child;
child->right_ = dad;
00368
00369
00370
               child->parent_ = grand;
00371
00372
               if (!grand) {
               root_ = child;
} else if (grand->right_ == dad) {
00373
00374
00375
                  grand->right_ = child;
              } else {
00376
00377
                  grand->left_ = child;
00378
00379
00381 };
00382
00383 #endif
```

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