数据结构与算法 课程实验报告

学号: 202000130143 姓名: 郑凯饶 班级: 计科 20.1

实验题目: 散列表

实验目的:

- 1. 掌握散列表结构的定义与实现;
- 2. 掌握散列表结构的应用。

软件开发环境:

Windows 10 家庭中文版 64 位(10.0, 版本 18363)

Dev-C++ IDE

1. 实验内容

使用线性探查以及链表的方法实现散列表。

2. 数据结构与算法描述 (整体思路描述,所需要的数据结构与算法)

1> 使用数组实现

HashTable 的主要实现参考了课程网站上的代码。

Public 方法:

Find():调用 Search(),根据其返回信息判断是否找到;

Insert():调用 Search(),若找到则替换成相应的"值"(输出"Existed"),若没找到

则插入:

Output(): 输出,测试用。

Del():调用 Search(),若未找到则返回 NULL(输出 "Not Found"),若找到删除指定元素,并从起始桶开始搜索,将可以向前移动的元素移至"空出"的位置,直至遇到空桶或者是回到起始"桶"。通过当前元素的起始"桶",当前所在的"桶"以及"空桶"的位置关系可以判断移动是否"合法",实际有3种大小关系"合法",另3种"不合法"。

Private:

Search():比较核心的方法,从哈希映射的起始桶开始寻找指定的"键";

Table:存储指向相应元素的指针,为什么不直接存储键值对的话是因为指针可以通过NULL标识空桶,不会占用"键值对";

dSize: 哈希表大小:

divisor: 除数,根据题目条件设定。

2〉使用链表实现

```
template<class K, class E>
class HashChains : public dictionary<K,E>
   public:
     HashChains(int theDivisor = 11)
       divisor = theDivisor;
       dSize = 0;
        // allocate and initialize Hash table array
       table = new sortedChain<K,E> [divisor];
     ~HashChains(){delete [] table;}
     bool empty() const {return dSize == 0;}
     int size() const {return dSize;}
     pair<const K, E>* find(const K& theKey) const
      {return table[Hash_(theKey) % divisor].find(theKey);} // find in sortedChain
     void insert(const pair<const K, E>& thePair)
       int homeBucket = (int) Hash_(thePair.first) % divisor; // distributed bucket
       int homeSize = table[homeBucket].size();
       table[homeBucket].insert(thePair);
                                        // insert into sortedChain
       if (table[homeBucket].size() > homeSize)
          dSize++;
     void erase(const K& theKey)
       {table[Hash_(theKey) % divisor].erase(theKey);}
     void output(ostream& out) const // out ?!!
        for (int i = 0; i < divisor; i++)
          if (table[i].size() == 0)
            cout << "NULL" << endl;
          else
          cout << table[i] << endl;</pre>
   protected:
     sortedChain<K, E>* table; // Hash table
                            // maps type K to nonnegative integer
     Hash<K> Hash_;
     int dSize;
                            // number of elements in List
     int divisor;
                            // Hash function divisor
};
  与数组不同,链表结构不需要通过线性开型寻址的方式避免"键"的冲突。主要使用之前
  实现的 sortedChain 作为一个个"桶",提高使用的效率。
  Public 方法:
  Find():哈希映射之后,在对应的"桶"寻找元素;
  Insert(): 哈希映射至对应"桶",调用 sortedChain 的 insert()方法插入;
  Erase():哈希映射至对应"桶",调用 sortedChain 的 erase()方法插入。
  Table:存储每个"桶"的链表头结点。
3. 测试结果(测试输入,测试输出)
```

测试结果(测试输入,测试输出)
 在 0J 平台上成功提交。

- 4. 分析与探讨(结果分析,若存在问题,探讨解决问题的途径) 在散列表的实现中我主要借助了课程网站的"标程"进行"二次设计",在阅读别人代码的过 程中深受启发。
- 5. 附录:实现源代码(本实验的全部源程序代码,程序风格清晰易理解,有充分的注释)1.

```
1. #include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
4. /* 1.hash -> Hash
5. */
7. template <class K> class Hash;
9. template<>
10.class Hash<string>
11.{
12.
      public:
13.
     size_t operator()(const string theKey) const
         {// Convert the Key to a nonnegative integer.
14.
           unsigned long hashValue = 0;
15.
            int length = (int) theKey.length();
16.
           for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)</pre>
17.
               hashValue = 5 * hashValue + theKey.at(i);
18.
19.
           return size_t(hashValue);
20.
21.
22.};
23.
24.template<>
25.class Hash<int>
26.{
27. public:
       size_t operator()(const int theKey) const
       {return size_t(theKey);}
29.
30.};
31.
32.template<>
33.class Hash<long>
34.{
35. public:
36.
         size_t operator()(const long theKey) const
37.
       {return size_t(theKey);}
38.};
```

```
40.template<class K, class E>
41.class hashTable
42.{
43. public:
44.
         hashTable(int theDivisor = 11);
         ~hashTable(){delete [] table;}
45.
46.
47.
         bool empty() const {return dSize == 0;}
         int size() const {return dSize;}
48.
         pair<const K, E>* find(const K&) const;
49.
         void insert(const pair<const K, E>&);
50.
51.
         void output(ostream& out) const;
     void del(const K&);
52.
53.
54.
      protected:
55.
         int search(const K&) const;
56.
         pair<const K, E>** table; // hash table
57.
         hash<K> Hash;
                          // maps type K to nonnegative integer
                                    // number of pairs in dictionary
58.
         int dSize;
59.
        int divisor;
                                   // hash function divisor
60.};
61.
62.template<class K, class E>
63.hashTable<K,E>::hashTable(int theDivisor)
64.{
65. divisor = theDivisor;
66.
     dSize = 0;
67.
68.
      // allocate and initialize hash table array
69. table = new pair<const K, E>* [divisor];
70.
     for (int i = 0; i < divisor; i++)
71.
      table[i] = NULL;
72.}
73.
74.template<class K, class E>
75.int hashTable<K,E>::search(const K& theKey) const
76.{// Search an open addressed hash table for a pair with key theKey.
77. // Return location of matching pair if found, otherwise return
78. // Location where a pair with key the Key may be inserted
79. // provided the hash table is not full.
80.
      int i = (int) Hash(theKey) % divisor; // home bucket
81.
82.
      int j = i; // start at home bucket
83.
      do
84.
      {
```

```
if (table[j] == NULL || table[j]->first == theKey)
85.
86.
            return j;
87.
         j = (j + 1) \% divisor; // next bucket
88.
      } while (j != i);
                                // returned to home bucket?
89.
90.
      return j; // table full
91.}
92.
93.template<class K, class E>
94.pair<const K,E>* hashTable<K,E>::find(const K& theKey) const
95.{// Return pointer to matching pair.
96. // Return NULL if no matching pair.
97. // search the table
     int b = search(theKey);
98.
99.
     // see if a match was found at table[b]
100.
101. if (table[b] == NULL || table[b]->first != theKey) {
      cout << "-1\n";
102.
                         // no match
103.
      return NULL;
104.
105.
106. cout << b << '\n';
107. return table[b]; // matching pair
108.}
109.
110.template<class K, class E>
111.void hashTable<K,E>::insert(const pair<const K, E>& thePair)
112.{// Insert thePair into the dictionary. Overwrite existing
113. // pair, if any, with same key.
114. // Throw hashTableFull exception in case table is full.
115. // search the table for a matching pair
      int b = search(thePair.first);
116.
117.
      // check if matching pair found
118.
119. if (table[b] == NULL)
120.
      // no matching pair and table not full
121.
         table[b] = new pair<const K,E> (thePair);
122.
       dSize++;
123.
          cout << b << '\n';</pre>
124.
125.
126.
       else
       {// check if duplicate or table full
127.
128.
          if (table[b]->first == thePair.first)
        {// duplicate, change table[b]->second
129.
               table[b]->second = thePair.second;
130.//
```

```
131. cout << "Existed\n";</pre>
132.
133.// else // table is full
134.//
              throw hashTableFull();
135. }
136.}
137.
138.template<class K, class E>
139.void hashTable<K,E>::output(ostream& out) const
140.{// Insert the hash table into the stream out.
141. for (int i = 0; i < divisor; i++)
142.
         if (table[i] == NULL)
             cout << "NULL ";// << endl;</pre>
143.
144.
        else
145.
        cout << table[i]->first << " ";</pre>
146.//
                   << table[i]->second << endl;
147.}
148.
149.// overload <<
150.template <class K, class E>
151.ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const hashTable<K,E>& x)
       {x.output(out); return out;}
152.
153.
154.template<class K, class E>
155.void hashTable<K,E>::del(const K& tar) {
156. int b = search(tar);
157. if (table[b] == NULL || table[b]->first != tar){
158. cout << "Not Found\n";
159. return;
160.// return NULL;
161. }
162. delete table[b];
163.// table[b] = NULL;
164. dSize--;
165. // 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
166. // 1 n 3 n 5 10 n n
167. // ilegal:
168. // ini . i . pre
169. // i . pre . ini
170. // pre . ini . i
171. // legal:
172. // i . ini . pre
173. // ini . pre . i
174. // pre . i . ini
175.// cout << "ok\n";
176. int pre = b, cnt = 0; // 元素前移只能移动到上一个移动了的元素的位置或者是删除位
```

```
177.
178.// for (int i = 1; i < divisor; i++) { // dSize -> divisor
179. for (int i = 1; i < dSize; i++) { // dSize = divisor
180. b = (b + 1) \%  divisor;
181.
182. if (table[b] == NULL) break;
183. else {
      int ini = Hash(table[b]->first) % divisor;
184.
185. if (ini == b) continue;
186. else if ((ini < b && b < pre) || (b < pre && pre < ini) || (pre < ini &&
  ini < b)) { // 移动不合法: 将元素移至初始桶之前
187. continue;
188.
      }
189. else { // if((b < ini && ini <= pre) || (ini <= pre && pre < b) || (pre <
  b && b < ini)){
190.
      table[pre] = table[b];
191. pre = b;
      cnt++;
192.
193. }
194. }
195. }
196. table[pre] = NULL;
197.// cout << "del: " << cnt << '\n';
198. cout << cnt << '\n';
199.}
200.
201.int main(){
202.
203.// freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout);
204.
205. int D, m; cin >> D >> m;
206. hashTable<int, int> z(D);
207. pair<int, int> p;
208. p.second = 0;
209.
210. for (int i = 1, opt, d; i <= m; i++) {
211. cin >> opt >> d;
212. p.first = d;
213. if (opt == 0) {
214.
     z.insert(p);
215. }
216. else if (opt == 1) {
217. z.find(p.first);
218. }
219. else if (opt == 2) {
220. z.del(p.first);
```

```
221. }
   222.// cout << z << '\n';
   223. }
   224.
   225. return 0;
  226.}
2.
   1. #include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   3.
   4. template <class K> class Hash;
   6. // "Hash.h"
   7. template<>
   8. class Hash<string>
   9. {
   10.
         public:
            size t operator()(const string theKey) const
   11.
            {// Convert theKey to a nonnegative integer.
   12.
               unsigned long HashValue = 0;
   13.
   14.
               int length = (int) theKey.length();
   15.
               for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
   16.
                  HashValue = 5 * HashValue + theKey.at(i);
   17.
               return size_t(HashValue);
   18.
   19.
   20.};
   21.
   22.template<>
   23.class Hash<int>
   24.{
   25. public:
            size_t operator()(const int theKey) const
   27. {return size t(theKey);}
   28.};
   29.
   30.template<>
   31.class Hash<long>
   32.{
   33. public:
            size_t operator()(const long theKey) const
   34.
   35.
          {return size_t(theKey);}
   36.};
   37.
```

```
38.
39.// "dictionary.h"
40.template<class K, class E>
41.class dictionary
42.{
43. public:
         virtual ~dictionary() {}
44.
45.
         virtual bool empty() const = 0;
46.
                     // return true iff dictionary is empty
47.
         virtual int size() const = 0;
                     // return number of pairs in dictionary
48.
49.
         virtual pair<const K, E>* find(const K&) const = 0;
                     // return pointer to matching pair
50.
51.
         virtual void erase(const K&) = 0;
                     // remove matching pair
52.
53.
         virtual void insert(const pair<const K, E>&) = 0;
54.
                     // insert a (key, value) pair into the dictionary
55.};
56.
57.
58.template <class K, class E>
59.struct pairNode
60.{
61. typedef pair<const K, E> pairType;
62.
      pairType element;
63.
      pairNode<K,E> *next;
64.
65.
      pairNode(const pairType& thePair):element(thePair){}
66.
      pairNode(const pairType& thePair, pairNode<K,E>* theNext)
               :element(thePair){next = theNext;}
67.
68.};
69.
70.
71.//"sortedChain.h"
72.template<class K, class E>
73.class sortedChain : public dictionary<K,E>
74.{
75.
      public:
76.
         sortedChain() {firstNode = NULL; dSize = 0;}
77.
         ~sortedChain();
78.
79.
         bool empty() const {return dSize == 0;}
         int size() const {return dSize;}
80.
         pair<const K, E>* find(const K&) const;
81.
         void erase(const K&);
82.
         void insert(const pair<const K, E>&);
83.
```

```
84.
         void output(ostream& out) const;
85.
      protected:
86.
87.
         pairNode<K,E>* firstNode; // pointer to first node in chain
88.
         int dSize;
                                    // number of elements in dictionary
89. };
90.
91.template<class K, class E>
92.sortedChain<K,E>::~sortedChain()
93.{// Destructor. Delete all nodes.
      while (firstNode != NULL)
94.
95. {// delete firstNode
         pairNode<K,E>* nextNode = firstNode->next;
96.
       delete firstNode;
97.
         firstNode = nextNode;
98.
99. }
100.}
101.
102.template<class K, class E>
103.pair<const K,E>* sortedChain<K,E>::find(const K& theKey) const
104. {// Return pointer to matching pair.
105. // Return NULL if no matching pair.
106.
      pairNode<K,E>* currentNode = firstNode;
107.
      // search for match with theKey
108.
109. while (currentNode != NULL &&
              currentNode->element.first != theKey)
110.
111.
        currentNode = currentNode->next;
112.
113. // verify match
114.
      if (currentNode != NULL && currentNode->element.first == theKey) {
115. // yes, found match
         cout << this -> dSize << '\n';</pre>
116.
      return &currentNode->element;
117.
118.
119.
120.
121. // no match
       cout << "Not Found\n";</pre>
122.
123. return NULL;
124.}
125.
126.template<class K, class E>
127.void sortedChain<K,E>::insert(const pair<const K, E>& thePair)
128.{// Insert thePair into the dictionary. Overwrite existing
129. // pair, if any, with same key.
```

```
130.
       pairNode<K,E> *p = firstNode,
131.
                    *tp = NULL; // tp trails p
132.
133. // move tp so that thePair can be inserted after tp
134.
       while (p != NULL && p->element.first < thePair.first)</pre>
135. {
136.
         tp = p;
       p = p->next;
137.
138.
139.
       // check if there is a matching pair
140.
141. if (p != NULL && p->element.first == thePair.first)
      {// replace old value
142.
143. cout << "Existed\n";</pre>
            p->element.second = thePair.second;
144.//
145. return;
146.
147.
       // no match, set up node for thePair
148.
      pairNode<K,E> *newNode = new pairNode<K,E>(thePair, p);
149.
150.
151. // insert newNode just after tp
152.
      if (tp == NULL) firstNode = newNode;
153. else tp->next = newNode;
154.
155. dSize++;
156.
       return;
157.}
158.
159.template<class K, class E>
160.void sortedChain<K,E>::erase(const K& theKey)
161.{// Delete the pair, if any, whose key equals theKey.
162.
      pairNode<K,E> *p = firstNode,
163.
                    *tp = NULL; // tp trails p
164.
165.
      // search for match with theKey
       while (p != NULL && p->element.first < theKey)</pre>
166.
167.
168.
          tp = p;
      p = p->next;
169.
170.
171.
       // verify match
172.
173. if (p != NULL && p->element.first == theKey)
       {// found a match
174.
175.
          // remove p from the chain
```

```
176.
          if (tp == NULL) firstNode = p->next; // p is first node
177.
          else tp->next = p->next;
178.
179.
          delete p;
180.
          dSize--;
181.
          cout << dSize << '\n';</pre>
182.
183. else cout << "Delete Failed\n";</pre>
184.}
185.
186.template<class K, class E>
187.void sortedChain<K,E>::output(ostream& out) const
188. {// Insert the chain elements into the stream out.
189. for (pairNode<K,E>* currentNode = firstNode;
190.
                            currentNode != NULL;
                            currentNode = currentNode->next)
191.
192.
          out << currentNode->element.first << " "</pre>
              << currentNode->element.second << " ";
193.
194.}
195.
196.// overload <<
197.template <class K, class E>
198.ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const sortedChain<K,E>& x)
199. {x.output(out); return out;}
200.
201.
202.template<class K, class E>
203.class HashChains : public dictionary<K,E>
204. {
205. public:
206.
          HashChains(int theDivisor = 11)
207.
             divisor = theDivisor;
208.
209.
             dSize = 0;
210.
             // allocate and initialize Hash table array
211.
212.
             table = new sortedChain<K,E> [divisor];
213.
214.
215.
          ~HashChains(){delete [] table;}
216.
217.
          bool empty() const {return dSize == 0;}
          int size() const {return dSize;}
218.
219.
          pair<const K, E>* find(const K& theKey) const
220.
221.
             {return table[Hash_(theKey) % divisor].find(theKey);} // find in so
```

```
rtedChain
222.
          void insert(const pair<const K, E>& thePair)
223.
224.
             int homeBucket = (int) Hash (thePair.first) % divisor; // distribut
225.
  ed bucket
226.
             int homeSize = table[homeBucket].size();
227.
             table[homeBucket].insert(thePair); // insert into sortedChain
228.
             if (table[homeBucket].size() > homeSize)
229.
                dSize++;
230.
          }
231.
          void erase(const K& theKey)
232.
             {table[Hash_(theKey) % divisor].erase(theKey);}
233.
234.
          void output(ostream& out) const // out ?!!
235.
236.
237.
             for (int i = 0; i < divisor; i++)
                if (table[i].size() == 0)
238.
                   cout << "NULL" << endl;</pre>
239.
240.
                else
241.
                   cout << table[i] << endl;</pre>
242.
          }
243.
244.
245. protected:
          sortedChain<K, E>* table; // Hash table
246.
                                      // maps type K to nonnegative integer
247.
          Hash<K> Hash_;
248.
          int dSize;
                                      // number of elements in list
          int divisor;
                                      // Hash function divisor
249.
250.};
251.
252.
253.// overload <<
254.template <class K, class E>
255.ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const HashChains<K,E>& x)
256.
       {x.output(out); return out;}
257.
258.
259.
260.int main(){
261.
262.
263. int D, m;
264. cin >> D >> m;
265.
```

```
266. HashChains<int, int> obj(D);
267. pair<int, int> p;
268. p.second = 0;
269.
270. for (int i = 1, opt, x; i <= m; i++) {
271. cin >> opt >> x;
272.
273. if (opt == 0) {
274. p.first = x;
275. obj.insert(p);
276. }
277. else if (opt == 1) {
278. obj.find(x);
279. }
280. else if (opt == 2) {
281. obj.erase(x);
282. }
283. }
284. return 0;
285.}
286.
287.
288./*
289.
290.1 Mary
291.2 Ken
292.3 Kitty
293.
294.*/
295.
```