泛型作業四

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說明

- 開始了新的學期
- 您當上信義和平學苑的舍監,今天有1000 名學生要申請宿舍
- · 請你輸入數字N,N代表宿舍住宿的缺額, 電腦將會隨機挑出N名學生,並分配好房間
- 產生N筆學生資料的名單中,須包含該名學生的姓名、年級,和房號

題一

完成一個產生學生姓名及房號測資程式,學生姓名的資料請利用"學生姓名.txt"檔案來產生學生姓名的資料。輸入測資筆數,第一行印出資料筆數,接著印出學生姓名、年級及房號。

題一範例測資

Input

1 **10**

Output

- 1 10
- 2 Toby senior 827
- 3 Emanuel graduate_school 924
- 4 Alec graduate school 956
- 5 Zayne freshman 258
- 6 Lewis junior 553
- 7 Ralph freshman 200
- 8 Briar graduate_school 973
- 9 Bridger junior 663
- 10 Caleb junior 555
- 11 Jasper sophomore 417

題

完成一個產生學生姓名、年級(阿拉伯數字表達) 的測資程式,學生姓名的資料請利用題一的 Output檔案來產生學生姓名及隨機年級的資料。 輸入測資筆數N,第一行印出資料筆數,接著N-1行印出學生姓名及年級。

題二範例測資

Input

- 1 10
- 2 Toby senior 827
- 3 Emanuel graduate_school 924
- 4 Alec graduate_school 956
- 5 Zayne freshman 258
- 6 Lewis junior 553
- 7 Ralph freshman 200
- 8 Briar graduate_school 973
- 9 Bridger junior 663
- 10 Caleb junior 555
- 11 Jasper sophomore 417
- 12 7

Output

- 1 7
- 2 Briar 5
- 3 Bridger 2
- 4 Zayne 1
- 5 Jasper 2
- 6 Lewis 3
- 7 Alec 1
- 8 Ralph 1

題三

- 1. 明天將是學生搬入宿舍的第一天,舍監為了方便管理住宿生,想要將學生的資料,依據樓層印出來。 (請使用vector將全部的學生資料做暫存,再將學生的資料 印出低樓層到高樓層各個有人的房間的住宿生名字,依照 名字大小依序列出)
- 2.有訪客,先輸入要找幾個人(幾筆資料),透過名字和年級 (輸入數字)印出某人住幾號房,如果找不到,印出"Not Found."

題三範例測資

Input

```
10
 2 Toby senior 827
   Emanuel graduate school 924
   Alec graduate_school 956
   Zayne freshman 258
 6 Lewis junior 553
   Ralph freshman 200
 8 Briar graduate school 973
   Bridger junior 663
   Caleb junior 555
   Jasper sophomore 417
   Briar 5
   Bridger 2
15 Zayne 1
16 Jasper 2
17 Lewis 3
18 Alec 1
   Ralph 1
```

Output

```
[ 1 floor ~ 2 floor ]
   Room No.[200]:[ Ralph, freshman ]
   Room No.[258]:[ Zayne, freshman ]
   [ 3 floor ~ 4 floor ]
6 Room No.[417]:[ Jasper, sophomore ]
   [ 5 floor ~ 6 floor ]
9 Room No.[553]:[ Lewis, junior ]
10 Room No.[555]:[ Caleb, junior ]
11 Room No.[663]:[ Bridger, junior ]
13 [ 7 floor ~ 8 floor ]
   Room No.[827]: [ Toby, senior ]
16 [ 9 floor ]
17 Room No.[924]: [ Emanuel, graduate school
18 Room No.[956]:[ Alec, graduate_school ]
19 Room No.[973]:[ Briar, graduate school ]
21 Briar lives in Room No.[ 973 ]
23 Not Found.
25 Zayne lives in Room No.[ 258 ]
27 Jasper lives in Room No.[ 417 ]
29 Lewis lives in Room No.[ 553 ]
31 Not Found.
33 Ralph lives in Room No.[ 200 ]
```

樓層分配

- 1、2 樓 -> 一年級 (freshman)
- 3、4樓->二年級 (sophomore)
- 5、6樓->三年級 (junior)
- 7、8樓->四年級 (senior)
 - 9 樓 -> 研究生 (graduate_school)

Class Data 中的 Definition

重新定義data object的輸入與輸出

```
friend istream &operator>>(istream &input, data &d) {
   input >> d.name >> d.grade >> d.number;
   return input;
}

friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &output, data &d) {
   output << "Room No.[" << d.number <<"]:[ "<< d.name << ", " << d.grade << " ]";
   return output;
}</pre>
```

```
friend bool operator ( const data ls, const data rs) {

if (ls.number == rs.number)

return ls.name < rs.name;

return ls.number < rs.number;

}
```

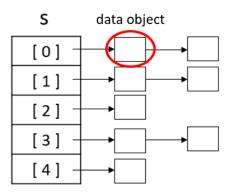
在data object存至set中時,會依據number的大小排定set中的順序。若是number的值相同,則依據name的字母大小排順序。

```
vector<data>V;

while (cin>>cases) {
    for (int i = 0; i<cases; i++) {
        getline (cin, ignore);
        cin >> name >> grade >> num;
        V.push_back(data(name, grade, num));
}
```

用vector先暫存讀入的測資資料 將傳入的測資包裝成沒有名字的data class的object { data (name, grade, num) } ,存入vector中

```
46
            set<data>s[5];
56
                for(size t i = 0; i<V.size(); i++)
57
58
                    int tmp = V[i].getNumber();
59
                    switch (tmp/100)
60
61
                    case 1 : case 2 :
62
                        s[0].insert( V[i] );
63
                        break:
64
                    case 3 : case 4 :
65
                        s[1].insert( V[i] );
66
                        break:
67
                    case 5 : case 6 :
                        s[2].insert( V[i] );
69
                        break:
                    case 7 : case 8 :
70
71
                        s[3].insert( V[i] );
72
                        break:
                    case 9 :
73
74
                        s[4].insert( V[i] );
75
                        break:
76
                    default:
                        break:
78
```



- <從vector中讀取資料存入set中>
- 依據讀入的data object中number 的值來分配存入的位址
- s[i]會依據在data class中定義的 operator<來排定先後順序

```
100
        set < data>::iterator find room num;
101
      find room num = find if(s[j].begin(), s[j].end(), [&q name, &q grade](data s)->bool{
102
                                 string str q grade;
103
                                 switch (q grade) {
104
                                     case 1 :str q grade = "freshman"; break;
105
                                     case 2 :str q grade = "sophomore"; break;
                                     case 3 :str q grade = "junior"; break;
106
                                     case 4 :str q grade = "senior"; break;
107
                                     default :str q grade = "graduate school"; break;
108
109
110
                                 return q name == s.getName()
111
                                         && str q grade == s.getGrade();}
112
```

- 1. 用find_if去traverse set container
- 2. find_if 第三個參數用Lambda expression來判斷是否找 到符合的data。若Lambda 回傳 true,find_if則return該 data的位址;反之,則回傳set的end()。

```
[&q_name, &q_grade] (data s) -> bool{
    string str_q_grade;
    switch(q_grade) {
        case 1 :str_q_grade = "freshman"; break;
        case 2 :str_q_grade = "sophomore"; break;
        case 3 :str_q_grade = "junior"; break;
        case 4 :str_q_grade = "senior"; break;
        default :str_q_grade = "graduate_school"; break;
}
return q_name == s.getName()
        && str_q_grade == s.getGrade();}
```

[&q_name, &q_grade]是為了要取得lambda expression的外部資料

Time Complexity

存入vector的Big O

```
for(int i = 0; i < cases; i++)
{
    getline(cin, ignore);
    cin >> name >> grade >> num;
    V.push_back(data(name, grade, num));
}
```

若讀入n筆資料,則push_back到 vector的時間是O(n)

Set 的 Data structure

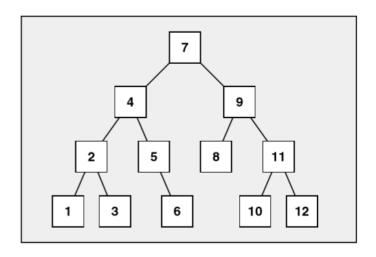


Figure 7.13. Internal Structure of Sets and Multisets

Insert 至 set 的 Big O

```
set<data>s[5];
for(size t i = 0; i<V.size(); i++) {</pre>
    int tmp = V[i].getNumber();
    switch (tmp/100) {
    case 1 : case 2 :
        s[0].insert( V[i] );
        break:
    case 3 : case 4 :
        s[1].insert( V[i] );
        break:
    case 5 : case 6 :
        s[2].insert( V[i] );
        break:
    case 7 : case 8 :
        s[3].insert( V[i] );
        break:
    case 9:
        s[4].insert( V[i] );
        break:
    default:
        break; }
```

- 將vector中的n筆資料依據÷100 後分成五組,所以n = a + b + c + d + e
- set 因為是由紅黑樹所實作的, 所以s[0~4]的Big O分別為:
 O(log(a)), O(log(b)), O(log(c)), O(log(d)), O(log(e)), 所以insert 到s的時間複雜度為 O(log(a*b*c*d*e))。

Set 陣列的 find_if()

```
while (q cases--) {
    cin >> g name >> g grade;
    for (size t j = 0; j < 5; ++j) {
        set < data>::iterator find room num;
        find room num = find if(s[j].begin(), s[j].end(),
                                 [&q name, &q grade] (data s) ->bool{
                                     string str q grade;
                                     switch (q grade) {
                                         case 1 :str q grade = "freshman"; break;
                                         case 2 :str q grade = "sophomore"; break;
                                         case 3 :str q grade = "junior"; break;
                                         case 4 :str g grade = "senior"; break;
                                         default :str q grade = "graduate school"; break;
                                     return q name == s.getName()
                                             && str q grade == s.getGrade();
        );
```

●若要尋找的資料有m筆,則worst case要找 m*log(a*b*c*d*e)次,則Big O為O(m*log (a*b*c*d*e))