一、資料結構的實作

	DList	Array	BST
Node	每個 node 有3個 data	不用 implement node	每個 node 有4個 data
	member: _prev, _next, data		member: _p, _left, _right,
	_		data
-h2 1l 1.1 1.1h			
資料結構	_head, _isSorted	Data array's pointer, _size,	_root, _size
	有額外 dummy node ,串成	_capacity, _isSorted	有額外 dummy node
	一個圈	Random access	,,,,,
	III (CI		
iterator	++:_node 指向_next	因為 random access 可以	++: find successor
	:_node 指向_prev	overload+,++只需要將	: find predecessor
		_node 指向下一記憶體位	
		址;則是上一記憶體位址	
size()	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)
add()	push_back(data)	push_back(data)	insert(data)
	O(1)	O(1)	$O(h)\sim O(\log n)$
pop_front()	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
pop_back()	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
empty()	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
erase(pos)	O(1)	O(1) always move last	$O(h)\sim O(\log n)$
		element to the deleted one's	However, command line
		location	getPos is O(n), so erase is far
			slower than add.
find()	O(n)	O(n)	$O(h)\sim O(\log n)$
sort()	Quicksort	STL::sort	No need to implement
	O(n log n)		
			preOrderPrint()
優點	不須使用連續記憶體空間。	Memory overhead 小。	所有資料都已排序好, 無須
	不須事先指定大小。	記憶體位址都在同一 page	sort °
		上。	find()較快。
			不須使用連續記憶體空間。
			不須事先指定大小。
缺點	find()較慢。	find()較慢。	Add 速度較慢, erase 速度很
	Memory overhead 大。	需事先指定大小(capacity)。	慢(更明顯)。
			Memory overhead 大。

QuickSort: O(n log n)

使用 Divide and Conquer 的演算法來實作。從數列中挑選一個基準點,大於基準的放一邊,小於的放一邊,如此循環最後可完成排序。Performance 跑 do2 很好只需大約 2 秒 若是 BubbleSort 大約 17 秒。

void quicksort(DListNode<T>* left , DListNode<T>* right , size t size) const{

```
if(size <= 1 )return;
       //find the medium data
      DListNode<T>* index = left;
      for(size_t i=1; i<= size_t(size/2); i++)
           index = index-> next;
       //set pivot
      T pivot = index-> data;
      //put the pivot data in the rightmost node
      myswap(index, right);
       //keep the position where new smaller data insert to
      DListNode<T>* swapindex = left;
//use index run from left to right->_prev
      index = left;
      size t leftlength = 0;
      while(index != right){
           if(index->_data <= pivot){</pre>
               //cerr<<index->_data<<endl;
               myswap(index , swapindex);
               swapindex = swapindex->_next;
               leftlength++;
           index = index-> next;
      //put the pivot data in the swapindex node
      //all left nodes have smaller data; right nodes have bigger
      myswap(swapindex, right);
      quicksort(left,swapindex->_prev,leftlength);
      quicksort(swapindex->_next , right , size-leftlength-1);
BST—delete 分成三種情形,只有左右都有 children 比較麻煩(詳細在註解裡面)
  //only deal with parent
  void transplant(BSTreeNode<T>* _delete, BSTreeNode<T>* _replace){
      if(_delete->_p == 0)
    _root = _replace;
else if(_delete == (_delete->_p)->_left)
    (_delete->_p)->_left = _replace;
      else
            (_delete->_p)->_right = _replace;
       if( replace != 0)
           _replace->_p = _delete->_p;
  void BSTDelete(BSTreeNode<T>* target){
       if(target == 0) return;
if(target->_left == 0)
      transplant(target, target->_right);
else if(target->_right == 0)
      transplant(target, target->_left);
else if(target-> right == _dummy){
BSTreeNode<T>* newmax = maximum(target->_left);
           newmax->_right = _dummy;
_dummy->_p = newmax;
           transplant(target, target->_left);
      else{
   //let y be the successor of target in the right subtree
BSTreeNode<T>* y = target->_right;
while(y->_left!= 0)
   y = y->_left;
//if y's parent is not target, need to bridge the gap be
//// n f y-> right(since there is no y->_left) shoule if
           //if y's parent is not target, need to bridge the gap between target-> right & replacing node
//y->_p & y->_right(since there is no y->_left) shoule be connected
if(y->_p != target){
                transplant(y, y->_right);
y->_right = target->_right;
(target->_right)->_p = y;
           //deal with target->_left
y->_left = target->_left;
(target->_left)->_p = y;
           transplant(target,y);
       delete target;
      _size-- ;
```

二、實驗比較

1.實驗設計

```
adta -r 10000000
usage
adta -s kevin
usage
adtd -r 1
usage
adtd -f 1
usage
adtd -b 1
usage
adts
usage
adtd -s kevin
usage
adtd -a
usage
q -f
```

2.實驗預期

- 速度方面除了 sort、erase 特定 data、add 應該都是 ARRAY>DLIST>BST
- add 部分因為 array 可能會需要重開更大的記憶體空間,把資料複製過去,所以可能會比較慢, 造成 DLIST> ARRAY>BST
- 記憶體用量應該是 DLIST≅BST>ARRAY

3. 結果比較

● adta -r 10000000 的速度

	DLIST	ARRAY	BST
Time used	1.86 s	5.44s	18.24s
Memory used	609.6 MB	767.1MB	609.5 MB

推測 ARRAY 不像預測的用到最小記憶體是因為,會有短暫的時間新開的空間與舊的記憶體空間同時存在,而記錄該值。

• adtd –r 1

DLIST	ARRAY	BST
0.08s	0s	0.16s

- adta -r 1、adtd -f 1、adtd -b 1 速度幾乎都一樣(0s)
- adts

DLIST	ARRAY	BST
9.18s	4.23s	0s(不須 sort))

ARRAY 是 random access

● adtd -s kevin(跟 find 正相關)

DLIST	ARRAY	BST
0.02s	0.02s	0s

● adtd -a (跟 adtd 趨勢差不多)

DLIST	ARRAY	BST
0.2s	0s	2.31s