寻找自我的博客

编程珠玑第三章 数据决定程序结构

```
分类: <u>读书笔记</u> 2012-08-13 17:11 53人阅读 <u>评论(0) 收藏 举报</u>
恰当的数据视图实际上决定了程序的结构。
```

书上介绍了一种编程方法: 格式信函编程。

它是把数据从控制中分离出来。用模板来实现数据的分离。

几条原则:

使用数组重新编写重复的代码

封装复杂结构

尽可能使用高级工具

从数据得出程序的结构

1 本书出版之时,美国的个人收入所得税分为5种不同的税率,其中最大的税率大约为40%.以前的情况则更为复杂,税率也更高。下面所示的程序文本采用25个if语句的合理方法来计算1978年的美国联邦所得税。税率序列为0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18.....。序列中此后的计算大于0.01.有何建议呢?

```
if income <= 2200
tax = 0:
else if income <= 2700
tax = 0.14 * (income - 2200);
else if income <= 3200
tax = 70 + 0.15 * (income - 2700);
else if income <= 3700
tax = 145 + 0.16 * (income -3200);
else if income <= 4200
tax = 225 + 0.17 * (income - 3700);
else
tax = 53090 + 0.70 * (income - 102200);
采用二分搜索来定位分段函数。
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int basetax[100];
int lowerbound[100];
double taxrate[100];
int search(int lowerbound[],int income)
{
            int i=0;
           int j=99;
           int t=(i+j)/2;
            while(1)
```

```
{
                       if(income - lowerbound[t] < 50 && income - lowerbound[t] >=
                                  return t;
                       else if(income - lowerbound[t] < 0) //在左侧寻找
                                              j=t;
                                              t=(i+j)/2;
                                   }
                       else
                                              i=t;
                                              t = (i+j)/2;
                                   }
           return -1;
int main()
           basetax[0]=0;
           lowerbound[0]=0;
           taxrate[0]=0;
           basetax[1]=0;
           lowerbound[1]=2200;
           taxrate[1]=0.14;
           for(int i=2;i<100;++i)
                       basetax[i]=75*i-80;
                       lowerbound[i]=2200 + (i-1)*500;
                       taxrate[i]=(double)(14 + i-1)/100;
           if (search(lowerbound, salary))
                       int salary=2202;
                       int j=search(lowerbound, salary);
                       double tax= basetax[j] + (double)taxrate[j]*(salary -lowe
                       cout<<tax<<endl;
           return 0;
2.K阶常系数线性递归。
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
           int t=0;
           int i,k;
    int n=10;
           int c[10]=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\};
           int a[10] = \{0\};
```

3.编写一个banner函数,该函数的输入为大写字母,输出为一个字符数组,该字符数组以图形化的方式来表示该字母。

遇到这种 输入数据很多,而且没有规律,就可以用 格式信函发生器用来用于解析格式信函模板。将数据从控制层分离的好处在于: 避免每次针对不同的数据编写不同的代码; 当需要改变一些公用文本的输出方式时,直接编辑模板即可,并不需要对数据进行修改。

对于26个字母,每个字母的外形并没有必然规律可循,最直接的方法是编写26个函数,针对特定的字母编写特定的打印程序,这是个体力活,代码数量将非常巨大。联想上面的格式信函编程,可以考虑为字母的外形设计一个定制模板,自己规定一套模板编写的格式,然后写一个解析程序,每次打印字母时,只需解析字母对应的模板即可,这样主要的工作量就花在每个字母模板的编写上,当然模板的编写是相当简单的,将字母图形转化为相应的模板格式即可。例如: 一个字母可以利用length = 12, width = 9的矩阵来表示

```
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
      X
```

任何字母都可以在这张表示出来,每个点就像一个像素点。下面就对字母I和L进行模板编码,编码要求

- (1) 用尽可能简单的方式表示上面的图像;
- (2) 方便程序解析;
- (3) 必须适用于所有的情况

根据书上给出的编码结构,上图可表示为:

39x

63b3x3b

39x

编码规则:第一列表示要打印的行数,,后面的数字代表每行要打印的字符个数,个数后面紧跟要打印的字符,并用空格隔开。这里字母b表示空格。根据上述规则,字母L编码如下:

93x6b

39x

```
\mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{x}
                       \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{x}
                       x x
                       x x x
                       x x x
                       4. 日期处理
                           #include <stdio.h>
                           #include <stdlib.h>
                           #include <string.h>
    int days[12] = \{31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31\};
                           typedefstruct date
                                 {
                          int year, month, day;
                                 }date;
                              //看是否是闰年
                           int leap(int year)
        return (0 == year % 4 && year % 100) || year % 400 == 0;
                             //看是时间是否有效
                            int legal (date a)
                                  {
               if (a.month <0 || a.month > 12) return 0;
   if (a.month == 2) return a.day > 0 && a.day <= (28 + leap(a.year));
             return a.day >0 && a.day <= days[a.month -1];
                                //比较时间
                      int datecmp (date a, date b)
                                   {
              if (a.year != b.year) return a.year - b.year;
            if (a.month != b.month) return a.month - b.month;
                         return a.day - b.day;
                               //计算周几?
                           int weekday(date a)
         inttm = a.month >= 3 ? (a.month - 2) : (a.month + 10);
           int ty = a.month \geq 3 ? (a.year) : (a.year - 1);
return (ty + ty/4 - ty/100 + ty/400 + (int) (2.6 * tm - 0.2) + a.day) \% 7;
```

```
//时间化为天数
                              int date2int(date a)
                                    int i ;
int ret = a.year * 365 + (a.year - 1) / 4 - (a.year - 1) / 100 + (a.year - 1) / 400
                            days[1] += leap(a.year);
                for (i = 0; i < a.month - 1; ret += days[i++]);
                                days[1] = 28;
                              return ret + a.day;
                                      }
                                 //天数化为时间
                             date int2date(int a)
                                      {
                                   date ret;
                                  int i = 0;
                           ret.year = a/146097*400;
                  for (a = 146097; a = 365 + leap(ret.year);
                    a -= 365 + leap(ret.year), ret.year++);
                           days[i] += leap(ret.year);
for (ret.month = 1; a >= days[ret.month - 1]; a -= days[ret.month - 1], ret.month+
                                 days[1] = 28;
                                ret.day = a + 1;
                                  return ret;
                                     }
                                   //计算距离
                            int dist(date a, date b)
                                   {
                             int ad = date2int(a);
                             int bd = date2int(b);
                     return ad - bd > ? ad - bd : bd - ad;
                                       }
                                   //生成日历
                               void cal(date a)
                                      {
                                int i, w, j, k;
                                  a.day = 1;
          if (a.month == 2) \{ k = days[a.month - 1] + leap(a.year); \}
                          else k = days[a.month - 1];
                   printf("%2d月%4d年\n", a.month, a.year);
                        printf("日 一 二 三 四 五 六\n");
                                w = weekday(a);
             i = w % 7; while (i--) printf(" "); printf("%2d", 1);
                      if (w \% 7 == 6) printf("\n"); ++w;
                   for (i = 1; i \le k; ++i, w = (w + 1) % 7)
                       if (w % 7 == 0) printf("%2d", i);
                            else printf(" %2d", i);
                          if (w \% 7 == 6) printf("\n");
```

5. 单词后缀处理。

#include<iostream>

```
#include<string>
                             #include<algorithm>
                              #include<hash map>
                              #include<hash set>
                              #include<iterator>
                             using namespace std;
                           using namespace stdext;
char *p[] ={"et-ic","al-is-tic","s-tic","p-tic","-lyt-ic","ot-ic","an-tic",
"n-tic", "c-tic", "at-ic", "h-nic", "n-ic", "m-ic", "l-lic", "b-lic", "-clic", "l-ic",
             "h-ic", "f-ic", "d-ic", "-bic", "a-ic", "-mac", "i-ac"};
           void build map(hash map<string, hash set<string>>& dict)
                         const int n = sizeof(p)/sizeof(char *);
                                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                                         string line = p[i];
                                  reverse(line.begin(),line.end());
                                      int pos = line.find('-');
                     dict[line.substr(0,pos)].insert(line.substr(pos + 1,line.le
                                            }
                                       }
     string lookup(hash map<string,hash set<string> >& dict,string word)
                                   string line = word;
                            reverse(line.begin(), line.end());
                                int pos = line.find('-');
                                       string ret;
                   hash map<string, hash set<string> >::iterator iter;
                if( dict.end() != (iter = dict.find(line.substr(0,pos))))
                                 hash set<string> &h = iter->second;
                      string temp = line.substr(pos + 1, line.length()-pos-1);
                             for (int j = 1; j \le (int) temp.length(); ++j)
                                          string c = temp.substr(0,j);
                                 if (h.find(c) != h.end() && c.length() > ret.len
                                                          ret = c;
                                                   }
                                   ret = iter->first + "-" + ret;
                                   reverse(ret.begin(), ret.end());
                                             return ret;
                                           else
                                 cout<<"输入单词不包含字典后缀符"<<endl;
                                              exit(0);
                                  int main()
                                      string sline;
```

```
hash map<string, hash set<string> > dict;
                                      build map(dict);
                            cout<<"请输入查询单词: "<<endl;
                                     while(cin >> sline)
                                             {
                                   cout<< lookup(dict,sline) <<endl;</pre>
                                          return 0;
                         6. 编写邮件归并 格式信函发生器
                       [python] view plaincopy; SetupMgrTag
                                   [Unattended]
                                 [GuiUnattended]
                         AdminPassword=${admin password}
                            EncryptedAdminPassword=NO
                                OEMSkipRegional=1
                                    [UserData]
                         ComputerName=${computer name}
                        [python] view plaincopyimport os
                                 Template =None
                               if Template isNone:
            t = import ('Cheetah.Template', globals(), locals(),
                                ['Template'], -1)
                              Template = t.Template
                       fp = open('/tmp/unattend.xml','w')
                tem = open('/tmp/win03.domain.template').read()
                   domain list = {'computer name':'computer',
                            'admin password': 'admin',
                                   'Use':'Use'}
               info = str(Template(tem, searchList=[domain list]))
                                  fp.write(info)
                                   fp.close()
                                    C++
[python] view plaincopyvoid Template (char *fname, char *temp fname, map<string, st
                                        {
                             ofstream output (fname);
                           ifstream temp(temp fname);
                                  string line;
                        while (getline(temp, line, '\n'))
                                  int bpos =0;
                            string::size type pos =0;
             while (string::npos != (pos = line.find("${", bpos)))
                 string::size type epos = line.find("}", pos);
                 string t = line.substr(pos +2, epos - pos -2);
                               cout << t << endl;</pre>
               map<string, string>::iterator iter = dict.find(t);
```

7. 是第二章的改进。

8 2⁴16 = 65536个数。所以5个七段显示器肯定是够用的。 因为最大的数 65535 有五位数。

```
#include <iostream>
     #include <memory>
    using namespace std;
  void showNumber(int i)
                  int j=i;
                 switch(j)
                     {
            case 0:printf(" --\n");break;
             case 1:printf("|");break;
            case 2:printf(" |\n");break;
case 3:printf(" --\n");break;
              case 4:printf("|");break;
            case 5:printf(" |\n");break;
case 6:printf(" --\n");break;
                   default :break;
                     };
               }
void showNullNumber(int i)
              {
                 switch(i)
                     {
              case 0:printf("\n");break;
            case 1:printf(" ");break;
case 2:printf(" \n");break;
              case 3:printf("");break;
            case 4:printf(" ");break;
case 5:printf(" \n");break;
              case 6:printf("\n");break;
                  default :break;
                     } ;
                }
  void GraphFigure(int i)
```

```
{
           int show[7];
   int show0[]=\{1,1,1,0,1,1,1\};
   int show1[]=\{0,1,0,0,1,0,0\};
   int show2[]=\{1,0,1,1,1,0,1\};
   int show3[]=\{1,0,1,1,0,1,1\};
   int show4[]=\{0,1,1,1,0,1,0\};
   int show5[]=\{1,1,0,1,0,1,1\};
   int show6[]=\{1,1,0,1,1,1,1\};
   int show7[]=\{1,0,1,0,0,1,0\};
   int show8[]=\{1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\};
   int show9[]=\{1,1,1,1,0,1,1\};
             switch(i)
case 0:memcpy(show, show0, sizeof(show));break;
case 1:memcpy(show, show1, sizeof(show));break;
case 2:memcpy(show, show2, sizeof(show));break;
case 3:memcpy(show, show3, sizeof(show));break;
case 4:memcpy(show, show4, sizeof(show));break;
case 5:memcpy(show, show5, sizeof(show));break;
case 6:memcpy(show, show6, sizeof(show));break;
case 7:memcpy(show, show7, sizeof(show));break;
case 8:memcpy(show, show8, sizeof(show));break;
case 9:memcpy(show, show9, sizeof(show));break;
               default :break;
                };
       for (int i=0; i<7; ++i)
               if(1 == show[i])
                      showNumber(i);
                     else
                    showNullNumber(i);
          }
      int main()
  for(int i=0;i<10;++i)
       GraphFigure(i);
        cout<<"\n\n";
            }
            return 0;
```