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Лабораторная работа по курсу «Объектно-ориентированное программирование» III Семестр

Задание 5 Вариант 8 Основы работы с коллекциями: итераторы

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1. Код программы на языке С++

vertex.h: #ifndef VERTEX H #define VERTEX H #include <iostream> #include <type traits> #include <cmath> template<class T> struct vertex { Tx; Ty; vertex<T>& operator=(vertex<T>A);**}**; template<class T> std::istream& operator>>(std::istream& is, vertex<T>& p) { is >> p.x >> p.y; return is; } template<class T> std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, vertex<T> p) { os << '(' << p.x << ", " << p.y << ')'; return os; template<class T> vertex<T> operator+(const vertex<T>& A, const vertex<T>& B) { vertex<T> res; res.x = A.x + B.x;res.y = A.y + B.y;return res; template<class T> vertex<T>& vertex<T>::operator=(const vertex<T> A) { this->x = A.x; this->y = A.y; return *this; } template<class T> $vertex<T> operator+=(vertex<T> &A, const vertex<T> &B) {$ A.x += B.x;A.y += B.y;

```
return A;
template<class T>
vertex<T> operator/=(vertex<T>& A, const double B) {
  A.x = B;
  A.y = B;
  return A;
}
template<class T>
double length(vertex<T>& A, vertex<T>& B) {
  double res = sqrt(pow(B.x - A.x, 2) + pow(B.y - A.y, 2));
  return res;
template<class T>
struct is_vertex : std::false_type {};
template<class T>
struct is_vertex<vertex<T>> : std::true_type {};
#endif //VERTEX H
octagon.h:
#ifndef OCTAGON H
#define OCTAGON H
#include "vertex.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <type traits>
template <class T>
class Octagon {
public:
  vertex<T> points[8];
  int size = 8;
  Octagon<T>() = default;
  explicit Octagon<T>(std::istream& is) {
    for (auto & point : points) {
       is >> point;
  void print(std::ostream& os) {
    for(int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
       os << this->points[i];
```

```
if(i != size - 1) os << ", ";
     os << '\n';
  double area() {
     double result = 0;
     for(int i = 0; i < 7; ++i) {
       result += (points[i].x * points[i+1].y) - (points[i+1].x * points[i].y);
     result = (result + (points[7].x * points[0].y) - (points[0].x * points[7].y))/2;
     return std::abs(result);
  void operator<< (std::ostream& os) {</pre>
     for(int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
       os << this->points[i];
       if(i != size - 1) os << ", ";
};
#endif // OCTAGON H
stack.h:
#ifndef STACK H
#define STACK H
#include <iterator>
#include <memory>
namespace containers {
  template<class T>
  class stack {
     private:
       struct element;
       size_t size = 0;
     public:
       stack() = default;
     class forward iterator {
       private:
          element* ptr_;
          friend stack;
       public:
```

```
using value type = T;
       using reference = T&;
       using pointer = T^*;
       using difference type = std::ptrdiff t;
       using iterator category = std::forward iterator tag;
       forward iterator(element* ptr);
       T& operator*();
       forward iterator& operator++();
       forward iterator& operator++(int);
       bool operator==(const forward iterator& other) const;
       bool operator!=(const forward iterator& other) const;
  };
  forward iterator begin();
  forward iterator end();
  T& top();
  void push(const T& value);
  void pop();
  void insert by number(size t nubmer, T& value);
  void insert by iterator(forward iterator insert iterator, T& value);
  void delete by iterator(forward iterator delete iterator);
  void delete by number(size t number);
  private:
    struct element {
       T value:
       std::unique ptr<element> next = nullptr;
       forward iterator next elem();
    };
  static std::unique ptr<element> insert impl(std::unique ptr<element> current, const T& value);
  std::unique ptr<element> first = nullptr;
};
template<class T>
T& stack<T>::top() {
  if(size == 0) throw std::logic error("Stack empty");
  return first ->value;
template<class T>
typename stack<T>::forward iterator stack<T>::begin() {
  if(first == nullptr) return nullptr;
  return forward iterator(first .get());
template<class T>
typename stack<T>::forward iterator stack<T>::end() {
  return forward iterator(nullptr);
template<class T>
```

}

}

}

```
std::unique ptr<typename stack<T>::element>
stack<T>::insert impl(std::unique ptr<stack<T>::element> current, const T& value) {
     if(current != nullptr) {
       current->next = insert impl(std::move(current->next), value);
       return current;
     }
     return std::unique ptr<element>(new element{value});
  template<class T>
  void stack<T>::delete by iterator(containers::stack<T>::forward iterator delete iterator) {
     forward iterator begin = this->begin();
     forward iterator end = this->end();
     if(delete iterator == end) throw std::logic error("End of limit!");
     if(delete iterator == this->begin()) {
       this->pop();
       return;
     while((begin.ptr != nullptr) && (begin.ptr ->next elem() != delete iterator)) {
       ++begin;
     if(begin.ptr == nullptr) throw std::logic error("End of limit!");
     begin.ptr ->next = std::move(delete iterator.ptr ->next);
     size--;
  }
  template<class T>
  void stack<T>::delete by number(size t number) {
     forward iterator iterator = this->begin();
     for(size t i = 0; i < number; i++) {
       if(i == number)
          break;
       ++iterator;
     this->delete by iterator(iterator);
  template<class T>
  void stack<T>::insert by iterator(containers::stack<T>::forward iterator insert iterator, T& value) {
     auto temp = std::unique ptr<element> (new element {value});
     forward iterator begin = this->begin();
     if (insert iterator == this->begin()) {
       temp->next = std::move(first );
       first = std::move(temp);
       size++;
       return;
     while((begin.ptr != nullptr) && (begin.ptr ->next elem() != insert iterator)) {
       ++begin;
     if(begin.ptr == nullptr) throw std::logic error("End of limit");
```

```
temp->next = std::move(begin.ptr ->next);
  begin.ptr_->next = std::move(temp);
  size++;
}
template<class T>
void stack<T>::insert by number(size t number, T& value) {
  forward iterator iterator = this->begin();
  for(size t i = 0; i < number; i++) {
    if(i == number) {
       break;
    ++iterator;
  this->insert by iterator(iterator, value);
  template<class T>
void stack<T>::push(const T& value) {
  first = insert impl(std::move(first ), value);
  //last = std::move(first );
  size++;
}
template<class T>
void stack<T>::pop() {
  if(size == 0) throw std::logic error ("This stack is empty!");
  first = std::move(first ->next);
  size--;
}
template<class T>
typename stack<T>::forward iterator stack<T>::element::next elem() {
  return forward iterator(this->next.get());
}
template<class T>
stack<T>::forward iterator::forward iterator(containers::stack<T>::element* ptr): ptr {ptr} {}
template<class T>
typename stack<T>::forward iterator& stack<T>::forward iterator::operator++() {
  if(ptr == nullptr) throw std::logic error("End of limit");
  *this = ptr ->next elem();
  return *this;
}
template<class T>
typename stack<T>::forward iterator& stack<T>::forward iterator::operator++(int) {
  forward iterator old = *this;
  ++*this;
  return old;
}
```

```
template<class T>
  bool stack<T>:::forward iterator::operator==(const forward iterator& other) const {
     return ptr == other.ptr;
  }
  template<class T>
  bool stack<T>::forward iterator::operator!=(const forward iterator& other) const {
     return ptr != other.ptr ;
  template<class T>
  T& stack<T>::forward iterator::operator*() {
     return this->ptr ->value;
}
#endif // STACK H
main.cpp:
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include "containers/stack.h"
#include "octagon.h"
int main() {
  size t number;
  float S;
  //size t n = 0;
  char option = 'a';
  containers::stack<Octagon<int>> q;
  Octagon<int> oct{};
  while (option != '0') {
     std::cout << "0. Exit\n"
     << "1. Add element in stack\n"
     << "2. Add element into number of position\n"
     << "3. Delete element from the number of position\n"
     << "4. Print out current stack\n"
     << "5. Print out number of elements, which area less than value\n";
     std:: cin >> option;
     switch (option) {
       case '0':
          break;
       case '1': {
          std::cout << "enter octagon (have to enter dots consequently): " << std::endl;
          oct = Octagon<int>(std::cin);
          q.push(oct);
          break;
       }
       case '2': {
          std::cout << "enter position to insert to: ";
```

```
std::cin >> number;
          std::cout << "enter octagon: ";
          oct = Octagon<int>(std::cin);
          q.insert by number(number, oct);
          break;
       }
       case '3': {
          std::cout << "enter position to delete: ";
          std::cin >> number;
          q.delete by number(number);
          break;
       case '4': {
          std::for each(q.begin(), q.end(), [](Octagon<int>&X) { X.print(std::cout); });
          break;
       case '5': {
          std::cout << "enter max area: ";
          std::cin >> S;
          std::cout << "number of elements with area < than " << S << ": " << std::count_if(q.begin(),
q.end(), [=](Octagon < int > & X){return X.area() < S;}) << std::endl;
          break;
       default:
          std::cout << "Incorrect option." << std::endl;
          break;
  return 0;
```

2. Ссылка на репозиторий на Github

https://github.com/mmaxim2710/oop_exercise_05

3. Habop testcases

```
1)
1 0 2 1 3 2 3 3 2 3 1 2 0 1 0 0 1
```

```
1 3 2 5 3 5 4 4 4 2 3 1 2 0 1 2

4

5

2

5

100

3

0

4

2)

2

0

0 2 1 3 2 3 3 2 3 1 2 0 1 0 0 1

2

1

1 3 2 5 3 5 4 4 4 2 3 1 2 0 1 2
```

4. Результат выполнения тестов

```
1)
(0, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)
(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 4), (4, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0), (1, 2)
number of elements with area < than 2: 0
number of elements with area < than 100: 2
(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 4), (4, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0), (1, 2)

2)
(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 4), (4, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0), (1, 2)
(0, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)
```

5. Объяснение результатов программы

Коллекция стека расположена в отдельном пространстве имён containers. В ней содержится private структура element — элемент стека и private член — size, хранящий размер стека, public методы работы со стеком: push — добавить элемент в конец, pop — удаление элемента, insert_by_iterator — добавление элемента по итератору, insert_by_number — добавление по номеру (с использованием insert_by_iterator), delete_by_iterator — удаление по номеру(с использованием delete by iterator).

Вывод: Проделав данную работу я ознакомился с реализацией итераторов, научился реализовывать совместимость с стандартными алгоритмами работы с колелкциями, изучил принципы работы указателя unique_ptr.