

## Lab 2. Search algorithms and data structures

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# Chapter 1

## Class Index

### 1.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 2

# File Index

### 2.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 3

# Class Documentation

### 3.1 BinTree< T > Class Template Reference

A generic binary search tree for storing objects with string keys.

```
#include <bin_tree.hpp>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- void [insert](#) (T object)  
*Inserts an object into the binary search tree.*
- std::vector< T > [find](#) (std::string key)  
*Finds all objects with the specified key.*
- ~**BinTree** ()  
*Destructor that deletes the entire binary tree.*
- void [deleteTree\\_rec](#) (Node< T > \*node)  
*Recursively deletes nodes in the binary tree.*
- void [printTree](#) (Node< T > \*node, int level)  
*Recursively prints the tree contents starting from a node.*

#### Public Attributes

- [Node](#)< T > \* **root** = nullptr  
*Pointer to the root of the binary tree.*

#### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T>  
class BinTree< T >
```

A generic binary search tree for storing objects with string keys.

### Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	Type of elements stored. Must contain a <code>key</code> field of type <code>std::string</code> and support <code>add_object</code> .
----------	---

## 3.1.2 Member Function Documentation

### 3.1.2.1 deleteTree\_rec()

```
template<class T >
void BinTree< T >::deleteTree_rec (
    Node< T > * node ) [inline]
```

Recursively deletes nodes in the binary tree.

#### Parameters

<i>node</i>	Current node to delete.
-------------	-------------------------

### 3.1.2.2 find()

```
template<class T >
std::vector< T > BinTree< T >::find (
    std::string key ) [inline]
```

Finds all objects with the specified key.

#### Parameters

<i>key</i>	The key to search for.
------------	------------------------

#### Returns

A vector of matching objects. Returns an empty vector if key is not found.

### 3.1.2.3 insert()

```
template<class T >
void BinTree< T >::insert (
    T object ) [inline]
```

Inserts an object into the binary search tree.

If the key already exists, the object is added to the node's object list.

#### Parameters

<i>object</i>	The object to insert.
---------------	-----------------------

### 3.1.2.4 printTree()

```
template<class T >
void BinTree< T >::printTree (
    Node< T > * node,
    int level ) [inline]
```

Recursively prints the tree contents starting from a node.

#### Parameters

<i>node</i>	The current node to print.
<i>level</i>	The indentation level (used for visualizing the tree).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `bin_tree.hpp`

## 3.2 Employee Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **Employee** (std::string, std::string, int)
- bool **operator>** ([Employee](#) &other)
- bool **operator<** ([Employee](#) &other)
- bool **operator>=** ([Employee](#) &other)
- bool **operator<=** ([Employee](#) &other)
- bool **operator==** ([Employee](#) &other)

### Public Attributes

- std::string **key**
- std::string **employee\_name**
- std::string **subdivision**
- int **salary**

### Friends

- std::ostream & **operator<<** (std::ostream &os, const [Employee](#) &person)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `employee.hpp`
- [employee.cpp](#)

### 3.3 Node< T > Class Template Reference

A generic node class for use in binary and red-black trees.

```
#include <node.hpp>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- `void add_object (T object)`  
*Adds an object to the node's object list.*

#### Public Attributes

- `T object`  
*A single object of type T (not used in main logic, kept for compatibility).*
- `std::string key`  
*The key used to identify this node (typically from the first object).*
- `std::vector< T > objects`  
*A list of objects with the same key.*
- `int color = 2`  
*Node color for Red-Black Tree: 0 = black, 1 = red, 2 = null/uninitialized.*
- `Node< T > * parent = nullptr`  
*Pointer to the parent node.*
- `Node< T > * left = nullptr`  
*Pointer to the left child node.*
- `Node< T > * right = nullptr`  
*Pointer to the right child node.*

#### 3.3.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T>
class Node< T >
```

A generic node class for use in binary and red-black trees.

##### Template Parameters

<code>T</code>	The type of object stored in the node. Must have a <code>key</code> field.
----------------	--

#### 3.3.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 3.3.2.1 add\_object()

```
template<class T >
void Node< T >::add_object (
    T object ) [inline]
```

Adds an object to the node's object list.

## Parameters

<i>object</i>	The object to add.
---------------	--------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- node.hpp

## 3.4 RBTREE< T > Class Template Reference

Red-Black Tree implementation.

```
#include <rbtree.hpp>
```

### Public Member Functions

- **~RBTREE ()**  
*Destructor. Recursively deletes all nodes in the tree.*
- void **deleteTree\_rec** (Node< T > \*node)  
*Recursively deletes all nodes in the tree starting from the given node.*
- void **rotateLeft** (Node< T > \*&node)  
*Performs a left rotation around the given node.*
- void **rotateRight** (Node< T > \*&node)  
*Performs a right rotation around the given node.*
- void **fixInsert** (Node< T > \*&node)  
*Fixes red-black tree properties after insertion.*
- void **insert** (T object)  
*Inserts a new object into the red-black tree.*
- void **printTree** (Node< T > \*node, int level)  
*Prints the red-black tree to the console (for debugging).*
- std::vector< T > \* **find\_object** (std::string key)  
*Searches for a node by key and returns all associated objects.*

### Public Attributes

- Node< T > \* **root** = nullptr  
*Root of the red-black tree.*
- int **elements**  
*Number of elements (not directly used)*

### 3.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T>
class RBTREE< T >
```

Red-Black Tree implementation.

## Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	Type of elements stored in the tree.
----------	--------------------------------------

## 3.4.2 Member Function Documentation

### 3.4.2.1 deleteTree\_rec()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::deleteTree_rec (
    Node< T > * node ) [inline]
```

Recursively deletes all nodes in the tree starting from the given node.

## Parameters

<i>node</i>	The node to start deletion from.
-------------	----------------------------------

### 3.4.2.2 find\_object()

```
template<class T >
std::vector< T > * RBTREE< T >::find_object (
    std::string key ) [inline]
```

Searches for a node by key and returns all associated objects.

## Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key to search for.
------------	--------------------

## Returns

Pointer to a vector of objects if found, otherwise nullptr.

### 3.4.2.3 fixInsert()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::fixInsert (
    Node< T > *& node ) [inline]
```

Fixes red-black tree properties after insertion.

## Parameters

<i>node</i>	Newly inserted node.
-------------	----------------------

#### 3.4.2.4 insert()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::insert (
    T object ) [inline]
```

Inserts a new object into the red-black tree.

##### Parameters

<i>object</i>	Object to insert.
---------------	-------------------

#### 3.4.2.5 printTree()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::printTree (
    Node< T > * node,
    int level ) [inline]
```

Prints the red-black tree to the console (for debugging).

##### Parameters

<i>node</i>	Current node.
<i>level</i>	Current depth level (used for indentation).

#### 3.4.2.6 rotateLeft()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::rotateLeft (
    Node< T > *& node ) [inline]
```

Performs a left rotation around the given node.

##### Parameters

<i>node</i>	Reference to the node to rotate.
-------------	----------------------------------

#### 3.4.2.7 rotateRight()

```
template<class T >
void RBTREE< T >::rotateRight (
    Node< T > *& node ) [inline]
```

Performs a right rotation around the given node.



## Parameters

<i>node</i>	Reference to the node to rotate.
-------------	----------------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `rbtree.hpp`

## 3.5 TableHash< T > Class Template Reference

Hash table implementation using open addressing with linear probing.

```
#include <tablehash.hpp>
```

### Public Member Functions

- `std::vector< T > * find (std::string key)`  
*Finds the list of elements with the specified key.*
- `TableHash ()`  
*Constructs a new [TableHash](#) object with default size.*
- `~TableHash ()`  
*Destroys the [TableHash](#) object.*
- `void add (T object)`  
*Adds an object to the hash table.*
- `int get\_count ()`  
*Returns the number of unique keys stored in the table.*

### Public Attributes

- `int size = 100`  
*Current capacity of the hash table.*

### 3.5.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T>
class TableHash< T >
```

Hash table implementation using open addressing with linear probing.

#### Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	Type of elements stored. Must have a <code>key</code> field of type <code>std::string</code> .
----------	--

## 3.5.2 Member Function Documentation

### 3.5.2.1 add()

```
template<class T >
void TableHash< T >::add (
    T object )
```

Adds an object to the hash table.

#### Parameters

<i>object</i>	The object to add.
---------------	--------------------

### 3.5.2.2 find()

```
template<class T >
std::vector< T > * TableHash< T >::find (
    std::string key )
```

Finds the list of elements with the specified key.

#### Parameters

<i>key</i>	The key to search for.
------------	------------------------

#### Returns

Pointer to the vector of matching elements.

### 3.5.2.3 get\_count()

```
template<class T >
int TableHash< T >::get_count ( )
```

Returns the number of unique keys stored in the table.

#### Returns

The count of keys.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- tablehash.hpp

# Chapter 4

## File Documentation

### 4.1 bin\_tree.hpp

```
00001
00006 template<class T>
00007 class BinTree {
00008 public:
00009     Node<T>* root = nullptr;
00010
00018     void insert(T object) {
00019         Node<T>* current = root;
00020         Node<T>* parent = nullptr;
00021         int flag_new_node = 1;
00022         while(current != nullptr) {
00023             parent = current;
00024             if(object.key > current->key) {
00025                 current = current->right;
00026             }
00027             else if (object.key < current->key) {
00028                 current = current->left;
00029             }
00030             else {
00031                 current->add_object(object);
00032                 return;
00033             }
00034         }
00035         current = new Node<T>;
00036         current->key = object.key;
00037         if(parent != nullptr) {
00038             current->parent = parent;
00039             if(current->key > parent->key) {
00040                 parent->right = current;
00041             }
00042             else {
00043                 parent->left = current;
00044             }
00045         }
00046         else {
00047             root = current;
00048         }
00049         current->add_object(object);
00050     }
00051
00058     std::vector<T> find(std::string key) {
00059         std::vector<T> ans;
00060         Node<T>* current = root;
00061         while(current != nullptr) {
00062             if(key > current->key) {
00063                 current = current->right;
00064             }
00065             else if(key < current->key) {
00066                 current = current->left;
00067             }
00068             else {
00069                 int k = ans.size();
00070                 ans.resize(ans.size() + current->objects.size());
00071                 for(int i = k; i < ans.size(); i++) {
00072                     ans[i] = current->objects[i-k];
00073                 }
00074                 break;
00075             }
00076         }
00077     }
00078 }
```

```

00076         }
00077         return ans;
00078     }
00079
00080 ~BinTree() {
00081     deleteTree_rec(root);
00082 }
00083
00084 void deleteTree_rec(Node<T>* node)
00085 {
00086     if (node != nullptr) {
00087         deleteTree_rec(node->left);
00088         deleteTree_rec(node->right);
00089         delete node;
00090     }
00091 }
00092
00093 void printTree(Node<T>* node, int level)
00094 {
00095     for(int i = 0; i < level; i++) {
00096         std::cout << "    ";
00097     }
00098     std::cout << node->objects[0] << std::endl;
00099     if (node->left != nullptr) { printTree(node->left, level+1); }
00100     if (node->right != nullptr) { printTree(node->right, level + 1); }
00101 }
00102 };

```

## 4.2 employee.cpp File Reference

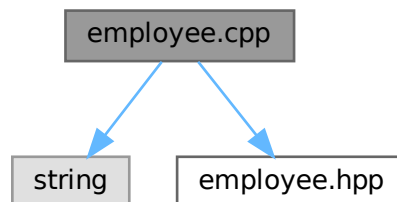
File with implementation of [Employee](#) class methods.

```

#include <string>
#include "employee.hpp"

```

Include dependency graph for employee.cpp:



### Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Employee &employee)`

#### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

File with implementation of [Employee](#) class methods.

## 4.3 employee.hpp

```

00001 class Employee {
00002 public:
00003     Employee(std::string, std::string, int);
00004     Employee();
00005     std::string key;
00006     std::string employee_name;
00007     std::string subdivision;
00008     int salary;
00009     bool operator>(Employee &other);
00010     bool operator<(Employee &other);
00011     bool operator>=(Employee &other);
00012     bool operator<=(Employee &other);
00013     bool operator==(Employee &other);
00014     friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const Employee& person);
00015 };
00016
00017

```

## 4.4 main.cpp File Reference

main

```

#include <list>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <sstream>
#include <chrono>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cmath>
#include <vector>
#include <utility>
#include <map>
#include "employee.hpp"
#include "node.hpp"
#include "bin_tree.hpp"
#include "rbtree.hpp"
#include "tablehash.hpp"

```

Include dependency graph for main.cpp:



### Functions

- `template<class T >`  
`int linear_search (T a[], long start, long size, std::string key)`  
*Linear search function.*
- `int main ()`

### Variables

- `Employee * employees`

### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

main

### 4.4.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.4.2.1 linear\_search()

```
template<class T >
int linear_search (
    T a[],
    long start,
    long size,
    std::string key )
```

Linear search function.

#### Parameters

in	<i>a</i>	Array for search
in	<i>start</i>	Start index for search
in	<i>size</i>	Size of an array
in	<i>key</i>	Element key to find in array

#### Returns

Index of element with key

## 4.5 node.hpp

```
00001
00006 template<class T>
00007 class Node {
00008 public:
00009     T object;
00010     std::string key;
00011     std::vector<T> objects;
00012     int color = 2;
00013     Node<T>* parent = nullptr;
00014     Node<T>* left = nullptr;
00015     Node<T>* right = nullptr;
00016
00022     void add_object(T object) {
00023         objects.resize(objects.size() + 1);
00024         objects[objects.size() - 1] = object;
00025     }
00026 };
```

## 4.6 rbtree.hpp

```
00001
00006 template<class T>
00007 class RBTree {
00008 public:
00009     Node<T>* root = nullptr;
00010     int elements;
00011
00015     ~RBTree() {
```

```

00016         deleteTree_rec(root);
00017     }
00018
00024     void deleteTree_rec(Node<T>* node)
00025     {
00026         if (node != nullptr) {
00027             deleteTree_rec(node->left);
00028             deleteTree_rec(node->right);
00029             delete node;
00030         }
00031     }
00032
00038     void rotateLeft(Node<T>*& node)
00039     {
00040         Node<T>* child = node->right;
00041         node->right = child->left;
00042         if (node->right != nullptr)
00043             node->right->parent = node;
00044         child->parent = node->parent;
00045         if (node->parent == nullptr)
00046             root = child;
00047         else if (node == node->parent->left)
00048             node->parent->left = child;
00049         else
00050             node->parent->right = child;
00051         child->left = node;
00052         node->parent = child;
00053     }
00054
00060     void rotateRight(Node<T>*& node)
00061     {
00062         Node<T>* child = node->left;
00063         node->left = child->right;
00064         if (node->left != nullptr)
00065             node->left->parent = node;
00066         child->parent = node->parent;
00067         if (node->parent == nullptr)
00068             root = child;
00069         else if (node == node->parent->right)
00070             node->parent->right = child;
00071         else
00072             node->parent->left = child;
00073         child->right = node;
00074         node->parent = child;
00075     }
00076
00082     void fixInsert(Node<T>*& node)
00083     {
00084         Node<T>* parent = node->parent;
00085         Node<T>* grandparent = nullptr;
00086         if (parent != nullptr) {
00087             grandparent = node->parent->parent;
00088         }
00089
00090         while (node != root && node->color == 1 && node->parent->color == 1) {
00091             parent = node->parent;
00092             grandparent = parent->parent;
00093
00094             if (parent == grandparent->left) {
00095                 Node<T>* uncle = grandparent->right;
00096
00097                 if (uncle != nullptr && uncle->color == 1) {
00098                     grandparent->color = 1;
00099                     parent->color = 0;
00100                     uncle->color = 0;
00101                     node = grandparent;
00102                 } else {
00103                     if (node == parent->right) {
00104                         rotateLeft(parent);
00105                         node = parent;
00106                         parent = node->parent;
00107                     }
00108                     rotateRight(grandparent);
00109                     std::swap(parent->color, grandparent->color);
00110                     node = parent;
00111                 }
00112             } else {
00113                 Node<T>* uncle = grandparent->left;
00114
00115                 if (uncle != nullptr && uncle->color == 1) {
00116                     grandparent->color = 1;
00117                     parent->color = 0;
00118                     uncle->color = 0;
00119                     node = grandparent;
00120                 } else {
00121                     if (node == parent->left) {
00122                         rotateRight(parent);

```

```

00123         node = parent;
00124         parent = node->parent;
00125     }
00126     rotateLeft(grandparent);
00127     std::swap(parent->color, grandparent->color);
00128     node = parent;
00129     }
00130     }
00131 }
00132
00133     root->color = 0;
00134 }
00135
00141 void insert(T object)
00142 {
00143     Node<T>* node = new Node<T>;
00144     node->add_object(object);
00145     node->color = 1;
00146
00147     Node<T>* parent = nullptr;
00148     Node<T>* current = root;
00149
00150     while (current != nullptr) {
00151         parent = current;
00152
00153         if (node->objects[0].key < current->objects[0].key) {
00154             current = current->left;
00155         } else if (node->objects[0].key > current->objects[0].key) {
00156             current = current->right;
00157         } else {
00158             break;
00159         }
00160     }
00161
00162     node->parent = parent;
00163
00164     if (parent == nullptr) {
00165         root = node;
00166     } else if (node->objects[0].key < parent->objects[0].key) {
00167         parent->left = node;
00168     } else if (node->objects[0].key > parent->objects[0].key) {
00169         parent->right = node;
00170     } else {
00171         parent->add_object(node->objects[0]);
00172         delete node;
00173     }
00174
00175     fixInsert(node);
00176 }
00177
00184 void printTree(Node<T>* node, int level)
00185 {
00186     for (int i = 0; i < level; i++) {
00187         std::cout << " ";
00188     }
00189     std::cout << node->objects[0] << " " << node->color << std::endl;
00190
00191     if (node->left != nullptr) {
00192         printTree(node->left, level + 1);
00193     }
00194
00195     if (node->right != nullptr) {
00196         printTree(node->right, level + 1);
00197     }
00198 }
00199
00206 std::vector<T>* find_object(std::string key) {
00207     Node<T>* current = root;
00208
00209     while (current != nullptr) {
00210         if (key > (current->objects[0]).key) {
00211             current = current->right;
00212         } else if (key < (current->objects[0]).key) {
00213             current = current->left;
00214         } else {
00215             return &current->objects;
00216         }
00217     }
00218
00219     return nullptr;
00220 }
00221 };

```



## 4.7 tablehash.hpp

```

00001
00006 template<class T>
00007 class TableHash
00008 {
00009 public:
00016     std::vector<T>* find(std::string key);
00017
00021     TableHash();
00022
00026     ~TableHash();
00027
00033     void add(T object);
00034
00040     int get_count();
00041
00042     int size = 100;
00043
00044 private:
00048     void resize();
00049
00050     std::vector<std::vector<T>> items;
00051     int count = 0;
00052     int a = 9;
00053 };
00054
00062 size_t pow(int a, int power)
00063 {
00064     if (power == 1)
00065         return a;
00066     if (power == 0)
00067         return 1;
00068     if (power & 1)
00069         return pow(a, power - 1) * a;
00070     return pow(a, power / 2) * pow(a, power / 2);
00071 }
00072
00081 size_t hash(std::string s, int a, int m)
00082 {
00083     size_t ans = 0;
00084     int size = s.size();
00085     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
00086     {
00087         ans += ((int)s[i] * pow(a, size - 1 - i)) % m;
00088     }
00089     ans %= m;
00090     return ans;
00091 }
00092
00093 template<class T>
00094 TableHash<T>::TableHash() {
00095     items.resize(size);
00096 }
00097
00098 template<class T>
00099 TableHash<T>::~TableHash() {
00100 }
00101
00102 template<class T>
00103 void TableHash<T>::resize() {
00104     size *= 2;
00105     std::vector<std::vector<T>> new_items;
00106     new_items.resize(size);
00107     for (int i = 0; i < size / 2; i++) {
00108         size_t h = std::hash<std::string>{}(items[i][0].key) % size;
00109
00110         while (true) {
00111             if (new_items[h].empty()) {
00112                 break;
00113             } else {
00114                 h = (h + 1) % size;
00115             }
00116         }
00117
00118         new_items[h].resize(items[i].size());
00119
00120         for (int j = 0; j < items[i].size(); j++) {
00121             new_items[h][j] = items[i][j];
00122         }
00123     }
00124     items.clear();
00125     items = std::move(new_items);
00126 }
00127
00128 template<class T>
00129 void TableHash<T>::add(T object) {

```

```
00130     size_t h = std::hash<std::string>{}(object.key) % size;
00131     bool flag = true;
00132
00133     if (count == size) {
00134         resize();
00135     }
00136
00137     while (true) {
00138         if (items[h].empty()) {
00139             break;
00140         } else {
00141             if (items[h][0].key == object.key) {
00142                 break;
00143             } else {
00144                 h = (h + 1) % size;
00145             }
00146         }
00147     }
00148
00149     if (items[h].empty()) {
00150         count += 1;
00151     }
00152
00153     items[h].resize(items[h].size() + 1);
00154     items[h][items[h].size() - 1] = object;
00155 }
00156
00157 template<class T>
00158 std::vector<T>* TableHash<T>::find(std::string key) {
00159     size_t h = std::hash<std::string>{}(key) % size;
00160     for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
00161         if (!items[h].empty()) {
00162             if (items[h][0].key == key) {
00163                 break;
00164             }
00165             h = (h + 1) % size;
00166         }
00167     }
00168     return &items[h];
00169 }
00170
00171 template<class T>
00172 int TableHash<T>::get_count()
00173 {
00174     return count;
00175 }
```

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