

C++ 基础与深度解析 Project2思路解析提示

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整体思路



- 命令行参数/读取文件
- 长整数加减法
- 进制转换
- 其他

读取文件 (群里有)



- 命令行参数:
- 针对int main(int argc, char *argv[]); argc表示命令行参数的个数。argv表示命令行参数内容。
- 打开文件:
- 使用ifstream进行文件操作,内容读取参考补充说明中的内容。
- 文件内容转换
 - 字符串转换: char (0-9): int (48-57)、char (a-z): int (97-122)、char (A-Z): int (65-90)
 - 这里注意尽量不要使用magic number,使用 int x= c-'a'这样可读性更好的表达方式
 - 字符检查:需要根据(基础部分需要检查是否小于10,扩展部分需要检查是否小于命令行参数输入的进制),同时删除最前面为0的数据。
- 注意:
 - 检查第一个符号是否是正负号
 - 检查是否是两行数据

计算处理



- 可以准备一些辅助函数,同时对读进的字符串进行一些预处理:
- 根据符号的异同判断,同号为加,异号为减
- 我自己可能会把符号"对齐",就是会先把"0"表达为"+0"
- 去除头部的0(但是注意如果原来是"0",不要也把它清除)
- 如果要原地处理,注意字符串的大小 (例如 "999" + "1" 会需要4位)
- 注意:
- 小心处理加法的进位以及减法的借位
- 进行减法时,需要比较两个数组的尺寸大小

```
if (!num1.size() || !num2.size() || '-' == num1[0] || '-' == num2[0])
    return STATUS INTERNAL ERROR;
// make sure length is enough
if (num1.size() < num2.size())</pre>
    swap(num1, num2);
    // because a sum can't be longer than max length +1, we use num1 as return
num1.insert(0, "0");
uint16_t carry = 0;
uint16_t oneSum = 0;
size_t nonZeroIndex = std::string::npos;
// start from tail to head
auto it2 = num2.rbegin();
for (auto it1 = num1.rbegin(); it1 != num1.rend(); it1++)
    if (num2.rend() != it2)
        oneSum = Char2Num(*it1) + Char2Num(*it2) + carry;
        carry = oneSum / base;
        *it1 = charMappers[oneSum % base];
        it2++;
    else if (num2.rend() == it2) // it2 comes to an end
        oneSum = Char2Num(*it1) + carry;
        carry = oneSum / base;
        *it1 = charMappers[oneSum % base];
        if (!carry) // if carry =0, we can take num from num1
            break;
// cut leading zeros
nonZeroIndex = num1.find first not of("0");
if (nonZeroIndex != std::string::npos)
    num1 = num1.substr(nonZeroIndex, num1.size() - nonZeroIndex);
else
    num1 = "0";
return retVal;
```

StatusCode BigNumAdd(std::string &num1, std::string &num2, const uint16 t base){

StatusCode retVal = STATUS OK;



进制转换: 长除法



模n取余法

4 进制数 2103(4) 转为7 进制

	<mark>2</mark> / 7 = 0	2 % 7 = 2			
2 * 4 + 1 = 9	9 / 7 = 1	9 % 7 = 2			
2 * 4 + 0 = 8	8 / 7 = 1	8 % 7 = 1			
1 * 4 + <mark>3</mark> = 7	7/7=1	7 % 7 = 0	→	111	0
	1/7=0	1 % 7 = 1			
1 * 4 + 1 = 5	5 / 7 = 0	5 % 7 = 5			
5 * 4 + 1 = 21	21 / 7 = 3	21 % 7 = 0	\rightarrow	3	0
	3 / 7 = 0	3 % 7 = 3	→	<mark>O</mark>	3
				1.15 1-1	

结束位标志

进制转换: 长除法



```
StatusCode BaseConversionByDivid(std::string &str, std::string &res, const
uint16 t inputbase. const uint16 t outputbase)
   StatusCode retVal = STATUS_OK;
   if (str.empty() || inputbase > 36 || inputbase < 2 || outputbase > 36 ||
outputbase < 2)
        retVal = STATUS BAD ARGUMENT;
        std::cerr << "BaseConversionByDivid has BAD ARGUMENTS\n";</pre>
        return retVal;
   res.clear():
    std::string quotient = "";
   uint16_t remainder = 0;
   // till the end
    while (quotient != "0")
        retVal |= BigNumDiv(str, outputbase, quotient, remainder, inputbase);
        res.push back(charMappers[remainder]);
        str = quotient;
    std::reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
   return retVal;
```

```
StatusCode BigNumDiv(std::string &dividend, const uint16 t divisor,
std::string &quotient, uint16 t &remainder, const int base)
    StatusCode retVal = STATUS OK;
    if (dividend.empty() || divisor > 36 || divisor < 2 || base > 36 ||
base < 2)
        retVal = STATUS BAD ARGUMENT;
        std::cerr << "BigNumDiv has BAD ARGUMENTS\n";</pre>
        return retVal;
    quotient.clear();
    uint16 t sdividend = 0;
    uint16 t squotient = 0; // s stands for small
    for (auto &x : dividend)
        sdividend = sdividend * base + Char2Num(x);
        squotient = sdividend / divisor;
        quotient.push back(charMappers[squotient]);
        sdividend = sdividend % divisor:
    remainder = sdividend:
    // cut leading zeros
    auto nonZeroIndex = quotient.find_first_not_of("0");
    if (nonZeroIndex != std::string::npos)
        quotient = quotient.substr(nonZeroIndex, quotient.size() -
nonZeroIndex);
    else
        quotient = "0";
    return retVal;
```

其他方法



可以先用vector<int> 来保存中间结果,这样中间计算比较方便,最后统一处理进位 或者进制转换

```
例如, 0xFF可以先表示为{15,15}
加法:
{15,15}+{1}={15,16}={16,0}={1,0,0}
进制转换(例如到10进制)
{15}*16(其实这里是循环做16次加法)={2,4,0}
{2,4,0}+{15}={2,4,15}={2,5,5}
```



感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening •

