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[github.com/vulko/Cpp\\_Basics\\_Lectures](https://github.com/vulko/Cpp_Basics_Lectures)

# C++

Стандартная библиотека (STL): контейнеры данных, вспомогательные классы и функции.

Шаблоны функций, шаблоны классов и их применение.



## STL КОМПОНЕНТЫ

- Algorithms
- Containers
- Functions
- Iterators

## Sequence Containers:

*data structures which can be accessed in a sequential manner*

- vector
- list
- deque
- arrays
- forward\_list

## Container Adaptors:

*provide a different interface for sequential containers*

- queue
- priority\_queue
- stack

- Array based
- Capacity can be increased

[0]	[1]	[2]	...	[n]
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	Add front	Add random	Add back	Remove front	Remove random	Remove back	Access random	Find
Complexity	$O(N)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$ $*O(N)$	$O(N)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(N)$ $*O(\log N)$

- Double-linked list
- Capacity is unlimited. Items can be fragmented



	Add front	Add random	Add back	Remove front	Remove random	Remove back	Access random	Find
Complexity	$O(1)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$	$O(N)$	$O(N)$

- Based on array
- Can consist of multiple arrays, fragmented in different parts of memory



	Add front	Add random	Add back	Remove front	Remove random	Remove back	Access random	Find
Complexity	$O(1)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(N)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(N)$ * $O(\log N)$

## Associative Containers:

*sorted data structures that can be quickly searched*

*Key -> Value*

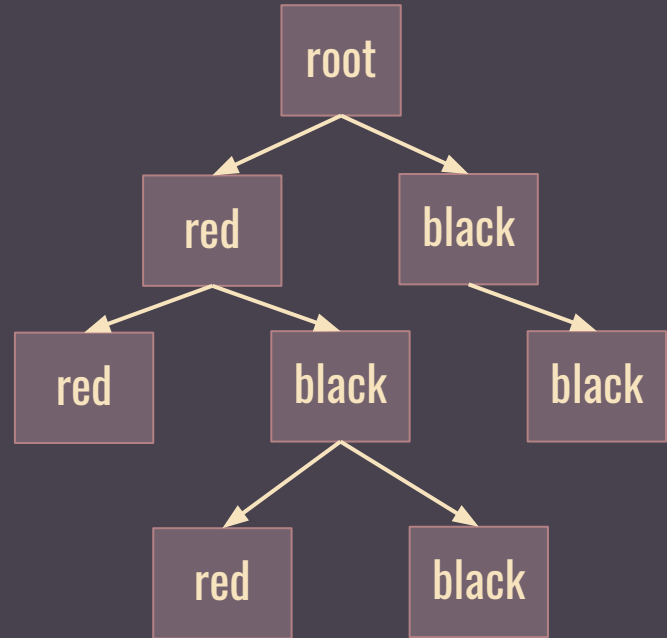
- set
- multiset
- map
- multimap

## Unordered Associative Containers: C++11

- unordered\_set
- unordered\_multiset
- unordered\_map
- unordered\_multimap

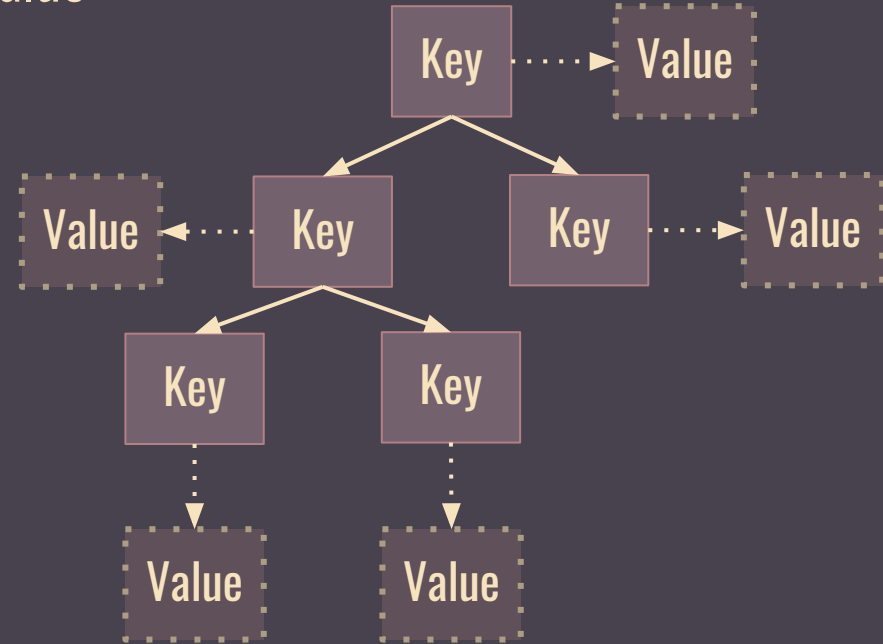
- Based on Red-Black Tree
- Sorted through comparing when adding elements
- Can't have equal elements. Multiset can.

	Add	Remove	Find
Complexity	$O(\log N)$	$O(\log N)$	$O(\log N)$





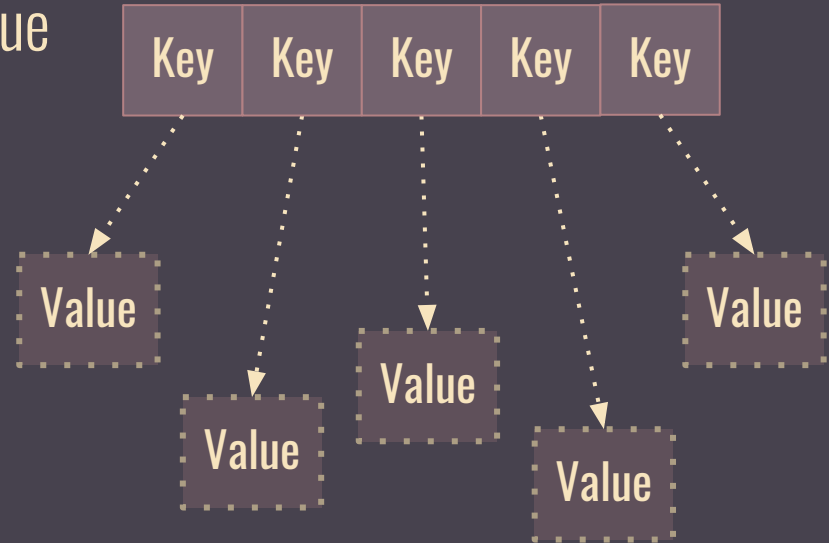
- Each item represents a Key  $\rightarrow$  Value
- Based on Red-Black Tree
- Sorted through comparing when adding element
- Can't have multiple items with same key. Multiset can.



	Add	Remove	Find
Complexity	$O(\log N)$	$O(\log N)$	$O(\log N)$

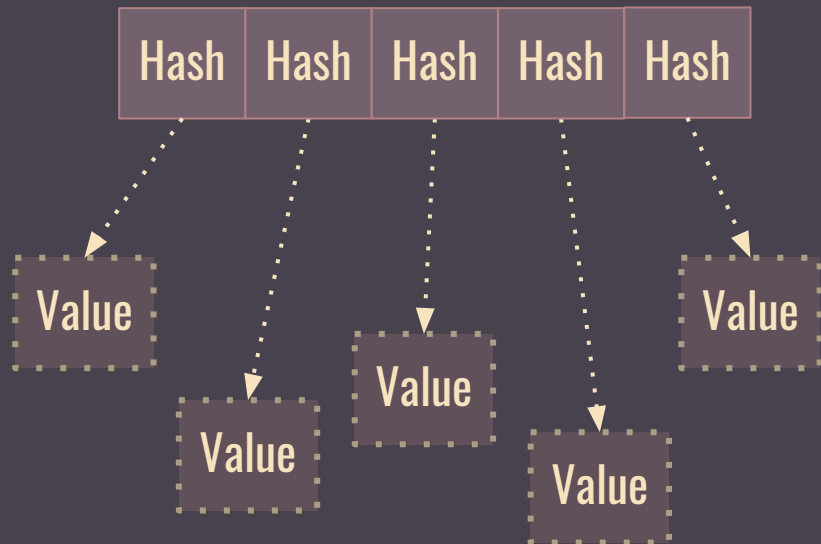
# Unordered Map

- Each item represents a Key -> Value
- Based on Hash Table
- Unsorted
- Can have worse complexity in case map is unbalanced



	Add	Remove	Find
Complexity	$O(1)$ $*O(N)$	$O(1)$ $*O(N)$	$O(1)$ $*O(N)$

- Each item represents a Value
- Based on Hash Table
- Unsorted
- Can have worse complexity in case map is unbalanced



	Add	Remove	Find
Complexity	$O(1)$ * $O(N)$	$O(1)$ * $O(N)$	$O(1)$ * $O(N)$

## std::sort()

*sorts arrays and iterable elements*

*Based on Quick Sort.  $O(n \log[n])$  complexity..*

```
int a[10]= {1, 5, 8, 9, 6, 7, 3, 4, 2, 0};  
sort(a, a+10);
```

// now **a** is:

// {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

```
vector<int> v(a);  
sort(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
bool compare(const int& lhs, const int& rhs){  
    return lhs > rhs;  
}
```

...

```
sort(v.begin(), v.end(), compare);
```

`std::binary_search()`    *Search a sorted collection for an item*

`std::find()`    *Returns iterator to a first occurrence of an element in range*

```
int a[10]= {1, 5, 8, 9, 6, 7, 3, 4, 2, 0};  
sort(a, a+10);
```

```
// now a is:  
// {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
```

```
vector<int> v(a);  
sort(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
bool found = false;
```

```
found = binary_search(a, a + 10, 2);
```

```
found = binary_search(v.begin(), v.end(), 2);
```

`*max_element(begin, end)`

*Maximum element in range*

`*min_element(begin, end)`

*Minimum element in range*

`accumulate(begin, end, initialValue)`

*Does the summation of vector elements*

```
int maxVal = *max_element(vec.begin(), vec.end());
```

```
int minVal = *min_element(vec.begin(), vec.end());
```

```
int sumVal = accumulate(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 0);
```

Templates allow to generalises functions and classes to be type independent.

```
template <class T>  
T getMax(T a, T b) {  
    return (a > b ? a : b);  
}
```

```
int a = 4, b = 3, c;  
c = getMax(a, b);
```

```
float max = getMax(0.5f, 1.2f);
```

Templates support multiple types. Can lead to issues in case used in a wrong way!

```
template <class T, class U>  
T getMin(T a, U b) {  
    return (a < b ? a : b);  
}
```

```
int a = 4;  
float b = 4.2f;
```

```
cout << getMin(a, b);
```



```
template <class T>
class Pair {

public:
    Pair (T first, T second) {
        mValues[0] = first;
        mValues[1] = second;
    }

private:
    T mValues[2];
};
```

```
Pair<int, int> mCoords;
```

```
Pair<Player, Monster> mBattle;
```