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Modern cpp 30 lectures — complex container
Friday, December 18, 2020
                 9:33 AM
2055
表示大小关系,在标准库中定义:
template «class T>
Struct less
  : binary - function < T, T, books f
  bool operator () (const T& x,
                   Const T& y) const
    return X < 4;
Less是一个函数对象,并且是个二元函数,执行对任意类型值的
比较,饭回布尔类型.
作为函数对象,他定义了函数调用运算符 operator(),并且缺省
行为是对指定类型的对象进行(的比较操作)
在需要大小比较的场合。《9.容器元素的排序,黑大认使用less.
hash
把一个早种类型的值转换成一个无符号整数哈希值,类型为5/21/21-t,
template < class T> Struct hash;
template <>
Struct hash (int)
  : Public unary_function (int, size_t>f
  Size-t Operator () (int v) const
    no except
   return Static_ Cast < Size_t> (V);
3;
Eg.
Hinclude < algorithm > 11 Std :: 50rt
# include < functional > 11 Std:: 1ess / greater/hash
#include ciostream> 1/Std:: cout/endl
#include (String) 1/5td::String
#include <vector> // std:: vector
#include "output_container.h"
Using hamespace std;
int main ()
  Vector (Int) V (13, b, 4, 11, 29%;
   Cout ( V ( endl)
   Sort (v. begin(), v. end());
   Cout << V << endl;
                           业从大到水排序
   Sort (V. begin (), V. end (), greater (int) ());
   Cout ( V ( end);
   cout ( hex;
   auto hp = hash<int *> ();
  Cout << "hash(nullptr) = " << hp(nullptr) << endl;
   cout ( "hash (v, data ()) = " < hp (v, data ()) ( end i )
  Cout (( "V.data() = " (( Static - Cast < Void * > (V.data()) (( end);
 vector_name. datac) returns a pointer to the first element in the
 curray which is used internally by the vector.
  auto hs = hash < string > ();
  Cout (("hash(\"hello\") = " (< hs(String("hello")) (( end i)
  cout ( "hash ( "hellp (") = " < hs (string ("help")) ( end);
Output:
£ 13, 6, 4, 11, 293
£ 4, 6, 11, 13, 291
{ 29, 13, 11, 6, 41
hash (null ptr) = a8...c5
hash(V.data()) = 7\alpha - ...d2
Vidatal) = 00··· Eo
hash ("hello") = a4 ... ob
hash ("hellp") = a4 ... 22
Priority_ queue
也是一个容器。适面已器,用到了比较函数,和Stack相似,支持
push, pop, top 等,
在使用缺省的less作为是Compare模板参数时,最大的数
值会出现在容器的顶部。如果需要最小的数值出现在容
器顶部则可以传递greater作为其Compare模板参数.
# include <functional> // std :: greater
# include ciOstream> 11 Std := cout/endl
# include (Memory > 1/5td=:pair
# include < queues 11 Std:: priority - queue
# include < vector> 11 Std:: vector
# include "Output_ container. h"
Using namespace std;
int main (1
  priority_queue <
     pair < int, int>,
     Vector < pair < int, int > 7,
     greater < pair < int, int >>>
  9. Push ({1, 13);
  9. push ({2,25);
  9. push ( {0,3 });
  9. push(59,43);
  while (19, empty ()) {
     Cout ( 9. top() < endl;
     9. POP();
Output:
(|,|)
(2, 2)
(9, 4)
关联容器
有Set, Map, Multiset, Multimap,
#include < functional>
# include < may>>
# include < set>
# include (String)
Using namespace Std;
Set(int) S{1,1,1,2,3,43; < 5: $1,2,3,48;
ms: \{4,3,2,1,1,1\}.

MultiSet (int, greater (int >) ms\{1,1,1,2,3,4\};
map (string, int> mpf K
  {"three", 3},
                       " three => 3,
 ("four", 4)
                          "two => 2 }
Mp. insert ({ "four", 4}); \( Mp: \ f' \ four" \( \) 4. "one" \( \) 1, "three" \( \) 3, "two" \( \) 2}
mp.find ("four") == mp.end(); e-false
mp, find ("five") == mp, end(); < true
MP["five"] = 5; = Mp: \( \text{"five"} \rightarrow 5, \( \text{four"} \rightarrow 4, \( \text{"one"} \rightarrow 1, \( \text{"three"} \rightarrow 3, \( \text{"two"} \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \)
multimap (string, int> MMP < MMP:
                            { "four" => 4, "one" => 1, "three" => 3, "two" => 2?
  {"one", 1].
  \"two", 27
 { "three", 3 },
 S' four", 4)
Mmp.insert(f"four", -43); { f"four" => 4, "four" => -4, "one" => 1, "three" => 3, "thro" => 2?
 • 关联容器、是一种有序的容器
 · 名字带Multi的允许键重复,不带的不允许键重复
 · Set和 Multiset只能用来存放键,而Map和Multimap则存放一个键值对.
够列客器相比,关联容器没有前,后的概念,及相关的成员函数,但同样提供
insert, emplace等成员函数.
关联客器者有find, lower_bound, upper_bound等查找还数,结果是一个迭代器:
· find(k)可以找到任何一个等于直找键k的元素;(!(x< k (| k < x ))
· lower_bound [K] 找到第一个不小于直找键K的元素:(!(X<K))
· WPPer_60 und (F) 找到第一个大于直找每里K的元素: (K<X).
mp.find ("four") -> second; = 4.
mp, lower_bound ("four") -> second; <- 4
(--mp. upper_bound ("four")) → second; ← 4
mmp. lower_bound ("four") -> second; - 4
(-- mmp. upper_bound ("four")) → Second; <--4
如果要在Multimap里精确查找满足新键的区间,建议使用 equal_vange,
可一次性取得上下界(半升半闭):
#include (tuple)
multimap (string, int):: iterator
   lower, upper;
Std;; tie (loner, upper) =
 mmp, equal_range ("four");
(lower!= upper); ← true, 检测区向非空.
lower -> second; -4
(-- Upper) → Second; ←-4.
无序关联容器
从[十1]开始,每一个关联容器'都有一个对应的无序关联客器'。
- mordered_set
- Unordered _ mayo
- Unordered_Mutiset
- unordered_multimap.
这些容器不要求提供一个排序的函数对象,而要求一个可计算哈希值的
函数对象
# include < complex > / Std:: Complex
#include <iosterams / Std:: cout/endl
#include < unordered_map> // Std:: unordered_map
# include < unordered_set> 1/5td:: unordered_set
# include "Output_Container.h"
Using namespace std;
namespace std f 在std 命明空间中,添加 Complex number 的 hash 特化-
template <typename T>
Struct hash < complex <T>> {
   Size_t
   Operator () (const complex (Ts & V) Const
      noexcept
     hash <T> h;
     return h(v. real()) + h(v. imag());
3'
3// namespace Std
int main () f
  unordered_Set<int> SF
    1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21
  ?;
   cout << 5 ( endi;
   unordered_map < Complex < double>,
                 double >
     umc { { { 1.0, 1.0}, 1.4142 },
         {{3,0,4.0},5.0}};
   Cout ( UMC ( end);
Output:
\{21, 5, 8, 3, 13, 2, 1\}
\{(3,4) \Rightarrow 5, (1,1) \Rightarrow 1.4142\}
无序关联容器的主要优点在于性能,
·关联容器和 priority-queue的插入和删除操作,以及关联容器的查找,复杂度都是O(logn).
• 无序关联容器使用哈希表,可达平均0(1)
array.
# include < iostream> / Std:: cout/endl
# include <iterator > 1/ Std:: Size
int main()
         /C数组
  int arr [] = {1,2,3,4,5}
  Std:: Cout (( "The array length is "
          ( Std: Size (arr)
          < Std:: endl;
应当避免使用C数组而使用array.
#include <array> 1 Std:: array
# include (iOstream> listd:: cout/endl
# include Lmaps 11std:: Map
# Include "output_container. h"
typedef Std:: array (Char, 8> my key-t)
int main ()
  Std:: Map < my key _t, int> mp;
  mykey-t mykey?"hello"};
  mp [my key] = 5;
  Std:: Cout ( MP ( Gtd:: endl;
Output:
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thello => 57