HW2 Readme

2-1 思路

- 這題主要是利用 stack 能夠 push and pop 的特性,再經由 while 去判斷 所有方向的可能性,最後儲存在 stack 的答案轉換成地圖的格式做輸出。
- 接下來說明各個函式的功能。

CODE 分析

初始化函式

```
void Initialize( )
2
        for( int i = 0 ; i < dimension ; i++ )
 3
4
            for( int j = 0 ; j < dimension ; j++ )
6
                mark[ i ][ j ] = 0 ; //標記是否走過
                maze[ i ][ j ] = 0 ; //地圖通不通
8
                ans[ i ][ j ] = 0; //最後由stack轉換的array
9
10
11
12
    # 由於需要處理不只一個 query · 故先做初始化 ·
13
```

輸入處理函式

```
void ProcessInput( )// read character store integer
         for( int i = 0 ; i < dimension ; i++ )
4
             scanf("%s",str[ i ] );
 5
6
         for( int i = 0 ; i < dimension ; i++ )
8
             for( int j = 0 ; j < dimension ; j++ )
9
10
11
                 if( str[ i ][ j ] == '0' )
12
13
                    maze[ i ][ j ] = 0;
14
                 else maze[ i ][ j ] = 1;
15
16
17
         } // read character store integer
18
         return ;
19
20
     # 讀入字串再存為整數型態的輸入處理。
21
```

實作 stack

```
typedef struct{
    int row;
    int col;
    int dir;
}element ;
element stack[ MAX_STACK_SIZE ] ; // global stack declaration
int full( )
{
    if( top == maxsize - 1 ) return 1;
    else return 0;
}
int empty( )
    if( top == -1 ) return 1 ;
    else return 0;
}
element push( element item ) // push item in stack
```

```
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         if( full( ) == 0 )
              stack[ ++ top ] = item ;
              return stack[ top ] ;
    element pop( ) // pop item in stack
     {
         if( empty( ) == 0 ) return stack[ top -- ];
     }
```

這題主要會用到這些 stack 的特性。

path函式

老鼠走迷宮的函式,其中我還有實作 IsSafe 來判斷邊界和走沒走過。

```
void path( void )
1
    {
3
        int row , col , nxtrow , nxtcol , dir , found = FALSE ;
        top = 0 , stack[ 0 ].row = 0 ;
4
        stack[ 0 ].col = 0 , stack[ 0 ].dir = 0 ;
        mark[ 0 ][ 0 ] = 1;
6
        element position; // postion of now
8
9
        while (top > -1 \&\& !found)
0
        {
1
             position = pop( );
             row = position.row , col = position.col , dir = position.dir
            while( dir < 4 && !found )</pre>
4
                 nxtrow = row + dirs[ dir ].vert ;
                 nxtcol = col + dirs[ dir ].horiz ;
6
                 if( nxtrow == dimension -1 && nxtcol == dimension -1
                 else if( isSafe( nxtrow , nxtcol ) )
8
                     mark[ nxtrow ][ nxtcol ] = 1 ;
0
                     position.row = row :
```

```
position.col = col ;
                     position.dir = ++dir ;
                     push( position ); // push the path in stack
4
                     row = nxtrow , col = nxtcol ;
                     dir = 0 ; // keep the first direction : DOWN
6
                    // current position has not been checked, place it
                     // on the stack and continue
                else dir++ ;
9
            // check all of the remaining
            // directions from the current position
4
5
        for( int i = 0 ; i <= top ; i++ )
6
             int stkrow = stack[ i ].row , stkcol = stack[ i ].col ;
8
             ans[ stkrow ][ stkcol ] = 1 ;
9
        } // put answer ( in stack ) to array for printing out
0
        ans[ row ][ col ] = 1;
1
        ans [ dimension - 1 ] [ dimension - 1 ] = 1;
```

```
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```

```
for( int i = 0 ; i < dimension ; i++ )
4
5
           for( int j = 0 ; j < dimension ; j++ )
6
              printf("%d",ans[ i ][ j ]);
8
9
0
           printf("\n");
1
2
3
4
      用while去做四個方向的判斷,
5
      利用 stack push and pop 的特性將最終路徑儲存 。found == 1 時輸出。
6
```

```
int isSafe( int nxtrow , int nxtcol )
 3
         if( ( maze[ nxtrow ][ nxtcol ] != 1 ) ||
              ( mark[ nxtrow ][ nxtcol ] != 0 ) ||
4
                nxtrow >= dimension || nxtcol >= dimension ||
                nxtrow < 0 || nxtcol < 0 )</pre>
6
             return FALSE;
9
         else return TRUE ;
10
11
           判斷邊界和這條路走過了沒,來做 push pop
12
```

2-2 思路

依照題目需求,先用 IsInfixValid 判斷expression是否valid,再利用 postfix_stack 存取 運算符號 進行 prefix to postfix

CODE分析

主函式

```
int main()
 2
 3
        int qry = 0;
         scanf("%d",&qry);
4
         while( qry-- )
6
              scanf("%s",expr);
 7
              int flag = IsInfixValid( expr );
8
              if( flag == 1 )//means infix is valid
9
10
              {
                  printf("1 ");
11
                  postfix(); // infix to postfix
12
                  printf("\n");
13
14
15
              else// otherwise
16
                  printf("0\n");
17
18
19
20
```

stack 函式 實作

```
precedence postfix_pop(int *top)
             return postfix_stack[(*top)--];
4
     void postfix_push(int *top,precedence item)
5
6
             // add an item to the global stack
             if(*top >= MAX_STACK_SIZE-1){
                     return;
10
11
             postfix_stack[++*top] = item;
12
```

IsInfixValid 函式

```
1
     int IsInfixValid( char* expr )
 2
 3
         int valid = 0;
         int len = strlen( expr );
4
         int lepar = 0 , rtpar = 0 ; // leftparen rightparen ;
         int integer = 0 , opt = 0;
6
 7
         // num integer num operator
8
         int keep opt flag = 0 , keep int flag = 0 ;
         // check consecutive operator or integer
9
         int flag par = 0;
10
         for( int i = 0 ; i < len ; i++ )
11
12
         {
13
             if( keep_opt_flag == 2 || keep_int_flag == 2 ) break ;
14
             // for consecutive operator or integer
15
             if( expr[ i ] == '(' )
16
17
                 lepar++ ;
18
                 flag par++;
19
             else if( expr[ i ] == ')' )
20
21
```

```
22
                  rtpar++;
23
                  flag_par--;
24
                  if( flag_par < 0 ) break ;</pre>
25
              else if( expr[ i ] >= '0' && expr[ i ] <= '9' )
26
27
28
                  integer ++ ;
29
                  keep_int_flag ++ ;
30
                  keep_opt_flag = 0 ;
31
32
              else
33
34
                  opt++;
35
                  keep_opt_flag ++ ;
                  keep_int_flag = 0 ;
36
37
38
          if( lepar == rtpar ) valid = 1;
39
         // check num_leftpaten == num_rightparen
40
          if( keep_opt_flag == 2 || keep_int_flag == 2 ||
41
42
              flag_par < 0 ) valid = 0;
```

```
// consecutive integer or operator
43
         if( opt >= integer ) valid = 0;
44
45
         //too many operator : 1++2
46
         if( integer == 1 ) valid = 0 ;
         // only one integer is not allowed
47
48
         return valid :
49
    # 連續的數字,運算符號 valid == 0 ;
50
51
     # 只有 integer || operator || left/right paren is not allowed.
```

postfix() 函式

- 遇到數字就輸出掉 , 遇到 operator 判斷要不要放進stack 。
- 判斷的依據方式:自定義一個 precedence 的資料型別 , 去確保丟進來的 operator 優先度必須 大於 前一個 operator。
- 這部分的code包含幾個子函式,下面接著說明。

```
void postfix(void)
 1
 2
 3
          int isp[] = \{0,19,12,12,13,13,13,0\};
 4
         // in stack presedence
 6
 7
          int icp[] = \{25,19,12,12,13,13,13,0\};
 8
         // is coming presedence
 9
10
          char symbol;
11
          precedence token;
12
          int n = 0, i = 0;
13
          int top = 0;
14
15
          postfix stack[0] = eos;
          for( token = get_token(&symbol , &n) ; token != eos ;
16
               token = get_token(&symbol , &n) )
17
18
19
             if(token == operand)
20
                      printf("%c".symbol):
21
```

40

建構 precedence 部分

輸入字串處理 部分

```
1
     precedence get_token(char *symbol, int *n)
2
 3
             *symbol = expr[(*n)++];
4
             switch(*symbol)
6
7
             case '(': return lparen;
8
             case ')': return rparen;
9
             case '+': return plus;
10
             case '-': return minus;
             case '*': return times;
11
12
             case '/': return divide;
13
             case '\0': return eos;
14
             default: return operand;
15
16
         // get token to build precedence
17
        藉由分析讀入字串的operator去建構優先度
18
19
        ensure in-stack precedence (ISP) is higher than or
        equal to the incoming precedence (ICP) of the new operator.
20
```

輸出字串處理 部分

```
void print_token(precedence token,int *i)
2
              if( token == plus )
 3
4
                  printf("+");
                  expr[(*i)++]='+';
6
7
8
             else if( token == minus )
9
10
                  printf("-");
                  expr[(*i)++]='-';
11
12
             else if( token == times )
13
14
                  printf("*");
15
                  expr[(*i)++]='*';
16
17
             else if( token == divide )
18
19
                  printf("/");
20
                  expr[(*i)++]='/' :
21
```

2-3 思路

● 深度優先搜索 去組成 target word ,並且 配合 backtracking 中 需要 push and pop 的特性 利用 stack 實作這件事。

CODE 分析

主函式

```
int main( )
1
2
3
         int qry = 0; // query
         scanf("%d",&qry);
4
         while( qry-- )
6
7
8
             scanf("%s",source);
             scanf("%s",dest);
9
             top = -1, idx_s = 0, idx_m = -1;
10
             printf("[\n");
11
             int lens = strlen( source ) , lend = strlen( dest ) ;
12
13
             maxsize = lens ;
             if( lens == lend )
14
15
16
                 solve( 0 , lens );
             }// 判斷可不可已找target word
17
             printf("]\n");
18
19
20
21
         return 0
```

solve 函式:用backtracking找 i 和 o

```
1
     void solve( int index , int lenth )
 2
 3
         if(idx m == lenth - 1)
4
             for( int i = 0 ; i < index ; i++ )
6
                 printf("%c ",ans[ i ] );
 7
8
9
             printf("\n") ;
10
         } // find word to print out it
11
         else
12
13
             if( idx s < lenth )</pre>
14
                 ans[ index ] = 'i';
15
16
                 push( source[ idx s ++ ] );
17
                 //stack[ ++ top ] = source[ idx_s ++ ] ; // push i
                 solve( index + 1 , lenth );
18
19
                 source[ -- idx s ] = stack[ top ]; // pop i
                 pop(); // 原本push, 之後pop掉
20
21
```

```
22
             } // the case of i
23
             if( (top >= 0) && (idx m < lenth - 1) &&
24
                  dest[ idx_m + 1 ] == stack[ top ] )
25
             {
26
27
                ans[ index ] = 'o';
28
                move[ ++ idx m ] = stack[ top ];
29
                // pop answer in move
30
                pop();
31
                solve( index + 1 , lenth ) ; // dfs
32
                push ( move[ idx m -- ] );
                //原本pop,之後要再push進來
33
34
             }// the case of pop
35
36
     # case: i , 先 push >> dfs >> pop
37
     # case: o, 先 pop >> dfs >> push
38
     # 利用 backtracking 的方式找出所有的解
39
     # idx s : index of source | idx m : index of move
40
41
```



```
int empty( )
 3
         if( top == -1 ) return 1 ;
         else return 0;
4
6
     void push( char item ) // push item in stack
7
8
9
         if( full( ) == 0 ) stack[ ++ top ] = item ;
         return;
10
11
12
     void pop( ) // pop item in stack
13
14
         if( empty( ) == 0 ) top -- ;
15
16
         return ;
17
18
```