# **HW4** Readme

### 4-1思路

● 這一題是BST的實作,需要完成插入刪除,並且依照inorder和levelorder做輸出。

## CODE分析

#### Insert函式

```
/* A utility function to
 2
        insert a new node with given key in
      * BST */
 3
     node* insert(node* node, int key)
 4
 5
     {
         /* If the tree is empty, return a new node */
 6
 7
         if (node == NULL)
             return newNode(key);
8
9
         /* Otherwise, recur down the tree */
10
         if (key < node->key)
11
             node->left = insert(node->left, key);
12
13
         else
14
             node->right = insert(node->right, key);
15
         /* return the (unchanged) node pointer */
16
         return node;
17
18
     }
     # BST的插入規則 : 小於 parent 的 key 要放在leftchilde
19
        大於parent要放在rightchilde
20
```

#### Delete函式

```
node* minValueNode( node* nd )
1
2
     {
3
        node* current = nd ;
4
 5
        /* loop down to find the leftmost leaf */
6
        while (current && current->left != NULL)
7
8
        {
9
            current = current->left ;
10
        }
11
12
        return current;
13
     }
14
     # 這邊實作一個從subtree中找最小的函式,用於方便刪除。
15
    # 原因是刪除node時,若刪除的node有leftchild和rightchild
16
    # 此時可以從rightchilde中找最小去補上刪除的node
17
```

```
node* deleteNode( node* root , int key)
 1
 2
     {
 3
         // base case
         if (root == NULL)
 4
 5
              return root;
 6
         // If the key to be deleted
 7
         // is smaller than the root's
 8
         // key, then it lies in left subtree
 9
10
         if (key < root->key)
11
              root->left = deleteNode(root->left, key);
12
         // If the key to be deleted
13
         // is greater than the root's
14
         // key, then it lies in right subtree
15
16
         else if (key > root->key)
              root->right = deleteNode(root->right, key);
17
18
         // if key is same as root's key,
19
         // then This is the node
20
         // to be deleted
21
         else {
22
              // node with only one child or no child
23
              if (root->left == NULL) {
24
25
                  node* temp = root->right;
26
                  free(root);
27
                  return temp;
28
              }
29
              else if (root->right == NULL) {
30
                  node* temp = root->left;
31
                  free(root);
32
                  return temp;
33
              }
34
35
36
              // (smallest in the right subtree)
37
              node* temp = minValueNode(root->right);
38
              // Copy the inorder
39
40
              // successor's content to this node
41
              root->key = temp->key;
42
              // Delete the inorder successor
43
44
              root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->key);
45
```

```
46     return root;
47     }
48     # 先找到耀珊的節點,然後再分case處理。
49     # 刪除有三個case需要分別作處理 :
50     # 沒有child,只有一個child,以及有兩個child。
```

## inorder函式

```
void inorder( node* root)
1
2
    {
        if (root != NULL) {
3
            inorder(root->left);
4
            printf("%d ", root->key);
5
            inorder(root->right);
6
7
        }
8
    # inorder的部分是依照 LVR 的規則去做尋訪 。
9
```

### levelorder函式

• levelorder這邊我有另外寫一個height函式去計算樹高。

```
int height(node* node)
 1
 2
     {
          if (node == NULL)
 3
              return 0;
 4
          else {
 5
 6
              /* compute the height of each subtree */
              int lheight = height(node->left);
 7
              int rheight = height(node->right);
 8
 9
              /* use the larger one */
10
              if (lheight > rheight)
11
                  return (lheight + 1);
12
13
              else
14
                  return (rheight + 1);
15
          }
16
     }
```

```
void printLevelOrder( node* root)
 1
 2
     {
         int h = height(root);
 3
 4
         int i;
 5
         for (i = 1; i <= h; i++)
             printCurrentLevel(root, i);
 6
 7
     /* Print nodes at a current level */
8
9
     void printCurrentLevel( node* root, int level)
10
11
     {
12
         if (root == NULL)
13
             return;
14
         if (level == 1)
             printf("%d ", root->key);
15
         else if (level > 1) {
16
             printCurrentLevel(root->left, level - 1);
17
             printCurrentLevel(root->right, level - 1);
18
19
         }
20
21
     # levelorder的實作: 從root開始 · 慢慢往下面的level輸出。
     # 從root開始往下 · 由leftchild到rightchild
22
```

## 4-2思路

- 這邊需要找最短路徑,我用的方法是先計算root到key的路徑,再計算從 key 到 treasure 的路徑。
- 計算完路徑後,我使用陣列存起來,接著依序輸出。
- 不過因為我有分兩段輸出,因此需考慮重複輸出富情形。
- 這邊需使用插入節點的實作

### CODE分析

#### 插入函式

```
/* A utility function to
1
        insert a new node with given key in
2
 3
      * BST */
     node* insert(node* node, int key)
 4
 5
     {
         /* If the tree is empty, return a new node */
6
7
         if (node == NULL)
             return newNode(key);
8
9
         /* Otherwise, recur down the tree */
10
         if (key < node->key)
11
             node->left = insert(node->left, key);
12
         else
13
14
             node->right = insert(node->right, key);
15
         /* return the (unchanged) node pointer */
16
17
         return node;
18
     }
     # BST的插入規則 : 小於 parent 的 key 要放在leftchilde
19
20
       大於parent要放在rightchilde
```

#### 計算最短路徑函式

```
int CalculatePath(node* root , int * path , int x )
 1
 2
     {
         // if root is NULL
 3
 4
         // there is no path
 5
         if (!root) return 0;
 6
7
         // push the node's value in 'arr'
8
9
         path[ num_patha ] = root -> key ;
         num patha++;
10
11
12
         // if it is the required node
         // return true
13
14
         if (root->key == x) return 1;
15
         // else check whether the required node lies
16
         // in the left subtree or right subtree of
17
         // the current node
18
19
         if ( CalculatePath(root->left , path , x ) ||
              CalculatePath (root->right, path, x) )
20
21
         return 1;
         // required node does not lie either in the
22
         // left or right subtree of the current node
23
         // Thus, remove current node's value from
24
         // 'patharray'and then return false
25
26
         num patha -- ;
27
         path[ num patha ] = -1 ;
         return 0;
28
29
     }
30
     # 這邊有利用backtracking的方式,從樹的左邊右邊尋找key。
31
```

#### 輸出路徑函式

```
1
     void PrintPath(node* root , int na , int nb )
 2
     {
 3
          // array to store the path of
 4
          // first node n1 from root
 5
          // na for original nb for final
          int patha[ 1000 ] ;
 6
 7
          num_patha = 0 ;
 8
 9
          // array to store the path of
          // second node n2 from root
10
11
          int pathb[ 1000 ] ;
12
          num pathb = 0;
13
14
          CalculatePatha(root , patha
                                        , na );
15
          CalculatePathb(root , pathb
                                          , nb );
16
17
          int intersection = -1;
18
19
20
          int i = 0, j = 0;
21
          while ( i != num_patha || j != num_pathb)
22
          {
23
              // Keep moving forward until no repeatnode
              // is found
24
              if (i == j && patha[ i ] == pathb[ j ] )
25
26
              {
27
                  i++;
28
                  j++;
29
              }
30
              else
31
32
                  intersection = j - 1;
33
                  break;
34
              }
35
          }
36
37
          // Print the required path
38
          for (int i = num_patha - 1 ; i > intersection; i--)
39
          {
40
              printf("%d->",patha[ i ]);
41
          }
42
43
          for ( int i = intersection ; i < num pathb ; i++)</pre>
44
          {
              if( i == num pathb - 1 )
45
```

```
46
           {
47
               last = pathb[ i ];
48
           }
           printf("%d->",pathb[ i ]);
49
        }
50
51
52
    }
53
    # 這邊一開始的na即為root · nb 為key ·
54
    # 第二次的na為key · nb 為 treasure ·
55
    # 由於第一次的nb和第二次的na會有重複的情形。
56
    # 因此有計算repeatnode而不去輸出。
57
```