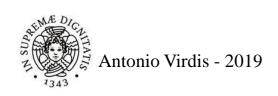
# Algoritmi e Strutture Dati

## Lezione 3

www.iet.unipi.it/a.virdis

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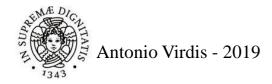
## Sommario

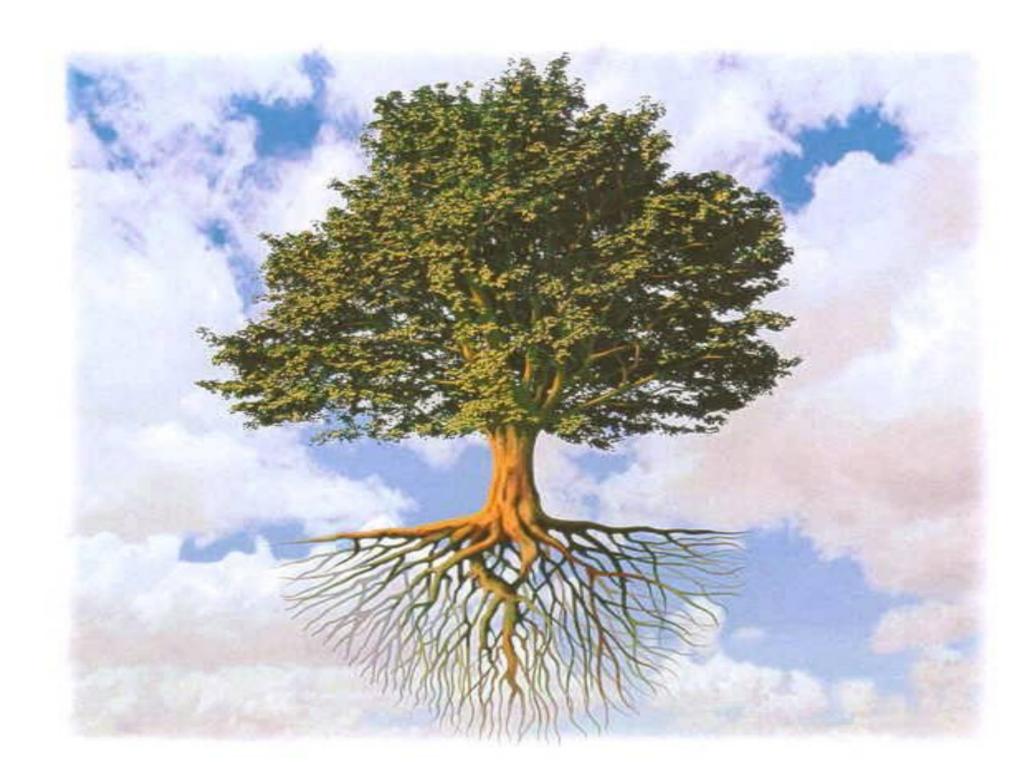
Alberi Binari di Ricerca

Gestione Stringhe

Progettazione

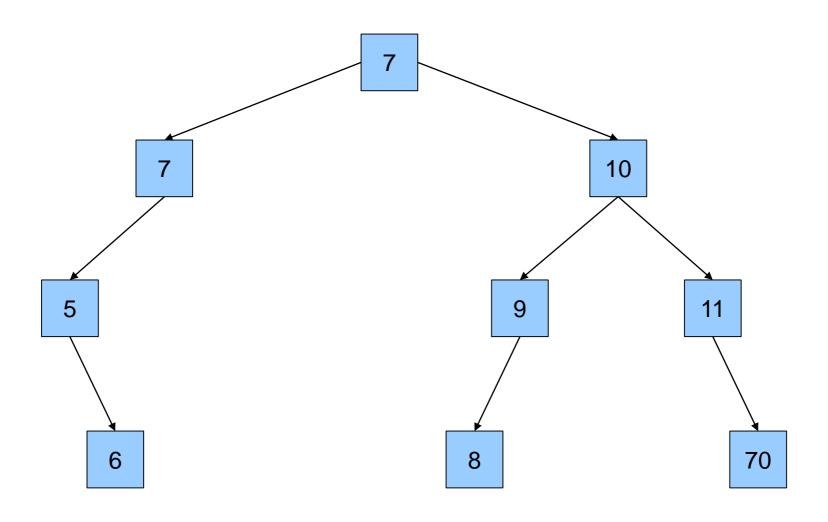
Esercizi

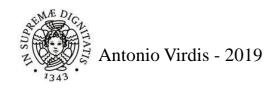




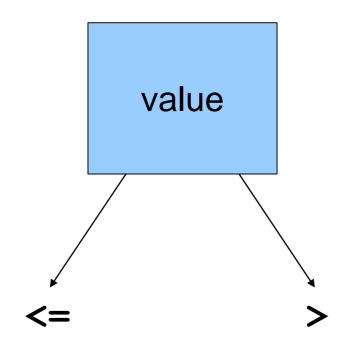


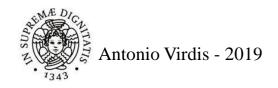
## Alberi Binari





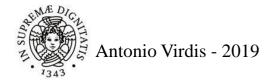
## Alberi Binari di Ricerca

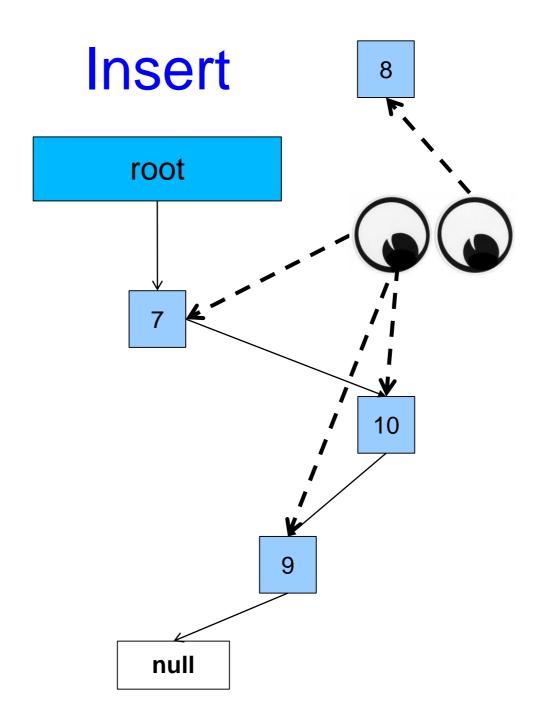




## binTree

```
struct Node
    {
        int value;
4
        Node * left;
5
        Node * right;
6
        Node(int val):
8
            value(val) , left(NULL) , right(NULL) {}
9
    };
10
11
    class BinTree
12
    {
13
        Node * root ;
14
15
    public:
16
17
        BinTree() { root = NULL; }
18
19
        Node * getRoot() { return root ; }
20
    }
```

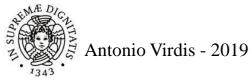






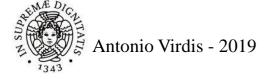
#### Insert

```
void insert( int val )
    {
                                         INIZIALIZZAZIONE
        // inizializzo nuovo elemento
        // inizializzo variabili appoggio
4
        // finchè non arrivo ad una foglia
9
            // aggiorno variabili
                                                 INDIVIDUO
            // se <=
10
                                                POSIZIONE
                // vado a sinistra
11
12
            // altrimenti
13
                // vado a destra
14
15
           se albero vuoto
                                             INSERIMENTO
16
            // aggiorno radice
17
18
        // decido se diventare figlio left o right
19
20
21
    }
```

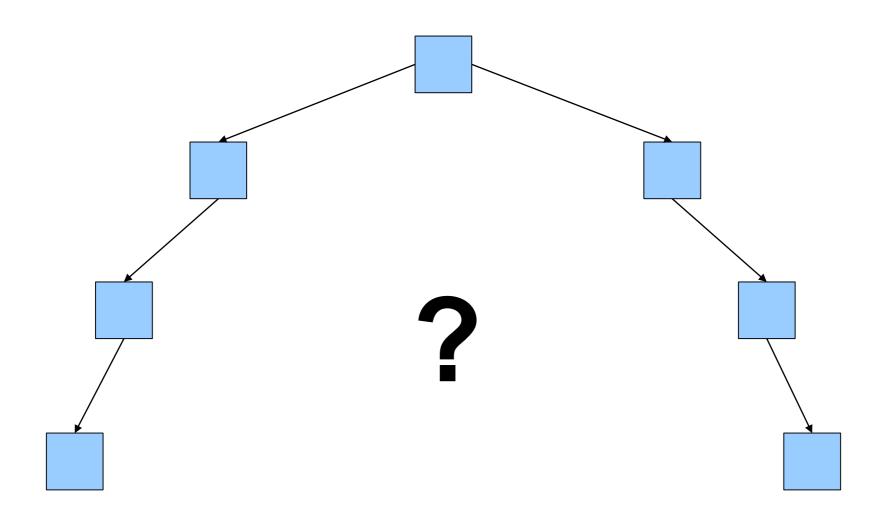


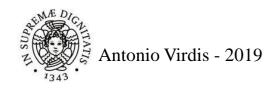
#### Insert

```
void insert( int val )
   {
3
                                         INIZIALIZZAZIONE
        Node * node = new Node(val);
4
        Node * pre = NULL;
        Node * post = root ;
6
        while( post != NULL )
        {
9
            pre = post;
                                                 INDIVIDUO
            if( val <= post->value )
10
                                                POSIZIONE
11
                post = post->left;
12
            else
13
                post = post->right;
14
15
        if( pre == NULL )
                                             INSERIMENTO
16
            root = node;
17
        else if( val <= pre->value )
18
            pre->left = node;
19
        else
20
            pre->right = node;
21
    }
```

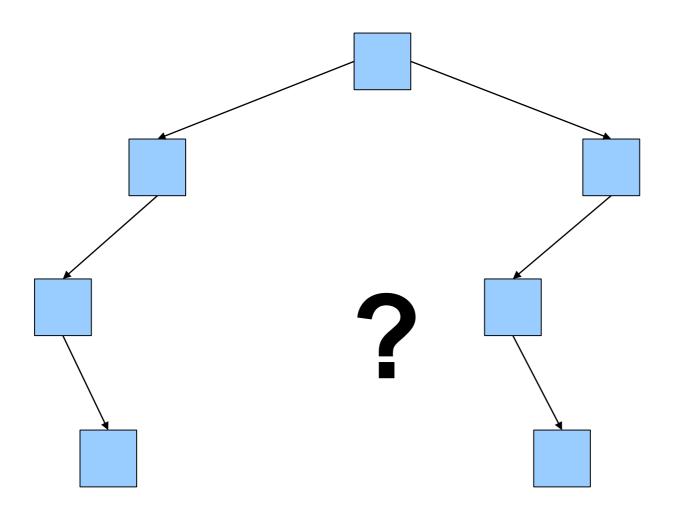


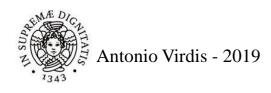
## min & MAX





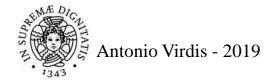
## min & MAX



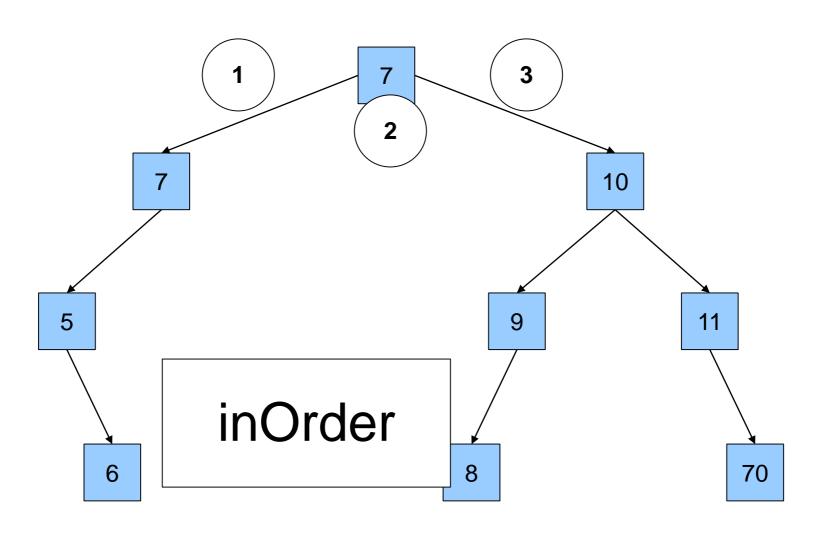


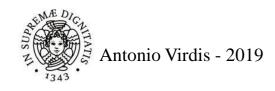
#### Min/Max

```
Node * min()
   {
3
        Node * temp = root ;
4
        while( temp->left != NULL )
5
             temp = temp->left;
6
        return temp;
   }
8
9
10
11
   Node * max()
12
   {
13
        Node * temp = root ;
14
        while( temp->right != NULL )
15
             temp = temp->right;
16
        return temp;
17
18
19
20
```



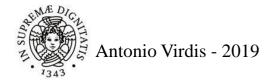
## visite





## In-Order

```
4
    void inOrder( Node * tree )
5
    {
6
        // se non sono in una foglia
8
             // visito verso left
9
10
11
             // stampo questo valore
12
13
             // visito verso right
14
15
16
    }
17
18
19
20
```

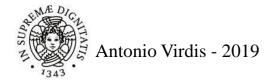


## In-Order

```
3
4
    void inOrder( Node * tree )
5
    {
6
         if(tree!=NULL)
8
9
             visitaNodo(tree->left);
10
11
             cout << tree->value << "\t";</pre>
12
13
             visitaNodo (tree->right);
14
15
16
    }
17
18
19
20
```

## In-Order

```
3
4
    void inOrder( Node * tree )
5
    {
6
         if(tree!=NULL)
8
9
             inOrder(tree->left);
10
11
             cout << tree->value << "\t";</pre>
12
13
             inOrder(tree->right);
14
15
16
    }
17
18
19
20
```



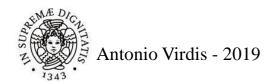
## Sort vs BinTree

- Albero alto: log(n)
- Inserimento: n \* log(n)
- Sort/visita: n

$$n + n \cdot log n$$

$$\Theta (n \cdot log n)$$

# giusto?



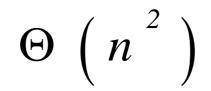
# Sort vs BinTree

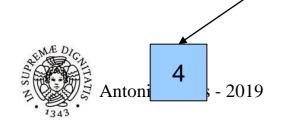
- Inserimento: n \* log(n)
- Sort/visita: n

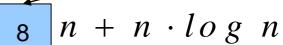


6



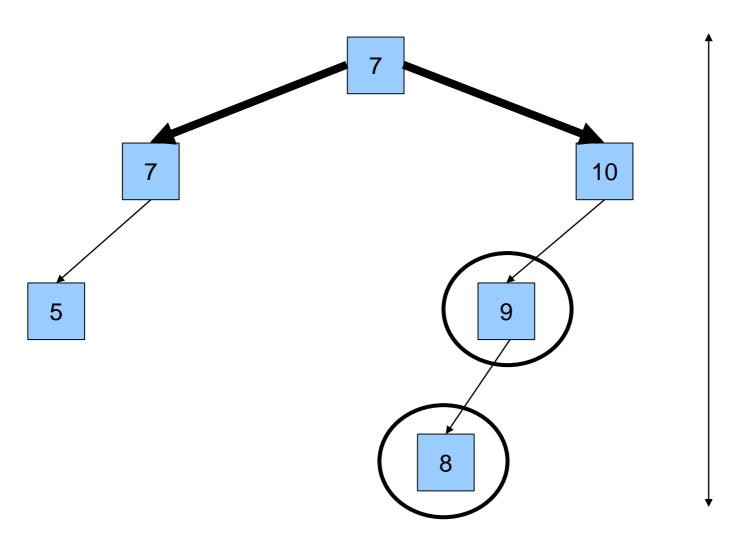


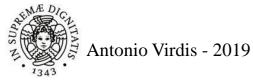






# Height





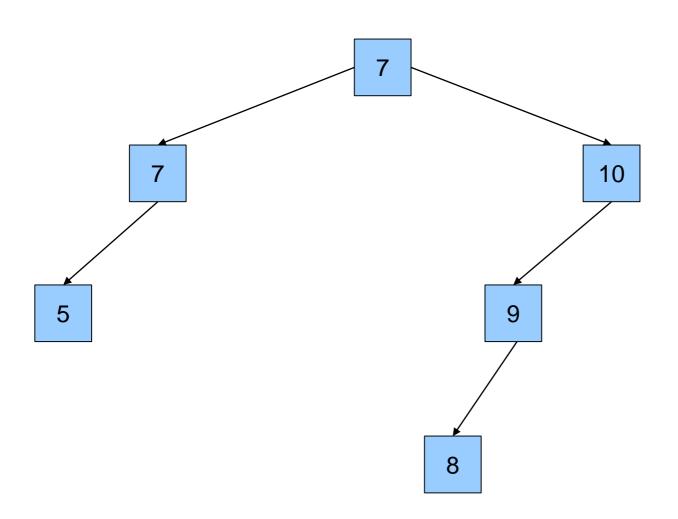
## Altezza albero

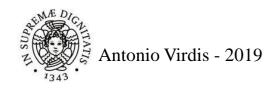
```
int height( Node * tree )
   {
3
        int hLeft;
4
5
        int hRight;
6
        if( tree == NULL )
8
9
            return 0;
10
11
        hLeft = height(tree->left);
12
13
14
        hRight = height(tree->right);
15
16
17
        return 1 + max(hLeft,hRight);
18
19
20
```

## Trova chiave

- Dato
  - Un albero binario con valori distinti
  - Un valore K
- Trovare
  - Se il valore esiste

## Search K=9



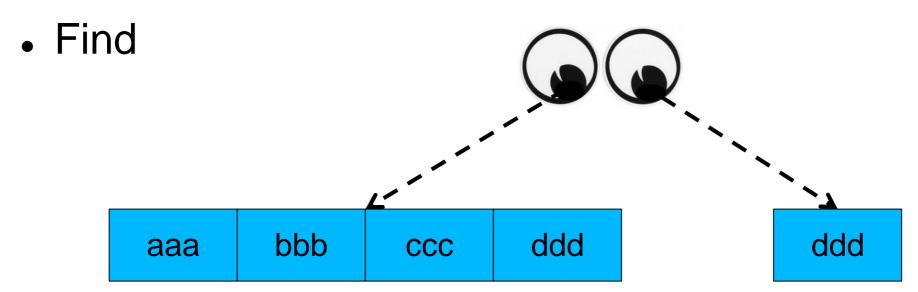


#### Search

```
bool search( Node * tree , int val )
   {
        if( tree == NULL )
4
            return false;
6
       bool found;
        if( tree->value == val )
9
10
            return true;
11
12
       else if( val <= tree->value )
13
          found = search( tree->left , val );INDIVIDUO
14
                                               DIREZIONE
       else
15
          found = search( tree->right , val );
16
17
       return found;
18
19
20
```

## stringhe

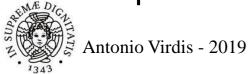
- Creazione
- Concatenazione
- Compare



## Stringhe

```
#include <string>
    String parola = "liste";
4
    String frase = "mi piacciono le liste";
6
    String parola2 = "non ";
8
9
    String frase2 = parola2 + frase;
10
   frase.find(parola);
11
    // se fallisce -> string::npos
12
13
   parola.compare(parola2);
14
```

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/string/string/



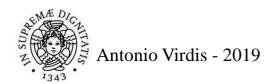
## Esercizio Stringhe

#### Input

- Una testo T formato da più parole
- Un insieme S di N parole

#### Output:

- 1. Le parole di S contenute in T, ordinate per posizione in T (insieme R1)
- 2. Le parole di S *non contenute* in T, in ordine lessicografico (insieme R2)



## **Analisi**

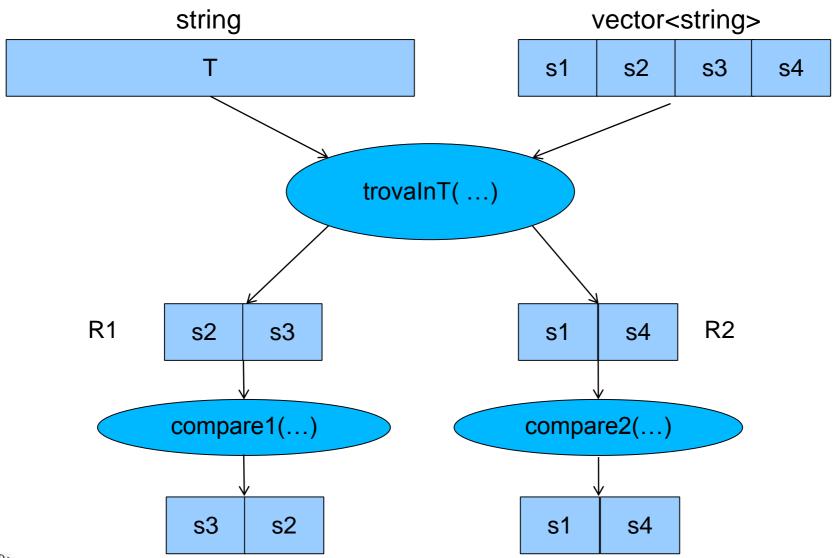
#### Strutture Dati:

- Dove salvo T?
- Dove salvo S?

#### Operazioni:

- Come ottengo gli elementi di 1?
- Come ottengo gli elementi di 2?
- Come ordino 1?
- Come ordino 2?

## Analisi (2)



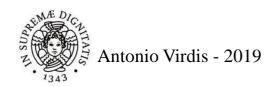
## **Implementazione**

```
// cerca stringhe di S dentro T
   void trovaInT( ... ) {
   // implementa confronto per posizione
4
   bool compare1(string a, string b) { }
6
   // implementa confronto lessicografico
8
   bool compare2(string a, string b) {
9
10
   int main()
11
   {
12
       string T;
13
       vector <string> S, R1, R2;
14
15
       // lettura T ed S
16
17
       trovaInT( ... );
18
       sort( R1.begin(), R1.end(), compare1 )
       sort( R2.begin(), R2.end(), compare2 )
19
       print();
20
```

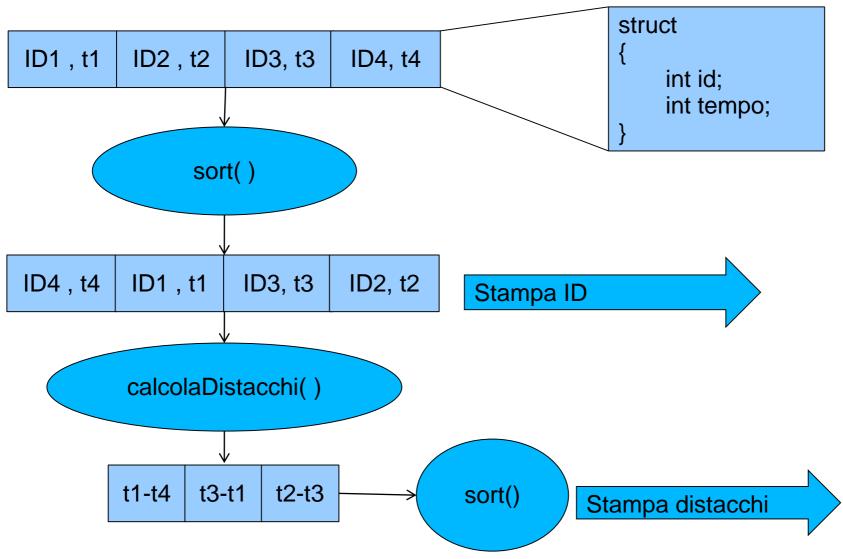
## Gara

- Ad una gara partecipano N concorrenti
- Ogni concorrente e' caratterizzato da:
  - Un ID intero
  - Un tempo di arrivo espresso in secondi

- Calcolare:
  - Classifica
  - K distacchi più ampi di utenti consecutivi



## **Analisi**

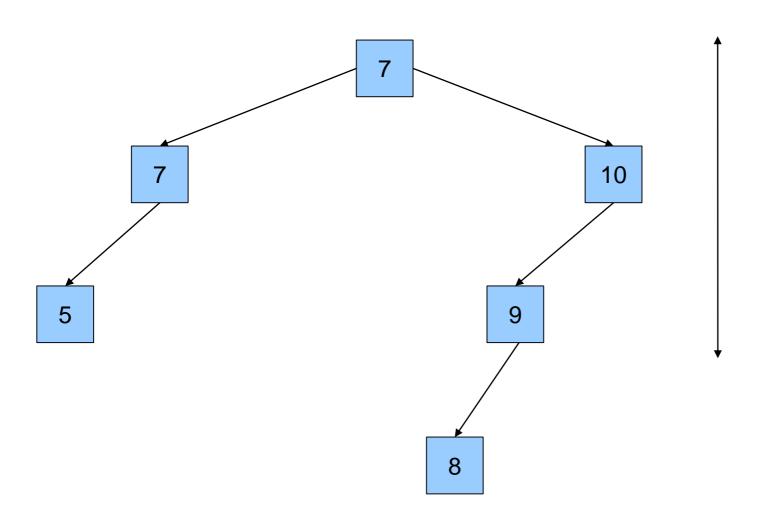


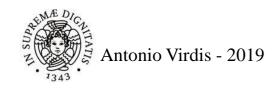
## Trovare altezza chiave K

- Input
  - Una sequenza di N interi positivi
  - Chiave K

- Output
  - L'altezza della chiave K dentro l'albero (se esiste)

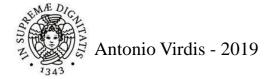
## Search K=9





## Altezza

```
int search( Node * tree , int val )
    {
3
        if( tree == NULL )
4
            return 0;
6
        int cont = 0;
        if( tree->value == val )
            return 1;
9
10
        else if( val <= tree->value )
11
            cont = search( tree->left , val );
                                                       SEARCH
12
        else
13
            cont = search( tree->right , val );
14
15
        if( cont != 0 )
                                                        HEIGHT
16
            return cont+1;
17
18
        else return 0;
19
    }
20
```



## Esercizi

- Esperimenti
  - Sort vs Binary Tree
  - Sort vs Min/Max

- Esercizi
  - Visite pre- e post-order
  - Esercizi di progettazione