数据结构

2022

实验报告

实验项目名称: 实现二叉树各种遍历算法及构造

生成哈夫曼树

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实验时间: 2022.5.5

实验二: 单链表实现多项式乘法

一、实验要求

- (1) 独立完成实验
- (2) 撰写实验报告

二、实验环境

硬件: CPU: AMD RYZEM 5900HX GPU: RTX 3070

操作系统: windows 10

软件: visual studio2022

三、实验步骤及思路

(1)题目分析:要求实现各种遍历算法,那么就设计各种遍历算法, 先是递归算法,较简单;非递归算法需要用到栈,层次遍历则需要用 到队列。设计完各个函数后在主函数中调用。

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define maxsize 20
typedef struct tree
   char data;
   struct tree *lchild, *rchild;
}tree,*bittree;
typedef struct
    bittree ch[maxsize];
    int front, rare;
}queue, *queuepoint;
bittree create()
   char data;
   bittree t;
   scanf("%c", &data);
    getchar();
    if(data == '0')
    return NULL;
    else
    t=(tree *)malloc(sizeof(struct tree));
    t->data = data;
   printf("请输入%c的左子树。",data);
   t->lchild = create();
   printf("请输入%c的右子树,",data);
    t->rchild = create();
```

```
void preg(bittree t)
    if(t==NULL) return;
    printf("%c", t->data);
    preg(t->lchild);
    preg(t->rchild);
void midg(bittree t)
    if(t==NULL) return;
    midg(t->lchild);
    printf("%c", t->data);
    midg(t->rchild);
void lastg(bittree t)
    if(t==NULL) return;
    lastg(t->lchild);
    lastg(t->rchild);
    printf("%c",t->data);
void pred(bittree t)
{
    if(t==NULL) return;
    bittree stack[maxsize]={0};
    int size=0;
```

```
stack[size++]=t;
    while(size!=0)
        t=stack[--size];
        printf("%c",t->data);
        if(t->rchild)
        stack[size++]=t->rchild;
        if(t->lchild)
        stack[size++]=t->lchild;
void midd(bittree t)
    bittree stack[maxsize]={0};
    int size=0;
    while(size!=0||t!=NULL)
        if(t!=NULL)
            stack[size++]=t;
            t=t->lchild;
        else
            printf("%c", stack[--size]->data);
            t=stack[size]->rchild;
```

```
void lastd(bittree t)
{
    if(t==NULL) return;
    bittree stack1[maxsize]={0};
    bittree stack2[maxsize]={0};
    int size1=0;
    int size2=0;
    stack1[size1++]=t;
    while(size1!=0)
        t=stack1[--size1];
        stack2[size2++]=t;
        if(t->lchild!=NULL)
        stack1[size1++]=t->lchild;
        if(t->rchild!=NULL)
        stack1[size1++]=t->rchild;
    while(size2--!=0)
    printf("%c",stack2[size2]->data);
queuepoint iniststack()
    queuepoint l=(queuepoint)malloc(sizeof(queue));
    1->front=0;
    1->rare=0;
    return 1;
void enqueue(queuepoint l,bittree t)
```

```
void enqueue(queuepoint l,bittree t)
    if((l->rare+1)%maxsize==l->front)
        printf("队列已满\n");
        exit(-1);
        l \rightarrow ch[l \rightarrow rare] = t;
        l->rare=(l->rare+1)%maxsize;
int isempty(queuepoint l)
    if(l->front==l->rare)
    return 1;
    else
    return 0;
bittree outstack(queuepoint l)
    bittree fuzhu;
    fuzhu=l->ch[l->front];
    l->front=(l->front+1)%maxsize;
    return fuzhu;
```

```
bittree outstack(queuepoint l)
    bittree fuzhu;
    fuzhu=l->ch[l->front];
    l->front=(l->front+1)%maxsize;
    return fuzhu;
void cengci(bittree t)
    queuepoint s;
    s=iniststack();
    enqueue(s,t);
    while(!isempty(s))
        bittree fuzhu=outstack(s);
        printf("%c",fuzhu->data);
        if(fuzhu->lchild)
        enqueue(s,fuzhu->lchild);
        if (fuzhu->rchild)
        enqueue(s,fuzhu->rchild);
```

(2) 题目分析:实验要求构造哈夫曼树和哈夫曼编码,那就设计函数实现需求

```
#aetine M 2°N-1
     typedef struct
     {
         char data[5];
         int weight;
         int parent;
         int lchild;
         int rchild;
     }HTNode;
     typedef struct
     { char cd[N];
         int start;
     }HCode;
     void CreateHT(HTNode ht[], int n)
         int i,k, lnode, rnode;
         int min1, min2;
         for(i=0;i<2*n-1;i++)
         ht[i].parent=ht[i]. lchild=ht[i]. rchild=-1;
         for(i=n;i<2*n-1;i++)
             min1=min2=32767;
             lnode=rnode=-1;
             for(k=0;k<=i-1;k++)
(3)
```

```
if(ht[k]. parent==-1)
            if(ht[k].weight<min1)</pre>
                min2=min1;rnode=lnode;
                min1=ht[k].weight;lnode=k;
            else if(ht[k].weight<min2){</pre>
            min2=ht[k].weight;rnode=k;}
    ht[lnode].parent=i;ht[rnode].parent=i;
    ht[i].weight=ht[lnode].weight+ht[rnode].weight;
    ht[i].lchild=lnode;ht[i].rchild=rnode;
void CreatHCode(HTNode ht[],HCode hcd[],int n)
    int i,f,c;
    HCode hc;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        hc.start=n;
        c=i;
        f=ht[i].parent;
        while(f!=-1)
```

```
f=ht[i].parent;
       while(f!=-1)
           if(ht[f].lchild==c)
           hc.cd[hc.start--]='0';
            else
           he.cd[he.start--]='1';
            c=f;f=ht[f].parent;
       hc.start++;
       hcd[i]=hc;
void DispHCode(HTNode ht[],HCode hcd[],int n)
   int i,k;
   int sum=0, m=0, j;
   printf("输出哈夫曼编码:\n");
   for(i=0;i<n;i++)
       j=0;
       printf(" %s:",ht[i].data);
       for(k=hcd[i].start;k<=n;k++)</pre>
            printf("%c",hcd[i].cd[k]);
```

```
| j++;
| }
| m+=ht[i].weight;
| sum+=ht[i].weight*j;
| printf("\n");
| }
| printf("\n"b长度=%g\n",1.0*sum/m);
| int main()
| {
| int n=15,i;
| char *str[]={"The","of","a","to","and","in","that","he","is","at","on","for","His","are","be"};
| int fnum[]={1192,677,541,518,462,452,242,195,190,181,174,157,138,124,123};
| HTNode ht[M];
| HCode hcd[N];
| for(i=0;i<n;i++)
| {
| strcpy(ht[i].data,str[i]);
| ht[i].weight=fnum[i];
| }
| CreatHT(ht,n);
| CreatHCode(ht,hcd,n);
| DispHCode(ht,hcd,n);
| return 1;
```

四、实验结果及分析

```
请输入根结点数据:
a
请输入a的左子树: b
请输入b的左子树: d
请输入d的左子树: 0
请输入d的右子树: 0
请输入b的右子树: e
请输入e的左子树: h
请输入h的左子树: j
请输入j的左子树: 0
```

递归中序遍历结果:
dbjhlkmneafcgi
非递归中序遍历结果:
dbjhlkmneafcgi
递归后序遍历结果:
djlnmkhebfigca
非递归后序遍历结果:
djlnmkhebfigca
层次遍历结果:
abcdefghijklmn

请输入g的左子树: 0 请输入g的右子树: 0 请输入i的左子树: 0 请输入i的右子树: 0 递归先序遍历结果: abdehjklmncfgi 非递归先序遍历结果: abdehjklmncfgi 递归中序遍历结果: dbjhlkmneafcgi 非递归中序遍历结果: dbjhlkmneafcgi 输出哈夫曼编码: that:11110 The:01 he:11001 of:101 is:11000 a:001 at:10011 to:000 on:10010 and:1110 for:10001 in:1101 His:10000 that:11110 are:111111 he:11001 be:111110 is:11000 at:10011 P均长度=3.56224 on:10010

五、总结

实验完成,结果正确。