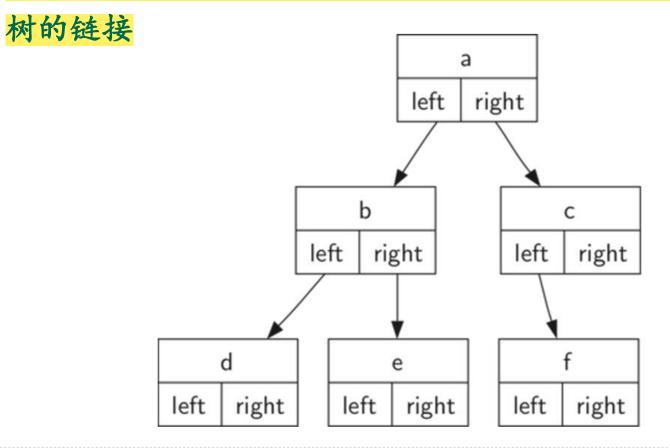


树的链表实现

陈斌 北京大学 gischen@pku.edu.cn

❖ 同样可以用<mark>节点链接法</mark>来实现树

每个节点保存根节点的数据项, 以及指向左右子



⇔定义一个BinaryTree类

成员key保存根节点数据项

成员left/rightChild则保存指向左/右子树的引用(同样是BinaryTree对象)

```
class BinaryTree:
    def __init__(self,rootObj):
        self.key = rootObj
        self.leftChild = None
        self.rightChild = None
```

```
def insertLeft(self,newNode):
    if self.leftChild == None:
        self.leftChild = BinaryTree(newNode)
    else:
        t = BinaryTree(newNode)
        t.leftChild = self.leftChild
        self.leftChild = t
def insertRight(self,newNode):
    if self.rightChild == None:
        self.rightChild = BinaryTree(newNode)
    else:
        t = BinaryTree(newNode)
        t.rightChild = self.rightChild
        self.rightChild = t
```

```
def getRightChild(self):
    return self.rightChild

def getLeftChild(self):
    return self.leftChild

def setRootVal(self,obj):
    self.key = obj

def getRootVal(self):
    return self.key
```

❖请画出r的图示

```
r = BinaryTree('a')
r.insertLeft('b')
r.insertRight('c')
r.getRightChild().setRootVal('hello')
r.getLeftChild().insertRight('d')
                      c -> hello
```

