Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、 遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 夏天明 元培学院

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

操作系统: Windows 10 | 22H2

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.4.3 | Python 3.11.4 64-bit

1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27638/

思路:构造一个树,用递归求高度和叶子数目

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.child = []
```

```
def getHeight(self):
    return max([nd.getHeight() for nd in self.child], default=-1)+1

def getLeafNum(self):
    return sum(nd.getLeafNum() for nd in self.child) if self.child else 1

n = int(input())
nodes = [Node(i) for i in range(n)]
not_root = set()
for nd in nodes:
    sub = list(map(int, input().split()))
    not_root.update(sub)
    nd.child.extend(nodes[s] for s in sub if s >= 0)
for i, nd in enumerate(nodes):
    if i not in not_root:
        print(nd.getHeight(), nd.getLeafNum())
        break
```

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 44292769
                                                                               题目: 27638
 class Node:
                                                                             提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
    def _ init (self, name):
                                                                           BrightSummer)
        self.name = name
                                                                               内存: 3640kB
        self.child = []
                                                                               时间: 22ms
     def getHeight(self):
                                                                               语言: Python3
         return max([nd.getHeight() for nd in self.child], default=-1)+1
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-03-18 23:28:30
     def getLeafNum(self):
         return sum(nd.getLeafNum() for nd in self.child) if self.child e
 n = int(input())
 nodes = [Node(i) for i in range(n)]
 not_root = set()
 for nd in nodes:
     sub = list(map(int, input().split()))
     not_root.update(sub)
    nd.child.extend(nodes[s] for s in sub if s >= 0)
 for i, nd in enumerate(nodes):
     if i not in not_root:
        print(nd.getHeight(), nd.getLeafNum())
        break
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```

English 帮助 关于

24729: 括号嵌套树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

思路:直接实现。但是注意一下叶子节点的情形。

```
class Node:
   def __init__(self, name):
       self.name = name
        self.child = []
    def preSeq(self):
        return self.name + ''.join(nd.preSeq() for nd in self.child)
    def postSeq(self):
        return ''.join(nd.postSeq() for nd in self.child) + self.name
def call():
   nd = Node(s.pop())
   if s and s[-1] != '(':
        return nd
    while s:
       token = s.pop()
        if token in '(,':
            nd.child.append(call())
        else:
            return nd
    return nd
s = list(input())[::-1]
root = call()
print(root.preSeq())
print(root.postSeq())
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                               #: 44293093
                                                                              题目: 24728
 class Node:
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
     def __init__(self, name):
                                                                          BrightSummer)
        self.name = name
                                                                             内存: 5192kB
        self.child = []
                                                                             时间: 25ms
     def preSeq(self):
                                                                             语言: Python3
        return self.name + ''.join(nd.preSeq() for nd in self.child)
                                                                          提交时间: 2024-03-19 00:12:05
     def postSeq(self):
        return ''.join(nd.postSeq() for nd in self.child) + self.name
 def call():
     nd = Node(s.pop())
    if s and s[-1] != '(':
        return nd
     while s:
        token = s.pop()
        if token in '(,':
            nd.child.append(call())
         else:
            return nd
     return nd
 s = list(input())[::-1]
 root = call()
 print(root.preSeq())
 print(root.postSeq())
```

基本信息

02775: 文件结构"图"

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02775/

思路:建立文件夹类,存储有哪些子文件夹和文件,然后递归实现

```
from sys import exit

class dir:
    def __init__(self, dname):
        self.name = dname
        self.dirs = []
        self.files = []

def getGraph(self):
        g = [self.name]
        for d in self.dirs:
            subg = d.getGraph()
            g.extend(["| " + s for s in subg])
        for f in sorted(self.files):
            g.append(f)
        return g
```

```
n = 0
while True:
    n += 1
    stack = [dir("ROOT")]
    while (s := input()) != "*":
        if s == "#": exit(0)
        if s[0] == 'f':
            stack[-1].files.append(s)
        elif s[0] == 'd':
            stack.append(dir(s))
            stack[-2].dirs.append(stack[-1])
        else:
            stack.pop()
    print(f"DATA SET {n}:")
    print(*stack[0].getGraph(), sep='\n')
    print()
```

#41694325提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 from sys import exit
 class dir:
     def __init__(self, dname):
         self.name = dname
         self.dirs = []
         self.files = []
     def getGraph(self):
         g = [self.name]
         for d in self.dirs:
            subg = d.getGraph()
g.extend(["| " + s for s in subg])
         for f in sorted(self.files):
            g.append(f)
         return g
 n = 0
 while True:
     n += 1
     stack = [dir("ROOT")]
     while (s := input()) != "*":
         if s == "#": exit(0)
```

基本信息

#: 41694325 题目: 02775

提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明

查看 提交 统计

BrightSummer) 内存: 3720kB 时间: 36ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2023-10-16 10:59:56

25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25140/

思路:直接实现

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.child = []
for o in range(int(input())):
    s = input()
    stack = []
    for token in s:
        if token.islower():
            stack.append(Node(token))
        else:
            chd = [stack.pop() for i in '12']
            stack.append(Node(token))
            stack[-1].child = chd[::-1]
    ans = []
    while stack:
        new = []
        for nd in stack:
            ans.append(nd.val)
            new.extend(nd.child)
        stack = new
    print(''.join(ans)[::-1])
```

#44295904提交状态

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        \overline{\text{self.val}} = \text{val}
        self.child = []
for 0 in range(int(input())):
   s = input()
    stack = []
    for token in s:
        if token.islower():
            stack.append(Node(token))
            chd = [stack.pop() for i in '12']
            stack.append(Node(token))
            stack[-1].child = chd[::-1]
    ans = []
    while stack:
        new = []
        for nd in stack:
           ans.append(nd.val)
            new.extend(nd.child)
        stack = new
    print(''.join(ans)[::-1])
```

基本信息

#: 44295904 题目: 25140

提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明

提问

BrightSummer) 内存: 3636kB 时间: 28ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-19 11:29:22

24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24750/

思路: 经典题,每次从后序序列取出最后一个字母,这是当前的树根,然后利用中序序列找到子树大小

代码

```
def getPre(mid, post):
    if not mid:
        return ''
    i = mid.index(post[-1])
    return post[-1] + getPre(mid[:i], post[:i]) + getPre(mid[i+1:], post[i:-1])

print(getPre(input(), input()))
```

代码运行截图

```
#44295966提交状态
                                                                           查看
                                                                                提交
                                                                                      统计
                                                                                               提问
状态: Accepted
                                                                    基本信息
源代码
                                                                         #: 44295966
                                                                       题目: 24750
 def getPre(mid, post):
                                                                     提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
    if not mid:
                                                                    BrightSummer)
        return
    i = mid.index(post[-1])
                                                                       内存: 3604kB
    return post[-1] + getPre(mid[:i], post[:i]) + getPre(mid[i+1:], post
                                                                       时间: 21ms
                                                                       语言: Python3
 print(getPre(input(), input()))
                                                                    提交时间: 2024-03-19 11:36:34
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                                                                                     English 帮助 关于
```

22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22158/

思路: 同上

```
def getPost(pre, mid):
    if not pre:
        return ''
    i = mid.index(pre[0])
    return getPost(pre[1:i+1], mid[:i]) + getPost(pre[i+1:], mid[i+1:]) + pre[0]

while True:
    try:
        print(getPost(input(), input()))
    except EOFError:
        break
```



2. 学习总结和收获

树的关键思想:递归,将关于整棵树的问题化归为关于根节点和两棵子树的问题,进而递归得到解。

表达式解析:对于含有递归结构的表达式,使用维护栈的方法完成解析,或者定义一个递归函数,遇到特定 token再call/return。两者本质是一样的:递归相当于维护调用栈。

桶的思想:数据结构知识的核心内容不涉及桶,但实际解题时处处能看到桶的踪影。例如,构建树时通常以列表或字典的形式维护一个桶,存储所有节点的标签所对应的实例对象的引用;以非递归的形式遍历树时,例如寻找根节点,经常用到桶的思想。桶的优势是非常易于遍历,统一处理各种数据等。