### **Data Structure**

#### **Second Hands-on Test**

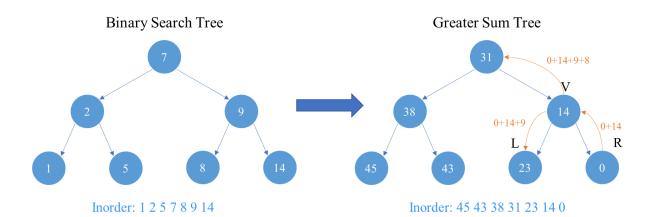
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## 1. (50%)

Please write a code to construct a binary search tree (BST), it also has a function that can convert a BST into a **greater sum tree**. The greater sum tree is a tree in which every node contains the sum of all the nodes which are greater than the node. See the example below. You can use P1.txt to test your code.

[Hint] Using RVL traversal to sum up.



The instruction:1. Insert 7. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 2. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 1. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 5. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 9. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 14. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 8. Insert successfully.
The instruction:1. Insert 15. Insert successfully.
The instruction:2. Delete 15. Delete successfully.
The instruction:4. Inorder: 1 2 5 7 8 9 14
The instruction:3. BST to greater sum tree.

P1.txt Output example

- (a) Insert data completely.(5%)
- (b) Delete data completely.(5%)
- (c) BST to greater sum tree completely.(35%)

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(d) In-order traversal completely.(5%)

# 2. (20%)

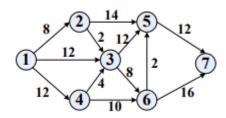
Given a directive graph which must have a topological sequence, please write a code to get its topological sequence.

P2.txt

```
topological sort: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
------Process exited after 0.03999 seconds with return value 0
請按任意鍵繼續 . . .
```

#### 3. (30%)

Please modify the Dijkstra algorithm code from the fourth TA class, print the shortest path from the beginning to each node. (p.s. It's allowed to print the path backward.)



```
from 1 to 2 Shortest Distance = 8 path : 2 <- 1
from 1 to 3 Shortest Distance = 10 path : 3 <- 2 <- 1
from 1 to 4 Shortest Distance = 12 path : 4 <- 1
from 1 to 5 Shortest Distance = 20 path : 5 <- 6 <- 3 <- 2 <- 1
from 1 to 6 Shortest Distance = 18 path : 6 <- 3 <- 2 <- 1
from 1 to 7 Shortest Distance = 32 path : 7 <- 5 <- 6 <- 3 <- 2 <- 1

Process exited after 0.03476 seconds with return value 0
請按任意鍵繼續 . . .
```