Assignment #4: 排序、栈、队列和树

Updated 0005 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 何昱、物理学院

编程环境

操作系统: 版本 Windows 10 家庭中文版

Python编程环境: PyCharm 2022.2.1 (Professional Edition)

1. 题目

05902: 双端队列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05902/

思路: 定义class, 根据题意定义操作和输出

```
#
class Dlist:
    def __init__(self):
        self.dlist = []
    def operate(self,a,b):
        if a==1:
            self.dlist.append(b)
        if a==2:
            if b == 1:
                self.dlist.pop()
            if b == 0:
                self.dlist.pop(∅)
    def output(self):
        if len(self.dlist)>0:
            print(' '.join(str(i) for i in self.dlist))
        else:
            print('NULL')
for i in range(int(input())):
    dlist=Dlist()
    for j in range(int(input())):
        a,b=map(int,input().split())
        dlist.operate(a,b)
    dlist.output()
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 class Dlist:
     def __init__(self):
         self.dlist = []
     def operate(self,a,b):
         if a==1:
             self.dlist.append(b)
         if a==2:
             if b == 1:
                 self.dlist.pop()
             if b == 0:
                 self.dlist.pop(0)
     def output(self):
         if len(self.dlist)>0:
             print(' '.join(str(i) for i in self.dlist))
         else:
             print('NULL')
 for i in range(int(input())):
     dlist=Dlist()
     for j in range(int(input())):
         a,b=map(int,input().split())
         dlist.operate(a,b)
     dlist.output()
```

基本信息

#: 44206331 题目: 05902 提交人: 20n2000011525 内存: 3644kB 时间: 44ms

语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-13 22:53:32

02694: 波兰表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02694/

思路: 栈

```
#
def caculater(a,b,c):
    if c=='*':
        return float(a)*float(b)
    elif c=='/':
        return float(a) / float(b)
    elif c=='+':
        return float(a) + float(b)
    elif c=='-':
        return float(a) - float(b)
stack=list(str(input()).split( ))
1=[]
10=['*','+','-','/']
while len(stack)>1:
    while stack[-1] not in 10:
        n=stack.pop()
        1.append(n)
    c=stack.pop()
    a=1.pop()
    b=1.pop()
    stack.append(caculater(a,b,c))
    while len(1)>0:
        stack.append(1.pop())
print('%.6f' % stack[0])
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def caculater(a,b,c):
     if c=='*':
         return float(a)*float(b)
     elif c=='/':
         return float(a) / float(b)
     elif c=='+':
         return float(a) + float(b)
     elif c=='-':
         return float(a) - float(b)
 stack=list(str(input()).split())
 1=[]
 10=['*','+','-','/']
 while len(stack)>1:
     while stack[-1] not in 10:
         n=stack.pop()
         1.append(n)
     c=stack.pop()
     a=1.pop()
     b=1.pop()
     stack.append(caculater(a,b,c))
     while len(1)>0:
         stack.append(1.pop())
 print('%.6f' % stack[0])
```

基本信息

#: 44206672 题目: 02694 提交人: 20n2000011525 内存: 3540kB 时间: 23ms

语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-13 23:22:34

24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/

思路: 先按符号将字符串分解为数字和运算符, 再使用Shunting Yards算法

```
#
def caijie(1):
    11=[]
    10 = ['+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')']
    num=''
    1=1+'+'#保护数字结尾表达式的最后一个数
    for i in 1:
        if i not in 10:
            num+=i
        else:
            if num!='':
                11.append(num)
                num=''
            11.append(i)
    11.pop()
    return 11
10={'(':0,'+':1,'-':1,'*':2,'/':2,')':3}
for _ in range(int(input())):
    operator=['(']
    num=[]
    ans=[]
    l=caijie(caijie(str(input())))
    for i in 1:
        if i not in 10:
            ans.append(i)
        elif i=='(':
            operator.append(i)
        elif i==')':
            while operator[-1] != '(':
                ans.append(operator.pop())
            operator.pop()
        elif i in 10:
            if l0[i]>l0[operator[-1]] or operator[-1]=='(':
                operator.append(i)
            else:
                while 10[i] <= 10[operator[-1]] and operator[-1] != '(':</pre>
                    ans.append(operator.pop())
                operator.append(i)
    while operator != ['(']:
        ans.append(operator.pop())
    print(' '.join(ans))
```

#44255158提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def caijie(1):
     11=[]
     10 = ['+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')']
     1+='+'#保护数字结尾表达式的最后一个数
     for i in 1:
         if i not in 10:
             num+=i
         else:
             if num!='':
                 11.append(num)
                 num=''
             11.append(i)
     11.pop()
     return 11
 10={'(':0,'+':1,'-':1,'*':2,'/':2,')':3}
 for _ in range(int(input())):
     operator=['(']
     num=[]
     ans=[]
     l=caijie(caijie(str(input())))
     for i in 1:
         if i not in 10:
             ans.append(i)
         elif i=='(':
             operator.append(i)
         elif i==')':
             while operator[-1] != '(':
                 ans.append(operator.pop())
             operator.pop()
         elif i in 10:
             if 10[i]>10[operator[-1]] or operator[-1]=='(':
                 operator.append(i)
             else:
                 while 10[i] <= 10[operator[-1]] and operator[-1] != '(':</pre>
                     ans.append(operator.pop())
                 operator.append(i)
     while operator != ['(']:
         ans.append(operator.pop())
     print(' '.join(ans))
```

#: 44255158 题目: 24591 提交人: 20n2000011525

内存: 3740kB 时间: 34ms 语言: Python3

查看

基本信息

提交

统计

提问

提交时间: 2024-03-16 20:18:00

22068: 合法出栈序列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22068/

思路:模拟出栈顺序。给定的序列,从头到尾遍历,每次判断该字符是否在模拟栈中,若在且不为最后一个,则NO;若不在,则将原字符串中该字符前面所有字符都加入栈,重复上述过程即可

```
#
import copy
def equal(10,11):
    flag=True
    if len(10)!=len(11):
        flag=False
    else:
        for i in l1:
            if i not in 10:
                flag=False
                break
        for j in 10:
            if j not in l1:
                flag=False
                break
    return flag
l=list(input())
while True:
    try:
        10 = copy.deepcopy(1)
        ans = []
        11 = list(input())
        if equal(10, 11):
            for i in l1:
                if i not in ans:
                    ans.extend(10[0:10.index(i) + 1])
                    del 10[0:10.index(i) + 1]
                    ans.pop()
                else:
                    if ans[-1] != i:
                        print('NO')
                        break
                    else:
                        ans.pop()
            if len(ans) == 0:
                print('YES')
        else:
            print('NO')
    except EOFError:
        break
```

#44258117提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 import copy
 def equal(10,11):
     flag=True
     if len(10)!=len(11):
         flag=False
     else:
         for i in 11:
             if i not in 10:
                 flag=False
         for j in 10:
             if j not in 11:
                 flag=False
                 break
     return flag
 l=list(input())
 while True:
     try:
         10 = copy.deepcopy(1)
         ans = []
         11 = list(input())
         if equal(10, 11):
             for i in 11:
                  if i not in ans:
                      ans.extend(10[0:10.index(i) + 1])
                      del 10[0:10.index(i) + 1]
                      ans.pop()
                  else:
                      if ans[-1] != i:
                         print('NO')
                         break
                      else:
                         ans.pop()
             if len(ans) == 0:
                 print('YES')
         else:
             print('NO')
     except EOFError:
         break
```

基本信息

#: 44258117 题目: 22068 提交人: 20n2000011525 内存: 3720kB 时间: 30ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-16 22:29:04

06646: 二叉树的深度

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/06646/

思路: 递归, 树深度为子树加一

```
#
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def tree_depth(node):
    if node is None:
        return 0
    left_depth = tree_depth(node.left)
    right_depth = tree_depth(node.right)
    return max(left_depth, right_depth) + 1
n=int(input())
node=[TreeNode() for j in range(n)]
for i in range(n):
    leftindex,rightindex=map(int,input().split())
    if leftindex!=-1:
        node[i].left=node[leftindex-1]
    if rightindex!=-1:
        node[i].right=node[rightindex-1]
print(tree_depth(node[0]))
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 44275898
                                                                               题目: 06646
 class TreeNode:
                                                                              提交人: 20n2000011525
     def init (self):
                                                                               内存: 3624kB
         self.left = None
                                                                               时间: 24ms
        self.right = None
 def tree depth(node):
                                                                               语言: Python3
     if node is None:
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-03-17 19:28:54
         return 0
     left depth = tree depth(node.left)
    right depth = tree depth(node.right)
     return max(left depth, right depth) + 1
 n=int(input())
 node=[TreeNode() for j in range(n)]
 for i in range(n):
    leftindex, rightindex=map(int, input().split())
    if leftindex!=-1:
         node[i].left=node[leftindex-1]
     if rightindex!=-1:
         node[i].right=node[rightindex-1]
 print(tree_depth(node[0]))
```

02299: Ultra-QuickSort

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02299/

思路:

代码

#

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

2. 学习总结和收获

学习了类的写法