

Computer Programming 2 Lab

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Outline

- hw7
- Prefix, Infix & Suffix
- First contribution
- ex8

hw7

- UVA 104
- Google it
- Try to understand others answers.
- When dealing with dp, write down each step.

Prefix, Infix & Suffix

$$(1 + 2) * (3 + 4)$$

Type	Chinese	Expression
Prefix	前缀	* + 1 2 + 3 4
Infix	中缀	(1 + 2) * (3 + 4)
Suffix	后缀	1 2 + 3 4 + *

Count 1 2 + 3 4 + * with Suffix

Get	Stack
1	1
2	1 2
+	3
3	3 3
4	3 3 4
+	3 7
*	2 1

■ ex: □□□□□□□

First contribution

- First contribution
- Recommended to experience flow of fork => checkout => add => commit => push => pr => merge

ex5

Given a string `path`, which is an **absolute path** (starting with a slash `/`) to a file or directory in a Unix-style file system, convert it to the simplified **canonical path**.

In a Unix-style file system, a period `.` refers to the current directory, a double period `..` refers to the directory up a level, and any multiple consecutive slashes (i.e. `///`) are treated as a single slash `/`. For this problem, any other format of periods such as `...` are treated as file/directory names.

ex5 - Input

An absolute path.

- $1 \leq \textit{path.length} \leq 3000$
- path consists of English letters, digits, period `.`, slash `/` or `_`.
- path is a valid absolute Unix path.

ex5 - Output

The simplified canonical path.

The canonical path should have the following format:

- The path starts with a single slash `/`.
- Any two directories are separated by a single slash `/`.
- The path does not end with a trailing `/`.
- The path only contains the directories on the path from the root directory to the target file or directory (i.e., no period `.` or double period `..`)

ojtest

- V2 website
- Bug report in issues

