Gli iteratori

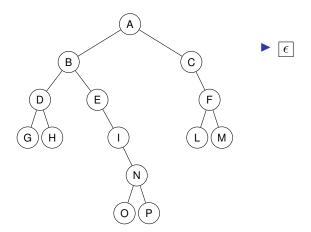
Anna Corazza

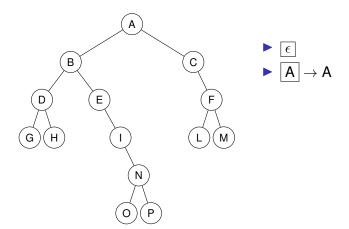
aa 2023/24

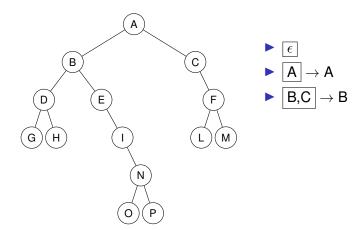
La classe iterator

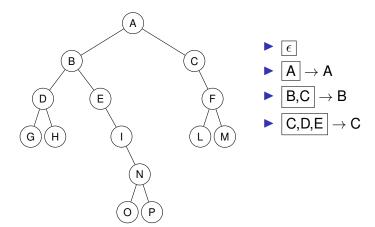
- Oggetti che a partire da un elemento in un container è in grado di indicare il successivo.
- Funzioni:
 - 1. lettura del dato nell'elemento;
 - 2. controllo di terminazione;
 - successore (++);
 - 4. ripristinare la radice (ma solo nei Resettable Iterator)

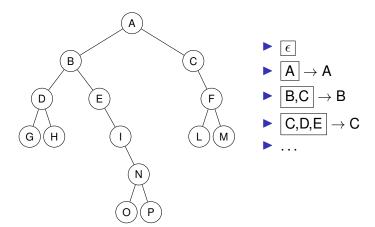
- Serve una coda di supporto.
 - lettura del dato: metodo della classe;
 - controllo di terminazione: coda vuota;
 - successore: deque del nodo visitato e enque dei due figli del nodo corrente.

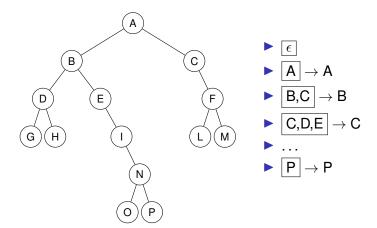


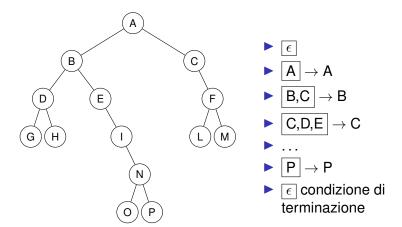












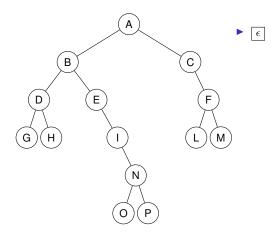
Discussione

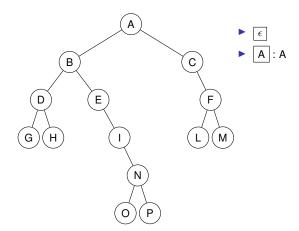


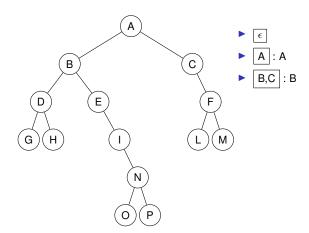
Visita in profondità

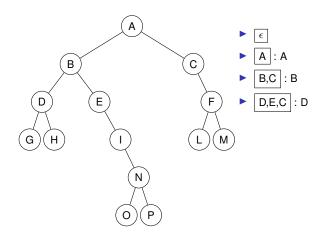
- ▶ Tre strategie:
 - Preorder
 - ▶ Inorder
 - Postorder
- La versione ricorsiva non ci aiuta molto: meglio pensare all'iterativa.

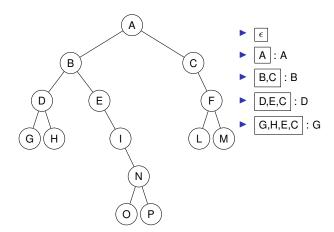
- Serve uno stack di supporto.
 - lettura del dato: metodo della classe;
 - controllo di terminazione: stack vuoto;
 - successore: pop del nodo visitato e push dei due figli del nodo corrente.

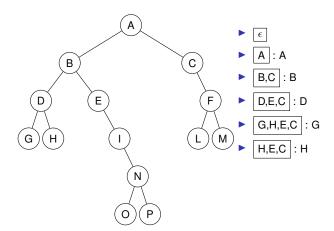


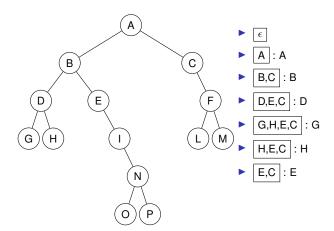


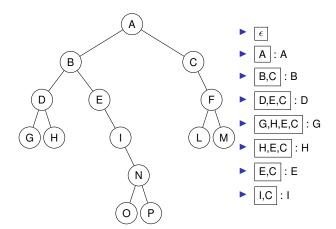


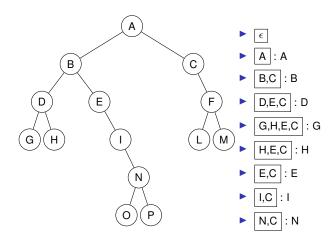


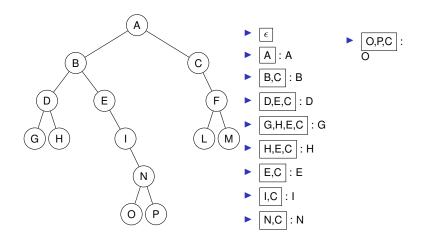


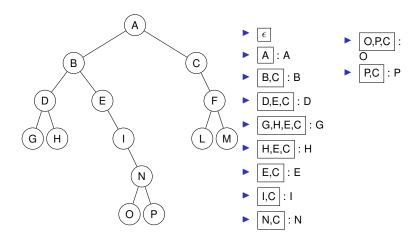


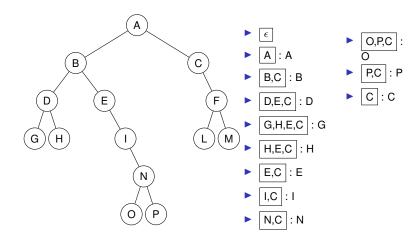


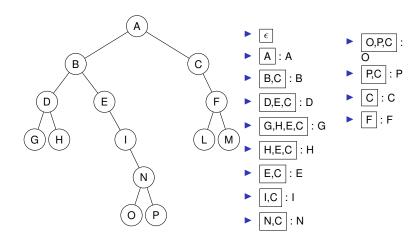


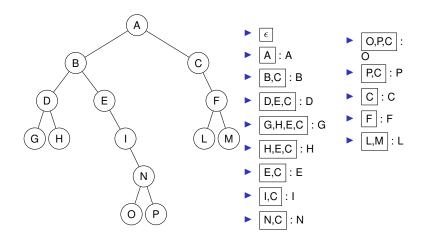


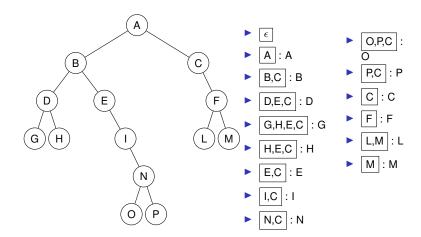


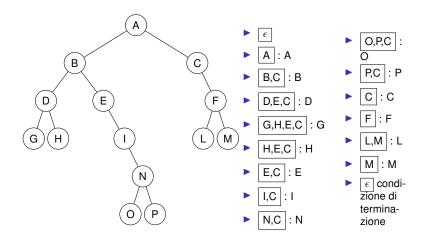






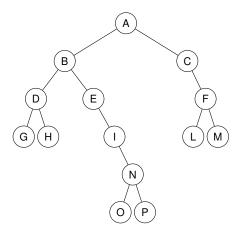






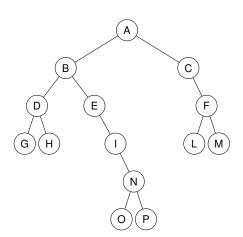
- In questo caso il nodo corrente viene scoperto, ma non ancora visitato: prima bisogna visitare il sottoalbero sinistro.
- Solito stack di supporto.
- searchLeftMostNode Ci serve anche una funzione che continua a scendere a sinistra fino a quando possibile inserendo man mano i nodi che incontra nello stack: si ferma al primo nodo il cui figlio sinistro è vuoto.
- scopri Quando scopriamo un nodo, ne facciamo il push nello stack e poi scendiamo a sinistra con searchLeftMostNode
 - 1. lettura del dato: metodo della classe;
 - 2. controllo di terminazione: stack vuoto;
 - 3. successore: Pop e restituisco il nodo; visita il suo nodo destro, se c'è.
- Naturalmente parto dalla radice dell'albero.

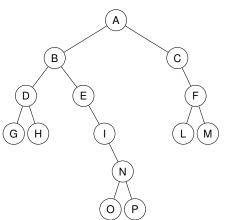




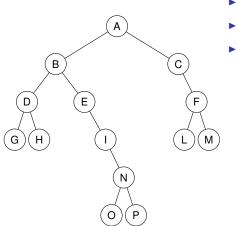
Esempio

G, D, B, A : G

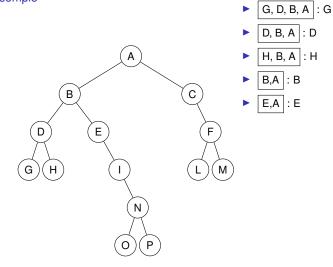




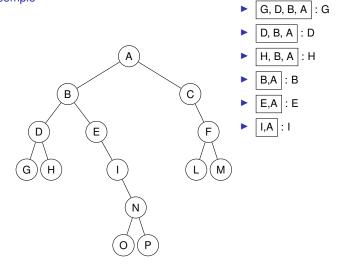
- G, D, B, A : G
- ▶ D, B, A : D
- ► H, B, A : H

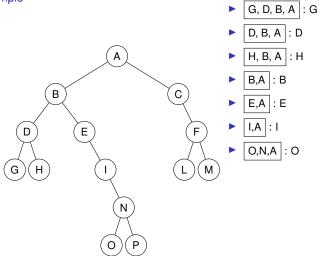


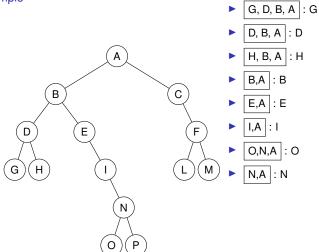
- G, D, B, A : G
- ▶ D, B, A : D
- ► H, B, A : H
- **▶** B,A :

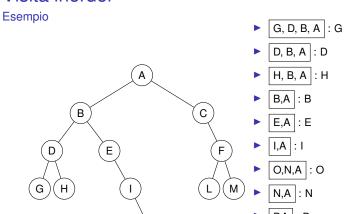




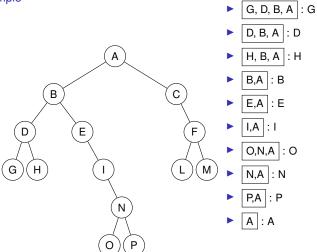


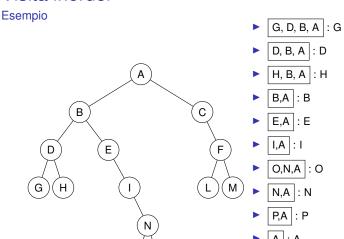


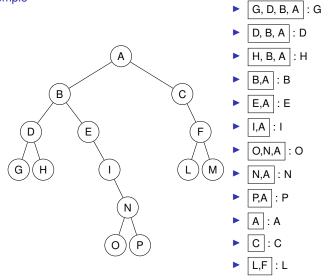


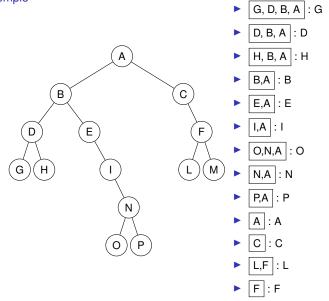


Ν

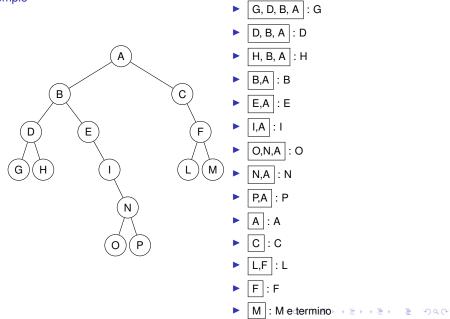










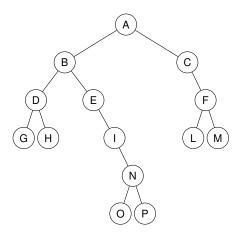


- È un poi' più complicato, perché la strategia cambia a seconda che stia risalendo l'albero da destra o da sinistra: per capirlo devo tenere l'ultimo nodo restituito, che chiameremo current.
- ► La visita di un nodo implica fare il pop del nodo e poi scendere a sinistra con searchLeftMostList: quando trova un nodo col figlio sinistro vuoto, salta al destro e rincomincia a sinistra, fino a quando non trova una foglia.
- 1. lettura del dato: metodo della classe;
 - controllo di terminazione: stack vuoto;
 - successore: ripeti fino a quando non arrivi ad un pop e restituisci:
 - se current == figlio sinistro del top dello stack, allora scopri il figlio destro;
 - se current == figlio destro del top dello stack, pop e restituisci
 - altrimenti (foglia), pop e restituisci
- Naturalmente parto dalla radice dell'albero.

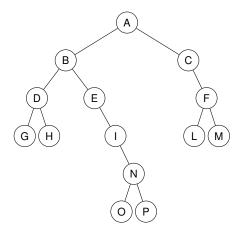


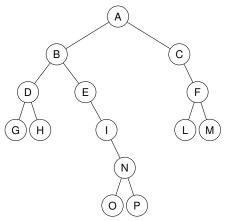
Esempio

curr: ε; G, D, B, A : G

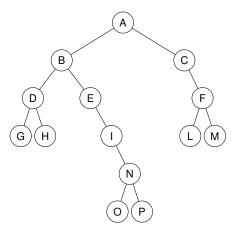


- curr: ε; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H

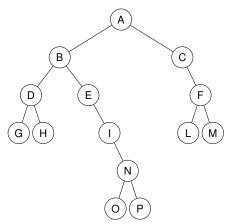




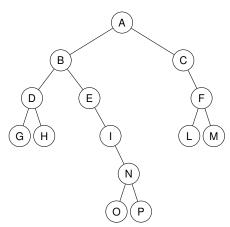
- curr: ε; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D



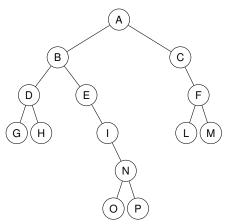
- ▶ curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O



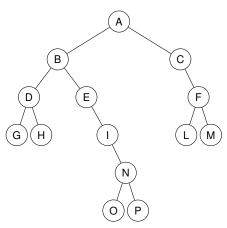
- ▶ curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P



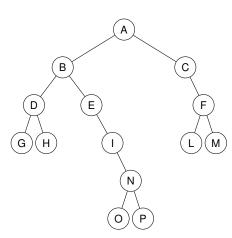
- ▶ curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N



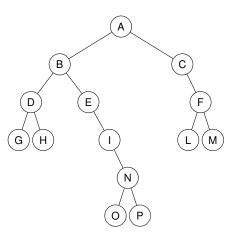
- ▶ curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- ► curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- ► curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I



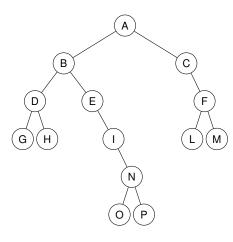
- curr: ε; G, D, B, A : G
- curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E



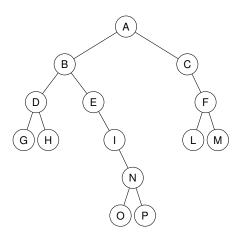
- **▶** curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B



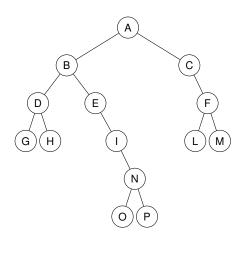
- **▶** curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
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- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B
- curr:B L,F,C,A : L



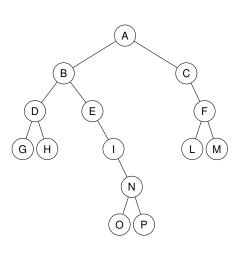
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- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B
- curr:B L,F,C,A : L
- curr:L M,F,C,A : M



- **▶** curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
- curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- ► curr: H; D, B, A : D
- ► curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B
- curr:B L,F,C,A : L
- curr:L M,F,C,A : M
- curr:M F,C,A : F



- **▶** curr: *ϵ*; G, D, B, A : G
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- curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B
- curr:B L,F,C,A : L
- curr:L M,F,C,A : M
- curr:M F,C,A : F
- curr:F C,A : C



- curr: ε; G, D, B, A : G
- curr: G; H, D, B, A : H
- curr: H; D, B, A : D
- curr: D; O, N, I, E, B,A : O
- curr: O P,N,I,E,B,A : P
- curr: P N,I,E,B,A : N
- ► curr: N I,E,B,A : I
- curr: I E,B,A : E
- curr: E B,A : B
- curr:B L,F,C,A : L
- curr:L M,F,C,A : M
- curr:M F,C,A : F
- curr:F C,A : C
- curr:C A : A e termino



