МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ «ЛЭТИ» ИМ. В.И. УЛЬЯНОВА (ЛЕНИНА) Кафедра МО ЭВМ

ОТЧЕТ

по лабораторной работе №2 по дисциплине «Алгоритмы и структуры данных»

Тема: Деревья

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Санкт-Петербург 2020

Цель работы.

Изучить алгоритмы работы с деревьями.

Задание.

5) Написать рекурсивную функцию или процедуру, формирующую линейный список номеров всех вхождений одного бинарного коромысла в другое.

Основные теоретические положения.

Коромысло – дерево без узлов, где в листьях находятся 2 числа.

Функции и структуры данных.

В качестве структуры данных был использован класс, содержащий структуру, где лежат либо указатели на ветви, либо числа, виде единой структуры под названием BeanUnion. Таким образом этот класс – коромысло, для которого можно написать конструктор и различные методы.

В конструкторе рекурсивно происходит парсинг переданной строки, благодаря которому и создается структура.

В качестве основных методов можно обозначить метод проверки на равенство с другим коромыслом и метод, решающий задачу — поиск в глубину, ищущий переданное поддерево, реализованный через предыдущий метод.

Описание алгоритма.

Метод применяется к некому дереву, и принимает на вход искомое дерево.

В переменных алгоритма содержаться указатели на список-результат и список, кодирующий текущий адрес в дереве.

Если метод применяется к такому же дереву, что проверяется методом проверяющим на равенство, то нынешний адрес, создаваемый в процессе работы алгоритма, записывается в результат. Иначе рассматриваются левое и правое поддерево, с соответствующим изменением нынешнего адреса.

При возврате из функции нынешний адрес стирает свой последний символ, чтобы вернуться на адрес назад, в котором и должен находиться алгоритм в данный момент.

Тестирование.

Результаты тестирования представлены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1 – Результаты тестирования

№ п/п	Входные данные	Выходные данные	Комментарии
1.	(1,2) (1,2)	BEAMS ARE EQUAL	Невозможно
			дать адреса в
			таком случае
2.	(1,2) $((1,2),$	Call the handler function	
	(1,2))	Go left	
		Found the tree	
		Go up, out of this node	
		Go right	
		Found the tree	
		Go up, out of this node	
		Go up, out of this node	
		THE ANSWER IS 0 1	
3.	(1, (1,2)	Error: Invalid findMiddleComma call on	Корректная
		string	обработка
			неправильного
			ввода
4.	(1,2) $((1,2),$	Call the handler function	Правильный
	((1,2),(1,2)))	Go left	ответ
		Found the tree	
		Go up, out of this node	
		Go right	
		Go left	
		Found the tree	
		Go up, out of this node	

Go right Found the tree Go up, out of this node Go up, out of this node THE ANSWER IS 0 10 11 5. (1,2) ((2,2), Call the handler function ((1,2),(1,2))) Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node Go right Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node Go right Found the tree Go up, out of this node THE ANSWER IS 0 10 11 Please, input binary tree to search and where to search. (1,2) ((2,2),((1,2),(1,2))) Call the handler function Go left Go up, out of this node Go right Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node Go right Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node				
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Go up, out of this node Go right Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node			Call the handler function	
Go right Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node			Go left	
Go left Found the tree Go up, out of this node			Go up, out of this node	
Found the tree Go up, out of this node			Go right	
Go up, out of this node			Go left	
			Found the tree	
Go right			Go up, out of this node	
			Go right	

		Found the tree	
		Go up, out of this node	
		Go up, out of this node	
		Go up, out of this node	
		THE ANSWER IS 10 11	
6.	(1,3) (1,2)	THE ANSWER IS	Ответ верен,
			ведь список
			адресов –
			пустая строка

Выводы.

Был изучен алгоритм обработки дерева, была создана программа, которая создает список всех вхождений одного дерева в другое.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ А

ИСХОДНЫЙ КОД ПРОГРАММЫ

Название файла: Веат.срр

```
#include "Beam.h"
bool isBracketValid(int bracket)
  return bracket != string::npos; // Contecst functions, fot better reading
bool isPointerNull(Beam* p)
  return p == nullptr;
bool isPointersNulls(Beam* p1, Beam* p2)
  return (isPointerNull(p1) && isPointerNull(p2));
int findMiddleComma(string input)
  int openCounter = 0;
  int result;
  for (int i=0; i<input.length(); i++)</pre>
     switch (input[i])
       case '(': { openCounter++; break; }
       case ')': { openCounter--; break; }
       case ',':
          {
            if (openCounter == 1) result = i;
            break;
          }
  if (openCounter != 0)
     throw "Error: Invalid findMiddleComma call";
     // raise(SIGILL);
     return -1; // Ugly error handle, due to the requirements
  return result;
```

Beam::Beam(string inputString)

```
// Parsing is going inside of constructors
  if (inputString[0] != '(' && inputString[inputString.size() -1] != ')')
    throw "Error: Invalid Input";
    return;
  }
  try
    int massInput = -1, leverInput = -1;
    sscanf(inputString.c_str(), "(%d,%d)", &massInput, &leverInput);
    if (!(massInput == -1 || leverInput == -1))
       beamUnion.values.mass = massInput;
       beamUnion.values.lever = leverInput;
       return;
     }
    int middleComma = findMiddleComma(inputString);
    string insides = inputString.substr(1, inputString.size() -2); // .substr(1, inputString.size() -1)
on StackOverflow. It's not working for some reason.
    string leftString = insides.substr(0, middleComma-1);
    string rightString = insides.substr(middleComma);
    if (!(leftString.empty() || rightString.empty()))
       beamUnion.pointers.Left = new Beam(leftString);
       beamUnion.pointers.Right = new Beam(rightString);
       return;
     }
    throw "Error: Invalid Input";
  catch (const char* msg)
    throw msg;
}
Beam::Beam(const Beam & beam) // Оператор копирования
  if (!isPointersNulls(beam.beamUnion.pointers.Left, beam.beamUnion.pointers.Right))
  {
    beamUnion.pointers.Left = new Beam(*beam.beamUnion.pointers.Left); // Recursive copy
    beamUnion.pointers.Right = new Beam(*beam.beamUnion.pointers.Right);
  }
  beamUnion.values.mass = beam.beamUnion.values.mass;
  beamUnion.values.lever = beam.beamUnion.values.lever;
}
Beam::~Beam()
```

```
if (!isPointerNull(beamUnion.pointers.Left))
    delete (beamUnion.pointers.Left);
  if (!isPointerNull(beamUnion.pointers.Right))
  {
    delete (beamUnion.pointers.Right);
  }
}
void Beam::view()
  if (!isPointersNulls(beamUnion.pointers.Left, beamUnion.pointers.Right))
  {
    RECURSION_DEEPNESS++;
    beamUnion.pointers.Left->view();
    beamUnion.pointers.Right->view();
    RECURSION_DEEPNESS--;
    return;
  }
  string recursionDeepnessSpaces(RECURSION_DEEPNESS*4, '');
  cout << recursionDeepnessSpaces << beamUnion.values.mass << ' ' << beamUnion.values.lever
<< '\n';
}
bool Beam::isEqual(Beam second)
  // Not via overload of = because of specific usage
  if (!isPointersNulls(beamUnion.pointers.Left, beamUnion.pointers.Right) &&
    !isPointersNulls(second.beamUnion.pointers.Left, second.beamUnion.pointers.Right))
  {
    bool isLeftEq = (*beamUnion.pointers.Left).isEqual(*second.beamUnion.pointers.Left);
    bool isRightEq = (*beamUnion.pointers.Right).isEqual(*second.beamUnion.pointers.Right);
    return (isLeftEq && isRightEq);
  }
  bool isMassEq = beamUnion.values.mass == second.beamUnion.values.mass;
  bool isLeverEq = beamUnion.values.lever == second.beamUnion.values.lever;
  return (isMassEq && isLeverEq);
}
bool Beam::isContains(Beam second)
  if (this->isEqual(second))
    return true;
  if (!isPointersNulls(beamUnion.pointers.Left, beamUnion.pointers.Right))
    bool isInLeft, isInRight;
```

```
isInLeft = beamUnion.pointers.Left->isContains(second);
     isInRight = beamUnion.pointers.Right->isContains(second);
     return (isInLeft || isInRight);
  return false;
}
void Beam::isContainsListHandler(Beam second, string* result ptr, string* currentlyAt ptr)
  // Adresses are strings, not mass of bytes because the only purpose -- the output, no more
  if (this->isEqual(second))
     result_ptr->append(*currentlyAt_ptr);
     result_ptr->append(" ");
     *currentlyAt_ptr = currentlyAt_ptr->substr(0, currentlyAt_ptr->size() -1);
     return;
  }
  if (!isPointersNulls(beamUnion.pointers.Left, beamUnion.pointers.Right))
     currentlyAt_ptr->append("0");
     beamUnion.pointers.Left->isContainsListHandler(second, result_ptr, currentlyAt_ptr);
     currentlyAt_ptr->append("1");
     beamUnion.pointers.Right->isContainsListHandler(second, result_ptr, currentlyAt_ptr);
  }
  *currentlyAt_ptr = currentlyAt_ptr->substr(0, currentlyAt_ptr->size() -1);;
  return;
}
string* Beam::isContainsList(Beam second)
  auto result_ptr = new string;
  auto currentlyAt ptr = new string;
  this->isContainsListHandler(second, result_ptr, currentlyAt_ptr);
  return result_ptr;
}
void Beam::isContainsListHandlerWithOutput(Beam second, string* result_ptr, string*
currentlyAt_ptr, int deepness)
{
  string buffer(deepness, '');
  if (this->isEqual(second))
     cout << buffer << "Found the tree\n";</pre>
     result_ptr->append(*currentlyAt_ptr);
     result ptr->append(" ");
     *currentlyAt_ptr = currentlyAt_ptr->substr(0, currentlyAt_ptr->size() -1);
     cout << buffer << "Go up, out of this node\n";</pre>
     return;
  }
```

```
if (!isPointersNulls(beamUnion.pointers.Left, beamUnion.pointers.Right))
    currentlyAt_ptr->append("0");
    cout << buffer << "Go left\n":</pre>
    beamUnion.pointers.Left->isContainsListHandlerWithOutput(second, result_ptr,
currentlyAt_ptr, ++deepness);
    currentlyAt ptr->append("1");
    cout << buffer << "Go right\n";</pre>
    beamUnion.pointers.Right->isContainsListHandlerWithOutput(second, result_ptr,
currentlyAt ptr, ++deepness);
  }
  cout << buffer << "Go up, out of this node\n";</pre>
  *currentlyAt_ptr = currentlyAt_ptr->substr(0, currentlyAt_ptr->size() -1);;
  return;
}
string* Beam::isContainsListWithOutput(Beam second)
  auto result_ptr = new string;
  auto currentlyAt_ptr = new string;
  cout << "Call the handler function\n";</pre>
  this->isContainsListHandlerWithOutput(second, result_ptr, currentlyAt_ptr, 0);
  return result_ptr;
}
void inputHandler(string whatToSearch, string whereToSearch)
  Beam beam1(whatToSearch):
  Beam beam2(whereToSearch);
  if (beam1.isEqual(beam2))
  {
    cout << "BEAMS ARE EQUAL\n";</pre>
  }
  else
    string result = *(beam2.isContainsListWithOutput(beam1));
    cout << "THE ANSWER IS " << result << '\n';</pre>
  }
}
void introductionMessageView()
  cout << "File input example: ./main -f test.txt\n\n";</pre>
  cout << "Separator -- <,>, do not use space\n";
  cout << "Examples of trees: (any positive int numbers can be in brackets)\n";</pre>
  cout << "(1,1)\n";
  cout << "((1,1),(1,1))\n";
  cout \leq "((1,1),(((2,1),(1,1)),(1,1)))\n";
  cout << "q to exit\n";</pre>
```

```
cout << "\nOutput explanations:\n";</pre>
  cout << "\n0 in address == left node\n1 == right node\n";</pre>
}
void stdInputCase()
  string whatToSearch, whereToSearch;
  cin >> whatToSearch;
  cin >> whereToSearch;
  while (whatToSearch.compare("q") != 0)
    try
       Beam beam1(whatToSearch);
       Beam beam2(whereToSearch);
       inputHandler(whatToSearch, whereToSearch);
     }
    catch (const char* msg)
       cerr \ll msg \ll '\n';
    cout << "Please, input binary tree to search and where to search.\n";</pre>
    cin >> whatToSearch;
    cin >> whereToSearch;
  }
}
void fileInputCase(string path)
  ifstream inFile;
  inFile.open(path);
  string whatToSearch, whereToSearch;
  while (inFile >> whatToSearch && inFile >> whereToSearch)
    try
       Beam beam1(whatToSearch);
       Beam beam2(whereToSearch);
       inputHandler(whatToSearch, whereToSearch);
    catch (const char* msg)
       cerr \ll msg \ll '\n';
  inFile.close();
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
// Comments are, at best, a necessary evil, nothing to celebrate -- Robert Martin
if (argc>= 2) // Arguments case
{
    string flag(argv[1]);
    string path(argv[2]);
    if (flag.compare("-f") == 0)
        fileInputCase(path); // No obvious way to overload the function
    return 0;
}
cout << "Please, input binary tree to search and where to search.\n";
introductionMessageView();
stdInputCase();
return 0;</pre>
```

Название файла: Beam.h

Values values;

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
#include <string.h>
#include <csignal>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int RECURSION DEEPNESS = 0;
class Beam
private:
  struct Values { int mass = -1, lever = -1; };
  struct Pointers
    Beam* Left = nullptr;
    Beam* Right = nullptr;
  };
  struct BeamUnion
```

```
Pointers pointers;
    // No way to make structure like this : (Values || Pointers)
    // Union is too low-level, and there is no way to tell the difference
    // between Values and Pointers
  };
  BeamUnion beamUnion;
  void isContainsListHandler(Beam second, string* result ptr, string* currentlyAt);
    void isContainsListHandlerWithOutput(Beam second, string* result ptr, string* currentlyAt ptr, int
deepness);
public:
  Beam(string inputString = "(0, 0)");
  Beam(const Beam & beam);
  ~Beam();
  void view();
  bool isEqual(Beam second);
  bool isContains(Beam second);
  string* isContainsList(Beam second);
  string* isContainsListWithOutput(Beam second);
};
bool isPointerNull(Beam* p);
bool isPointersNulls(Beam* p1, Beam* p2);
bool isBracketValid(int bracket);
```