Assignment #7: April 月考

Updated 1557 GMT+8 Apr 3, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==同学的姓名、院系==

说明:

- 1)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含 Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn,或者用word)。AC 或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 2)提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 3) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

==(请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等)==

操作系统: macOS Ventura 13.4.1 (c)

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2, PyCharm 2023.1.4 (Professional Edition)

C/C++编程环境: Mac terminal vi (version 9.0.1424), g++/gcc (Apple clang version 14.0.3, clang-

1403.0.22.14.1)

1. 题目

27706: 逐词倒放

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27706/

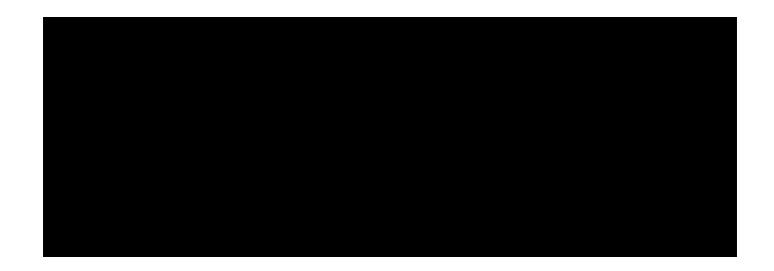
思路:

逐词倒放

代码

```
print(' '.join(reversed(input().split())))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==



27951: 机器翻译

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27951/

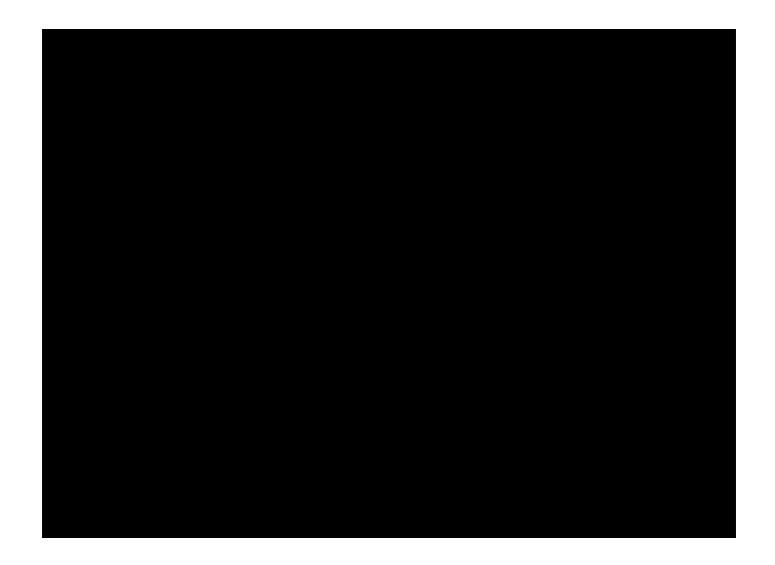
思路:

模拟,缓存内存中的数据。

代码

```
cache = []
m, n = map(int, input().split())
res = 0
for now in map(int, input().split()):
    if not now in cache:
        cache.append(now)
        res += 1
        if len(cache) > m:
            cache.pop(0)
print(res)
```

代码运行截图 ==(至少包含有"Accepted")==



27932: Less or Equal

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27932/

思路:

注意考虑 k = 0 的边界条件

代码

```
n, k = map(int, input().split())
l = sorted([int(x) for x in input().split()])
if k == 0:
    if 1[0] > 1:
        print(1)
    else:
        print(-1)
else:
    if k < n and l[k - 1] == 1[k]:
        print(-1)
    else:
        print(1[k - 1])</pre>
```

状态: Accepted

源代码

27948: FBI树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27948/

思路:

递归遍历。

```
def find_type(s):
    zero = '0' in s
   one = '1' in s
    if zero and one:
       return 'F'
    if zero:
        return 'B'
    if one:
        return 'I'
class Node:
    def __init__(self, type, lchild=None, rchild=None):
        self.lchild = lchild
        self.rchild = rchild
        self.type = type
    def traverse(self):
        1 = self.lchild.traverse() if self.lchild != None else ''
        r = self.rchild.traverse() if self.rchild != None else ''
        return 1 + r + self.type
def tree_parser(s, depth):
    1 = len(s)
    if depth < 1:</pre>
        return Node(find_type(s))
    return Node(find_type(s), tree_parser(s[:1 // 2], depth - 1), tree_parser(s[1 // 2:],
depth - 1))
n = int(input())
string = input()
print(tree_parser(string, n).traverse())
```

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
#M27948:FBI树
def find_type(s):
    zero = 0 in s
    one = '1' in s
    if zero and one:
        return 'F'
    if zero:
        return 'B'
    if one:
        return 'I'
class Node:
    def init (self, type, lchild=None, rchild=None):
        self.lchild = lchild
        self.rchild = rchild
        self.type = type
    def traverse(self):
        1 = self.lchild.traverse() if self.lchild != None else ''
        r = self.rchild.traverse() if self.rchild != None else ''
        return 1 + r + self.type
def tree parser(s, depth):
    l = len(s)
    if depth < 1:</pre>
        return Node(find_type(s))
    return Node(find_type(s), tree_parser(s[:1 // 2], depth - 1), tree_j
n = int(input())
string = input()
print(tree parser(string, n).traverse())
```

27925: 小组队列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27925/

思路:

使用列表和dict,存储当前小组排列状态。

代码

```
n = int(input())
queue = [[] for _ in range(n)]
```

```
queues = []
types = {}
for i in range(n):
    for j in input().split():
        types[j] = i
while 1:
    order = input().split()
    if order[0] == "STOP":
        break
    if order[0] == "ENQUEUE":
        queue[types[order[1]]].append(order[1])
        if not types[order[1]] in queues:
            queues.append(types[order[1]])
    if order[0] == "DEQUEUE":
        print(queue[queues[0]].pop(0))
        if queue[queues[0]] == []:
            queues.pop(0)
```



27928: 遍历树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27928/

思路:

先找到根节点, 然后递归, 按值大小顺序遍历。

代码

```
#T27928:遍历树
class Node:
    values = {}
    def __init__(self, id):
        self.id = id
        self.children = []
        self.father = None
    def set_value(self, value):
```

```
self.value = value
        Node.values[value] = self
    def traverse(self):
        if self.children == []:
            print(self.value)
            return
        1 = sorted([self.value] + self.children)
        for item in 1:
            if item != self.value:
                Node.values[item].traverse()
            else:
               print(self.value)
        return
childrens = []
n = int(input())
nodes = {index: Node(index) for index in range(n)}
for i in range(n):
    iinput = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
    nodes[i].set_value(iinput[0])
   if len(iinput) > 1:
        nodes[i].children = iinput[1:]
        childrens += iinput[1:]
for i in range(n):
    if not nodes[i].value in childrens:
        nodes[i].traverse()
```



2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如: OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。

考场上ac5,小组队列考场上尝试自己实现类似链表的数据结构,结果debug较难,没有按时完成。考试结束后学到了比较好的思路。