Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 同学的姓名、院系

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 2)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。
- 3) 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。
- 4) 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

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27638/

思路:

列表表示节点,每个节点指向两个节点,筛出来根节点,高度递归

```
n=int(input())
if n!=0:
    class Tree:
        def __init__(self,value):
```

```
self.leftchild=None
            self.rightchild=None
    tree_lst=[Tree(i) for i in range(n)]
    rootjudge=[True]*n
    leaves=0
    for _ in range(n):
        lrlst=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
        l=1r1st[0]
        r=lrlst[1]
        if 1!=-1:
            rootjudge[1]=False
        if r!=-1:
            rootjudge[r]=False
        if l == -1 and r == -1:
            leaves+=1
        tree_lst[_].leftchild=l
        tree_lst[_].rightchild=r
    root=0
    for i in range(n):
        if rootjudge[i]:
            root=i
            break
    def height(node):
        l=tree_lst[node].leftchild
        r=tree_lst[node].rightchild
        if l==-1 and r==-1:
            return 0
        elif l==-1 and r!=-1:
            return height(r)+1
        elif 1!=-1 and r==-1:
            return height(1)+1
        else:
            return max(height(1),height(r))+1
    print(height(root),leaves)
else :
    print(-1,0)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

24729: 括号嵌套树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24729/

对于不确定子节点数目的树,可以采用节点+child列表的方法,构建树的过程是需要记住的,然后根据前序和后序的要求递归遍历

```
class treenode:
   def __init__(self,s):
       self.key=s
       self.child=[]
ipt=input()
baselst=[]
for i in ipt:
   baselst.append(i)
def buildtree(alst):
   stack=[]
   node=None
   for char in alst:
       if char not in ['(',',',')']:
           node=treenode(char)#构建节点
           if stack:
               stack[-1].child.append(node)#如果此时栈内有节点,就把这个节点放入最后一个
节点的child中
       elif char=='(':
           if node:
               stack.append(node)#如果这时候有node,说明这个括号是这个node的child的开
端,把node压入栈中,此时栈中最后一个元素是当前括号对应的node
               node=None#重新分析节点,将旧的节点重置
       elif char==')':
           if stack:
               node=stack.pop()#当前节点编辑结束,重新返回编译好的父节点
   return node
def pre(node):
   ans=[node.key]
   for chd in node.child:
       ans+=pre(chd)
   return ans
def post(node):
   ans=[]
   for chd in node.child:
       ans+=post(chd)
   ans.append(node.key)
   return ans
nd=buildtree(baselst)
print(''.join(pre(nd)))
print(''.join(post(nd)))
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                    #: 44381666
                                                                                  题目: 24729
 class treenode:
                                                                                提交人: zxk
     def __init__(self,s):
                                                                                  内存: 3664kB
         self.key=s
         self.child=[]
                                                                                  时间: 27ms
 ipt=input()
                                                                                  语言: Python3
baselst=[]
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-03-24 16:22:33
 for i in ipt:
    baselst.append(i)
 def buildtree(alst):
    stack=[]
     node=None
     for char in alst:
         if char not in ['(',',',')']:
            node=treenode(char)
             if stack:
                stack[-1].child.append(node)
         elif char=='(':
             if node:
                 stack.append(node)
                node=None
         elif char==')':
             if stack:
                node=stack.pop()
     return node
def pre(node):
     ans=[node.key]
     for chd in node.child:
        ans+=pre (chd)
     return ans
def post(node):
     ans=[]
     for chd in node.child:
       ans+=post (chd)
     ans.append(node.key)
     return ans
nd=buildtree(baselst)
print(''.join(pre(nd)))
print(''.join(post(nd)))
```

基本信息

02775: 文件结构"图"

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02775/

思路:

复刻括号嵌套树, 改改接口导入

```
class Treenode:
    def __init__(self,s):
        self.key=s
        self.child=[]

def compare_func(obj):
    return obj.key

node=Treenode('ROOT')

stack=[node]

tree_lst=[]
while True:
    ipt=input()
    head=ipt[0]
    if ipt=='#':
        break
```

```
else:
        if head not in ['*',']']:
            node=Treenode(ipt)
            if stack:
                stack[-1].child.append(node)
            if head=='d':
                stack.append(node)
                node=None
        elif ipt==']':
            if stack:
                node=stack.pop()
        else:
            node=stack.pop()
            tree_lst.append(node)
            node=Treenode('ROOT')
            stack=[node]
def plot(node,level):
    filelst=[]
    dirlst=[]
    for x in node.child:
        if x.key[0]=='d':
            dirlst.append(x)
        else:
            filelst.append(x)
    if dirlst:
        for j in dirlst:
            print(''.join(['|
                                 ']*(level+1)+[j.key]))
            plot(j,level+1)
    if filelst:
        filelst.sort(key=compare_func)
        for j in filelst:
            print(''.join(['| ']*level+[j.key]))
i=1
for tree in tree_lst:
    print(f'DATA SET {i}:')
    print('ROOT')
    i+=1
    plot(tree,0)
    print()
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 44399895
                                                                               题目: 02775
 class Treenode:
                                                                              提交人: zxk
     def __init__(self,s):
                                                                               内存: 3684kB
         self.key=s
       self.child=[]
                                                                               时间: 27ms
 def compare_func(obj):
                                                                               语言: Python3
    return obj.key
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-03-25 20:17:27
 node=Treenode('ROOT')
 stack=[node]
 tree_lst=[]
 while True:
     ipt=input()
     head=ipt[0]
    if ipt=='#':
        break
     else:
        if head not in ['*',']']:
            node=Treenode(ipt)
             if stack:
                stack[-1].child.append(node)
            if head=='d':
                stack.append(node)
                node=None
         elif ipt==']':
            if stack:
                node=stack.pop()
            node=stack.pop()
            tree_lst.append(node)
            node=Treenode ('ROOT')
            stack=[node]
 def plot(node,level):
    filelst=[]
     dirlst=[]
     for x in node.child:
        if x.key[0]=='d':
            dirlst.append(x)
        else:
            filelst.append(x)
     if dirlst:
        for j in dirlst:
            print(''.join(['
                               ']*(level+1)+[j.key]))
            plot(j,level+1)
     if filelst:
        filelst.sort(key=compare_func)
         for j in filelst:
            print(''.join(['
                               ']*level+[j.key]))
 for tree in tree_lst:
    print(f'DATA SET {i}:')
     print('ROOT')
     i+=1
    plot(tree,0)
     print()
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                                                                                               English 帮助 关于
```

基本信息

25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25140/

思路:

先根据后序表达式建树,然后对树按照队列表达式的方式反推出来原始的队列表达式

```
class treenode:
    def __init__(self,s):
        self.key=s
        self.leftchild=None
```

```
self.rightchild=None
opt_lst=list('Q W E R T Y U I O P A S D F G H J K L Z X C V B N M'.split())
def buildtree(astr):
    stack=[]
    for x in astr:
        if x not in opt_lst:
            stack.append(treenode(x))
        else:
            num_2=stack.pop()
            num_1=stack.pop()
            node=treenode(x)
            node.leftchild=num_1
            node.rightchild=num_2
            stack.append(node)
    return stack[0]
output=[]
stack=[]
def queue(node):
    output.insert(0,node.key)
    left=node.leftchild
    right=node.rightchild
    stack.insert(0,left)
    stack.insert(0,right)
    while stack:
        while stack[-1].leftchild:
            new_node=stack.pop()
            queue(new_node)
            if not stack:
                break
        else:
            output.insert(0,stack.pop().key)
    return ''.join(output)
n=int(input())
anslst=[]
for _ in range(n):
    anslst.append(queue(buildtree(input())))
    stack=[]
   output=[]
for x in ans1st:
   print(x)
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                    #: 44400858
                                                                                  题目: 25140
 class treenode:
                                                                                 提交人: zxk
     def __init__(self,s):
                                                                                  内存: 4952kB
        self.key=s
         self.leftchild=None
                                                                                  时间: 33ms
         self.rightchild=None
                                                                                  语言: Python3
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-03-25 21:16:51
 opt lst=list('Q W E R T Y U I O P A S D F G H J K L Z X C V B N M'.split())
 def buildtree(astr):
     stack=[]
     for x in astr:
         if x not in opt lst:
             stack.append(treenode(x))
         else:
            num_2=stack.pop()
             num 1=stack.pop()
             node=treenode(x)
             node.leftchild=num 1
             node.rightchild=num_2
             stack.append(node)
     return stack[0]
 output=[]
 stack=[]
 def queue(node):
     output.insert(0, node.key)
     left=node.leftchild
     right=node.rightchild
     stack.insert(0,left)
     stack.insert(0,right)
     while stack:
         while stack[-1].leftchild:
             new_node=stack.pop()
             queue (new_node)
             if not stack:
                 break
     output.insert(0,stack.pop().key)
return ''.join(output)
 n=int(input())
 anslst=[]
 for _ in range(n):
     anslst.append(queue(buildtree(input())))
     stack=[]
     output=[]
 for x in anslst:
     print(x)
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                                                                                                   English 帮助 关于
```

24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24750/

思路:

建树,通过后序的最后一个对中序查找,划分,然后递归建左右树,最后前序遍历

```
class TreeNode:

def __init__(self,s):
    self.value=s
    self.LeftChild=None
    self.RightChild=None

def tranversal(self,method):
```

```
if method=='preorder':
            print(self.value,end='')
            if self.LeftChild:
                self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            if self.RightChild:
                self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
        elif method=='inorder':
            if self.LeftChild:
                self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            print(self.value,end='')
            if self.RightChild:
                self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
        elif method=='postorder':
            if self.LeftChild:
                self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            if self.RightChild:
                self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
            print(self.value,end='')
inorder=input()
postorder=input()
inorder_lst=[]
postorder_1st=[]
for i in inorder:
    inorder_lst.append(i)
for j in postorder:
    postorder_lst.append(j)
def buildtree(inlst,postlst):
    if not inlst:
        return None
    elif len(inlst)==1:
        node=TreeNode(inlst[0])
    elif len(inlst)==2:
        node=TreeNode(postlst[1])
        node.LeftChild=TreeNode(postlst[0])
    else:
        root=postlst[-1]
        node=TreeNode(root)
        p=inlst.index(root)
        right_tree=inlst[p+1:]
        left_tree=inlst[:p]
        l=len(left_tree)
        left_post_tree=postlst[:1]
        right_post_tree=postlst[l:len(postlst)-1]
        node.LeftChild=buildtree(left_tree,left_post_tree)
        node.RightChild=buildtree(right_tree,right_post_tree)
    return node
tree=buildtree(inorder_lst,postorder_lst)
tree.tranversal('preorder')#
```

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                    #: 44404202
                                                                                  题目: 24750
 class TreeNode:
                                                                                提交人: zxk
                                                                                 内存: 3740kB
     def __init__(self,s):
         self.value=s
                                                                                  时间: 25ms
         self.LeftChild=None
                                                                                  语言: Python3
         self.RightChild=None
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-03-26 10:32:43
     def tranversal(self, method):
         if method=='preorder':
             print(self.value,end='')
             if self.LeftChild:
                 self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
             if self.RightChild:
                 self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
         elif method=='inorder':
             if self.LeftChild:
                 self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
             print(self.value,end='')
             if self.RightChild:
                self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
         elif method=='postorder':
             if self.LeftChild:
                 self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
             if self.RightChild:
                 self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
             print(self.value,end='')
 inorder=input()
 postorder=input()
 inorder_lst=[]
 postorder_lst=[]
 for i in inorder:
    inorder_lst.append(i)
 for j in postorder:
     postorder_lst.append(j)
 def buildtree(inlst,postlst):
     if not inlst:
         return None
     elif len(inlst) ==1:
         node=TreeNode(inlst[0])
     elif len(inlst) == 2:
         node=TreeNode(postlst[1])
         node.LeftChild=TreeNode(postlst[0])
         root=postlst[-1]
         node=TreeNode (root)
         p=inlst.index(root)
         right_tree=inlst[p+1:]
         left_tree=inlst[:p]
         l=len(left tree)
         left_post_tree=postlst[:1]
         right_post_tree=post1st[1:len(post1st)-1]
         {\tt node.LeftChild=buildtree} \ ({\tt left\_tree}, {\tt left\_post\_tree})
         node.RightChild=buildtree(right_tree,right_post_tree)
```

22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22158/

思路:

```
class TreeNode:

def __init__(self,s):
    self.value=s
    self.LeftChild=None
```

```
self.RightChild=None
    def tranversal(self, method):
        output=[]
        if method=='preorder':
            output+=[self.value]
            if self.LeftChild:
                output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            if self.RightChild:
                output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
        elif method=='inorder':
            if self.LeftChild:
                output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            output+=[self.value]
            if self.RightChild:
                output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
        elif method=='postorder':
            if self.LeftChild:
                output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
            if self.RightChild:
                output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
            output+=[self.value]
        return output
def buildtree(inlst,prelst):
    if not inlst:
        return None
    elif len(inlst)==1:
        node=TreeNode(inlst[0])
    elif len(inlst)==2:
        node=TreeNode(prelst[0])
        node.LeftChild=TreeNode(prelst[1])
    else:
        root=prelst[0]
        node=TreeNode(root)
        p=inlst.index(root)
        right_tree=inlst[p+1:]
        left_tree=inlst[:p]
        l=len(left_tree)
        left_pre_tree=prelst[1:l+1]
        right_pre_tree=prelst[l+1:len(prelst)]
        node.LeftChild=buildtree(left_tree,left_pre_tree)
        node.RightChild=buildtree(right_tree, right_pre_tree)
    return node
anslst=[]
while True:
    try:
        prestr=input()
        prelst=[]
        instr=input()
        inlst=[]
        for i in instr:
            inlst.append(i)
        for j in prestr:
            prelst.append(j)
```

```
tree=buildtree(inlst,prelst)
    anslst.append(tree.tranversal('postorder'))
except EOFError:
    break
for i in anslst:
    print(''.join(i))
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

#44404232提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 class TreeNode:
     def
           init (self,s):
         self.value=s
         self.LeftChild=None
         self.RightChild=None
     def tranversal(self, method):
         output=[]
         if method=='preorder':
              output+=[self.value]
             if self.LeftChild:
                 output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
             if self.RightChild:
                  output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
         elif method=='inorder':
              if self.LeftChild:
                 output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
              output+=[self.value]
              if self.RightChild:
                  output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
         elif method=='postorder'
             if self.LeftChild:
                 output+=self.LeftChild.tranversal(method)
              if self.RightChild:
                  output+=self.RightChild.tranversal(method)
             output+=[self.value]
         return output
 def buildtree(inlst,prelst):
     if not inlst:
         return None
     elif len(inlst) ==1:
         node=TreeNode(inlst[0])
     elif len(inlst) == 2:
         node=TreeNode(prelst[0])
         node.LeftChild=TreeNode(prelst[1])
     else:
         root=prelst[0]
         node=TreeNode (root)
         p=inlst.index(root)
         right tree=inlst[p+1:]
         left_tree=inlst[:p]
         l=len(left_tree)
         left_pre_tree=prelst[1:1+1]
         right_pre_tree=prelst[l+1:len(prelst)]
node.LeftChild=buildtree(left_tree,left_pre_tree)
         node.RightChild=buildtree(right_tree,right_pre_tree)
     return node
 anslst=[]
 while True:
     try:
         prestr=input()
         prelst=[]
         instr=input()
```

基本信息 #: 44404232 题目: 22158 提交人: zxk 内存: 3728kB 时间: 22ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-26 10:35:33

2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>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</mark> 题目。

1.二叉树高度:二叉树里的节点是可以只有一个子节点的,看来是对概念没记住啊!递归求高度的方法倒是还没问题

2.括号嵌套树:普通解析树的模板,用节点值加列表表示子树,加入cheating paper;不同题目的区别是不同的接口

3.文件结构"图":代码复用,区别是如何解析输入的内容,遍历同样还是递归,带一个level的参数可以方便判断输出是第几层;值得注意的是有一个"def function(x):\n return x.key"+"xxx.sort(key=function)"的方法对子节点按其节点值排序,学到了

4.后序表达式转队列表达式:核心思路是逆着队列表达式读取的方式对其进行还原,当stack中的最后一项是一个非叶节点时,对其进行递归拆开,直到是叶节点时,把叶节点从前端嵌入output里,直到stack空掉,输出output;这个题开始的时候报错,stack是空的但是还在执行某个循环,然后感觉应该是某个地方stack已经空了但是没有跳出循环,不知道具体问题出在哪,于是随便改了一个地方检查是否空栈,空栈则跳出,没想到莫名其妙就跑通了……然后就秉着能跑就别动的原则投到oj上,没想到就ac了!赢

5.二叉树中后序序列建树: 思路其实很简单,卡住的问题在于对前中后序表达式的定义没理解,如果只有一个子树,例如AB,中序和后序有可能一致有可能不一致,后序一定是先子后父,但是中序不一定,因为子不一定是左或者右

6.同上

整体来说会比之前做题顺畅一些,但是个别的代码有一定的问题,主要是针对某一个概念的理解或者某一段代码的思路,整体上对建树、遍历、递归等方法还是掌握的更深了一些,每日选择还是没顾上做,感觉压力比较大,争取之后做一些关于数算的题,把课件上的题都自己编下来