山东大学	计算机科学与技术	学院

数据结构与算法 课程实验报告

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实验题目: 堆及其应用

实验目的: 堆及其应用

软件开发工具:

Vscode

1. 实验内容

- (1) 创建 最小堆类。最小堆的存储结构使用 数组。提供操作:插入、删除、初始化。题目第一个操作是建堆操作,接下来是对堆的插入和删除操作,插入和删除都在建好的堆上操作。
- (2) 霍夫曼编码
- 2. 数据结构与算法描述 (整体思路描述,所需要的数据结构与算法)
- (1) 最小堆

建堆:无顺序放入堆,从最后一个子树开始,检查父节点是否小于子节点,若不小于,把最小的节点上放,父节点下放,以此类推

Push: 在堆的最后插入元素,检查元素的节点与父节点谁大,元素大则不变,父节点大,父节点下放,元素往上放,一直检查到根节点

Pop: 删除根节点,从根节点开始,把子节点中较小的一个放入父节点,以此类推

排序:输出根节点, pop 根节点,直到堆为空

(2) 霍夫曼

先对字符出现的频率创建节点数组建堆, 再不断 pop 堆中的两个节点, 两个节点组成一个新的节点即他们的父节点, 元素值为子节点相加, 把父节点 push 进堆, 如此循环, 直到堆中只有一个节点, 即霍夫曼树的根节点。

遍历霍夫曼树,叶节点的元素乘它们各自的层高,相加即为最终结果

3. 测试结果(测试输入,测试输出)

(1)

```
-225580 113195 -257251 384948 -83524 331745 179545 293165 125998 376875
-257251
1 -232502
-257251
1 -359833
-359833
1 95123
-359833
-232502
-225580
1 223971
-225580
1 -118735
-225580
1 -278843
-278843
-96567 37188 -142422 166589 -169599 245575 -369710 423015 -243107 -108789
-369710 -243107 -169599 -142422 -108789 -96567 37188 166589 245575 423015
```

(2)

```
abcdabcaba
19
```

- 4. 分析与探讨(结果分析, 若存在问题, 探讨解决问题的途径)
- 5. 附录:实现源代码(本实验的全部源程序代码,程序风格清晰易理解,有充分的注释) (1)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<class T>
class minheap{
public:
    minheap() { element=NULL; heapsize=0; length=10;}
    void init(int n);
    void push(const T& thelement);
    void pop();
    bool empty() { return heapsize==0;}
    void peak() { cout<<element[1];}</pre>
private:
    T* element:
    int heapsize;
    int length;
};
template <class T>
```

```
void minheap<T>::init(int n) {
    heapsize=n;
    length=2*n;
    element = new T [length];
    for (int i=1; i \le heapsize; i++) {
       cin>>element[i];
                                                //检查每个根节点与子树的关系
    for (int i=heapsize/2; i>=1; i--) {
       T temp = element[i];
        int child = 2*i:
       while (child <= heapsize) {
            if(child<heapsize && element[child] > element[child+1]) child++;
            if(temp<element[child])</pre>
                                                                          break:
//找到最小的元素
            element[child/2]=element[child];
            child*=2;
        element[child/2]=temp;
   }
}
template <class T>
void minheap<T>::push(const T& thelement) {
    if (heapsize==length-1) {
                                             //空间扩大
        length*=2;
       T* temp = new T [length];
        for (int i=1; i <= heapsize; i++) {
            temp[i]=element[i];
        element=temp;
    int cur = ++heapsize;
    while(cur!=1 && element[cur/2]>thelement){//根节点比插入的元素大, 根节点下放
        element[cur]=element[cur/2];
        cur/=2;
    element[cur]=thelement;
    cout << e | ement [1] << end |;
}
template<class T>
void minheap<T>::pop() {
    if(heapsize==0) return ;
    T the lement = e lement [heapsize--]; //删除根节点,把最后一个叶节点往上放
    int cur = 1:
    int child = 2;
```

```
while(child<=heapsize) {</pre>
         if(child<heapsize && element[child]>element[child+1]) child+=1;
         if(thelement<=element[child]) break;</pre>
         element[cur]=element[child];
         cur=child;
         child*=2;
    }
    element[cur]=thelement;
}
template<class T>
void heapsort(minheap<T>& h) {
    while(!h.empty()){
         h. peak();
         h. pop();
         cout<<' ';
    }
}
int main() {
    int n;
    cin>>n;
    minheap<int> H;
    H. init(n);
    H. peak();
    cout<<endl;</pre>
    int m;
    cin>>m;
    for (int i=0; i < m; i++) {
         int p;
         cin>>p;
         if(p==1) {
             int num;
             cin>>num;
             H. push (num);
         if(p==2) {
             H. pop();
             H. peak();
             cout<<endl;</pre>
         if(p==3) {
             int t;
             cin>>t;
             minheap<int> H2;
             H2. init(t);
```

```
heapsort (H2);
        }
    }
}
 (2)
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<class T>
struct huffmannode {
    T weight;
    huffmannode<T>* leftchild:
    huffmannode<T>* rightchild;
    bool operator>(const huffmannode b) const{ //运算符重载
        return weight>b.weight;
    bool operator >= (const huffmannode b) const {
        return weight>=b.weight;
    bool operator<(const huffmannode b) const{</pre>
        return weight < b. weight;
    bool operator<=(const huffmannode b) const{</pre>
        return weight <= b. weight;
    bool operator==(const huffmannode b) const{
        return weight==b.weight;
    huffmannode() {
        weight=0:
        leftchild=rightchild=NULL;
    huffmannode(const huffmannode<T>& a) {
        weight = a.weight;
        leftchild = a. leftchild:
        rightchild = a.rightchild;
    void maketree(huffmannode<T>* a, huffmannode<T>* b) {
        weight = a->weight+b->weight;
        leftchild = a;
        rightchild = b;
    }
};
```

```
template<class T>
class minheap{
public:
    minheap() { element=NULL; heapsize=0; length=10;}
    void init(T a[]);
    void push(const T& thelement);
    void pop();
    bool empty() { return heapsize==0;}
    T peak() { return element[1];}
    int size() { return heapsize;}
private:
    T* element:
    int heapsize;
    int length;
};
template <class T>
void minheap<T>::init(T a[]) {
    element = new T [27];
    length=27;
    for (int i=1; i \le 26; i++) {
        if(a[i].weight!=0){
             element[++heapsize]=a[i];
        }
    for (int i=heapsize/2; i>=1; i--) {
        T temp = element[i];
        int child = 2*i:
        while(child<=heapsize) {</pre>
             if(child<heapsize && element[child] > element[child+1]) child++;
             if(temp<element[child]) break;</pre>
             element[child/2]=element[child];
             child*=2;
        element[child/2]=temp;
    }
}
template <class T>
void minheap<T>::push(const T& thelement) {
    if (heapsize==length-1) {
         length*=2;
        T* temp = new T [length];
        for (int i=1; i <= heapsize; i++) {</pre>
             temp[i]=element[i];
```

```
element=temp;
    int cur = ++heapsize;
    while(cur!=1 && element[cur/2]>thelement) {
        element[cur]=element[cur/2];
        cur/=2;
    element[cur]=thelement;
}
template<class T>
void minheap<T>::pop() {
    if(heapsize==0) return ;
    T thelement = element[heapsize--];
    int cur = 1;
    int child = 2;
    while (child <= heapsize) {
        if(child<heapsize && element[child]>element[child+1]) child+=1;
        if(thelement <= element [child]) break;
        element[cur]=element[child];
        cur=child;
        child*=2;
    element[cur]=thelement;
}
minheap<huffmannode<int>> tree;
int ans=0:
void preorder(huffmannode<int>* x, int num) {
    if(x->leftchild==NULL && x->rightchild==NULL) {
        ans+=num * (x-) weight);
        return ;
    if(x->leftchild!=NULL) preorder(x->leftchild, ++num);
    num--;
    if (x->rightchild!=NULL) preorder (x->rightchild, ++num);
}
                       //把堆的前两个节点 pop 之后组成一个新的节点, 值为两个节点
void huffmantree() {
                          值相加 push 进堆
    huffmannode<int>* x = new huffmannode<int>;
    while (tree. size()>1) {
        huffmannode<int> * I = new huffmannode<int> (tree.peak()):
        tree. pop();
```

```
huffmannode<int> * r = new huffmannode<int> (tree.peak());
        tree.pop();
        x->maketree(I, r);
        tree.push(*x);
    preorder(x, 0);
    cout<<ans;
}
int main() {
    huffmannode<int> node[27];
    char c;
    c = getchar();
    while(c!= '\n') {
        node[c-'a'+1]. weight++;
        c = getchar();
    tree. init(node);
    huffmantree();
```