資料結構 HW_4

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> Mylib.h

下面的部分從新加入的函式開始。

```
typedef struct TreeNode {
    char key[KEY_SIZE];
    struct TreeNode** value;
    int numValues;
} TreeNode;

typedef struct TreeDatabase{
    TreeNode** tree;
    int numOfTree;
} TreeDatabase;
```

這邊為定義 tree 節點的結構。TreeNode** value 為一指標陣列,每個指標都指向一個子節點(value)。

TreeDatabase 是定義一個資料庫,擁有一指標陣列,每個指標都指向一顆樹的樹根。numOfTree 是用來追蹤樹的數量。

```
TreeDatabase* createTreeDatabase(){
    TreeDatabase* db = (TreeDatabase*) malloc(sizeof(TreeDatabase));
    db->tree = NULL;
    db->numOfTree = 0;
    return db;
}
TreeNode* createTreeNode(const char* key) {
    TreeNode* node = (TreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(TreeNode));
    strncpy(node->key, key, KEY_SIZE);
    node->value = NULL;
    node->numValues = 0;
    return node;
}
```

createTreeDatabase 函式是將資料庫初始化。

而 createTreeNode 函式是創建一個節點。

```
//創建樹根
void makeATree(TreeDatabase* db, const char* key) {
    TreeNode* tree = createTreeNode(key);
    db->tree = (TreeNode**)realloc(db->tree, (db->numOfTree + 1) *
sizeof(TreeNode*));
    db->tree[db->numOfTree] = tree;
    db->numOfTree++;
    printf("Tree of [%s] has made.\n", key);
}
```

此函式為創建一樹的樹根,創建一節點之後用 realloc 函式將資料庫的指標陣列(指向多個樹)擴大。

```
void addTreeNode_1(TreeDatabase* db, const char* treeName, const char*
value) {
   TreeNode* root = NULL;
   for(int i = 0; i < db->numOfTree; i++){
       if(strcmp(db->tree[i]->key, treeName) == 0){ //找到該樹
           // printf("Found the Tree.\n");
           root = db->tree[i];
           break;
   if(root == NULL){
       printf("Cannot find the Tree.\n");
       return;
   TreeNode* parent = root;
   TreeNode* child = createTreeNode(value);
   if (parent->value == NULL) {
       parent->value = (TreeNode**)malloc(sizeof(TreeNode*));
       parent->value[0] = child;
   else {
       parent->value = (TreeNode**)realloc(parent->value, (parent-
>numValues + 1) * sizeof(TreeNode*));
       parent->value[parent->numValues] = child;
   // 更新值的数量
   parent->numValues++;
   printf("[%s] has add in [%s]\n", value, treeName);
```

此函式為加一節點成為樹根的子節點。因為我將整棵樹的輸出分開,一次增加

一節點,又因為增加節點有兩種可能,一為加在樹根下方成為樹根子節點:

```
Enter a command: maketree Class:A
Tree of [Class:A] has made.
Enter a command: addtreenode1 Class:A Name:Mike
[Name:Mike] has add in [Class:A]
```

此情況為 Name:Mike 加在 Class:A 這樹根的下方,成為樹根 Class:A 的子節點。addTreeNode 1 為處理這情況的函式。

而第二種情況為此樹中尋找 key,加在該 key 的下方,成為其子節點:

```
Enter a command: addtreenode2 Class:A Name:Mike Number:01
[Number:01] has add in [Name:Mike]
```

此情況為 Number:01 加在 Name:Mike 這 key 的下方,成為節點 Name:Mike 的子節點。addTreeNode_2 為處理這情況的函式。

回到 addTreeNode_1,先用 for 迴圈找到樹之後,將 parent 訂為樹根,child 訂為要插入之子節點,如果原本 parent 沒有子節點,將 child 定為第一個子節點;反之,重新定義 parent 的 value 的空間,將 child 放在最後。

```
// 加節點_(遞迴)
void addTreeNodeRecursive(TreeNode* parent, const char* nodeName, const
char* value) {
   if (strcmp(parent->key, nodeName) == 0) {
       TreeNode* child = createTreeNode(value);
       if (parent->value == NULL) {
           parent->value = (TreeNode**)malloc(sizeof(TreeNode*));
           parent->value[0] = child;
       else {
           parent->value = (TreeNode**)realloc(parent->value, (parent-
>numValues + 1) * sizeof(TreeNode*));
           parent->value[parent->numValues] = child;
       // 更新值的数量
       parent->numValues++;
       printf("[%s] has add in [%s]\n", value, nodeName);
       return;
   // 在子樹中遞迴搜索
```

此函式為剛剛所提到的第二種情況的加節點。先用 addTreeNode_2 函式找尋樹,把該樹的指標傳給 addTreeNodeRecursive 遞迴函式,去找尋對應的 key值。之後在對應之 key 值的下方加上子節點(value),方法與上個函式類似。

這兩個函式是印出整個 tree 的所有。先用 printTree 函式找尋樹,把該樹的指標傳給 printTreeRecursive 遞迴函式。印出的順序類似前序,先印 key 值,在找其 value,如果 value 下面還有,則繼續打印 value 的 value。而當該節點沒有子節點時,是還會在印出 Key: (%s)\n 這行的(後面有範例)。

而 printf("%*sKey: (%s)\n", numOfSpace, " ", node->key);是前面的%*s 是每次遞迴時增加前面印出的空格,以便閱讀。 *為空格的數量,也就是numOfSpace。

```
// 找尋樹節點(遞迴)
TreeNode* findTreeNodeRecursive(TreeNode* root, const char* nodeName) {
   if (root == NULL) {
       return NULL;
   if (strcmp(root->key, nodeName) == 0) { //如果本節點是要找到節點
       return root;
   for (int i = 0; i < root->numValues; i++) { //看下一個 value
       TreeNode* foundNode = findTreeNodeRecursive(root->value[i],
nodeName); //看其子樹(value)
       if (foundNode != NULL) {
           return foundNode;
   return NULL;
void findTreeNode(TreeDatabase* db, const char* treeName, const char*
nodeName) {
   TreeNode* root = NULL;
   TreeNode* node = NULL;
   for (int i = 0; i < db->numOfTree; i++) {
       if(strcmp(db->tree[i]->key, treeName) == 0){ //找到該樹
           // printf("Found the Tree.\n");
           root = db->tree[i];
           node = findTreeNodeRecursive(root, nodeName);
           break;
   if (node != NULL) {
```

```
printf("Values under node [%s]:\n", nodeName);
    for (int j = 0; j < node->numValues; j++) {
        printf(" (%s)\n", node->value[j]->key);
    }
    return;
}

printf("Node [%s] not found.\n", nodeName);
}
```

這函式是找尋節點並將其所有子節點(value)都列印出來,一樣也是先用 findTreeNode 函式找尋樹,把該樹的指標傳給 findTreeNodeRecursive 遞迴函式 去做找尋。

```
void freeNode(TreeNode* node) {
   if (node == NULL) {
      return;
   }

   // 遞迴釋放子節點的內存
   for (int i = 0; i < node->numValues; i++) {
      freeNode(node->value[i]);
   }

   // 釋放節點自身的內存
   free(node->value);
   free(node);
}
```

此函式為釋放單個節點的函式,後面的函式會用到所以先定義。

```
root->value = (TreeNode**)realloc(root->value, root-
>numValues * sizeof(TreeNode*));
           return;
       else {// 找不到該節點
           // 在 value 中繼續遞迴搜索
           deleteNodeRecursive(root->value[i], nodeName);
void deleteTreeNode(TreeDatabase* db, const char* treeName, const char*
nodeName) {
   for (int i = 0; i < db->numOfTree; i++) {
       TreeNode* root = db->tree[i];
       if (strcmp(root->key, treeName) == 0) { //找到該樹
           printf("Found the Tree.\n");
           deleteNodeRecursive(root, nodeName);
           printf("Node [%s] and its values have been deleted.\n",
nodeName);
           return;
   printf("Cannot find the Tree.\n");
```

此函式為刪除一個節點,用的方法與之前找尋節點的方法相同。一樣是先用 deleteTreeNode 函式找尋樹,把該樹的指標傳給 deleteNodeRecursive 遞迴函式 去找尋。找到之後用剛剛定義的 freeNode 函式刪除該節點,並且將子節點 (value)往前搬。

```
void freeTreeDatabase(TreeDatabase* db) {
   if (db == NULL) {
      return;
   }

// 釋放每個樹的內存
for (int i = 0; i < db->numOfTree; i++) {
      freeNode(db->tree[i]);
   }

// 釋放樹陣列的內存
free(db->tree);

// 釋放資料庫結構本身的內存
free(db);
```

此函式為釋放整個 Tree 的資料庫,放在程式最後釋回空間以結束程式。

輸出結果:

```
KEY:(get/set/update/del)
LIST:(lpush/rpush/lpop/rpop/llen/lrange)
TREE:(maketree/addtreenode/printtree)
EXIT:0
Enter a command: maketree Class:A
Tree of [Class:A] has made.
Enter a command: addtreenode1 Class:A Name:Mike
[Name:Mike] has add in [Class:A]
Enter a command: addtreenode2 Class:A Name:Mike Number:01
[Number:01] has add in [Name:Mike]
Enter a command: addtreenode2 Class:A Name:Mike Score:100
[Score:100] has add in [Name:Mike]
Enter a command: addtreenode1 Class:A Name:Jason
[Name:Jason] has add in [Class:A]
Enter a command: addtreenode2 Class:A Name:Jason Number:02
[Number:02] has add in [Name:Jason]
Enter a command: addtreenode2 Class:A Name:Jason Score:90
[Score:90] has add in [Name:Jason]
Enter a command: printtree Class:A
 Key: (Class:A)
                   //Class:A 的節點有 Name:Mike 與 Name:Jason
   Value: (Name:Mike)
                        //Name:Mike 的節點有 Number:01 與 Score:100
   Key: (Name:Mike)
       Value: (Number:01)
       Key: (Number:01)
       Value: (Score:100)
       Key: (Score:100) //雖然 Score:100 後面沒東西但還是印出 Key:
   Value: (Name:Jason)
   Key: (Name:Jason)
       Value: (Number:02)
       Key: (Number:02)
       Value: (Score:90)
       Key: (Score:90)
Enter a command: maketree Class:B //也可以創建另一個 tree
Tree of [Class:B] has made.
Enter a command: addtreenode1 Class:B Name:Wei
[Name:Wei] has add in [Class:B]
Enter a command: addtreenode1 Class:B Name:Una
[Name:Una] has add in [Class:B]
Enter a command: printtree Class:B
Key: (Class:B)
   Value: (Name:Wei)
   Key: (Name:Wei)
   Value: (Name:Una)
   Key: (Name:Una)
```

```
Enter a command: findtreenode Class:A Name:Mike //找尋 Name:Mike 其 value Values under node [Name:Mike]:
    (Number:01)
    (Score:100)
Enter a command: deltreenode Class:A Name:Mike //刪除 Name:Mike 和其子節點
Found the Tree.
Node [Name:Mike] and its values have been deleted.
Enter a command: findtreenode Class:A Name:Mike
Node [Name:Mike] not found.
Enter a command: 0
END
```