软件设计与开发实践I 结课答辩

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• 总结: 数据结构和算法基础部分

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 - * 线性、树型、图结构,查找、散列、排序各章的亮点

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 - *一个惊喜——点睛之笔

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 - *一个惊喜——点睛之笔
- 展示: 综合应用提高部分

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 - * 线性、树型、图结构,查找、散列、排序各章的亮点
 - *一个惊喜——点睛之笔
- 展示: 综合应用提高部分
 - *从二叉树到栈——超复杂多冗余表达式求值

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 - * 线性、树型、图结构,查找、散列、排序各章的亮点
 - *一个惊喜——点睛之笔
- 展示: 综合应用提高部分
 - *从二叉树到栈——超复杂多冗余表达式求值
 - * 动态Huffman的正确使用姿势——实时多媒体压缩传输

基础部分——线性结构

- KMP
- * 可输出全部匹配

请输入主串: aabbababab 请输入模式串: ab Found at shift 1 Found at shift 4 Found at shift 6 Found at shift 8 Found at shift 10

- 优先队列、跳表、稀疏矩阵
 - * 全部面向对象,方法丰富,便于调试和演示
 - * 优先队列使用模板类,支持任意类型元素和优先级

稀疏矩阵: 优化——统计每列非零元个数、转置时用数组存每列起始位置等

基础部分——树型结构

- 动态Huffman树
 - * 静态使用内存(原理: 字符个数有上界)
 - * 插入时O(1)定位已有字符
 - * 文本实时转换(GUI)



Poy001100h0000120n1000\3460100\2300000\25711100\34411000\270101
00\22610000\34781100\22501000\2141011100100\22411011000\234
110000\20010120\345101000\245100100\2750101100000\232011000\204
010100\35001010010000\25500101001000\2501010
Python是世界上報刊明读案

- 森林与二叉树互转
- * 使用模板类

template<class T> Forest<T>* BinTree<T>::toForest()
template<class T> BinTree<T>* Tree<T>::toBinTree()

* 提供标准化互转函数

基础部分——树型结构

- 前序、后序线索树
 - * 使用模板类
 - * 支持任意类型键值
 - * 下拉列表式GUI演示
 - * 简明清晰



基础部分——图结构

• 最短路

- * 使用优先队列的Bellman-Ford: 支持负权图和负环 检测
- * 支持负权回路检测的Floyed
- *基于拓扑排序的DAG最快算法:O(n)

floyed: (sp[i][i]=?0)

- AVL树
- * 非递归化插入、删除
- * 动态更新平衡因子
- * 可图形化输出AVL树
- * 模板类

```
1. Insert 2. Delete 3. Update 4. Search 5. Print 0. Exit
Input data:
1. Insert 2. Delete 3. Update 4. Search 5. Print 0. Exit
Input data:
-23
1. Insert 2. Delete 3. Update 4. Search 5. Print 0. Exit
Input data:
22
1. Insert 2. Delete 3. Update 4. Search 5. Print 0. Exit
Input data:
1. Insert 2. Delete 3. Update 4. Search 5. Print 0. Exit
The AVL Tree is:
                98*1[0]
        65*1[0]
                53+1[0]
34*1[0]
                23*2[0]
        22*1[0]
                -23*1[0]
```

- 红黑树
- * LLRB
- *核心代码<80行
- * 与2-3-4树或2-3树对应
- 基于红黑树的字典
- * 模仿Python中的dict
- 当然,全是模板类

```
Alternatives

Red-black-tree implementations in widespread use:

- are based on pseudocode with "case bloat"

- use parent pointers ()

- 400+ lines of code for core algorithms

Left-leaning red-black trees

- you just saw all the code

- single pass (remove recursion if concurrency matters)

- <80 lines of code for core algorithms

- less code implies faster insert, delete

- less code implies easier maintenance and migration
```

完整实现只有100多行

- 字符串Hash
- * 开放域寻址法
- * 拉链法
- * 模板类——任意Value
- * 四个测试(包括NodeInfo)
- ❖ 相似字符串 (abc)
- ❖ 随机串
- * 通讯录
- ❖ 给定200MB数据

Input detaSize:
180000
Input Load factor:
0.0 detaSize = 180000, LoadFactor = 0.8
detaSize = 180000, LoadFactor = 0.8
Distribution l: Similar strings
Generation finished.
Insarting all (key = string, value = Length) pairs to OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Generation gill keys in OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Searching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Insarting all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Distribution: 2: Random strings
Generation gill keys in ListStrimantholic...
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Exerching all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Croshes: 180000, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all (key = string, value = Length) pairs to OpenStrimantholic...
Croshes: 180000, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070,

```
const char Surname[24][8] = {"An", "Bai", "Cai", "Deng", "Fan", "Guo",
    "Han", "Ji", "Kuang", "Li", "Mu", "Nan", "Ou", "Piao", "Qian", "Sun"
"Wu", "Wang", "Yang", "Yu", "Zhang", "Zhao", "Zheng", "Zhou"};
const char Given[24][15] = {"Alice", "Bob", "Cindy", "Dan", "Einstein",
    "Faham", "God", "Helen", "Ivan", "Jack", "Keven", "Linda", "Mary",
    "Nancy", "Oliver", "Percy", "Qiqi", "Ran", "Sandy", "Tank", "Urban",
    "Vanon", "Wilfred", "Zack"};

    字符串Ha AVLTree<string, bool> used;

                cout << "Generating data:" << endl;
    * 开放域具for (int i = 1; i <= n; ) {
                    string name;
                                                                         s to
                    name += Given[rand()%24];
    * 拉链法
                    name += " ";
                    name += Surname[rand()%24];
                                                                         s to
    * 模板类-
                    if (used.hasKey(name)) {
                         continue;
                                                                         s to
                    }
    * 四个测证
                    else {
                         char TEL[13] = "130000000000";
                                                                         rs to
                         TEL[1] += rand() % 6;
      * 相似字
                         for(int j = 2; j < 11; ++j)
                             TEL[j] += rand() % 10;
                                                                         rs to
      ❖ 随机串
                         v[i].name = name;
                         v[i++].tel += TEL;
                         fprintf(fp, "%s\n%s\n", name.c_str(), TEL);
      * 通讯录
                         used.insert(name, true);
                    }
      * 给定20}
                cout << "Generation finished." << endl;</pre>
```

- 字符串Hash
- * 开放域寻址法
- * 拉链法
- * 模板类——任意Value
- * 四个测试(包括NodeInfo)
- ❖ 相似字符串 (abc)
- ❖ 随机串
- * 通讯录
- ❖ 给定200MB数据

Input detaSize:
180000
Input Load factor:
0.0 detaSize = 180000, LoadFactor = 0.8
detaSize = 180000, LoadFactor = 0.8
Distribution l: Similar strings
Generation finished.
Insarting all (key = string, value = Length) pairs to OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Generation gill keys in OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Searching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 280700, Line used: 0.52524
Insarting all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Distribution: 2: Random strings
Generation gill keys in ListStrimantholic...
Croshes: 480700, Time used: 0.52524
Exerching all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Croshes: 180000, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all (key = string, value = Length) pairs to OpenStrimantholic...
Croshes: 180000, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Crashes: 480700, Time used: 0.52700
Exerching all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in DemoStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in OpenStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 360. Time used: 1.56-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in DistStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070, Time used: 1.50-05
Sacrthing all keys in ListStrimantholic...
Crashes: 560070,

Input dataSize: 100000 Input load factor: 0.8
dataSize = 100000, loadFactor = 0.8
Distribution 1: Similar strings Generating data: Generation finished. Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to • 字符串H OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 280708, Time used: 0.013236 Searching all keys in OpenStrHashTable... * 开放域 Crashes: 280708, Time used: 0.010574 Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to ListStrHashTable... * 拉链法 Crashes: 40201, Time used: 0.020413 Searching all keys in ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 40201, Time used: 0.01132 * 模板类 Distribution 2: Random strings Generating data: Generation finished. * 四个测 Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 199249, Time used: 0.017992 ◆ 相似 Searching all keys in OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 199249, Time used: 0.012289 Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to ❖ 随机: ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 40038, Time used: 0.019399 ❖ 通讯 Searching all keys in ListStrHashTable...
Crashes: 40038, Time used: 0.016485 Distribution 3: Randomly combined contactbook ❖ 给定2 Generating data: Generation finished. Inserting all (key = string, value = People*) pairs to

Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 199249, Time used: 0.017992 Searching all keys in OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 199249, Time used: 0.012289

Inserting all (key = string, value = length) pairs to ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 40038, Time used: 0.019399 Searching all keys in ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 40038, Time used: 0.016485 • 字符串H Distribution 3: Randomly combined contactbook Generating data: * 开放域 Generation finished.
Inserting all (key = string, value = People*) pairs to OpenStrHashTable... * 拉链法 Crashes: 346, Time used: 1.6e-05 Searching all keys in OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 346, Time used: 1.5e-05 * 模板类 Inserting all (key = string, value = People*) pairs to ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 52, Time used: 1.8e-05 * 四个测 Searching all keys in ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 52, Time used: 1.1e-05 Distribution 4: Given 200MB data 相似² Inserting all (key = string, value = int) pairs to OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 4717170, Time used: 1.01378 ❖ 随机 Searching all keys in OpenStrHashTable... Crashes: 4717170, Time used: 1.03259 Inserting all (key = string, value = int) pairs to ❖ 通讯 ListStrHashTable... Crashes: 940175, Time used: 1.24108 Searching all keys in ListStrHashTable... * 给定2 Crashes: 940175, Time used: 0.97101

基础部分——排序

- 快速排序
- * 6种优化, 6种测试数据
- * 模板函数—任意类型排序
- * 自动绘制统计比较图
- * 自动测定性能曲线

- 不同优化模向评测 2. 性能曲线测定
 从中间向两边减小的数据(卡取中)
 每个二分区间的中点为最大值的数据(卡取首和三者取中)
 原序数据(卡取首)
 逆序数据(卡取首)
- int范围内随机数据
 所有数字全相同的数据
- 1. 不同优化横向评测 2. 性能曲线测定
- 1. 从中间向两边减小的数据(卡取中)
- 2. 每个二分区间的中点为最大值的数据(卡取首和三者取中)
- 3. 顺序数据(卡取首)
- 4. 逆序数据 (卡取首)
- 5. int范围内随机数据
- 6. 所有数字全相同的数据
- 3
- 1. 取首快排
- 2. 取中快排
- 3. 随机快排
- 4. 0.618+尾递归快排
- 5. 三者取中快排
- 6. 取中+去重+小区间插排

基础部分——排序

- 线性排序
- * 优化: 支持负数
- *设计了6种测试数据
- * 模板函数—任意类型排序
- * 自动绘制统计比较图
- * 自动测定性能曲线

计数排序: 计算极差

基数排序: 用19个队列来排就可以了

1. 三种算法横向评测 2. 性能曲线测定
1. 重复数据
2. 负数据
3. 顺序数据
4. 逆序数据
5. 一般数数据
6. 长整数据
7. 自己输入数据
7. 自己输入数据
4. 数据规模: 2000 radix_sort time used: 0.0223333ms bucket_sort time used: 0.419667ms
1. 三种算法横向评测 2. 性能曲线测定
2. 重复数据
3. 顺序数据
4. 逆序数据
4. 逆序数据
5. 一般随数据
7. 自己输入数据
6. 长整数据
7. 自己输入数据
7. 自己输入数据
8. 计数排序
1. 计数排序
1. 计数排序
1. 计数排序
1. 计数排序
1. 0.0416667ms
110 0.0416667ms
120 0.042ms

"Talk is cheap, show me the demo."



一个惊喜 点睛之笔 其实是告别软设之作

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

```
### Cout << queue.peek() << endl;

### cout << queue.peek() << endl;

### queue.pop();

### queue.push(30, 12);

### queue.push(20, 8);

### queue.push(12, 9);

### while (!queue.isempty()) {

### cout << queue.peek() << endl;

### queue.pop();

### pueue.pop();

### pueue.push(30, 12);

### queue.push(20, 8);

### queue.push(12, 9);

### queue.push(12, 9);

### pueue.push(12, 9);
```

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

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DataStructure.h

```
· 优先队列 · 森林、普通树、二叉树
```

```
SkipList<string> skiplist(100, 1<<30);
skiplist.insert(10, "asdf");
skiplist.insert(11, "abcdefg");
skiplist.insert(12, "abddcdefg");
skiplist.insert(13, "abewscdefg");
skiplist.print();</pre>
```

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

· 优先队列 · 森林、普通树、二叉树

```
SparseMatrix sparsematrix(5, 5, 7);
sparsematrix.insert(1, 2, 888);
sparsematrix.insert(2, 3, 666);
SparseMatrix rev(sparsematrix.reverse());
rev.printmatrix();
```

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

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· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

```
cout << HuffmanTree::encode("Python大法好") << endl;
cout <<
   HuffmanTree::decode(HuffmanTree::encode("Python
   大法好").c_str());
```

切念 哈大 曼 树

- 前序、后序线索树・哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

```
PreThreadBT<int> tree;
BTNode<int> *root = new BTNode<int>(1);
tree.initialize(root);
tree.insertLeft(root, new BTNode<int>(2));
                                                               二叉树
tree.insertRight(root, new BTNode<int>(3));
tree.insertLeft(root->lc, new BTNode<int>(4));
tree.insertRight(root->lc->lc, new BTNode<int>(9));
tree.insertLeft(root->lc->lc, new BTNode<int>(8));
tree.insertRight PostThreadBT<int> tree;
tree.insertRight BTNode<int> *root = new BTNode<int>(1);
tree.insertLeft( tree.initialize(root);
tree.PreOrderTratree.insertLeft(root, new BTNode<int>(2));
     AJJでいます 大きtree.insertRight(root, new BTNode<int>(3));
                   tree.insertLeft(root->lc, new BTNode<int>(4));
     前序、后ftree.insertRight(root->lc->lc, new BTNode<int>(9));
tree.insertLeft(root->lc->lc, new BTNode<int>(8));
                   tree.insertRight(root->lc, new BTNode<int>(5));
                   tree.insertRight(root->rc, new BTNode<int>(7));
                   tree.insertLeft(root->rc, new BTNode<int>(6));
                   tree.PostOrderTraversal():
```

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

```
BinTree<string> bintree(10); //会要求输入10个节点
Forest<string> *forest = bintree.toForest();
forest->Print();
cout << "Convert back to binary tree:" << endl;
bintree = *forest->toBinTree();
bintree.Print();

Forest<string> forest(10); //会要求输入10个节点
forest.toBinTree()->Print();
cout << "Convert back to forest:" << endl;
forest.toBinTree()->toForest()->Print();
```

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

```
・优先队列・森林、普通树、二叉树
```

```
AVLTree<int, int> tree; //key, value tree.insert(3, 10); tree.insert(9, 20); tree.search(3);
```

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

前序、后序线索树・哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

・红黑树

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

```
・ 优先队列・ 森林、普通树、二叉树
```

```
RBTree<int, int> tree; //key, value
tree.insert(3, 10);
tree.insert(9, 20);
cout << tree.get(3) << endl;
```

・动态哈夫曼树・字典

· 前序、后序线索树 · 哈希表

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

· AVL树

• 稀疏矩阵

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```
string s[] = {"abc", "def", "ghi"};
{
    ListStrHashTable<int> listhash(100);
    listhash.insert(s[0], 0);
    listhash.insert(s[1], 1);
    listhash.insert(s[2], 2);
    cout << listhash.get(s[1]) << endl;
}
{
    OpenStrHashTable<int> openhash(100);
    openhash.insert(s[0], 0);
    openhash.insert(s[1], 1);
    openhash.insert(s[2], 2);
    cout << openhash.get(s[1]) << endl;
}</pre>
```

DataStructure.h

・优先队列

・森林、普通树、二叉树

・跳表

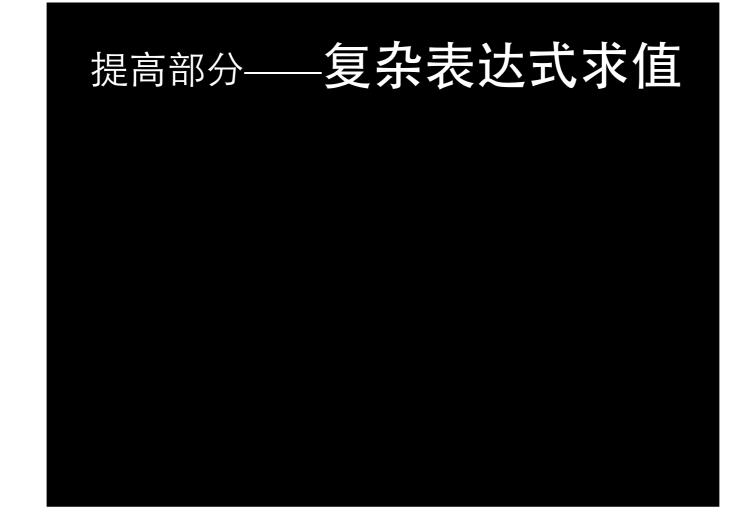
· AVL树

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• 表达式树

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 - * 给出一个具有冗余括号的表达式
 - 1. 将其化为最简形式

1+2*(((3-(4+5*2))))-6/8 1+2*(3-4-5*2)-6/8 = 18.25

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Is that ALL?

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1+2*(((3-(4+5*2))))-6/81+2*(3-4-5*2)-6/8 = 18.25

Is that ALL?

Of course NOT!

—复杂表达式求值

基于栈的任意浮点四则表达式求值

```
* +-(1+2)=?
* 1./-(2.3*(2.+-.6666))=?
* .57025*(3/+-(.6+.8)-4.2*-(3-(.5/.5))+-8.0/(6+8)--+6)=?
        Result:
         .57025*(3/+-(.6+.8)-4.2*-(3--(.5/.5))+-8.0/(6+8)--+6) =
        11.45387857142857 [15:21:00] Xivid:~ $ python
                            Python 2.7.6 (default, Sep 9 2014, 15:04:36)
                            [GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 6.0 (clang-600.0.39)] on
                            Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
                            >>> .57025*(3/+-(.6+.8)-4.2*-(3--(.5/.5))+-8.0/(6+8)--+6)
                           11.453878571428573
```

- 基于栈的任意浮点四则表达式求值
- * 先将输入的中缀表达式转化为后缀表达式(栈1)
- * 再对后缀表达式求值(栈2)

```
The infix expression you input is seved as:

1-2+3

Postfix expression (contract process:

("Pw" means "Priority w")

Postfix Expression(under construction):

3

(Operator Stack) = (P1) pushed.

Stack State: = (P1)

1

(Operator Stack) = (P2) pushed.

1

2

(Operator Stack) = (P2) pushed.

Stack State: = (P1) = (P2)

Postfix Expression(under construction):

1

2

(Operator Stack) = (P2) pushed.

Stack State: = (P1) = (P2)

Operator Stack) = (P2) popped.

Stack State: = (P1)

(Operator Stack) = (P2) popped.

Stack State: Empty:

The corresponding postfix expression is:

1 2 3 = *
```

Evaluation: (Operand Stack) 1 pushed. Stack State: 1 (Operand Stack) 2 pushed. Stack State: 1 2 (Operand Stack) 3 pushed. Stack State: 1 2 3 Run into operator * [Operand Stack] 3 popped. Stack State: 1 2 [Operand Stack] 2 popped. Stack State: 1 2+3=6 [Operand Stack] 6 pushed. Stack State: 1 6 Run into operator + [Operand Stack] 6 popped. Stack State: 1 [Operand Stack] 1 popped. Stack State: Empty! 1+6=7 (Operand Stack) 7 pushed. Stack State: 7 [Operand Stack] 7 popped. Stack State: Empty!

```
The infix expression you input is saved as:
            Postfix expression construct process:
             ("P*" means "Priority *")
            Postfix Expression(under construction):
             [Operator Stack] +[P1] pushed.
            Stack State: +[P1]
                                                           (栈1)
* 先将输.
            Postfix Expression(under construction):
            Postfix Expression(under construction):
1 2
* 再对后 [Operator Stack] *[P2] pushed.
            Stack State: +[P1] *[P2]
             Postfix Expression(under construction):
             1 2
             Postfix Expression(under construction):
             123
             [Operator Stack] *[P2] popped.
             Stack State: +[P1]
             [Operator Stack] +[P1] popped.
             Stack State: Empty!
             The corresponding postfix expression is:
             123*+
```

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- * 先将输入的中缀表达式转化为后缀表达式(栈1)
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- 动态哈夫曼编码
 - * 动态哈夫曼编码算法: 在线压缩算法
 - * 可以在未知完整数据前压缩和解压信息

>>> len("abcabcababababababababababc")
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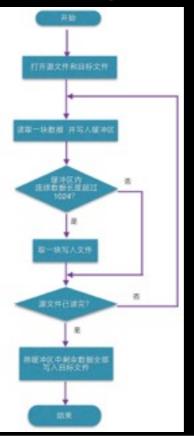
在线压缩传输!

• 在线传输的模拟

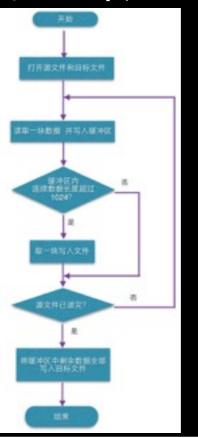
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- * 缓冲区中连续数据长度>阈值则输出

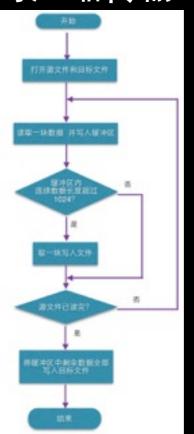


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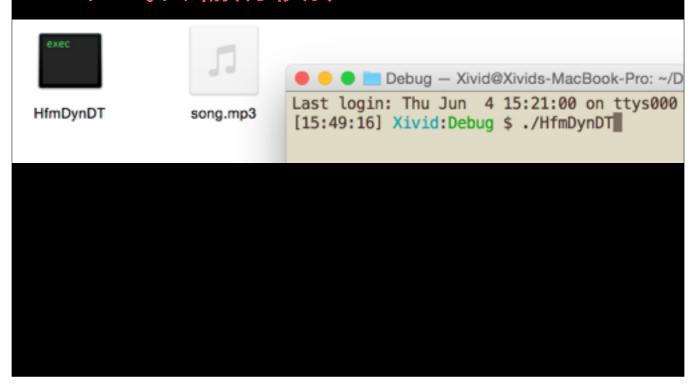


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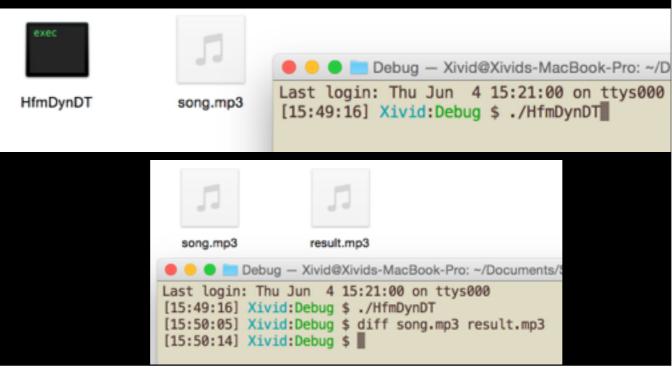
使用优先队列!



• 在线传输的模拟







• 实时压缩传输

- 实时压缩传输
- * 服务端发送数据包

- 实时压缩传输
- * 服务端发送数据包
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节省网络流量!

谢谢!