Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、 遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==周百川, 生命科学学院==

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: windows 11

Python编程环境: PyCharm 2023.1.4 (Community Edition)

C/C++编程环境: Visual Studio 2022

1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

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

思路:

在之前的树的遍历代码上稍加修改即可。

```
leaf=0
class note:
    def __init__(self):
       self.father=None
       self.son_left=None
        self.son_right=None
def dfs(t,tree,depth):
    global max_depth,leaf
    if t == None:
        if depth-1>max_depth:max_depth=depth-1
    if t.son_left == t.son_right == None: leaf += 1
    dfs(t.son_left,tree,depth+1)
    dfs(t.son_right, tree, depth+1)
n=int(input());max_depth=0;leaf=0
tree=[note() for _ in range(n)]
for i in tree:
   1,r=map(int,input().split())
   if l == -1:i.son_left=None
   else:i.son_left=tree[1];tree[1].father=i
   if r == -1:i.son_right=None
    else:i.son_right=tree[r];tree[r].father=i
for i in range(n):
    if tree[i].father == None:break
dfs(tree[i],tree,0)
print(max_depth,leaf)
```

#44307617提交状态 查看 提交 统计

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44307617
                                                                                 题目: 27638
 leaf=0
                                                                               提交人: 23n2300012301
 class note:
                                                                                 内存: 3684kB
    def __init__(self):
                                                                                 时间: 25ms
         self.father=None
         self.son_left=None
                                                                                 语言: Python3
         self.son right=None
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-03-19 23:40:21
 def dfs(t, tree, depth):
     global max_depth,leaf
     if t == None:
         if depth-1>max depth:max depth=depth-1
         return
     if t.son left == t.son right == None: leaf += 1
     dfs(t.son_left, tree, depth+1)
     dfs(t.son right, tree, depth+1)
 n=int(input());max_depth=0;leaf=0
 tree=[note() for _ in range(n)]
 for i in tree:
     1, r=map(int,input().split())
     if 1 == -1:i.son_left=None
     else:i.son_left=tree[l];tree[l].father=i
     if r == -1:i.son right=None
     else:i.son_right=tree[r];tree[r].father=i
 for i in range(n):
     if tree[i].father == None:break
 dfs(tree[i], tree, 0)
 print(max_depth,leaf)
```

24729: 括号嵌套树

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

思路:

在数据读取上遇到了一些困难,花费了不少时间,最终运用栈相关的知识解决了。遍历部分的函数仍然是之前写过的。

```
class note:
    def __init__(self,name):
        self.father=None
        self.son=[]
        self.name=name
# def dfs(t,tree,depth):
      global max_depth,leaf
      if t == None:
#
          if depth-1>max_depth:max_depth=depth-1
#
          return
#
      if t.son left == t.son right == None: leaf += 1
#
      dfs(t.son_left,tree,depth+1)
      dfs(t.son_right,tree,depth+1)
def dfs1(t,tree):
```

```
global count,array1
    array1.append(t.name)
    if len(array1) == count:return
    if t.son == []:return
    for i in t.son:
        dfs1(i,tree)
def dfs2(t,tree):
   global count, array2
    array2.append(t.name)
    if len(array2) == count:return
    if t.son == []:return
    for i in reversed(t.son):
        dfs2(i,tree)
def read(root,other):
   global tree, count
    i=0
    while i <len(other):</pre>
        if other[i] in ',)':i+=1;continue
        elif other[i] in tree.keys():
            t = other[i];stack = ''
            tree[root].son.append(tree[t])
            tree[t].father=tree[root]
            count+=1;i+=1
        elif other[i] == '(':
            flag=1
            while True:
                i+=1
                if other[i] == '(':flag+=1
                elif other[i] == ')':flag-=1
                if flag == 0:break
                stack+=other[i]
            read(t,stack)
tree={chr(i+ord('A')):note(chr(i+ord('A'))) for i in range(26)}
count=1;array1=[];array2=[]
l=input()
read(1[0],1[2:-1])
dfs1(tree[l[0]],tree)
dfs2(tree[1[0]],tree)
print(''.join(array1))
print(''.join(reversed(array2)))
```

查看 提交 统计

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44336897
                                                                                  题目: 24729
 class note:
                                                                                提交人: 23n2300012301
     def __init__(self, name):
                                                                                 内存: 3760kB
         self.father=None
                                                                                 时间: 24ms
         self.son=[]
         self.name=name
                                                                                  语言: Python3
 # def dfs(t,tree,depth):
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-03-22 14:23:26
       global max_depth,leaf
       if t == None:
           if depth-1>max_depth:max_depth=depth-1
           return
       if t.son_left == t.son_right == None: leaf += 1
       dfs(t.son_left,tree,depth+1)
      dfs(t.son_right,tree,depth+1)
 def dfs1(t, tree):
     global count, array1
     array1.append(t.name)
     if len(array1) == count:return
     if t.son == []:return
     for i in t.son:
         dfs1(i,tree)
 def dfs2(t, tree):
     global count, array2
     array2.append(t.name)
     if len(array2) == count:return
     if t.son == []:return
     for i in reversed(t.son):
         dfs2(i,tree)
 def read (root, other):
     global tree, count
     i=0
     while i <len(other):</pre>
         if other[i] in ',)':i+=1;continue
         elif other[i] in tree.keys():
             t = other[i];stack =
             tree[root].son.append(tree[t])
             tree[t].father=tree[root]
             count+=1;i+=1
         elif other[i] == '(':
```

02775: 文件结构"图"

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

思路:

一开始对题目理解不是很透彻,参考了同学的代码之后理解了。不过在文件名的排序上花了很多时间,挺折磨的。

```
case=1;flag=1;t=0;dict_={};l=[]
output1=[];output2=[];tab='|
while True:
    inp=input()
    if inp == '#':exit()
    elif inp == '*':
        output2.sort()
```

```
print('\n'.join(output1 + output2))
    output1=[];output2=[];case+=1;flag=1;t=0
    dict_={};l=[]
    print()
else:
    if flag:print(f'DATA SET {case}:\nROOT')
    flag=0
    if inp[0] == 'f':
        if t:dict_[l[-1]][1].append(tab*t+inp)
        else:output2.append(inp)
    elif inp[0] == 'd':
        t+=1;dict_[inp]=[[],[]]
        output1.append(tab*t+inp);1.append(inp)
    elif inp[0] == ']':
       t-=1
        if 1:a=1.pop()
        if l:dict_[l[-1]][0].extend(dict_[a][0]+sorted(dict_[a][1]))
        else:output1.extend(dict_[a][0]+sorted(dict_[a][1]))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44389738
                                                                                 题目: 02775
 case=1;flag=1;t=0;dict_={};l=[]
                                                                               提交人: 23n2300012301
 output1=[];output2=[];tab=' |
                                                                                 内存: 3660kB
 while True:
                                                                                 时间: 24ms
     inp=input()
     if inp == '#':exit()
                                                                                 语言: Python3
     elif inp == '*':
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-03-24 20:58:48
         output2.sort()
         print('\n'.join(output1 + output2))
         output1=[];output2=[];case+=1;flag=1;t=0
         dict ={};l=[]
         print()
     else:
         if flag:print(f'DATA SET {case}:\nROOT')
         if inp[0] == 'f':
             if t:dict_[1[-1]][1].append(tab*t+inp)
             else:output2.append(inp)
         elif inp[0] == 'd':
             t+=1;dict_[inp]=[[],[]]
             output1.append(tab*t+inp);1.append(inp)
         elif inp[0] == ']':
             t-=1
             if l:a=l.pop()
             if 1:dict_[1[-1]][0].extend(dict_[a][0]+sorted(dict [a][1])
             else:output1.extend(dict_[a][0]+sorted(dict_[a][1]))
```

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:

根据题目给的提示建树即可,注意要求的'按层遍历'方式类似于bfs而不是常见的dfs。

```
class note:
   def __init__(self,name):
        self.name=name
        self.father=None
        self.lson=None
        self.rson=None
for in range(int(input())):
    inp=input();ans=[]
    stack=[];tree={}
    for i in inp:
        if i.islower():
            tree[i]=note(i)
            stack.append(tree[i])
        else:
            a=stack.pop();b=stack.pop()
            tree[i]=note(i)
            tree[i].lson=b;tree[i].rson=a
            stack.append(tree[i])
   list_=[stack.pop()];i=0
   while i<len(list ):</pre>
        ans.append(list_[i].name)
        if list_[i].lson:list_.append(list_[i].lson)
        if list_[i].rson:list_.append(list_[i].rson)
    print(''.join(reversed(ans)))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44390243提交状态

查看 提交 统计

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44390243
                                                                                 题目: 25140
 class note:
                                                                               提交人: 23n2300012301
     def __init__(self,name):
                                                                                 内存: 3700kB
         self.name=name
         self.father=None
                                                                                 时间: 31ms
         self.lson=None
                                                                                 语言: Python3
         self.rson=None
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-03-24 21:26
 for in range(int(input())):
     inp=input();ans=[]
     stack=[];tree={}
     for i in inp:
         if i.islower():
             tree[i]=note(i)
             stack.append(tree[i])
         else:
             a=stack.pop();b=stack.pop()
             tree[i]=note(i)
             tree[i].lson=b;tree[i].rson=a
             stack.append(tree[i])
     list_=[stack.pop()];i=0
     while i<len(list_):</pre>
         ans.append(list [i].name)
         if list_[i].lson:list_.append(list_[i].lson)
         if list_[i].rson:list_.append(list_[i].rson)
         i+=1
     print(''.join(reversed(ans)))
```

24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

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

思路:

搞懂了前序、中序和后序的概念之后写递归就很容易了,也再一次体会到了递归的魅力(不要去想之后该做什么,只要知道当前该做什么;剩下交给递归)。

```
class note:
   def __init__(self,name):
       self.name=name
        self.father=None
        self.lson=None
        self.rson=None
ans=''
def solve(mid, suf, root, flag):
   global tree
   if flag == 'l':tree[root].lson=tree[suf[-1]]
    elif flag == 'r':tree[root].rson=tree[suf[-1]]
    l1=mid[:mid.index(suf[-1])];r1=mid[mid.index(suf[-1])+1:]
   12=''.join([i for i in suf if i in l1])
    r2=''.join([i for i in suf if i in r1])
    if l1 and l2:solve(l1,l2,suf[-1],'l')
    if r1 and r2:solve(r1,r2,suf[-1],'r')
def dfs(t,length):
    global ans
    if len(ans) == length:return
    ans+=t.name
    if t.lson:dfs(t.lson,length)
    if t.rson:dfs(t.rson,length)
tree={chr(ord('A')+i):note(chr(ord('A')+i)) for i in range(26)}
mid=input();suf=input();ans=''
solve(mid, suf, suf[-1], None)
dfs(tree[suf[-1]],len(suf))
print(ans)
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                     #: 44401800
                                                                                   题目: 24750
 class note:
                                                                                 提交人: 23n2300012301
     def __init__(self,name):
                                                                                   内存: 3724kB
          self.name=name
                                                                                   时间: 23ms
         self.father=None
         self.lson=None
                                                                                   语言: Python3
         self.rson=None
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-03-25 22:17:42
 ans=',
 def solve(mid, suf, root, flag):
     global tree
     if flag == '1':tree[root].lson=tree[suf[-1]]
     elif flag == 'r':tree[root].rson=tree[suf[-1]]
     11 = mid[:mid.index(suf[-1])]; r1 = mid[mid.index(suf[-1]) + 1:]
     12=''.join([i for i in suf if i in 11])
     r2=''.join([i for i in suf if i in r1])
     if 11 and 12:solve(11,12,suf[-1],'1')
     if r1 and r2:solve(r1, r2, suf[-1], 'r')
 def dfs(t,length):
     global ans
     if len(ans) == length:return
     ans+=t.name
     if t.lson:dfs(t.lson,length)
     if t.rson:dfs(t.rson,length)
 tree={chr(ord('A')+i):note(chr(ord('A')+i)) for i in range(26)}
 mid=input(); suf=input(); ans='
 solve (mid, suf, suf[-1], None)
 dfs(tree[suf[-1]],len(suf))
 print(ans)
```

22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

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

思路:

跟上一题是同一个模板,可以发现只对代码进行了一点微小的调整。注意到有关树的遍历部分的函数是一直在复用的,这也体现了数算课程中"对象"与"接口"的思想。

```
class note:
    def __init__(self,name):
        self.name=name
        self.father=None
        self.lson=None
        self.rson=None
        self.rson(self):
    def solve(mid,pre,root,flag):
        global tree
        if flag == 'l':tree[root].lson=tree[pre[0]]
        elif flag == 'r':tree[root].rson=tree[pre[0]]
        ll=mid[:mid.index(pre[0])];rl=mid[mid.index(pre[0])+1:]
        l2=''.join([i for i in pre if i in l1])
        r2=''.join([i for i in pre if i in r1])
```

```
if 11 and 12:solve(11,12,pre[0],'1')
    if r1 and r2:solve(r1,r2,pre[0],'r')
def dfs(t,length):
    global ans
    if len(ans) == length:return
    if t.lson:dfs(t.lson,length)
    if t.rson:dfs(t.rson,length)
    ans+=t.name
while True:
    try:
        tree={chr(ord('A')+i):note(chr(ord('A')+i)) for i in range(26)}
        pre=input();mid=input();ans=''
        solve(mid,pre,pre[0],None)
        dfs(tree[pre[0]],len(pre))
        print(ans)
    except:exit()
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44401862提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 class note:
     def init (self, name):
          self.name=name
          self.father=None
          self.lson=None
          self.rson=None
 ans=',
 def solve(mid, pre, root, flag):
     global tree
     if flag == 'l':tree[root].lson=tree[pre[0]]
     elif flag == 'r':tree[root].rson=tree[pre[0]]
     11=mid[:mid.index(pre[0])];r1=mid[mid.index(pre[0])+1:]
     12=''.join([i for i in pre if i in 11])
r2=''.join([i for i in pre if i in r1])
     if 11 and 12:solve(11,12,pre[0],'1')
     if r1 and r2:solve(r1,r2,pre[0],'r')
 def dfs(t,length):
     global ans
     if len(ans) == length:return
     if t.lson:dfs(t.lson,length)
     if t.rson:dfs(t.rson,length)
     ans+=t.name
 while True:
     trv:
          tree={chr(ord('A')+i):note(chr(ord('A')+i)) for i in range(26)}
         pre=input();mid=input();ans='
          solve (mid, pre, pre[0], None)
         dfs(tree[pre[0]],len(pre))
          print(ans)
     except:exit()
```

基本信息

#: 44401862 题目: 22158 提交人: 23n2300012301 内存: 3664kB 时间: 23ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-25 22:22:34

提交

统计

杳看

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。==

本周作业有一定难度,但只要理清基本概念也并不是难以下手。目前对树、栈与队列的一些基本操作已经有了一定程度的掌握,后续在做大作业的过程中也会对高频复用的代码做一些整理。