BinaryTree.cpp

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
#define TRUE 1  
#define FALSE 0  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
#define SUCCESS 1  
#define UNSUCCESS 0  
  
#define dataNum 5  
int i = 0;  
int dep = 0;  
char data[dataNum] = { 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' };  
  
typedef int Status;  
typedef char TElemType;  
  
typedef struct BiTNode  
{  
 TElemType data;  
 struct BiTNode \*lchild, \*rchild;  
}BiTNode, \*BiTree;  
  
void InitBiTree(BiTree &T); //创建一颗空二叉树  
BiTree MakeBiTree(TElemType e, BiTree L, BiTree R); //创建一颗二叉树T，其中根节点的值为e，L和R分别作为左子树和右子树  
void DestroyBiTree(BiTree &T); //销毁二叉树  
Status BiTreeEmpty(BiTree T); //对二叉树判空。若为空返回TRUE，否则FALSE  
Status BreakBiTree(BiTree &T, BiTree &L, BiTree &R); //将一颗二叉树T分解成根、左子树、右子树三部分  
Status ReplaceLeft(BiTree &T, BiTree &LT); //替换左子树。若T非空，则用LT替换T的左子树，并用LT返回T的原有左子树  
Status ReplaceRight(BiTree &T, BiTree &RT); //替换右子树。若T非空，则用RT替换T的右子树，并用RT返回T的原有右子树  
  
int Leaves(BiTree T);  
int Depth(BiTree T);  
  
Status visit(TElemType e);  
void UnionBiTree(BiTree &Ttemp);  
  
  
//InitBiTree空二叉树是只有一个BiTree指针？还是有一个结点但结点域为空？  
void InitBiTree(BiTree &T)  
{  
 T = NULL;  
}  
  
BiTree MakeBiTree(TElemType e, BiTree L, BiTree R)  
{  
 BiTree t;  
 t = (BiTree)malloc(sizeof(BiTNode));  
 if (NULL == t) return NULL;  
 t->data = e;  
 t->lchild = L;  
 t->rchild = R;  
 return t;  
}  
   
Status visit(TElemType e)  
{  
 printf("%c", e);  
 return OK;  
}  
  
int Leaves(BiTree T) //对二叉树T求叶子结点数目  
{  
 int l = 0, r = 0;  
  
 if (NULL == T) return 0;  
 if (NULL == T->lchild && NULL == T->rchild) return 1;  
 //问题分解，2个子问题  
 //求左子树叶子数目  
 l = Leaves(T->lchild);  
 //求右子树叶子数目  
 r = Leaves(T->rchild);  
 //组合  
 return r + l;  
}  
  
int depTraverse(BiTree T) //层次遍历：dep是个全局变量,高度  
{  
 if (NULL == T) return ERROR;  
 dep = (depTraverse(T->lchild) > depTraverse(T->rchild)) ? depTraverse(T->lchild) : depTraverse(T->rchild);  
 return dep + 1;  
}  
  
  
void levTraverse(BiTree T, Status(\*visit)(TElemType e), int lev)

//高度遍历：lev是局部变量，层次  
{  
 if (NULL == T) return;  
  
 visit(T->data);  
 printf("的层次是%d\n", lev);  
  
 levTraverse(T->lchild, visit, ++lev);  
 levTraverse(T->rchild, visit, lev);  
  
}  
  
void InOrderTraverse(BiTree T, Status(\*visit)(TElemType e), int &num)

//num是个全局变量  
{  
 if (NULL == T) return;  
 visit(T->data);  
 if (NULL == T->lchild && NULL == T->rchild) { printf("是叶子结点"); num++; }  
 else printf("不是叶子结点");  
 printf("\n");  
 InOrderTraverse(T->lchild, visit, num);  
 InOrderTraverse(T->rchild, visit, num);  
}  
Status BiTreeEmpty(BiTree T)  
{  
 if (NULL == T) return TRUE;  
 return FALSE;  
}  
Status BreakBiTree(BiTree &T, BiTree &L, BiTree &R)  
{  
 if (NULL == T) return ERROR;  
 L = T->lchild;  
 R = T->rchild;  
 T->lchild = NULL;  
 T->rchild = NULL;  
 return OK;  
}  
Status ReplaceLeft(BiTree &T, BiTree &LT)  
{  
 BiTree temp;  
 if (NULL == T) return ERROR;  
 temp = T->lchild;  
 T->lchild = LT;  
 LT = temp;  
 return OK;  
}  
Status ReplaceRight(BiTree &T, BiTree &RT)  
{  
 BiTree temp;  
 if (NULL == T) return ERROR;  
 temp = T->rchild;  
 T->rchild = RT;  
 RT = temp;  
 return OK;  
}

void UnionBiTree(BiTree &Ttemp)  
{  
 BiTree L = NULL, R = NULL;  
 L = MakeBiTree(data[i++], NULL, NULL);  
 R = MakeBiTree(data[i++], NULL, NULL);  
 ReplaceLeft(Ttemp, L);  
 ReplaceRight(Ttemp, R);  
}  
  
  
int main()  
{  
  
 BiTree T = NULL, Ttemp = NULL;  
  
 InitBiTree(T);  
 if (TRUE == BiTreeEmpty(T)) printf("初始化T为空\n");  
 else printf("初始化T不为空\n");  
  
 T = MakeBiTree(data[i++], NULL, NULL);  
  
 Ttemp = T;  
 UnionBiTree(Ttemp);  
 Ttemp = T->lchild;  
 UnionBiTree(Ttemp);  
 Status(\*visit1)(TElemType);  
 visit1 = visit;  
 int num = 0;  
 InOrderTraverse(T, visit1, num);  
 printf("叶子结点是 %d\n", num);  
 printf("叶子结点是 %d\n", Leaves(T));  
 int lev = 1;  
 levTraverse(T, visit1, lev);  
 printf("高度是 %d\n", depTraverse(T));  
   
 return 0;  
}

HashTable.cpp

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#define SUCCESS 1  
#define UNSUCCESS 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR -1  
typedef int Status;  
typedef int KeyType;

typedef struct{  
 KeyType key;  
}RcdType;  
typedef struct{  
 RcdType \*rcd;  
 int size;  
 int count;  
 int \*tag;  
}HashTable;  
  
int hashsize[] = { 11, 31, 61, 127, 251, 503 };  
int index = 0;  
  
Status InitHashTable(HashTable &H, int size){  
 int i;  
 H.rcd = (RcdType \*)malloc(sizeof(RcdType)\*size);  
 H.tag = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*size);  
 if (NULL == H.rcd || NULL == H.tag) return OVERFLOW;  
 for (i = 0; i< size; i++) H.tag[i] = 0;  
 H.size = size;  
 H.count = 0;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
int Hash(KeyType key, int m){  
 return (3 \* key) % m;  
}  
  
void collision(int &p, int m){ //线性探测  
 p = (p + 1) % m;  
}

Status SearchHash(HashTable H, KeyType key, int &p, int &c) {  
 p = Hash(key, H.size);  
 int h = p;  
 c = 0;  
 while ((1 == H.tag[p] && H.rcd[p].key != key) || -1 == H.tag[p]){  
 collision(p, H.size); c++;  
 }  
  
 if (1 == H.tag[p] && key == H.rcd[p].key) return SUCCESS;  
 else return UNSUCCESS;  
  
}  
  
void printHash(HashTable H) //打印哈希表  
{  
 int i;  
 printf("key : ");  
 for (i = 0; i < H.size; i++)  
 printf("%3d ", H.rcd[i].key);  
 printf("\n");  
 printf("tag : ");  
 for (i = 0; i < H.size; i++)  
 printf("%3d ", H.tag[i]);  
 printf("\n\n");  
}  
Status InsertHash(HashTable &H, KeyType key); //对函数的声明  
//重构  
Status recreateHash(HashTable &H){  
 RcdType \*orcd;  
 int \*otag, osize, i;  
 orcd = H.rcd;  
 otag = H.tag;   
 osize = H.size;   
   
 InitHashTable(H, hashsize[index++]);  
 //把所有元素，按照新哈希函数放到新表中  
 for (i = 0; i < osize; i++){  
 if (1 == otag[i]){   
 InsertHash(H, orcd[i].key);  
 }  
 }  
}

Status InsertHash(HashTable &H, KeyType key){  
 int p, c;  
 if (UNSUCCESS == SearchHash(H, key, p, c)){ //没有相同key  
 if (c\*1.0 / H.size < 0.5){ //冲突次数未达到上线  
 //插入代码  
 H.rcd[p].key = key;  
 H.tag[p] = 1;  
 H.count++;   
 return SUCCESS;  
 }  
 else recreateHash(H); //重构哈希表   
 }  
 return UNSUCCESS;  
}  
Status DeleteHash(HashTable &H, KeyType key){  
 int p, c;  
 if (SUCCESS == SearchHash(H, key, p, c)){  
 //删除代码  
 H.tag[p] = -1;  
 H.count--;  
 return SUCCESS;  
 }  
 else return UNSUCCESS;  
}  
void main()  
{  
 printf("-----哈希表-----\n");  
 HashTable H;  
 int i;  
 int size = 11;  
 KeyType array[8] = { 22, 41, 53, 46, 30, 13, 12, 67 };  
 KeyType key;   
 RcdType e;  
   
 //初始化哈希表  
 printf("初始化哈希表\n");  
 if (SUCCESS == InitHashTable(H, hashsize[index++])) printf("初始化成功\n");  
   
 //插入哈希表  
 printf("插入哈希表\n");  
 for (i = 0; i <= 7; i++){  
 key = array[i];  
 InsertHash(H, key);  
 printHash(H);  
 }  
   
 //删除哈希表  
 printf("删除哈希表\n");  
 int p, c;   
 if (SUCCESS == DeleteHash(H, 12)) {  
 printf("删除成功，此时哈希表为：\n");  
 printHash(H);  
 }  
   
 //查询哈希表  
 printf("查询哈希表\n");  
 if (SUCCESS == SearchHash(H, 67, p, c)) printf("查询成功\n");  
 //再次插入，测试哈希表的重构  
 printf("再次插入，测试哈希表的重构：\n");  
 KeyType array1[8] = { 27, 47, 57, 47, 37, 17, 93, 67 };   
 for (i = 0; i <= 7; i++){  
 key = array1[i];  
 InsertHash(H, key);  
 printHash(H);  
 }   
}

LinkList.cpp

/\*\*  
\* @author huihut  
\* @E-mail:huihut@outlook.com  
\* @version 创建时间：2016年9月18日  
\* 说明：本程序实现了一个单链表。  
\*/  
#include "stdio.h"  
#include "stdlib.h"  
#include "malloc.h"  
//5个常量定义  
#define TRUE 1  
#define FALSE 0  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
//类型定义  
typedef int Status;  
typedef int ElemType;  
//测试程序长度定义  
#define LONGTH 5  
//链表的类型  
typedef struct LNode {  
 ElemType data;  
 struct LNode \*next;  
} LNode, \*LinkList;   
  
Status InitList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status DestroyList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status ClearList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status ListEmpty\_L(LinkList L);  
int ListLength\_L(LinkList L);  
LNode\* Search\_L(LinkList L, ElemType e);  
LNode\* NextElem\_L(LNode \*p);  
Status InsertAfter\_L(LNode \*p, LNode \*q);  
Status DeleteAfter\_L(LNode \*p, ElemType &e);  
void ListTraverse\_L(LinkList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e));

//创建包含n个元素的链表L，元素值存储在data数组中  
Status create(LinkList &L, ElemType \*data, int n) {  
 LNode \*p, \*q;  
 int i;  
 if (n < 0) return ERROR;  
 L = NULL;  
 p = L;  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 q = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));  
 if (NULL == q) return OVERFLOW;  
 q->data = data[i];  
 q->next = NULL;  
 if (NULL == p) L = q;  
 else p->next = q;  
 p = q;  
 }  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//e从链表末尾入链表  
Status EnQueue\_LQ(LinkList &L, ElemType &e) {  
 LinkList p, q;  
 if (NULL == (q = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode)))) return OVERFLOW;  
 q->data = e;  
 q->next = NULL;  
 if (NULL == L) L = q;  
 else  
 {  
 p = L;  
 while (p->next != NULL)  
 p = p->next;  
 p->next = q;  
 }  
 return OK;  
}  
//从链表头节点出链表到e  
Status DeQueue\_LQ(LinkList &L, ElemType &e) {  
 if (NULL == L) return ERROR;  
 LinkList p;  
 p = L;  
 e = p->data;  
 L = L->next;  
 free(p);  
 return OK;  
}  
//遍历调用  
Status visit(ElemType e) {  
 printf("%d\t", e);  
}  
//遍历单链表  
void ListTraverse\_L(LinkList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e))  
{  
 if (NULL == L) return;  
 for (LinkList p = L; NULL != p; p = p -> next) {  
 visit(p -> data);  
 }  
}  
int main() {  
 int i;  
 ElemType e, data[LONGTH] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
 LinkList L;  
  
 //显示测试值  
 printf("---【单链表】---\n");  
 printf("待测试元素为：\n");  
 for (i = 0; i < LONGTH; i++) printf("%d\t", data[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
 //创建链表L  
 printf("创建链表L\n");  
 if (ERROR == create(L, data, LONGTH))  
 {  
 printf("创建链表L失败\n");  
 return -1;  
 }  
 printf("成功创建包含%d个元素的链表L\n元素值存储在data数组中\n", LONGTH);  
  
 //遍历单链表  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
  
 //从链表头节点出链表到e  
 printf("\n出链表到e\n");  
 DeQueue\_LQ(L, e);  
 printf("出链表的元素为：%d\n", e);  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 //遍历单链表  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
  
 //e从链表末尾入链表  
 printf("\ne入链表\n");  
 EnQueue\_LQ(L, e);  
 printf("入链表的元素为：%d\n", e);  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 //遍历单链表  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
 printf("\n");  
  
 return 0;  
}

LinkList*with*head.cpp

/\*\*  
\* @author huihut  
\* @E-mail:huihut@outlook.com  
\* @version 创建时间：2016年9月23日  
\* 说明：本程序实现了一个具有头结点的单链表。  
\*/  
  
#include "stdio.h"  
#include "stdlib.h"  
#include "malloc.h"  
  
//5个常量定义  
#define TRUE 1  
#define FALSE 0  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
  
//类型定义  
typedef int Status;  
typedef int ElemType;  
  
//测试程序长度定义  
#define LONGTH 5  
  
//链表的类型  
typedef struct LNode {  
 ElemType data;  
 struct LNode \*next;  
} LNode, \*LinkList;  
   
Status InitList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status DestroyList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status ClearList\_L(LinkList &L);  
Status ListEmpty\_L(LinkList L);  
int ListLength\_L(LinkList L);  
LNode\* Search\_L(LinkList L, ElemType e);  
LNode\* NextElem\_L(LNode \*p);  
Status InsertAfter\_L(LNode \*p, LNode \*q);  
Status DeleteAfter\_L(LNode \*p, ElemType &e);  
void ListTraverse\_L(LinkList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e));  
  
  
//创建包含n个元素的链表L，元素值存储在data数组中  
Status create(LinkList &L, ElemType \*data, int n) {  
 LNode \*p, \*q;  
 int i;  
 if (n < 0) return ERROR;   
 p = L = NULL;  
   
 q = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));  
 if (NULL == q) return OVERFLOW;   
 q->next = NULL;  
 p = L = q;  
   
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 q = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));  
 if (NULL == q) return OVERFLOW;  
 q->data = data[i];  
 q->next = NULL;   
 p->next = q;  
 p = q;  
 }  
 return OK;  
}

//e从链表末尾入链表  
Status EnQueue\_LQ(LinkList &L, ElemType &e) {  
 LinkList p, q;  
  
 if (NULL == (q = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode)))) return OVERFLOW;  
 q->data = e;  
 q->next = NULL;  
 if (NULL == L)  
 {  
 L = (LNode \*)malloc(sizeof(LNode));  
 if (NULL == L) return OVERFLOW;  
 L -> next = q;  
 }  
 else if (NULL == L->next)  
 {  
 L -> next = q;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 p = L;  
 while (p->next != NULL)  
 {  
 p = p->next;  
 }  
 p->next = q;  
 }  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//从链表头节点出链表到e  
Status DeQueue\_LQ(LinkList &L, ElemType &e) {  
 if (NULL == L || NULL == L->next) return ERROR;  
 LinkList p;  
 p = L->next;  
 e = p->data;  
 L->next = p->next;  
 free(p);  
 return OK;  
}  
//遍历调用  
Status visit(ElemType e) {  
 printf("%d\t", e);  
 return OK;  
}

//遍历单链表  
void ListTraverse\_L(LinkList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e))  
{  
 if (NULL == L || NULL == L->next) return;  
 for (LinkList p = L -> next; NULL != p; p = p -> next) {  
 visit(p -> data);  
 }  
}  
int main() {  
 int i;  
 ElemType e, data[LONGTH] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
 LinkList L;  
  
 //显示测试值  
 printf("---【有头结点的单链表】---\n");  
 printf("待测试元素为：\n");  
 for (i = 0; i < LONGTH; i++) printf("%d\t", data[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
 //创建链表L  
 printf("创建链表L\n");  
 if (ERROR == create(L, data, LONGTH))  
 {  
 printf("创建链表L失败\n");  
 return -1;  
 }  
 printf("成功创建包含1个头结点、%d个元素的链表L\n元素值存data数组中\n", LONGTH);  
 //遍历单链表  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
 //从链表头节点出链表到e  
 printf("\n出链表到e\n");  
 DeQueue\_LQ(L, e);  
 printf("出链表的元素为：%d\n", e);  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 //遍历单链表  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
 //e从链表末尾入链表  
 printf("\ne入链表\n");  
 EnQueue\_LQ(L, e);  
 printf("入链表的元素为：%d\n", e);  
 printf("此时链表中元素为：\n");  
 //遍历单链表  
 ListTraverse\_L(L, visit);  
 printf("\n");  
 return 0;  
}

RedBlackTree.cpp

#define BLACK 1  
#define RED 0  
#include <iostream>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
class bst {  
private:  
  
 struct Node {  
 int value;  
 bool color;  
 Node \*leftTree, \*rightTree, \*parent;  
  
 Node() : value(0), color(RED), leftTree(NULL), rightTree(NULL), parent(NULL){}   
  
 Node\* grandparent() {  
 if(parent == NULL){  
 return NULL;  
 }  
 return parent->parent;  
 }  
  
 Node\* uncle() {  
 if(grandparent() == NULL) {  
 return NULL;  
 }  
 if(parent == grandparent()->rightTree)  
 return grandparent()->leftTree;  
 else  
 return grandparent()->rightTree;  
 }  
  
 Node\* sibling() {  
 if(parent->leftTree == this)  
 return parent->rightTree;  
 else  
 return parent->leftTree;  
 }  
 };  
  
 void rotate\_right(Node \*p){  
 Node \*gp = p->grandparent();  
 Node \*fa = p->parent;  
 Node \*y = p->rightTree;  
  
 fa->leftTree = y;  
  
 if(y != NIL)  
 y->parent = fa;  
 p->rightTree = fa;  
 fa->parent = p;  
  
 if(root == fa)  
 root = p;  
 p->parent = gp;  
  
 if(gp != NULL){  
 if(gp->leftTree == fa)  
 gp->leftTree = p;  
 else  
 gp->rightTree = p;  
 }  
  
 }

void rotate\_left(Node \*p){  
 if(p->parent == NULL){  
 root = p;  
 return;  
 }  
 Node \*gp = p->grandparent();  
 Node \*fa = p->parent;  
 Node \*y = p->leftTree;  
  
 fa->rightTree = y;  
  
 if(y != NIL)  
 y->parent = fa;  
 p->leftTree = fa;  
 fa->parent = p;  
  
 if(root == fa)  
 root = p;  
 p->parent = gp;  
  
 if(gp != NULL){  
 if(gp->leftTree == fa)  
 gp->leftTree = p;  
 else  
 gp->rightTree = p;  
 }  
 }  
 void inorder(Node \*p){  
 if(p == NIL)  
 return;  
  
 if(p->leftTree)  
 inorder(p->leftTree);  
  
 cout << p->value << " ";  
   
 if(p->rightTree)  
 inorder(p->rightTree);  
 }  
  
 string outputColor (bool color) {  
 return color ? "BLACK" : "RED";  
 }  
  
 Node\* getSmallestChild(Node \*p){  
 if(p->leftTree == NIL)  
 return p;  
 return getSmallestChild(p->leftTree);  
 }  
  
 bool delete\_child(Node \*p, int data){  
 if(p->value > data){  
 if(p->leftTree == NIL){  
 return false;  
 }  
 return delete\_child(p->leftTree, data);  
 } else if(p->value < data){  
 if(p->rightTree == NIL){  
 return false;  
 }  
 return delete\_child(p->rightTree, data);  
 } else if(p->value == data){  
 if(p->rightTree == NIL){  
 delete\_one\_child (p);  
 return true;  
 }  
 Node \*smallest = getSmallestChild(p->rightTree);  
 swap(p->value, smallest->value);  
 delete\_one\_child (smallest);  
  
 return true;  
 }else{  
 return false;  
 }  
 }  
 void delete\_one\_child(Node \*p){  
 Node \*child = p->leftTree == NIL ? p->rightTree : p->leftTree;  
 if(p->parent == NULL && p->leftTree == NIL && p->rightTree == NIL){  
 p = NULL;  
 root = p;  
 return;  
 }  
 if(p->parent == NULL){  
 delete p;  
 child->parent = NULL;  
 root = child;  
 root->color = BLACK;  
 return;  
 }  
   
 if(p->parent->leftTree == p){  
 p->parent->leftTree = child;  
 } else {  
 p->parent->rightTree = child;  
 }  
 child->parent = p->parent;  
  
 if(p->color == BLACK){  
 if(child->color == RED){  
 child->color = BLACK;  
 } else  
 delete\_case (child);  
 }  
  
 delete p;  
 }  
 void delete\_case(Node \*p){  
 if(p->parent == NULL){  
 p->color = BLACK;  
 return;  
 }  
 if(p->sibling()->color == RED) {  
 p->parent->color = RED;  
 p->sibling()->color = BLACK;  
 if(p == p->parent->leftTree)  
 rotate\_left(p->sibling());  
 else  
 rotate\_right(p->sibling());  
 }  
 if(p->parent->color == BLACK && p->sibling()->color == BLACK  
 && p->sibling()->leftTree->color == BLACK && p->sibling()->rightTree->color == BLACK) {  
 p->sibling()->color = RED;  
 delete\_case(p->parent);  
 } else if(p->parent->color == RED && p->sibling()->color == BLACK  
 && p->sibling()->leftTree->color == BLACK && p->sibling()->rightTree->color == BLACK) {  
 p->sibling()->color = RED;  
 p->parent->color = BLACK;  
 } else {  
 if(p->sibling()->color == BLACK) {  
 if(p == p->parent->leftTree && p->sibling()->leftTree->color == RED  
 && p->sibling()->rightTree->color == BLACK) {  
 p->sibling()->color = RED;  
 p->sibling()->leftTree->color = BLACK;  
 rotate\_right(p->sibling()->leftTree);  
 } else if(p == p->parent->rightTree && p->sibling()->leftTree->color == BLACK  
 && p->sibling()->rightTree->color == RED) {  
 p->sibling()->color = RED;  
 p->sibling()->rightTree->color = BLACK;  
 rotate\_left(p->sibling()->rightTree);  
 }  
 }  
 p->sibling()->color = p->parent->color;  
 p->parent->color = BLACK;  
 if(p == p->parent->leftTree){  
 p->sibling()->rightTree->color = BLACK;  
 rotate\_left(p->sibling());  
 } else {  
 p->sibling()->leftTree->color = BLACK;  
 rotate\_right(p->sibling());  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 void insert(Node \*p, int data){  
 if(p->value >= data){  
 if(p->leftTree != NIL)  
 insert(p->leftTree, data);  
 else {  
 Node \*tmp = new Node();  
 tmp->value = data;  
 tmp->leftTree = tmp->rightTree = NIL;  
 tmp->parent = p;  
 p->leftTree = tmp;  
 insert\_case (tmp);  
 }  
 } else {  
 if(p->rightTree != NIL)  
 insert(p->rightTree, data);  
 else {  
 Node \*tmp = new Node();  
 tmp->value = data;  
 tmp->leftTree = tmp->rightTree = NIL;  
 tmp->parent = p;  
 p->rightTree = tmp;  
 insert\_case (tmp);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 void insert\_case(Node \*p){  
 if(p->parent == NULL){  
 root = p;  
 p->color = BLACK;  
 return;  
 }  
 if(p->parent->color == RED){  
 if(p->uncle()->color == RED) {  
 p->parent->color = p->uncle()->color = BLACK;  
 p->grandparent()->color = RED;  
 insert\_case(p->grandparent());  
 } else {  
 if(p->parent->rightTree == p && p->grandparent()->leftTree == p->parent) {  
 rotate\_left (p);  
 rotate\_right (p);  
 p->color = BLACK;  
 p->leftTree->color = p->rightTree->color = RED;  
 } else if(p->parent->leftTree == p && p->grandparent()->rightTree == p->parent) {  
 rotate\_right (p);  
 rotate\_left (p);  
 p->color = BLACK;  
 p->leftTree->color = p->rightTree->color = RED;  
 } else if(p->parent->leftTree == p && p->grandparent()->leftTree == p->parent) {  
 p->parent->color = BLACK;  
 p->grandparent()->color = RED;  
 rotate\_right(p->parent);  
 } else if(p->parent->rightTree == p && p->grandparent()->rightTree == p->parent) {  
 p->parent->color = BLACK;  
 p->grandparent()->color = RED;  
 rotate\_left(p->parent);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 void DeleteTree(Node \*p){  
 if(!p || p == NIL){  
 return;  
 }  
 DeleteTree(p->leftTree);  
 DeleteTree(p->rightTree);  
 delete p;  
 }  
public:  
  
 bst() {  
 NIL = new Node();  
 NIL->color = BLACK;  
 root = NULL;  
 }  
  
 ~bst() {  
 if (root)  
 DeleteTree (root);  
 delete NIL;  
 }  
  
 void inorder() {  
 if(root == NULL)  
 return;  
 inorder (root);  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
  
 void insert (int x) {  
 if(root == NULL){  
 root = new Node();  
 root->color = BLACK;  
 root->leftTree = root->rightTree = NIL;  
 root->value = x;  
 } else {  
 insert(root, x);  
 }  
 }  
  
 bool delete\_value (int data) {  
 return delete\_child(root, data);  
 }  
private:  
 Node \*root, \*NIL;  
};

SqList.cpp

/\*\*  
\* @author huihut  
\* @E-mail:huihut@outlook.com  
\* @version 创建时间：2016年9月9日  
\* 说明：本程序实现了一个顺序表。  
\*/  
  
#include "stdio.h"  
#include "stdlib.h"  
#include "malloc.h"  
  
//5个常量定义  
#define TRUE 1  
#define FALSE 0  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
  
//测试程序长度定义  
#define LONGTH 5  
  
//类型定义  
typedef int Status;  
typedef int ElemType;  
  
//顺序栈的类型  
typedef struct {  
 ElemType \*elem;  
 int length;  
 int size;  
 int increment;  
} SqList;  
  
Status InitList\_Sq(SqList &L, int size, int inc); //初始化顺序表L  
Status DestroyList\_Sq(SqList &L); //销毁顺序表L  
Status ClearList\_Sq(SqList &L); //将顺序表L清空  
Status ListEmpty\_Sq(SqList L); //若顺序表L为空表，则返回TRUE，否则FALSE  
int ListLength\_Sq(SqList L); //返回顺序表L中元素个数  
Status GetElem\_Sq(SqList L, int i, ElemType &e); //用e返回顺序表L中第i个元素的值  
int Search\_Sq(SqList L, ElemType e); //在顺序表L顺序查找元素e，成功时返回该元素在表中第一次出现的位置，否则返回-1  
Status ListTraverse\_Sq(SqList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e)); //遍历顺序表L，依次对每个元素调用函数visit()  
Status PutElem\_Sq(SqList &L, int i, ElemType e); //将顺序表L中第i个元素赋值为e  
Status Append\_Sq(SqList &L, ElemType e); //在顺序表L表尾添加元素e  
Status DeleteLast\_Sq(SqList &L, ElemType &e); //删除顺序表L的表尾元素，并用参数e返回其值  
  
//初始化顺序表L  
Status InitList\_Sq(SqList &L, int size, int inc) {  
 L.elem = (ElemType \*)malloc(size \* sizeof(ElemType));  
 if (NULL == L.elem) return OVERFLOW;  
 L.length = 0;  
 L.size = size;  
 L.increment = inc;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//销毁顺序表L  
Status DestroyList\_Sq(SqList &L) {  
 free(L.elem);  
 L.elem = NULL;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//将顺序表L清空  
Status ClearList\_Sq(SqList &L) {  
 if (0 != L.length) L.length = 0;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//若顺序表L为空表，则返回TRUE，否则FALSE  
Status ListEmpty\_Sq(SqList L) {  
 if (0 == L.length) return TRUE;  
 return FALSE;  
}  
  
//返回顺序表L中元素个数  
int ListLength\_Sq(SqList L) {  
 return L.length;  
}  
  
// 用e返回顺序表L中第i个元素的值  
Status GetElem\_Sq(SqList L, int i, ElemType &e) {  
 e = L.elem[--i];  
 return OK;  
}  
  
  
// 在顺序表L顺序查找元素e，成功时返回该元素在表中第一次出现的位置，否则返回 - 1  
int Search\_Sq(SqList L, ElemType e) {  
 int i = 0;  
 while (i < L.length && L.elem[i] != e) i++;  
 if (i < L.length) return i;  
 else return -1;  
}  
  
//遍历调用  
Status visit(ElemType e) {  
 printf("%d\t",e);  
}  
  
//遍历顺序表L，依次对每个元素调用函数visit()  
Status ListTraverse\_Sq(SqList L, Status(\*visit)(ElemType e)) {  
 if (0 == L.length) return ERROR;  
 for (int i = 0; i < L.length; i++) {  
 visit(L.elem[i]);  
 }  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//将顺序表L中第i个元素赋值为e  
Status PutElem\_Sq(SqList &L, int i, ElemType e) {  
 if (i > L.length) return ERROR;  
 e = L.elem[--i];  
 return OK;  
  
}  
  
//在顺序表L表尾添加元素e  
Status Append\_Sq(SqList &L, ElemType e) {  
 if (L.length >= L.size) return ERROR;  
 L.elem[L.length] = e;  
 L.length++;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
//删除顺序表L的表尾元素，并用参数e返回其值  
Status DeleteLast\_Sq(SqList &L, ElemType &e) {  
 if (0 == L.length) return ERROR;  
 e = L.elem[L.length - 1];  
 L.length--;  
 return OK;  
}  
  
int main() {  
 //定义表L  
 SqList L;  
  
 //定义测量值  
 int size, increment, i;  
  
 //初始化测试值  
 size = LONGTH;  
 increment = LONGTH;  
 ElemType e, eArray[LONGTH] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
 //显示测试值  
 printf("---【顺序栈】---\n");  
 printf("表L的size为：%d\n表L的increment为：%d\n", size, increment);  
 printf("待测试元素为：\n");  
 for (i = 0; i < LONGTH; i++) {  
 printf("%d\t", eArray[i]);  
 }  
 printf("\n");  
  
 //初始化顺序表  
 if (!InitList\_Sq(L, size, increment)) {  
 printf("初始化顺序表失败\n");  
 exit(0);  
 }  
 printf("已初始化顺序表\n");  
  
 //判空  
 if(TRUE == ListEmpty\_Sq(L)) printf("此表为空表\n");  
 else printf("此表不是空表\n");  
 //入表  
 printf("将待测元素入表：\n");  
 for (i = 0; i < LONGTH; i++) {  
 if(ERROR == Append\_Sq(L, eArray[i])) printf("入表失败\n");;  
 }  
 printf("入表成功\n");  
 //遍历顺序表L  
 printf("此时表内元素为：\n");  
 ListTraverse\_Sq(L, visit);  
 //出表  
 printf("\n将表尾元素入表到e：\n");  
 if (ERROR == DeleteLast\_Sq(L, e)) printf("出表失败\n");  
 printf("出表成功\n出表元素为%d\n",e);  
 //遍历顺序表L  
 printf("此时表内元素为：\n");  
 ListTraverse\_Sq(L, visit);  
 //销毁顺序表  
 printf("\n销毁顺序表\n");  
 if(OK == DestroyList\_Sq(L)) printf("销毁成功\n");  
 else printf("销毁失败\n");  
  
 return 0;  
}

SqStack.cpp

/\*\*  
\* @author huihut  
\* @E-mail:huihut@outlook.com  
\* @version 创建时间：2016年9月9日  
\* 说明：本程序实现了一个顺序栈。  
\* 功能：有初始化、销毁、判断空、清空、入栈、出栈、取元素的操作。  
\*/  
  
#include "stdio.h"  
#include "stdlib.h"  
#include "malloc.h"  
  
//5个常量定义  
#define TRUE 1  
#define FALSE 0  
#define OK 1  
#define ERROR 0  
#define OVERFLOW -1  
//测试程序长度定义  
#define LONGTH 5  
//类型定义  
typedef int Status;  
typedef int ElemType;   
  
//顺序栈的类型  
typedef struct {  
 ElemType \*elem;  
 int top;  
 int size;  
 int increment;  
} SqSrack;  
//函数声明  
Status InitStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S, int size, int inc); //初始化顺序栈  
Status DestroyStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S); //销毁顺序栈  
Status StackEmpty\_Sq(SqSrack S); //判断S是否空，若空则返回TRUE，否则返回FALSE  
void ClearStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S); //清空栈S  
Status Push\_Sq(SqSrack &S, ElemType e); //元素e压入栈S  
Status Pop\_Sq(SqSrack &S, ElemType &e); //栈S的栈顶元素出栈，并用e返回  
Status GetTop\_Sq(SqSrack S, ElemType &e); //取栈S的栈顶元素，并用e返回  
  
//初始化顺序栈  
Status InitStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S, int size, int inc) {  
 S.elem = (ElemType \*)malloc(size \* sizeof(ElemType));  
 if (NULL == S.elem) return OVERFLOW;  
 S.top = 0;  
 S.size = size;  
 S.increment = inc;  
 return OK;  
}  
//销毁顺序栈  
Status DestroyStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S) {  
 free(S.elem);  
 S.elem = NULL;  
 return OK;  
}  
//判断S是否空，若空则返回TRUE，否则返回FALSE  
Status StackEmpty\_Sq(SqSrack S) {  
 if (0 == S.top) return TRUE;  
 return FALSE;  
}  
//清空栈S  
void ClearStack\_Sq(SqSrack &S) {  
 if (0 == S.top) return;  
 S.size = 0;  
 S.top = 0;  
}

//元素e压入栈S  
Status Push\_Sq(SqSrack &S, ElemType e) {  
 ElemType \*newbase;  
 if (S.top >= S.size) {  
 newbase = (ElemType \*)realloc(S.elem, (S.size + S.increment) \* sizeof(ElemType));  
 if (NULL == newbase) return OVERFLOW;  
 S.elem = newbase;  
 S.size += S.increment;  
 }  
 S.elem[S.top++] = e;  
 return OK;  
}  
//取栈S的栈顶元素，并用e返回  
Status GetTop\_Sq(SqSrack S, ElemType &e) {  
 if (0 == S.top) return ERROR;  
 e = S.elem[S.top - 1];  
 return e;  
}  
//栈S的栈顶元素出栈，并用e返回  
Status Pop\_Sq(SqSrack &S, ElemType &e) {  
 if (0 == S.top) return ERROR;  
 e = S.elem[S.top - 1];  
 S.top--;  
 return e;  
}  
int main() {  
 //定义栈S  
 SqSrack S;  
 //定义测量值  
 int size, increment, i;  
 //初始化测试值  
 size = LONGTH;  
 increment = LONGTH;  
 ElemType e, eArray[LONGTH] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
 //显示测试值  
 printf("---【顺序栈】---\n");  
 printf("栈S的size为：%d\n栈S的increment为：%d\n", size, increment);  
 printf("待测试元素为：\n");  
 for (i = 0; i < LONGTH; i++) {  
 printf("%d\t", eArray[i]);  
 }  
 printf("\n");  
 //初始化顺序栈  
 if (!InitStack\_Sq(S, size, increment)) {  
 printf("初始化顺序栈失败\n");  
 exit(0);  
 }  
 printf("已初始化顺序栈\n");  
 //入栈  
 for (i = 0; i < S.size; i++) {  
 if (!Push\_Sq(S, eArray[i])) {  
 printf("%d入栈失败\n", eArray[i]);  
 exit(0);  
 }  
 }  
 printf("已入栈\n");  
 //判断非空  
 if(StackEmpty\_Sq(S)) printf("S栈为空\n");  
 else printf("S栈非空\n");  
 //取栈S的栈顶元素   
 printf("栈S的栈顶元素为：\n");  
 printf("%d\n", GetTop\_Sq(S, e));   
 //栈S元素出栈  
 printf("栈S元素出栈为：\n");  
 for (i = 0, e = 0; i < S.size; i++) {  
 printf("%d\t", Pop\_Sq(S, e));  
 }   
 printf("\n");  
 //清空栈S  
 ClearStack\_Sq(S);  
 printf("已清空栈S\n");   
 return 0;   
}