# Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

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2024 spring, Complied by ==张坤 信息科学技术学院==

#### 编程环境

操作系统: Windows\_NT x64 10.0.22631

Python 编程环境: VS code 1.87.2 (user setup)

## 1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

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

思路:使用has\_parent列表来找根结点,再进行递归求值

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def height_tree(root):
   if root == None:
        return -1
    return max(height_tree(root.left), height_tree(root.right)) + 1
def leaves tree(root):
   if root == None:
        return 0
    if root.left == None and root.right == None:
    return leaves_tree(root.left) + leaves_tree(root.right)
n = int(input())
have_parent = [False for _ in range(n)]
nodes = [Node() for _ in range(n)]
for i in range(n):
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    if a != -1:
        nodes[i].left = nodes[a]
        have_parent[a] = True
```

```
if b != -1:
    nodes[i].right = nodes[b]
    have_parent[b] = True

rootindex = have_parent.index(False)
root = nodes[rootindex]
print(height_tree(root), leaves_tree(root))
```



代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

24729: 括号嵌套树

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

思路:写法其实很类似调度场算法,怪不得说这个算法很经典

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, char):
        self.char = char
        self.children = []
def build_tree(exp):
    stack = []
    for i in exp:
        if i.isalpha():
            node = Node(i)
            if stack:
                stack[-1].children.append(node)
        elif i == '(':
            stack.append(node)
        elif i == ')':
            node=stack.pop()
    return node
def preorder(root):
    if root:
        print(root.char, end='')
        for child in root.children:
            preorder(child)
def postorder(root):
    if root:
        for child in root.children:
            postorder(child)
        print(root.char, end='')
exp = input()
root = build_tree(exp)
preorder(root)
print()
postorder(root)
```

### #44309910提交状态 查看 提交 状态: Accepted 基本信息 源代码 #: 44309910 题目: 24729 class Node: 提交人: 张坤 内存: 3592kB def \_\_init\_\_(self, char): 时间: 23ms self.char = char self.children = [] 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-20 1 def build\_tree(exp): stack = [] for i in exp: if i.isalpha(): node = Node(i) if stack: stack[-1].children.append(node) **elif** i == '(': stack.append(node) **elif** i == ')': node=stack.pop() return node def preorder(root): if root: print(root.char, end='') for child in root.children: preorder(child)

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

02775: 文件结构"图"

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

思路:将file和dir进行区分,可以把file看作叶结点,dir看作子树的根结点,不过在写法上要注意file和dir虽然在同一层级,但写法不同

```
class file_tree_node:

    def __init__(self, name=''):
        self.files = []
        self.dirs = []
        self.name = name

def output_structure(node, indent=0):
    formati = '| '
    print(formati * indent + node.name)
    for dir in node.dirs:
        output_structure(dir, indent + 1)
```

```
node.files.sort()
    for file in node.files:
        print(formati * indent + file)
datax = 1
temp = []
root = file_tree_node('ROOT')
stack = [root]
while True:
    line = input()
    if line == '*':
        print(f'DATA SET {datax}:')
        output_structure(root)
        print()
        root = file_tree_node('ROOT')
        stack = [root]
        temp = []
        datax += 1
    elif line == '#':
        break
    else:
        if line[0] == 'f':
            stack[-1].files.append(line)
        elif line[0] == 'd':
            node = file_tree_node(line)
            stack[-1].dirs.append(node)
            stack.append(node)
        elif line == ']':
            stack.pop()
```

#44317915提交状态

查看 提交

# 状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44317915
                                                                                 题目: 02775
 class file_tree_node:
                                                                               提交人: 张坤
     def __init__(self,name=''):
                                                                                 内存: 3592kB
         self.files=[]
                                                                                 时间: 24ms
         self.dirs=[]
         self.name=name
                                                                                 语言: Python3
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-03-20 2
 def output_structure(node,indent=0):
     formati='
     print(formati*indent+node.name)
     for dir in node.dirs:
         output_structure(dir,indent+1)
     node.files.sort()
     for file in node.files:
         print(formati*indent+file)
 datax=1
 temp=[]
 root=file_tree_node('ROOT')
 stack=[root]
 while True:
     line=input()
     if line=='*':
         print(f'DATA SET {datax}:')
         output_structure(root)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC 代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

### 25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25140/

思路:后序建树 主要利用了栈的思路,和后序表达式求值相近,然后队列表达式的建立与BFS相关

```
class Node:

def __init__(self, char):
    self.char = char
    self.left = None
    self.right = None

def PostTree(line):
    nodestack = []
    for char in line:
        if char.islower():
            node = Node(char)
            nodestack.append(node)
    elif char.isupper():
        node = Node(char)
        node.right = nodestack.pop()
```

```
node.left = nodestack.pop()
            nodestack.append(node)
    return nodestack.pop()
def queueorder(root):
    queue = [root]
    rever = []
    while queue:
        node = queue.pop(∅)
        rever.append(node.char)
        if node.left and node.right:
            queue.append(node.left)
            queue.append(node.right)
    queor = reversed(rever)
    return ''.join(queor)
n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
   line = input()
    root = PostTree(line)
    print(queueorder(root))
```



代码运行截图 == (AC 代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

### 24750: 根据二叉树中后序序列建树

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

思路:后序表达式中可以准确找到根,二中序表达式则可以准确地将根的左右子树分开,再对左右子树进行递归就可以成功建树了但对应这道题目,其实可以不完全建树,在递归的过程中能注意顺序,即先中,后左再右,即可一遍记录下来前序序列,这样就不用建树了

```
def InAndPost_Pre(inorder, postorder):
    if len(inorder) == 0:
        return []
    if len(inorder) == 1:
        return inorder[0]
    preorder = []
    root = postorder[-1]
    rootindex = inorder.index(root)
    lefti = inorder[:rootindex]
    righti = inorder[rootindex + 1:]
```

```
leftp = postorder[:rootindex]
    rightp = postorder[rootindex:-1]

preorder.append(root)
    preorder.extend(InAndPost_Pre(lefti, leftp))
    preorder.extend(InAndPost_Pre(righti, rightp))
    return preorder

inorder = input()
postorder = input()
pre = InAndPost_Pre(inorder, postorder)
print(''.join(pre))
```



代码运行截图 == (AC 代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

### 22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

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

思路: 同上一道题

```
def InAndPre_Post(inorder, preorder):
    if len(inorder) == 0:
        return []
    if len(inorder) == 1:
        return inorder[0]
    postorder = []
    root = preorder[0]
    rootindex = inorder.index(root)
    lefti = inorder[:rootindex]
    righti = inorder[rootindex + 1:]
    leftp = preorder[1:rootindex + 1]
    rightp = preorder[rootindex + 1:]
    postorder.extend(InAndPre_Post(lefti, leftp))
    postorder.extend(InAndPre_Post(righti, rightp))
    postorder.append(root)
    return postorder
while True:
    try:
        preorder = input()
        inorder = input()
        post = InAndPre_Post(inorder, preorder)
        print(''.join(post))
    except EOFError:
        break
```

#### #44319620提交状态 查看 提交 状态: Accepted 基本信息 源代码 #: 44319620 题目: 22158 def InAndPre Post(inorder, preorder): 提交人: 张坤 if len(inorder) == 0: 内存: 3616kB return [] 时间: 31ms if len(inorder) == 1: return inorder[0] 语言: Python3 postorder = [] 提交时间: 2024-03-20 2 root = preorder[0] rootindex = inorder.index(root) lefti = inorder[:rootindex] righti = inorder[rootindex + 1:] leftp = preorder[1:rootindex + 1] rightp = preorder[rootindex+1:] postorder.extend(InAndPre Post(lefti, leftp)) postorder.extend(InAndPre Post(righti, rightp)) postorder.append(root) return postorder while True: try: preorder = input() inorder = input() post = InAndPre\_Post(inorder, preorder) print(''.join(post)) except EOFError: break )2002-2022 POJ 京ICP备20010980号-1 Eng ¬

代码运行截图 == (AC 代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

# 2. 学习总结和收获

1.完成了部分每日选做,很有收获,对于树的理解更深刻,体会到了树与栈的联动,还有树的遍历,其实三种遍历就是 结点的值在 () 左 () 右 () 这样的顺序中的三个括号里的三种表现,而树的层序遍历就是一种BFS 2.学习日记

# day11 2024.3.18

1.reverse

reverse() 方法不返回任何内容)。如果想得到一个反转后的新列表,应该使用 reversed() 函数:

### 2.新定义的函数

只能由 lambda (sth) 不能用 sth.lambda()

### 3.列表中寻找某个特定元素

- 1. in
- 2. list.index(item)返回列表中第一个出现的元素的索引 否则 ValueError

# day12 2024.3.19

### 1.bisect 有序列表

bisect.insort 是 Python 标准库 bisect 模块中的一个便捷函数,主要用于将元素插入到已排序的列表中,同时确保插入后列表仍然保持有序。具体有两个相关函数: bisect.insort\_left(list,item) 在有序列表list中将item插入到合适的位置,使得item左边的元素比item小

# day13 2024.3.20

### 1.树与栈中数据不同步的问题

```
node=file_tree_node(line)
    stack[-1].dirs.append(node)
    stack.append(node)
```

与

```
stack[-1].dirs.append(file_tree_node(line))
stack.append(file_tree_node(line))
```

#### 二者有很大的区别

#### 2.BFS

```
def bfs(root):
    queue=[root]
    rever=[]
    while queue:
        node=queue.pop(0)
        rever.append(node.val)
        if node.left:
            queue.append(node.left)
        if node.right:
            queue.append(node.right)
        queor=rever[::-1]
    return ''.join(queor)
```