算法与设计上机实验报告

姓名: 党子清

学号: 22009201170

实验一: 渗透问题 (Percolation)

一、实验内容

使用合并-查找(union-find)数据结构,编写程序通过蒙特卡罗模拟(Monte Carlo simulation)来估计渗透阈值。

二、实验环境

IntelliJ IDEA

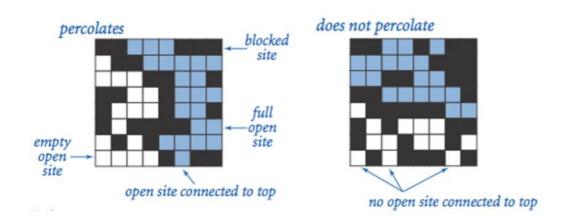
Windows

三、实验步骤

1. 构建 Percolation 类

n*n 个点组成的网格,每个点是 Open 或 Closed 状态。假如最底部的点和最顶端的点连通,就说明这个网格系统是渗透的。

比如图中黑色表示 Closed 状态,白色表示 Open,蓝色表示与顶部连通。所以左图是渗透的,右图不是:



创建一个 Percolation 类,通过对 N*N 个网格中的点进行操作,来模拟判断 渗透情况

public class Percolation {

private final WeightedQuickUnionUF realQU;//不包含virtual bot

```
private final WeightedQuickUnionUF virtualQU;//包含2 个虚节点 private final boolean[] isOpen;//方块的状态参数 private final int virtualtop;//顶部虚节点 private final int virtualbtm;//底部虚节点 private final int n; private int openCount;
}
```

判断图是否渗透,关键是要判断顶部和底部是否连通。根据所学知识,使用并查集可以快速完成判断。每次打开网格中的点时,就讲该点与其上下左右四个相邻网格中开放的点并入同一集合。可以在顶部和底部创建两个虚拟节点,在初始化时将其分别与顶部和底部的节点并入同一集合,每次只需判断这两个虚拟节点是否在同一集合里,即可判断图是否渗透

Percolation 类实现的代码见附录

1. 蒙特卡洛模拟

本实验通过蒙特卡洛算法,估算渗透阈值,具体做法为:

- 初始化 n*n 全为 Blocked 的网格系统
- 随机 Open 一个点, 重复执行, 直到整个系统变成渗透的为止
- 上述过程重复 T 次, 计算平均值、标准差、95% 置信区间

对大小为 1500 的网格进行 50 次模拟, 结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2024.2.1\please enter the size of the array:
1500
please enter the number of the trials:
50
mean = 0.5926039466666667
stddev = 0.0021132123108476494
95% confidence interval = 0.5920181940986725, 0.5931896992346609
运行时间为24337ms
进程已结束. 退出代码为 0
```

对大小为 1000 的网格进行 50 次模拟, 结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition please enter the size of the array:

1000
please enter the number of the trials:

50
mean = 0.5923323
stddev = 0.0035445708484949183
95% confidence interval = 0.5913497950873202, 0.5933148049126798
运行时间为11774ms

进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

对大小为 200 的网格进行 500 次模拟,结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Community
please enter the size of the array:
200
please enter the number of the trials:
50
mean = 0.591314
stddev = 0.00950346628491791
95% confidence interval = 0.5886797735417015, 0.5939482264582985
运行时间为4343ms
```

通过多次试验发现,随着模拟规模的增大,渗透阈值方差趋于稳定,95%置信区间稳定在0.591~0.594,最终渗透阈值稳定在0.5925附近。并且,网格规模对渗透阈值无明显影响。

2. 不同的并查集算法性能比较

为了研究不同的并查集算法性能,本实验重新构建了并查集的类,上述代码使用的是 WeightedQuickUnionUF,本实验还测试了当使用 QuickFindUF 时的情况,以下是实验结果:

对大小为 1500 的网格进行 50 次模拟, 结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Commun please enter the size of the array:
1500
please enter the number of the trials:
50
mean = 0.5927261066666667
stddev = 0.0024711048725185947
95% confidence interval = 0.5920411513418133, 0.59341106199152
运行时间为23871ms
进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

对大小为 1000 的网格进行 50 次模拟, 结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2024.2.1\lib
please enter the size of the array:
1000
please enter the number of the trials:
50
mean = 0.59315034
stddev = 0.002852066752302937
95% confidence interval = 0.5923597874295475, 0.5939408925704525
运行时间为10603ms
进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

对大小为 200 的网格进行 500 次模拟, 结果如下

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Coplease enter the size of the array:

200
please enter the number of the trials:

50
mean = 0.5912345
stddev = 0.009005488533360622
95% confidence interval = 0.5887383059321439, 0.5937306940678561
运行时间为3043ms

进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

由分析可得,使用 Weighted Quick Union UF 速度会优于 Quick Find UF, 得知,不同并查集的实现算法对解决实际问题会有影响,这提醒我们在设计算法时设计合理的数据结果以及算法的重要性。

```
附:实验源码部分(详见附件)
package my.percolation;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdOut;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.WeightedOuickUnionUF;
//import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.QuickFindUF;
public class Percolation {
   private final WeightedQuickUnionUF realQU;//不包含virtual bottom
   private final WeightedQuickUnionUF virtualQU;//包含2 个虚节点
   private final boolean[] isOpen;//方块的状态参数
   private final int virtualtop;//顶部虚节点
   private final int virtualbtm;//底部虚节点
   private final int n;
   private int openCount;
   public Percolation(int n) {
       if (n <= 0) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("n 必须大于 0! ");
       this.n = n;
       virtualtop = 0;//顶部虚节点存在数组头部
       virtualbtm = n * n + 1;//底部虚节点存在数组尾部
       virtualQU = new WeightedQuickUnionUF(n * n + 2);
       realQU = new WeightedQuickUnionUF(n * n + 1);
       isOpen = new boolean[n * n + 2];
       isOpen[virtualtop] = true;
       isOpen[virtualbtm] = true;//2 个虚节点均置为open
   }
   //将二维下标转化为一维下标
   private int linearIndex(int row, int col) {
       if (row < 1 | row > n) {
           throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("行越界!");
       if (col < 1 || col > n) {
           throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("列越界!");
       return (row - 1) * n + col;
   }
   public void open(int row, int col) {
       int curIndex = linearIndex(row, col);
       isOpen[curIndex] = true;
       openCount++;
```

```
if (row == 1) {//第1 行
           virtualQU.union(curIndex, virtualtop);
           realQU.union(curIndex, virtualtop);
       if (row == n) {//最后一行
           virtualQU.union(curIndex, virtualbtm);
       neighborConnect(row, col, row - 1, col); // ⊥
       neighborConnect(row, col, row + 1, col); // 下
       neighborConnect(row, col, row, col - 1); // 左
       neighborConnect(row, col, row, col + 1); // 右
   }
   //将 a 与 open 的邻居相连接
   private void neighborConnect(int rowA, int colA, int rowB, int colB)
{
       if (0 < rowB && rowB <= n && 0 < colB && colB <= n</pre>
               && isOpen(rowB, colB)) {
           virtualQU.union(linearIndex(rowA, colA), linearIndex(rowB,
colB));
           realQU.union(linearIndex(rowA, colA), linearIndex(rowB, col
B));
       }
   }
   //计数
   public int numberOfOpenSites() {
       return openCount;
   }
   public boolean isOpen(int row, int col) {
       return isOpen[linearIndex(row, col)];
   }
   public boolean isFull(int row, int col) {
       return realQU.connected(virtualtop,
                               linearIndex(row, col));//必须用 realQU 判
断而不能用 virtualQU,否则出现 backwash 现象
   }
   public boolean percolates() {
       return virtualQU.connected(virtualtop, virtualbtm);//判断渗透用
virtualQU 判断
   }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
       StdOut.println("请运行 PercolationStats 程序!");
}
package my.percolation;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdIn;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdOut;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdRandom;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdStats;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class PercolationStats {
    private final double[] fractions;
   private final double CONFIDENCE_95 = 1.96;
   public PercolationStats(int n, int trials) {
       if (n <= 0) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("n 必须大于 0! ");
       if (trials <= 0) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("trials 必须大于 0! ");
       fractions = new double[trials];
       for (int i = 0; i < trials; i++) {//进行trials 次随机实验
           Percolation percolation = new Percolation(n);
           int openedSites = 0;
           while (!percolation.percolates()) {//每次开1 个方块直到 perco
Lates 为止
               int row = StdRandom.uniform(n) + 1;
               int col = StdRandom.uniform(n) + 1; //随机 open 方块
               if (!percolation.isOpen(row, col)) {
                   percolation.open(row, col);
                   openedSites++;//每开1 个格子 opensites 加1
               }
           }
           fractions[i] = openedSites * 1.0 / (n * n);//恰好渗透时open
的格子数与总格子数之比
       }
    }
   //*p 均值
   public double mean() {
       return StdStats.mean(fractions);
```

```
}
   //标准偏差
   public double stddev() {
       return StdStats.stddev(fractions);
   //置信区间
   public double confidenceLo() {
       return mean() - CONFIDENCE_95 * stddev() / Math.sqrt(fractions.
length);
   }
   public double confidenceHi() {
        return mean() + CONFIDENCE_95 * stddev() / Math.sqrt(fractions.
length);
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       StdOut.println("please enter the size of the array:");
        int n = StdIn.readInt();
       StdOut.println("please enter the number of the trials:");
        int trials = StdIn.readInt();
       PercolationStats stats = new PercolationStats(n, trials);
        long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       StdOut.println("mean
                                                = " + stats.mean());
       StdOut.println("stddev
                                                = " + stats.stddev());
       StdOut.println("95% confidence interval = "
                              + stats.confidenceLo() + ", "
                               + stats.confidenceHi());
        long duration = endTime - startTime;
       StdOut.println("运行时间为"+duration+"ms");
   }
}
```

实验二:几种排序算法的实验性能比较(详见附件)

一、实验内容

实现插入排序(Insertion Soxt,IS),自顶向下归并排序(Top-down Mergesort,TDM),自底向上归并排序(Bottom-up Mergesort,BUM),随机快速排序(Random Quicksort,RQ),Dikstra3-路划分快速排序(Quicksot with Dikstca 3-

way Partition,QD3P)。在你的计算机上针对不同输入规模数据进行实验,对比上述排序算法的时间及空间占用性能。要求对于每次输入运行 10 次,记录每次时间/空间占用,取平均值。

二、实验环境

Intelli IDEA

Windows

三、实验步骤

五种基本排序的实现

- 1. 按照题目要求,设计题目要求的插入排序(Insertion Sort, IS),自项向下归并排序(Top-down Mergesort, TDM),自底向上归并排序(Bottom-up Mergesort, BUM),随机快速排序(Random Quicksort, RQ),Dijkstra 3-路划分快速排序(Quicksort with Dijkstra 3-way Partition,QD3P)五种排序算法
- 2. 编写 generateRandom()函数,实现产生指定大小的随机数组功能,用于排序
- 3. 记录每种算法的时间使用和空间占用

四、实验结果

测试不同规模数组的排序,从中选取部分测试结果如下所示

测试排序规模: 10000 个元素

D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\[10000

插入排序用时为81毫秒,内存使用为0字节 自顶向下的归并排序用时为4毫秒,内存使用为0字节 自底向上的归并排序用时为3毫秒,内存使用为0字节 快速排序用时为53毫秒,内存使用为461384字节 三切分快速排序用时为17毫秒,内存使用为0字节

测试排序规模: 100000 个元素

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA 100000 插入排序用时为8405毫秒,内存使用为0字节 自顶向下的归并排序用时为13毫秒,内存使用为400016字节 自底向上的归并排序用时为21毫秒,内存使用为400016字节 快速排序用时为5177毫秒,内存使用为6414192字节 三切分快速排序用时为199毫秒,内存使用为0字节
```

测试排序规模: 150000 个元素

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Communit 150000 插入排序用时为25276毫秒,内存使用为0字节 自顶向下的归并排序用时为62毫秒,内存使用为600016字节 自底向上的归并排序用时为85毫秒,内存使用为600016字节 快速排序用时为12766毫秒,内存使用为11382880字节 三切分快速排序用时为507毫秒,内存使用为0字节 进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```

按照原理来说,由于插入排序的算法时间复杂度最高,因此在不同规模的测试中所用时间均最久。快速排序以及在几种排序中所用时间最少,归并排序次之,但两者差距不大。但是因为 intellj 的 ide 会限制栈大小,因此我在递归调用时使用了显式栈,因此对快速排序的影响很大。

同样按原理来说,按照从空间占用情况看,因为归并排序需要额外的数组空间实现归并操作,因此其空间占用一直是所有排序算法中最高,且其空间占用随着测试规模的增大而增大。但是因为 intellj 的 ide 会限制栈大小,因此我在递归调用时使用了显式栈,因此对快速排序的影响很大。

附: 部分源代码

```
package my.sort;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static Integer[] generateRandomArray(int n) {
        Integer[] array = new Integer[n];
        Random random = new Random();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
```

```
array[i] = random.nextInt(n * 2);
       }
       return array;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       // 输入初始数据
       Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
       int n = scan.nextInt();
       Integer[] randomArray = generateRandomArray(n);
       // 插入排序
       long start time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       long start memory = getUsedMemory();
       InsertionSort.sort(randomArray);
       long end time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       long end_memory = getUsedMemory();
       long duration = end time - start time;
       long memoryUsed = end memory - start memory;
       System.out.println("插入排序用时为" + duration + "毫秒,内存使用为
" + memoryUsed + "字节");
       // 自顶向下的归并排序
       start_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       start_memory = getUsedMemory();
       TopDownMerge.sort(randomArray);
       end_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       end memory = getUsedMemory();
       duration = end_time - start_time;
       memoryUsed = end_memory - start_memory;
       System.out.println("自顶向下的归并排序用时为" + duration + "毫秒,
内存使用为" + memoryUsed + "字节");
       // 自底向上的归并排序
       start time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       start memory = getUsedMemory();
       ButtomUpMerge.sort(randomArray);
       end_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       end_memory = getUsedMemory();
       duration = end_time - start_time;
       memoryUsed = end memory - start memory;
       System.out.println("自底向上的归并排序用时为" + duration + "毫秒,
内存使用为" + memoryUsed + "字节");
       // 快速排序
       start_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       start memory = getUsedMemory();
       Quick.sort(randomArray);
```

```
end time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       end memory = getUsedMemory();
       duration = end_time - start_time;
       memoryUsed = end_memory - start_memory;
       System.out.println("快速排序用时为" + duration + "毫秒,内存使用为
" + memoryUsed + "字节");
       // 三路快速排序
       start_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       start memory = getUsedMemory();
       QD3P.sort(randomArray);
       end_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
       end memory = getUsedMemory();
       duration = end time - start time;
       memoryUsed = end_memory - start_memory;
       System.out.println("三切分快速排序用时为" + duration + "毫秒,内存
使用为" + memoryUsed + "字节");
   public static long getUsedMemory() {
       Runtime runtime = Runtime.getRuntime();
       return runtime.totalMemory() - runtime.freeMemory();
}
```

实验三: 最短路 (Map Routing)

一、实验内容

实现经典的 Dijkstra 最短路径算法,并对其进行优化。

地图。本次实验对象是图 maps 或 graphs,其中顶点为平面上的点,这些点由权值为欧氏距离的边相连成图。

可将顶点视为城市,将边视为相连的道路。

二、实验环境

Intelli| IDEA

Windows

三、实验步骤

1. Dijkstra 基本算法

在 dijkstra.java 文件中,对 Dijkstra 算法进行了基本实现。实现了以 s 为起点,到 其余各点的最短路径。

该算法是未经优化过的最简实现,虽然能完成最短路径的计算,但是,求得每条最短路径的复杂度为 N2。

2. 优化,发现最短路之后就停止搜索

由 Dijkstra 算法可知,从优先队列里面取出的最小顶点,其最短路一定已经确定,因此,可以直接停止搜索,提前停止搜索后,算法的执行时间有了显著的减少:

3. 进一步优化,初始化只进行一次

因为每次查询最短路,整个 dist 数组,整个 pred 数组,全部都需要重新初始化,而这个初始化时间是与 V 成正比的,因此,如果能每次只初始化上次修改过的元素,还可以进一步提高速度。可以将 dist pred 两个数组的初始化,以及优先队列的初始化操作在 dijstra 对象的构造函数中执行

四、实验结果

```
D:\DZQ\java\jdk-17.0.12\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:D:\DZQ\java\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition
please enter the source point:23
please enter the destination point:45
the shortest distance from 23 to 45 is 164.21819939767659
the path is: 23->86->100->115->132->135->134->90->53->59->54->45
the processing time is 32.0ms
please enter the source point:33
please enter the destination point:100
the shortest distance from 33 to 100 is 314.1730670165184
the path is: 33->27->26->31->25->22->21->24->35->41->47->48->49
->52->63->64->66->69->67->54->59->53->90->134->135
->132->115->100
the processing time is 29.0ms
please enter the source point: 100
please enter the destination point:1000
the shortest distance from 100 to 1000 is 569.0809401756168
the path is: 100->115->138->146->158->204->216->219->221->225->227->248->275
->317->368->378->389->476->494->497->501->504->608->609->614
->628->632->634->686->695->698->714->725->763->765->766->764
->767->769->774->826->831->866->913->1000
the processing time is 21.0ms
please enter the source point:
```

经过改进之后,速度得到优化,经过本次实验,理解了最短路径算法 dijkstra 的原理,并且尝试对其进行优化。也从中学到了很多。

附: 部分源代码(详见附件)

package my.Dijkstra;

```
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.In;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.Stack;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.StdIn;
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        String file_path = "D:\\DZQ\\java_learn\\sort\\src\\my\\Dijkstr
a\\usa.txt";
        while (true) {
            System.out.print("please enter the source point:");
            int start = StdIn.readInt();
            System.out.print("please enter the destination point:");
            int destination = StdIn.readInt();
            EdgeWeightedDiagraph G = new EdgeWeightedDiagraph(new In(fi
le path));
            double start_time = System.currentTimeMillis();
            DijkstraSPImple sp = new DijkstraSPImple(G, start);
            double end time = System.currentTimeMillis();
            double duration = end_time - start_time;
            if (sp.hasPathTo(destination)) {
                System.out.println("the shortest distance from " + star
t + " to " + destination + " is " + sp.distTo(destination));
            Stack<DirectedEdge> path = sp.pathTo(destination);
            System.out.print("the path is: " + start);
            int cnt = 0;
            while (!path.isEmpty()) {
                DirectedEdge e = path.pop();
                System.out.print("->" + e.to());
                cnt++;
                if (cnt % 12 == 0) System.out.println();
            System.out.println();
            System.out.println("the processing time is " + duration + "
ms");
        }
package my.Dijkstra;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.IndexMinPQ;
import edu.princeton.cs.algs4.Stack;
public class DijkstraSPImple implements DijkstraSP{
    private DirectedEdge[] edgeTo;
    private double[] distTo;
    private IndexMinPQ<Double> pq;
    public DijkstraSPImple (EdgeWeightedDiagraph G, int s) {
        edgeTo = new DirectedEdge[G.V()];
        distTo = new double[G.V()];
        pq = new IndexMinPQ<>(G.V());
```

```
for (int v = 0; v < G.V(); v++) {
            distTo[v] = Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY;
        distTo[s] = 0.0;
        pq.insert(s, 0.0);
        while (!pq.isEmpty()) {
            relax(G, pq.delMin());
    }
   @Override
    public void relax(EdgeWeightedDiagraph G, int v) {
        for (DirectedEdge e : G.adj(v)) {
            int w = e.to();
            if (distTo[w] > distTo[v] + e.weight()) {
                distTo[w] = distTo[v] + e.weight();
                edgeTo[w] = e;
                if (pq.contains(w)) pq.changeKey(w, distTo(w));
                else pq.insert(w, distTo[w]);
            }
        }
    }
   @Override
    public double distTo(int v) {
        return distTo[v];
    }
   @Override
    public boolean hasPathTo(int v) {
        return distTo[v] < Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY;</pre>
    }
   @Override
    public Stack<DirectedEdge> pathTo(int v) {
        if (!hasPathTo(v)) return null;
        Stack<DirectedEdge> path = new Stack<DirectedEdge>();
        for (DirectedEdge e = edgeTo[v]; e != null; e = edgeTo[e.from
()]) {
            path.push(e);
        return path;
   }
}
```

实验四: 文本索引

一、实验内容

编写一个构建大块文本索引的程序,然后进行快速搜索,来查找某个字符串在该文本中的出现位置。

二、实验环境

Intelli IDEA

Windows

三、实验步骤

1. 编写 suffixSort() 函数,实现后缀数组的排序

后缀数组保存在 pos[] 数组中,后缀数组的逆保存在 rank 数组中。使用 MSD 算法进行实现

```
void suffixSort(int n){
 //sort suffixes according to their first characters
 for (int i=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
    pos[i] = i;
 std::sort(pos, pos + n, smaller first char);
 //{pos contains the list of suffixes sorted by their first character}
 for (int i=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
    bh[i] = i == 0 \mid | str[pos[i]] != str[pos[i-1]];
    b2h[i] = false;
  }
 for (int h = 1; h < n; h <<= 1){
    //{bh[i] == false if the first h characters of pos[i-1] == the firs
t h characters of pos[i]}
    int buckets = 0;
    for (int i=0, j; i < n; i = j){}
      j = i + 1;
      while (j < n && !bh[j]) j++;
      next[i] = j;
      buckets++;
    }
    if (buckets == n) break; // We are done! Lucky bastards!
    //{suffixes are separted in buckets containing strings starting wit
h the same h characters}
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i = next[i]){</pre>
      cnt[i] = 0;
      for (int j = i; j < next[i]; ++j){</pre>
```

```
}
    }
    cnt[rank[n - h]]++;
    b2h[rank[n - h]] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i = next[i]){</pre>
      for (int j = i; j < next[i]; ++j){</pre>
        int s = pos[j] - h;
        if (s >= 0){
          int head = rank[s];
          rank[s] = head + cnt[head]++;
          b2h[rank[s]] = true;
      for (int j = i; j < next[i]; ++j){</pre>
        int s = pos[j] - h;
        if (s >= 0 && b2h[rank[s]]){
          for (int k = rank[s]+1; !bh[k] && b2h[k]; k++) b2h[k] = false;
        }
      }
    }
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
      pos[rank[i]] = i;
      bh[i] |= b2h[i];
  }
  for (int i=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
    rank[pos[i]] = i;
  }
void getHeight(int n){
 for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) rank[pos[i]] = i;</pre>
  height[0] = 0;
  for (int i=0, h=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
    if (rank[i] > 0){
      int j = pos[rank[i]-1];
      while (i + h < n \&\& j + h < n \&\& str[i+h] == str[j+h]) h++;
      height[rank[i]] = h;
      if (h > 0) h--;
}
2. 编写二分查找函数
编写 binarychop 函数,利用二分查找,实现对输入的 key 关键字的查找匹配
int binarychop(char* key, int key_lengh, int left, int right){
    if (left > right){
```

rank[pos[j]] = i;

```
return -1;
}
int mid = (right-left)/2+left;
int p = pos[mid];
for (int i = 0; i < key_lengh; i++){
    if (key[i] < str[p+i]) {
        return binarychop(key,key_lengh,left,mid-1);
    } else if (key[i] > str[p+i]) {
        return binarychop(key,key_lengh,mid+1,right);
    }
}
return p;
}
```

四、实验结果

使用 1.txt 文本数据进行测试 (长度: 152089), 使用 11.txt 中的测试数据。

附:实验部分代码(详见附件)

package my.String;

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
```

```
import static java.lang.System.in;
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args){
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       // Read corpus file name from user input
       System.out.println("请输入语料库文件名:");
       String corpusFileName = scanner.nextLine();
       corpusFileName = "D:\\DZQ\\java learn\\sort\\src\\my\\String\\"
+corpusFileName;
       // Create a File object for the corpus file
       File corpusFile = new File(corpusFileName);
       // Check if the corpus file exists and is readable
       if (!corpusFile.exists() || !corpusFile.canRead()) {
           System.err.println("无法读取语料库文件: " + corpusFileName);
           return;
       }
       // Read the content of the corpus file into a string
       StringBuilder corpusContent = new StringBuilder();
       try (Scanner fileScanner = new Scanner(corpusFile)) {
           while (fileScanner.hasNextLine()) {
               corpusContent.append(fileScanner.nextLine());
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.err.println("读取语料库文件时发生错误: " + e.getMessag
e());
           return;
       }
       // Read query file name from user input
       System.out.println("请输入查询文件名:");
       String queryFileName = scanner.nextLine();
       queryFileName = "D:\\DZQ\\java_learn\\sort\\src\\my\\String\\"+
queryFileName;
       // Create a File object for the guery file
       File queryFile = new File(queryFileName);
       // Check if the guery file exists and is readable
       if (!queryFile.exists() || !queryFile.canRead()) {
           System.err.println("无法读取查询文件: " + queryFileName);
           return;
       // Read the content of the query file into a list of strings
```

```
List<String> queries = new ArrayList<>();
       try (Scanner fileScanner = new Scanner(queryFile)) {
           while (fileScanner.hasNextLine()) {
               queries.add(fileScanner.nextLine().trim());
        } catch (IOException e) {
           System.err.println("读取查询文件时发生错误: " + e.getMessage
());
            return;
        }
       // Perform searches using both algorithms
       Search violenceSearch = new ViolenceSearch();
       Search binarySearch = new BinarySearch(corpusContent.toString
());
       for (String query : queries) {
            long startTime = System.nanoTime();
            int violenceResult = violenceSearch.search(corpusContent.to
String(), query);
            long endTime = System.nanoTime();
            long duration = endTime - startTime;
           System.out.println(query + ":暴力搜索结果: " + violenceResul
t + ", 耗时: " + duration + " 纳秒");
            startTime = System.nanoTime();
            int binaryResult = binarySearch.search(corpusContent.toStri
ng(), query);
           endTime = System.nanoTime();
           duration = endTime - startTime;
           System.out.println("二分搜索结果: " + binaryResult + ", 耗时:
 " + duration + " 纳秒");
           System.out.println();
   }
}
```