day01-Code

快速实现顺序栈模型

```
0.00
1
2
   python实现栈
3
   1. 栈的特点:一端进行插入和删除操作
5
   2. 实现:
              可使用列表,列表尾部作为栈顶(进行插入和删除操作),列表头部作为栈底,不做任何操作
7
8
   class Stack:
9
       def __init__(self):
10
           """创建一个空栈"""
           self.stack = []
11
12
       def push(self,value):
13
           """入栈操作:相当于在列表尾部进行元素添加"""
14
15
           self.stack.append(value)
16
17
       def pop(self):
           """出栈操作:相当于在列表尾部弹出1个元素,考虑到空栈的情况"""
18
           if self.stack == []:
19
20
              raise Exception('pop from empty stack')
21
           else:
22
              return self.stack.pop()
23
24
       def is empty(self):
25
           """判断栈是否为空"""
26
           if self.stack == []:
27
              return True
28
          return False
29
30
       def top(self):
           """查看栈顶元素,并非出栈"""
31
32
          if self.stack:
33
              return self.stack[-1]
34
           print('stack is empty')
35
36
       def size(self):
           """返回栈的大小"""
37
38
           return len(self.stack)
39
   if __name__ == '__main__':
40
41
       s = Stack()
42
       # 此时为空栈,返回 True
43
       print(s.is_empty())
```

```
44
       # 此时栈中元素为: 100 200 300 , 100在栈底, 300在栈顶
45
       s.push(100)
46
       s.push(200)
47
       s.push(300)
       # 从栈顶弹出1个元素,即 300
48
49
       print(s.pop())
50
       # 此时栈不为空,返回 False
51
       print(s.is_empty())
       #返回栈顶元素: 200
52
53
       print(s.top())
       # 返回栈的大小: 2
54
55
       print(s.size())
```

快速实现顺序队列模型

```
....
1
2
   python实现队列
3
    思路
   1. 队列特点: 先进先出, 队尾入队, 队头出队
4
5
   2. 思路:
               可使用列表实现, 列表尾部作为队尾进行入队操作, 列表头部作为队头进行出队操作
    ....
6
7
8
    class Queue:
9
       def __init__(self):
           """创建一个空队列"""
10
11
           self.queue = []
12
       def enqueue(self,value):
13
           """入队列:从列表尾部添加元素"""
14
15
           self.queue.append(value)
16
17
       def dequeue(self):
           """出队列:从列表头部弹出元素,考虑队列为空时的特殊情况"""
18
19
           if self.queue == []:
20
              raise Exception('dequeue from empty queue')
21
           return self.queue.pop(0)
22
23
       def is empty(self):
           """判断队列是否为空"""
24
           if self.queue == []:
25
26
              return True
27
           return False
28
29
       def top(self):
           """查看队头元素,考虑为空队列的情况,"""
30
31
           if self.queue:
32
              return self.queue[0]
33
           else:
34
              raise Exception('queue is empty')
35
       def travel(self):
36
           """遍历整个队列,从对头到队尾输出"""
37
           for i in self.queue:
38
```

```
39
               print(i,end=" ")
40
41
           print()
42
43
   if __name__ == '__main__':
44
       q = Queue()
45
       # 此时为空队列,返回 True
       print(q.is_empty())
46
47
       # 此时队列中元素为 : 100 200 300
48
       q.enqueue(100)
49
       q.enqueue(200)
50
       q.enqueue(300)
       # 队头出队列,结果为:100
51
52
       print(q.dequeue())
53
       # 此时队列不为空,返回: False
       print(q.is_empty())
54
55
       # 获取队头元素, 结果为: 200
56
       print(q.top())
57
       # 队头到队尾元素: 200 300
58
       q.travel()
```

快速实现单链表

```
....
1
2
   python实现单链表
3
   1、节点类:数据区、指针区两个属性
5
   2、链表类: 实现链表的 增加、删除、遍历、判断是否为空等功能
6
7
8
   class Node:
9
       """节点类"""
      def __init__(self,elem,next=None):
10
          self.elem = elem
11
          self.next = next
12
13
14
   class SingleList:
       """链表类"""
15
16
       def __init__(self,node=None):
          """创建链表存储空间,创建链表时给元素了,则为非空链表,反之为空链表"""
17
18
          self.head = node
19
20
       def is_empty(self):
          """判断链表是否为空"""
21
          if self.head is None:
22
23
             return True
24
          return False
25
26
       def add(self,value):
          """在链表头部添加元素
27
28
             1. value节点的指针指向头节点
             2. 把value节点设置为头节点
29
30
```

```
31
           node = Node(value)
32
           node.next = self.head
33
           self.head = node
34
35
        def append(self,value):
            """在链表尾部添加元素
36
37
              1. 找到尾节点,把尾节点的next指向value节点
              2. 把value的节点的next指向None
38
39
40
           node = Node(value)
           if self.is empty():
41
42
                self.head = node
43
            else:
44
               current = self.head
45
                # 循环完成后, current指向尾节点
46
               while current.next:
47
                   current = current.next
               current.next = node
48
49
                node.next = None
50
51
        def travel(self):
            """遍历链表
52
53
              1.找到头节点,依次往后遍历,打印输出即可 (考虑空链表的情况)
54
55
           if self.is_empty():
                return
57
           else:
58
                current = self.head
59
                while current:
                   print(current.elem,end=" ")
60
61
                   current = current.next
62
63
                print()
64
65
        def length(self):
            """获取链表长度: 从头到尾遍历即可"""
66
            if self.is_empty():
68
                return 0
69
           count = 0
70
            current = self.head
71
           while current:
72
                current = current.next
73
                count += 1
74
75
           return count
76
77
        def get_value(self,position):
78
            """获取指定下标的元素值"""
79
           number = self.length()
            if position < 0 or position > (number-1):
80
81
                raise Exception('index out of range')
82
           count = 0
83
           current = self.head
84
           while current:
85
                current = current.next
86
               count += 1
87
               if count == position:
```

```
88
                  return current.elem
89
90
    if __name__ == '__main__':
91
92
       s = SingleList()
93
       # 此时为空链表,返回 True
94
       print(s.is_empty())
       # 链表头部添加2个元素,则结果: 100 200
      s.add(200)
96
97
       s.add(100)
       # 链表尾部添加2个元素,则结果: 100 200 300 400
98
99
       s.append(300)
100
       s.append(400)
101
       # 遍历链表,则结果: 100 200 300 400
102
      s.travel()
      # 获取链表长度, 结果: 4
103
104
      print(s.length())
       # 获取下表索引为2的, 即第三个元素: 300
105
106
       print(s.get value(2))
```

快速实现单向循环链表

```
0.00
1
   python实现单向循环链表
2
3
   思路:
   1、节点类:数据区、指针区两个属性
4
   2、链表类: 实现链表的 增加、删除、遍历、判断是否为空等功能
   3、单向循环链表特点:尾节点指向头节点
6
7
8
9
   class Node:
      """节点类"""
10
     def __init__(self,elem,next=None):
11
         self.elem = elem
12
          self.next = next
13
14
15
   class SingleList:
      """链表类"""
16
      def __init__(self,node=None):
17
          """创建链表存储空间,创建链表时给元素了,则为非空链表,反之为空链表"""
18
19
          self.head = node
          if node:
20
21
             node.next = node
22
     def is_empty(self):
23
24
          """判断链表是否为空"""
25
          if self.head is None:
26
             return True
27
          return False
28
29
      def add(self,value):
          """在链表头部添加元素
30
            1. value节点的指针指向头节点
31
```

```
32
              2. 把value重新设置成头节点
33
              3. 把尾节点指向value节点
34
35
           node = Node(value)
36
           if self.is_empty():
37
               self.head = node
38
               node.next = node
39
           else:
40
               current = self.head
41
               while current.next != self.head:
42
                   current = current.next
43
44
45
               node.next = self.head
46
               self.head = node
47
               current.next = node
48
        def append(self,value):
19
50
            """在链表尾部添加元素
              1. 找到尾节点,把尾节点的next指向value节点
51
52
              2. 把value的节点的next指向头节点
53
54
           node = Node(value)
55
           if self.is empty():
               self.head = node
56
57
           else:
58
               current = self.head
59
               # 循环完成后, current指向尾节点
60
               while current.next != self.head:
                   current = current.next
61
62
63
               current.next = node
               node.next = self.head
64
65
66
        def travel(self):
           """遍历链表
67
              1.找到头节点,依次往后遍历,打印输出即可(考虑空链表的情况)
69
70
           if self.is empty():
71
               return
72
           else:
               current = self.head
73
74
               while current.next != self.head:
75
                   print(current.elem,end=" ")
76
                   current = current.next
77
               # 退出循环, current指向尾节点但是并未打印
78
79
               print(current.elem)
80
        def length(self):
81
            """获取链表长度: 从头到尾遍历即可"""
82
83
           if self.is_empty():
84
               return 0
85
           count = 1
86
           current = self.head
           while current.next != self.head:
87
88
               current = current.next
```

```
count += 1
 90
 91
            return count
 92
 93
        def get_value(self,position):
            """获取指定下标的元素值"""
 94
 95
            number = self.length()
            if position < 0 or position > (number-1):
 96
97
                raise Exception('index out of range')
 98
            count = 0
            current = self.head
99
100
            while current.next != self.head:
101
                current = current.next
102
                count += 1
103
                if count == position:
104
                    return current.elem
105
106
107
     if __name__ == '__main__':
108
       s = SingleList()
109
        # 此时为空链表,返回 True
110
        print(s.is empty())
        # 链表头部添加2个元素,则结果: 100 200
111
112
       s.add(200)
        s.add(100)
113
114
        # 链表尾部添加2个元素,则结果: 100 200 300 400
115
       s.append(300)
       s.append(400)
116
        # 遍历链表,则结果: 100 200 300 400
117
118
        s.travel()
119
       # 获取链表长度, 结果: 4
120
        print(s.length())
        # 获取下表索引为2的, 即第三个元素: 300
121
122
        print(s.get_value(2))
```

快速实现链式栈模型

```
1
2
   使用链式存储实现栈
4
   1、栈特点:后进先出,所有操作只能在栈顶
   2、封装方法: 入栈 出栈 栈空 栈顶元素
   3、链表的开头作为栈顶
6
7
8
9
   # 创建节点类
10
   class Node:
      def __init__(self,val):
11
12
         self.val = val
         self.next = None
13
14
   # 链式栈
15
   class LinkStack:
16
```

```
17
        def __init__(self):
18
            # 标记顶位置, 创建一个空栈, 链表头部作为栈顶
19
            self.top = None
20
21
        def is_empty(self):
            """判断是否为空栈,空栈返回True,反之返回False"""
22
23
            if self.top is None:
               return True
24
25
            return False
26
        def push(self,val):
27
28
            """入栈:相当于在链表头部添加节点"""
29
            node = Node(val)
30
            node.next = self.top
31
            self.top = node
32
33
        def pop(self):
            """出栈:相当于删除头节点"""
34
35
            if self.top is None:
               raise Exception("pop from empty stack")
36
37
            value = self.top.val
38
39
            self.top = self.top.next
40
            return value
41
42
        def stack_top(self):
43
44
            """查看栈顶元素:查看头节点"""
45
            if self.top is None:
               raise Exception("Stack is empty")
46
47
48
            return self.top.val
49
50
        def size(self):
51
            if self.top is None:
52
               return 0
53
            count = 0
54
            current = self.top
55
            while current != None:
56
               current = current.next
57
               count += 1
58
59
           return count
60
61
    if __name__ == '__main__':
62
        ls = LinkStack()
        # 入栈后, 从栈顶到栈底以此为: 300 200 100
63
64
        ls.push(100)
65
        ls.push(200)
        ls.push(300)
66
67
        # 出栈: 从栈顶出栈 300
68
        print(ls.pop())
69
        # 查看栈顶元素: 200
70
        print(ls.stack_top())
71
        # 获取栈大小: 2
72
        print(ls.size())
```

快速实现链式队列模型

```
1
2
    如何用链表实现队列
    1、队列特点:先进先出,队尾进,队头出
/1
5
    2、实现
           : 使用单链表实现 尾部添加节点 (入队) , 删除头节点 (出队) 等操作
6
8
    class Node:
9
       """节点类,包含数据区和指针区两个属性"""
       def __init__(self,elem):
10
           self.elem = elem
11
12
           self.next = None
13
14
    class Oueue:
15
       def __init__(self,node=None):
16
           """创建一个队列(链表)"""
           self.head = node
17
18
       def is empty(self):
19
           """判断队列是否为空: 头节点为空则一定为空队列"""
20
           if self.head is None:
21
22
               return True
23
           return False
24
25
       def enqueue(self,value):
           """入队列:从链表尾部添加一个节点"""
26
27
           node = Node(value)
           if self.is_empty():
28
29
               self.head = node
30
           else:
31
               current = self.head
32
               while current.next:
33
                  current = current.next
34
35
               current.next = node
36
               node.next = None
37
38
       def dequeue(self):
           """出队列: 获取链表头节点, 并指向新的头"""
39
40
41
           if self.is empty():
42
               raise Exception('queue is empty')
43
           result = self.head.elem
44
45
           self.head = self.head.next
46
47
           return result
48
49
       def top(self):
```

```
"""查看队头元素:查看self.head的元素值"""
50
51
           if self.is_empty():
52
               raise Exception('queue is empty')
53
54
           return self.head.elem
55
56
        def travel(self):
           """遍历整个队列,从队头到队尾输出"""
57
58
           current = self.head
59
           while current:
               print(current.elem,end=" ")
60
61
               current = current.next
62
63
           print()
64
    if __name__ == '__main__':
65
66
       q = Queue()
        # 空队列, 返回 True:
67
68
        print(q.is_empty())
        # 入队列: 100 200 300
69
70
        q.enqueue(100)
71
        q.enqueue(200)
72
       q.enqueue(300)
73
        # 出队列: 100
74
        print(q.dequeue())
75
        # 此时队列不为空,返回: False
76
        print(q.is_empty())
77
        # 查看队头元素: 200
78
        print(q.top())
79
        # 遍历整个队列: 200 300
80
        q.travel()
```