Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==陈亚偲 工学院==

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

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

1. 题目

27638: 求二叉树的高度和叶子数目

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

思路:

双向关系 (定义p来记录父节点, 快很多)

递归算高度,比较简单(根本意义上是dfs,但似乎bfs更具美感?)

```
#
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Tue Mar 19 14:13:42 2024

@author: 陈亚偲2300011106
```

```
class N:
   def __init__(self,num):
       self.n=num
        self.r=None
        self.l=None
        self.p=None#用m换t的操作
n=int(input())
w=[N(i) for i in range(n)]#i 是编号,也可以不要
for i in range(n):
    a,b=map(int,input().split())
    if a!=-1:
       w[i].1=w[a]
       w[a].p=w[i]
   if b!=-1:
       w[i].r=w[b]
        w[b].p=w[i]
def end():
    ct=0
    for i in range(n):
        if w[i].r==None and w[i].l==None:
           ct+=1
    return ct
def root():
    for i in range(n):
       if w[i].p==None:
           return i
c=w[root()]
def h(temp):
   if temp==None:
        return 0
    else:
        return max([h(temp.1),h(temp.r)])+1
p=h(c)-1
q=end()
print(f'{p} {q}')
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 19 14:13:42 2024
@author: 陈亚偲2300011106
class N:
    def __init__(self,num):
        self.n=num
        self.r=None
        self.l=None
        self.p=None#用m换t的操作
n=int(input())
w=[N(i) for i in range(n)]#i 是编号, 也可以不要
for i in range(n):
    a, b=map(int,input().split())
    if a! = -1:
        w[i].l=w[a]
        w[a].p=w[i]
    if b! = -1:
        w[i].r=w[b]
        w[b].p=w[i]
def end():
    ct=0
    for i in range(n):
        if w[i].r==None and w[i].l==None:
            ct+=1
    return ct
def root():
    for i in range(n):
        if w[i].p==None:
            return i
c=w[root()]
def h(temp):
    if temp==None:
        return 0
    else:
        return max([h(temp.1),h(temp.r)])+1
p = h(c) - 1
q=end()
print(f'{p} {q}')
```

24729: 括号嵌套树

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

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
0.00
Created on Tue Mar 26 00:01:49 2024
@author: abrac
.....
u=[]
d=[]
class node:
    def __init__(self,name):#针对dir
        self.n=name
        self.c=[]
        self.av=False #是否可以再接受子节点
def up(m):
    u.append(m.n)
    for i in m.c:
        up(i)
    return
def down(m):
    for i in m.c:
        down(i)
    d.append(m.n)
b=list(input())
boza=len(b)
a=[]
for i in range(boza):
    if b[i]=='(':
        a[-1].av=True
    elif b[i]==')':
        for j in range(len(a)-1,-1,-1):
            if a[j].av:
                a[j].av=False
                break
    elif b[i]!=',':
        a.append(node(b[i]))
        for j in range(len(a)-1,-1,-1):
            if a[j].av:
                a[j].c.append(a[-1])
                break
up(a[0])
down(a[0])
print(''.join(u))
print(''.join(d))
```

源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 26 00:01:49 2024
@author: abrac
u=[]
d=[]
class node:
    def __init__(self,name):#针对dir
       self.n=name
        self.c=[]
        self.av=False #是否可以再接受子节点
def up (m):
    u.append(m.n)
    for i in m.c:
       up(i)
    return
def down(m):
    for i in m.c:
       down(i)
   d.append(m.n)
b=list(input())
boza=len(b)
a=[]
for i in range(boza):
    if b[i]=='(':
        a[-1].av=True
    elif b[i]==')':
        for j in range(len(a)-1,-1,-1):
            if a[j].av:
                a[j].av=False
                break
    elif b[i]!=',':
        a.append(node(b[i]))
        for j in range(len(a)-1,-1,-1):
            if a[j].av:
                a[j].c.append(a[-1])
               break
up(a[0])
down (a[0])
print(''.join(u))
print(''.join(d))
```

02775: 文件结构"图"

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

大回溯!通过树的'available' (av)参数来考察它是否可以接受其他的d和f,root是永远av=True的d,每次都是通过回溯来锁定第一个av=True的d,进而放到它的子节点里面

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Mon Mar 25 19:35:56 2024
@author: 陈亚偲2300011106
tab='|
class node:
    def __init__(self,name):#针对dir
        self.n=name
        self.cd=[]
        self.cf=[]
        self.level=-1
        self.av=True #是否可以再接受子节点
def show(m):
    print(tab*(m.level)+m.n)
    for i in m.cd:
        show(i)
    for i in sorted(m.cf):
        print(tab*(m.level)+i)
    return
first=True#开始接受数据
temp=[node('d')]
lisa=1
1v=0
while True:
    a=input()
    if a[0]=='#':
       break
    temp.append(node(a))
    if a[0]=='*':
        num=len(temp)
        for i in range(1, num):
            if temp[i].n[0]=='d':
                1v+=1
                temp[i].level=lv
                for j in range(i-1,-1,-1):
                    if temp[j].av:
                        temp[j].cd.append(temp[i])
                        break
            elif temp[i].n[0]=='f':
                temp[i].level=lv
                temp[i].av=False
                for j in range(i-1,-1,-1):
                    if temp[j].av:
                        temp[j].cf.append(temp[i].n)
                        break
            elif temp[i].n[0]==']':
                1v-=1
```

```
temp[i].av=False
        for j in range(i-1,-1,-1):
            if temp[j].av:
               temp[j].av=False
                break
if not first:
   print()
else:
    first=False
print('DATA SET '+str(lisa)+':')
lisa+=1
temp[0].n='ROOT'
show(temp[0])
#print(temp[0].cf)
1v=0
temp=[node('d')]
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Mon Mar 25 19:35:56 2024
@author: 陈亚偲2300011106
tab='
class node:
   def init (self, name):#针对dir
        self.n=name
       self.cd=[]
        self.cf=[]
        self.level=-1
        self.av=True #是否可以再接受子节点
def show(m):
   print(tab*(m.level)+m.n)
   for i in m.cd:
        show(i)
   for i in sorted(m.cf):
        print(tab*(m.level)+i)
   return
first=True#开始接受数据
temp=[node('d')]
lisa=1
lv=0
while True:
   a=input()
   if a[0]=='#':
        break
    temp.append(node(a))
    if a[0]=='*':
        num=len(temp)
        for i in range(1, num):
            if temp[i].n[0]=='d':
                1v+=1
                temp[i].level=lv
                for j in range(i-1,-1,-1):
                    if temp[j].av:
                        temp[j].cd.append(temp[i])
            elif temp[i].n[0]=='f':
                temp[i].level=lv
                temp[i].av=False
                for j in range(i-1,-1,-1):
                    • f + cmn[i] 277.
```

25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

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

```
#
```

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:

中序被父节点分开,每半里面离父节点最近的是那一半的root (父节点的子节点)

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 26 15:34:22 2024
@author: 陈亚偲 2300011106
a=input()
b=list(input())#后序
k=len(b)
u=[]
class t:
    def __init__(self,name):
        self.n=name
        self.r=None
        self.l=None
c=[t(i) for i in b]
def d(m,p):
    temp=p.split(m)
    11=list(temp[0])
    rr=list(temp[1])
    if 11:
        lm=max([b.index(i) for i in 11])
        c[b.index(m)].l=c[lm]
    if rr:
        rm=max([b.index(i) for i in rr])
        c[b.index(m)].r=c[rm]
    return
def bb(m,p):
    d(m,p)
    temp=p.split(m)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 26 15:34:22 2024
@author: 陈亚偲 2300011106
a=input()
b=list(input())#后序
k=len(b)
u=[]
class t:
    def __init__(self,name):
        self.n=name
        self.r=None
        self.l=None
c=[t(i) for i in b]
def d(m,p):
    temp=p.split(m)
    11=list(temp[0])
    rr=list(temp[1])
    if 11:
        lm=max([b.index(i) for i in ll])
        c[b.index(m)].l=c[lm]
    if rr:
        rm=max([b.index(i) for i in rr])
        c[b.index(m)].r=c[rm]
    return
def bb(m,p):
    d(m,p)
    temp=p.split(m)
    if c[b.index(m)].r:
       bb(c[b.index(m)].r.n,temp[1])
    if c[b.index(m)].1:
        bb(c[b.index(m)].1.n,temp[0])
    return
def up (m):
    if m!=None:
        u.append(m.n)
        up (m.1)
        up (m.r)
    return
bb(c[-1].n,a)
up(c[-1])
print(''.join(u))
```

22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

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

思路:

输入reverse,输出left和right顺序翻转,加上try except,其他与上一题完全一致

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 26 15:34:22 2024
@author: 陈亚偲 2300011106
while True:
    try:
        b=list(input())
        b.reverse()
        a=input()
        k=len(b)
        u=[]
        class t:
            def __init__(self,name):
                self.n=name
                self.r=None
                self.l=None
        c=[t(i) for i in b]
        def d(m,p):
            temp=p.split(m)
            11=list(temp[0])
            rr=list(temp[1])
            if 11:
                lm=max([b.index(i) for i in 11])
                c[b.index(m)].l=c[lm]
            if rr:
                rm=max([b.index(i) for i in rr])
                c[b.index(m)].r=c[rm]
            return
        def bb(m,p):
            d(m,p)
            temp=p.split(m)
            if c[b.index(m)].r:
                bb(c[b.index(m)].r.n,temp[1])
            if c[b.index(m)].1:
                bb(c[b.index(m)].l.n,temp[0])
            return
        def up(m):
            if m!=None:
                up(m.1)
                up(m.r)
                u.append(m.n)
            return
        bb(c[-1].n,a)
        up(c[-1])
        print(''.join(u))
    except:
        break
```

源代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Tue Mar 26 15:34:22 2024
@author: 陈亚偲 2300011106
while True:
    try:
        b=list(input())
       b.reverse()
        a=input()
        k=len(b)
        u=[]
        class t:
            def init (self, name):
                self.n=name
                self.r=None
                self.l=None
        c=[t(i) for i in b]
        def d(m,p):
            temp=p.split(m)
            11=list(temp[0])
            rr=list(temp[1])
            if 11:
                lm=max([b.index(i) for i in ll])
                c[b.index(m)].l=c[lm]
                rm=max([b.index(i) for i in rr])
                c[b.index(m)].r=c[rm]
            return
        def bb(m,p):
            d(m,p)
            temp=p.split(m)
            if c[b.index(m)].r:
                bb(c[b.index(m)].r.n,temp[1])
            if c[b.index(m)].1:
                bb(c[b.index(m)].l.n,temp[0])
            return
        def up (m):
            if m!=None:
                up (m.1)
                up (m.r)
                u.append(m.n)
            return
```

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。==

一定一定一定注意函数def和数据接收改函数用的列表时的顺序!!! (其实可以函数扩号里面加上列表,但如果偷懒就一定注意顺序!!!) 【de了一上午bug】

树的题不用树总会出现一堆奇奇怪怪的wa

以下是02775文件图的WA代码

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Mon Mar 25 14:35:42 2024
@author: 陈亚偲 2300011106
from collections import defaultdict
tab='|
lisa=1
level=0
dt=defaultdict(list)
end=False
ans=[]
go=False
anss=[]
while True:
    a=input()
    if a[0]=='#':
        break
    if end:
        lisa+=1
        level=0
        dt=defaultdict(list)
        end=False
        ans=[]
        go=False
        boza=[]
    if a=='*':
        anss.append('DATA SET '+str(lisa)+':')
        anss.append('ROOT')
        end=True
        if dt.keys():
            kk=max(dt.keys())
            for i in range(kk,-1,-1):
                if dt[i]:
                    for j in sorted(dt[i]):
                        ans.append(tab*i+j)
        for i in ans:
            anss.append(i) \\
        continue
    if a[0] == 'f':
        if not go:
            dt[level].append(a)
        else:
            boza.append(tab*level+a)
    elif a[0]=='d':
        level+=1
```

```
go=True
    ans.append(tab*level+a)
    boza=[]
elif a[0]==']':
    level-=1
    go=False
    for i in sorted(boza):
        ans.append(i)
    boza=[]

for i in anss:
    if 'DATA SET' in i and i!='DATA SET 1:':
        print()
    print(i)
```

后来用树又做了一遍,终于AC了,树非常直观

最后一题用左右翻转的方法直接沿用上一题的代码,说明前序和后续.reverse()的区别就在于左右反向