Assignment #9: 图论: 遍历,及树算

Updated 1739 GMT+8 Apr 14, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==同学的姓名、院系==

说明:

- 1)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。
- 2) 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。
- 3) 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: macOS Ventura 13.4.1 (c)

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2, PyCharm 2023.1.4 (Professional Edition)

C/C++编程环境: Mac terminal vi (version 9.0.1424), g++/gcc (Apple clang version 14.0.3, clang-1403.0.22.14.1)

1. 题目

04081: 树的转换

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/04081/

思路:第八次作业的最后一题就是这个,刚好复习一下。直接看看不出有什么方便的数学方法,所以就手搓树了。树转换为二叉树的规则是,左儿子右兄弟。因为不确定思路对不对,所以偷看一下题解是什么方法好的,确定思路为:

- 1. 建树
- 2. 树转二叉树
- 3. bfs找最长路径 后来发现,好像不用建树,直接树转二叉树就可以了 再后来看了一圈大家的题解,有递归建树的,有代码特别短看不懂但很简洁的,有用stack的,真是各显神通。。。 把ud转换为x,和用stack的这两种方法我是真没想到,都贴在这里吧,拜读一下。。。 唉我怎么自己就想不到呢 太妙了,想不到根本想不到

代码

赵思懿, 生科
class BinaryTreeNode:
 def __init__(self):

```
self.parent = None
       self.left = None
       self.right = None
def tree_height(root): # 计算二叉树高度
   if not root:
       return -1
   else:
       return max(tree height(root.left), tree height(root.right)) + 1 #用递归
def original_tree_height(arr): # 原树高度
   height, max_height = 0, 0
   for action in arr:
       if action == 'd':
          height += 1
       elif action == 'u':
          height -= 1
       max_height = max(max_height, height) #更新最大高度
   return max_height
def build binary tree(arr): #根据输入序列建立二叉树
   root = BinaryTreeNode() # 创建根节点
   current node = root # 设置当前节点为根节点
   for action in arr: # 遍历输入序列
       if action == 'd': # 如果动作是'd', 向下创建左子节点
          current_node.left = BinaryTreeNode() # 创建左子节点
          current_node.left.parent = current_node # 设置左子节点的父节点为当前节
点
          current_node = current_node.left # 将当前节点设置为左子节点
       elif action == 'x': # 如果动作是'x', 向右创建右子节点
          current_node.right = BinaryTreeNode() # 创建右子节点
          current_node.right.parent = current_node.parent # 设置右子节点的父节点
为当前节点的父节点
          current node = current node.right # 将当前节点设置为右子节点
       elif action == 'u': # 如果动作是'u', 向上回到父节点
          current_node = current_node.parent # 将当前节点设置为其父节点
   return root #返回根节点
input_sequence = input().replace('ud', 'x')
binary_tree_root = build_binary_tree(input_sequence)
print(original_tree_height(input_sequence), '=>', tree_height(binary_tree_root))
```

```
# 23n2300011072(X)
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self):
        self.children = []
        self.first_child = None
        self.next_sib = None

def build(seq):
    root = TreeNode()
```

```
stack = [root]
    depth = 0
    for act in seq:
        cur_node = stack[-1]
        if act == 'd':
            new node = TreeNode()
            if not cur_node.children:
                cur_node.first_child = new_node
            else:
                cur_node.children[-1].next_sib = new_node
            cur_node.children.append(new_node)
            stack.append(new_node)
            depth = max(depth, len(stack) - 1)
        else:
            stack.pop()
    return root, depth
def cal_h_bin(node):
    if not node:
    return max(cal_h_bin(node.first_child), cal_h_bin(node.next_sib)) + 1
seq = input()
root, h_orig = build(seq)
h_bin = cal_h_bin(root)
print(f'{h_orig} => {h_bin}')
```

思路: 我写的方法还是分别建起来两个树,其中左儿子右兄弟方法建树还挺麻烦的,但是后来一想,每一个节点都是左儿子右兄弟方法建树,那不就是递归吗。

```
# 蔡嘉华 物理学院
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self):
        self.children = []
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def height1(root):
   if not root:
        return -1
    elif not root.children:
       return 0
    h = 0
    for child in root.children:
        h = max(h, height1(child))
    return h + 1
def height2(root):
```

2024-05-07 assignment9.md

```
if not root:
        return -1
    elif not root.left and not root.right:
        return 0
    return 1 + max(height2(root.left), height2(root.right))
root = TreeNode()
nodes = [root]
steps = list(input())
for step in steps:
   if step == 'd':
       node = TreeNode()
       nodes[-1].children.append(node)
       nodes.append(node)
    else:
        nodes.pop()
def prase_tree(root: TreeNode):
    if root.children:
        root.left = prase_tree(root.children.pop(∅)) #从左边弹出一个节点
       cur = root.left
       while root.children:
            cur.right = prase_tree(root.children.pop(0))
           cur = cur.right
    return root
#我就是在这里卡住了,一直想不到怎么转换成二叉树,原来还是递归!
h1 = height1(root)
root0 = prase_tree(root)
h2 = height2(root0)
print(f'{h1} => {h2}')
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44856746提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
#: 44856746
源代码
                                                                           题目: 04081
 # 赵思懿, 生科
                                                                         提交人: 韩萱+2100011007
 class BinaryTreeNode:
                                                                           内存: 3664kB
     def __init__(self):
                                                                           时间: 21ms
        self.parent = None
        self.left = None
                                                                           语言: Python3
        self.right = None
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-05-04 12:49:42
```

08581: 扩展二叉树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/08581/

思路: 我没看题解,但我估计这个题还是递归建树的思想,我先试试吧。感觉可以参考一下之前index+=1,补 充'\$'然后递归建树的那个题的思路。 顺便,题目没有说清楚,我查了一下,一个子节点的node也要扩展一 个'.'使得他有两个子节点 一遍AC太爽了哈哈哈! 我甚至都没在本地跑, 写完直接提交

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.x = x
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def build_tree(arr, index):
    if arr[index] == '.':
        return None, index
    node = TreeNode(arr[index])
    index += 1
    node.left, index = build_tree(arr, index)
    index += 1
    node.right, index = build tree(arr, index)
    return node, index
def postorder_traversal(root):
    if root is None:
        return ''
    return postorder_traversal(root.left) + postorder_traversal(root.right) +
root.x
def midorder_traversal(root):
    if root is None:
        return ''
    return midorder_traversal(root.left) + root.x + midorder_traversal(root.right)
arr = input()
root, _ = build_tree(arr, 0)
print(midorder_traversal(root))
print(postorder_traversal(root))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44857101提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44857101

      class TreeNode:
      题目: 08581

      def __init__(self, x):
      提交人: 韩萱+2100011007

      self.x = x
      内存: 3648kB

      self.left = None
      时间: 24ms

      self.right = None
      语言: Python3

      提交时间: 2024-05-04 13:47:28
```

22067: 快速堆猪

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22067/

思路: guowei, 那这应该就是考数据结构的问题, 要降低时间复杂度, push和pop可以用deque, 查找最小元素呢? 噢可以用两个数据结构, 一个是deque, 一个是minheap, 这样就可以了。我先试试吧。后来发现好像不行, 因为pop的时候, heap出来的是一个最小元素, 但是deque出来的是顶端元素。 好吧那我看看题解是怎

么做的 懒惰删除这个概念第一次知道 题解这个代码我也看了想了挺久的,感觉不是很容易明白 唉现在看明白了,可以理解为m和a的长度是一样变化的,m的最后一个元素是a中最小的元素,这样就可以了

代码

用辅助栈: 用一个单调栈维护最小值, 再用另外一个栈维护其余的值。

每次push时,在辅助栈中加入当前最轻的猪的体重,pop时也同步pop,这样栈顶始终是当前猪堆中最轻的体重,查询时直接输出即可

```
a = []
m = []
while True:
    try:
        s = input().split()
        if s[0] == "pop":
            if a:
                 a.pop()
                 if m:
                     m.pop()
        elif s[0] == "min":
            if m:
                 print(m[-1])
        else:
            h = int(s[1])
            a.append(h)
            if not m:
                 m.append(h)
            else:
                 k = m[-1]
                 m.append(min(k, h))
    except EOFError:
        break
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44860166

      a = []
      题目: 22067

      提交人: 韩萱+2100011007
      内存: 6024kB

      while True:
      时间: 303ms

      try:
      语言: Python3

      s = input().split()
      提交时间: 2024-05-04 16:51:00
```

04123: 马走日

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04123

思路:改一下骑士周游代码,发现不完全一样,于是又读了一下计概当时ac的代码,对比思考了一下骑士周游的代码

```
maxn = 10
sx = [-2, -1, 1, 2, 2, 1, -1, -2]
sy = [1,2,2,1,-1,-2,-2,-1]
ans=0
def dfs(dep:int,x:int,y:int):
    global ans
    #是否已经全部走完
    if n*m == dep:
        ans+=1
        return
    #对于每一个可以走的点
    for r in range(8):
        s = x + sx[r]
        t = y + sy[r]
        if chess[s][t]==False and 0 <= s < n and 0 <= t < m:
            chess[s][t]=True
            dfs(dep+1,s,t)
            chess[s][t]=False#回溯
    return
for _ in range(int(input())):
    n,m,x,y = map(int,input().split())
    chess = [[False]*maxn for _ in range(maxn)]#False表示没有走过
    ans = 0
    chess[x][y] = True
    dfs(1,x,y)
    print(ans)
```

区别在于

1. 在

```
knight_tour(n + 1, path, nbr, limit)
```

之后把这个nbr重新标记回白色,因为我还想探索经过这个nbr其他的可能性。 2. dfs完nbr之后,不要回溯,不要回溯,不要回溯! 不然第一次return True之后,就回一直回溯到第一层函数了,这样就不对了

```
# pylint: skip-file
import sys
```

```
class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.vertices = {}
        self.num_vertices = 0
    def add_vertex(self, key):
        self.num_vertices = self.num_vertices + 1
        new_ertex = Vertex(key)
        self.vertices[key] = new_ertex
        return new_ertex
    def get_vertex(self, n):
        if n in self.vertices:
            return self.vertices[n]
        else:
            return None
    def __len__(self):
        return self.num_vertices
    def __contains__(self, n):
        return n in self.vertices
    def add_edge(self, f, t, cost=0):
        if f not in self.vertices:
            nv = self.add_vertex(f)
        if t not in self.vertices:
            nv = self.add_vertex(t)
        self.vertices[f].add_neighbor(self.vertices[t], cost)
        #self.vertices[t].add_neighbor(self.vertices[f], cost)
    def getVertices(self):
        return list(self.vertices.keys())
    def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.vertices.values())
class Vertex:
    def __init__(self, num):
        self.key = num
        self.connectedTo = {}
        self.color = 'white'
        self.distance = sys.maxsize
        self.previous = None
        self.disc = 0
        self.fin = 0
    def __lt__(self,o):
        return self.key < o.key
    def add_neighbor(self, nbr, weight=0):
        self.connectedTo[nbr] = weight
```

```
# def setDiscovery(self, dtime):
        self.disc = dtime
   # def setFinish(self, ftime):
         self.fin = ftime
   # def getFinish(self):
        return self.fin
   # def getDiscovery(self):
   # return self.disc
   def get_neighbors(self):
       return self.connectedTo.keys()
   # def getWeight(self, nbr):
   # return self.connectedTo[nbr]
   def __str__(self):
       return str(self.key) + ":color " + self.color + ":disc " + str(self.disc)
+ ":fin " + str(
           self.fin) + ":dist " + str(self.distance) + ":pred \n\t[" +
str(self.previous) + "]\n"
def knight_graph(n,m):
   kt_graph = Graph()
                                #遍历每一行
   for row in range(n):
                                #遍历行上的每一个格子
       for col in range(m):
           node_id = pos_to_node_id(row, col, n, m) #把行、列号转为格子ID
           new_positions = gen_legal_moves(row, col, n, m) #按照 马走日, 返回下一步
可能位置
           for row2, col2 in new_positions:
               other_node_id = pos_to_node_id(row2, col2, n, m) #下一步的格子ID
               kt_graph.add_edge(node_id, other_node_id) #在骑士周游图中为两个格子
加一条边
   return kt_graph
def pos_to_node_id(x, y, n, m):
   return x * m + y
def gen_legal_moves(row, col, n, m):
   new_moves = []
                                          # 马走日的8种走法
   move_offsets = [
       (-1, -2), # left-down-down
       (-1, 2), # left-up-up
       (-2, -1), # left-left-down
       (-2, 1), # left-left-up
       (1, -2), # right-down-down
       (1, 2), # right-up-up
       (2, -1), # right-right-down
```

```
(2, 1), # right-right-up
   for r_off, c_off in move_offsets:
                                      # #检查,不能走出棋盘
       if (
          and 0 <= col + c off < m
       ):
          new_moves.append((row + r_off, col + c_off))
   return new_moves
# def legal_coord(row, col, board_size):
  return 0 <= row < board_size and 0 <= col < board_size
def knight_tour(n, path, u, limit):
   global ans
   u.color = "gray"
                            #当前顶点涂色并加入路径
   path.append(u)
   if n < limit:</pre>
       neighbors = ordered_by_avail(u) #对所有的合法移动依次深入
       #neighbors = sorted(list(u.get_neighbors()))
       i = 0
       for nbr in neighbors:
          if nbr.color == "white" and \
              knight_tour(n + 1, path, nbr, limit): #选择"白色"未经深入的点, 层
次加一, 递归深入
              nbr.color = "white" #之后把这个nbr重新标记回白色,因为我还想探索经过这
个nbr其他的可能性。dfs完nbr之后,不要回溯,不要回溯,不要回溯!不然第一次return True之
后,就回一直回溯到第一层函数了,这样就不对了
       else:
                                #所有的"下一步"都试了走不通
          path.pop()
                                #回溯,从路径中删除当前顶点
          u.color = "white"
                                #当前顶点改回白色
          return False
   else:
       u.color = "white"
       ans += 1
       return True
def ordered_by_avail(n):
   res_list = []
   for v in n.get_neighbors():
       if v.color == "white":
          c = 0
          for w in v.get_neighbors():
              if w.color == "white":
                  c += 1
          res_list.append((c,v))
   res_list.sort(key = lambda x: x[0])
   return [y[1] for y in res_list]
# class DFSGraph(Graph):
   def __init__(self):
```

```
#
          super().__init__()
                                         #不是物理世界,而是算法执行步数
#
         self.time = 0
#
     def dfs(self):
#
         for vertex in self:
#
             vertex.color = "white"
                                         #颜色初始化
#
#
             vertex.previous = -1
         for vertex in self:
                                         #从每个顶点开始遍历
             if vertex.color == "white":
                 self.dfs_visit(vertex)
                                        #第一次运行后还有未包括的顶点
#
                                         # 则建立森林
#
#
#
     def dfs_visit(self, start_vertex):
         start_vertex.color = "gray"
#
#
         self.time = self.time + 1
                                        #记录算法的步骤
         start vertex.discovery time = self.time
#
         for next_vertex in start_vertex.get_neighbors():
#
             if next_vertex.color == "white":
#
                 next_vertex.previous = start_vertex
#
                 self.dfs visit(next vertex)
                                              #深度优先递归访问
#
         start vertex.color = "black"
#
         self.time = self.time + 1
         start vertex.closing time = self.time
def main():
   global ans
   T = int(input())
   for i in range(T):
       ans = 0
        n, m, x, y = map(int, input().split())
        g = knight_graph(n, m)
        start_vertex = g.get_vertex(pos_to_node_id(x, y, n, m))
        path = []
        knight_tour(∅, path, start_vertex, n * m - 1)
       print(ans)
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44889999提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44889999

      # pylint: skip-file
      题目: 04123

      import sys
      提交人: 韩萱+2100011007

      内存: 3856kB
      时间: 3054ms

      def __init__(self):
      语言: Python3

      self.vertices = {}
      提交时间: 2024-05-07 18:34:37
```

28046: 词梯

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28046/

思路: 讲义里面的, 我自己加了点注释辅助理解, 把建图部分改一下就好, 不是读取txt文件了

```
import sys
from collections import deque
class Graph:
   def __init__(self): #键是'FOOL',值是class Vertex
       self.vertices = {} # 字典,用于存储图中的所有顶点,键是顶点的键,值是顶点对象
       self.num_vertices = 0 # 整数,用于存储图中的顶点数量
   def add_vertex(self, key):
       self.num_vertices = self.num_vertices + 1 # 顶点数量加1
       new_vertex = Vertex(key) # 创建一个新的顶点
       self.vertices[key] = new_vertex # 将新的顶点添加到字典中
       return new_vertex # 返回新的顶点
   def get_vertex(self, n):
       if n in self.vertices: # 如果n是字典的键
          return self.vertices[n] #返回键为n的顶点
       else:
          return None # 否则,返回None
   def __len__(self):
       return self.num_vertices #返回图中的顶点数量
   def __contains__(self, n):
       return n in self.vertices # 检查n是否是字典的键,即检查n是否是图中的一个顶点
   def add_edge(self, f, t, cost=0):
       if f not in self.vertices: # 如果f不是图中的一个顶点
          nv = self.add vertex(f) #添加一个新的顶点f
      if t not in self.vertices: # 如果t不是图中的一个顶点
          nv = self.add_vertex(t) # 添加一个新的顶点t
       self.vertices[f].add_neighbor(self.vertices[t], cost) # 在顶点f和顶点t之间
添加一条边,边的权重是cost
   def get_vertices(self):
       return list(self.vertices.keys())
   def __iter__(self):
       return iter(self.vertices.values())
class Vertex:
   def __init__(self, num):
      self.key = num # 顶点的键
       self.connectedTo = {} # 字典,用于存储与这个顶点相连的其他顶点及其权重
```

```
self.color = 'white' # 顶点的颜色,用于图的搜索和遍历
       self.distance = sys.maxsize # 顶点的距离,用于图的搜索和遍历
       self.previous = None # 顶点的前一个顶点,用于图的搜索和遍历
       self.disc = 0 # 顶点的发现时间,用于图的搜索和遍历
       self.fin = 0 # 顶点的完成时间,用于图的搜索和遍历
   def add_neighbor(self, nbr, weight=0):
       self.connectedTo[nbr] = weight #添加一个邻居顶点, nbr是邻居顶点, weight是从
这个顶点到邻居顶点的边的权重
   # def __lt__(self,o):
       return self.id < o.id # 比较两个顶点,这个方法被注释掉了,所以在当前的
Vertex类中并没有被使用
   # def setDiscovery(self, dtime):
   # self.disc = dtime # 设置顶点的发现时间,这个方法被注释掉了,所以在当前的
Vertex类中并没有被使用
   # def setFinish(self, ftime):
   # self.fin = ftime # 设置顶点的完成时间,这个方法被注释掉了,所以在当前的
Vertex类中并没有被使用
   # def getFinish(self):
   # return self.fin
   # def getDiscovery(self):
   # return self.disc
   def get_neighbors(self):
      return self.connectedTo.keys()
   # def getWeight(self, nbr):
       return self.connectedTo[nbr]
   # def __str__(self):
   # return str(self.key) + ":color " + self.color + ":disc " +
str(self.disc) + ":fin " + str(
           self.fin) + ":dist " + str(self.distance) + ":pred \n\t[" +
str(self.previous) + "]\n"
def build_graph(namelist):
   buckets = {}
   the_graph = Graph()
   all_words = namelist
   # all_words = ["bane", "bank", "bunk", "cane", "dale", "dunk", "foil", "fool",
"kale",
                "lane", "male", "mane", "pale", "pole", "poll", "pool", "quip",
   #
                "quit", "rain", "sage", "sale", "same", "tank", "vain", "wane"
   # create buckets of words that differ by 1 letter
```

```
for line in all_words:
       word = line.strip()
       for i, _ in enumerate(word):
          bucket = f"{word[:i]}_{word[i + 1:]}"
          buckets.setdefault(bucket, set()).add(word) # 在字典buckets中添加键值
对。如果bucket不是字典的键,就添加一个新的键bucket,值是一个空的集合。然后,将word添加到
键为bucket的集合中。
   # connect different words in the same bucket
   # 这个程序有个bug,他不能把孤立的单词加入到图中,所以我们需要手动添加——韩萱
   for similar_words in buckets.values():
       if len(similar_words) > 1:
          for word1 in similar words:
              for word2 in similar_words - {word1}:
                 the_graph.add_edge(word1, word2)
       else:
          if list(similar_words)[∂] not in the_graph.get_vertices():
              the_graph.add_vertex(list(similar_words)[0])
   return the graph
n = int(input())
namelist = []
for i in range(n):
   namelist.append(input())
g = build_graph(namelist)
def bfs(start):
   start.distance = 0
   start.previous = None
   vert_queue = deque()
   vert queue.append(start)
   while len(vert_queue) > ∅:
       current = vert_queue.popleft() # 取队首作为当前顶点
       for neighbor in current.get_neighbors(): # 遍历当前顶点的邻接顶点
          if neighbor.color == "white":
              neighbor.color = "gray"
              neighbor.distance = current.distance + 1
              neighbor.previous = current
              vert_queue.append(neighbor)
       current.color = "black" # 当前顶点已经处理完毕,设黑色
BFS 算法主体是两个循环的嵌套: while-for
   while 循环对图中每个顶点访问一次, 所以是 O(|V|);
   嵌套在 while 中的 for, 由于每条边只有在其起始顶点u出队的时候才会被检查一次,
   而每个顶点最多出队1次,所以边最多被检查次,一共是 O(|E|);
   综合起来 BFS 的时间复杂度为 0(V+|E|)
词梯问题还包括两个部分算法
   建立 BFS 树之后,回溯顶点到起始顶点的过程,最多为 O(|V|)
   创建单词关系图也需要时间,时间是 O(|V|+|E|) 的,因为每个顶点和边都只被处理一次
```

```
.....
#bfs(g.getVertex("fool"))
# 以FOOL为起点,进行广度优先搜索,从FOOL到SAGE的最短路径,
# 并为每个顶点着色、赋距离和前驱。
start, end = input().split()
bfs(g.get_vertex(start)) #get_vertex是Graph类的方法,返回字典vertices中键为"FOOL"的
值,即Vertex类的对象
# 回溯路径
def traverse(starting_vertex):
   ans = []
   current = starting_vertex
   while (current.previous):
       ans.append(current.key)
       current = current.previous
   ans.append(current.key)
   return ans
# ans = traverse(g.get_vertex("sage"))
#接下来是输出答案的部分
if g.get_vertex(end).previous == None: # 如果SAGE的前驱是None, 说明SAGE不可达
   print("NO")
else:
   ans = traverse(g.get_vertex(end)) # 从SAGE开始回溯, 逆向打印路径, 直到FOOL
   print(*ans[::-1]) #[::-1]是Python的切片操作,::表示从头到尾,-1表示步长为-1,也就
是逆序
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44869871提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
import sys
from collections import deque

class Graph:
    def __init__(self): #键是'FOOL', 信是class Vertex
    self.vertices = {} # 字典,用于存储图中的所有顶点,键是顶点的键,值是顶
```

基本信息

#: 44869871 题目: 28046 提交人: 韩萱+2100011007 内存: 9552kB

时间: 320ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-05 15:16:25

28050: 骑士周游

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28050/

思路: 课件上的程序, 很清晰

```
import sys
class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.vertices = {}
        self.num_vertices = 0
    def add_vertex(self, key):
        self.num_vertices = self.num_vertices + 1
        new_ertex = Vertex(key)
        self.vertices[key] = new_ertex
        return new_ertex
    def get_vertex(self, n):
        if n in self.vertices:
            return self.vertices[n]
        else:
            return None
    def __len__(self):
        return self.num_vertices
    def __contains__(self, n):
        return n in self.vertices
    def add_edge(self, f, t, cost=0):
        if f not in self.vertices:
            nv = self.add vertex(f)
        if t not in self.vertices:
            nv = self.add_vertex(t)
        self.vertices[f].add neighbor(self.vertices[t], cost)
        #self.vertices[t].add_neighbor(self.vertices[f], cost)
    def getVertices(self):
        return list(self.vertices.keys())
    def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.vertices.values())
class Vertex:
    def __init__(self, num):
        self.key = num
        self.connectedTo = {}
        self.color = 'white'
        self.distance = sys.maxsize
        self.previous = None
        self.disc = 0
        self.fin = 0
    def __lt__(self,o):
        return self.key < o.key
```

```
def add_neighbor(self, nbr, weight=0):
       self.connectedTo[nbr] = weight
   # def setDiscovery(self, dtime):
   # self.disc = dtime
   # def setFinish(self, ftime):
         self.fin = ftime
   # def getFinish(self):
   #
        return self.fin
   # def getDiscovery(self):
        return self.disc
   def get_neighbors(self):
       return self.connectedTo.keys()
   # def getWeight(self, nbr):
   # return self.connectedTo[nbr]
   def str (self):
       return str(self.key) + ":color " + self.color + ":disc " + str(self.disc)
+ ":fin " + str(
           self.fin) + ":dist " + str(self.distance) + ":pred \n\t[" +
str(self.previous) + "]\n"
def knight_graph(board_size):
   kt_graph = Graph()
                                        #遍历每一行
   for row in range(board_size):
       for col in range(board size): #遍历行上的每一个格子
           node_id = pos_to_node_id(row, col, board_size) #把行、列号转为格子ID
           new_positions = gen_legal_moves(row, col, board_size) #按照 马走日, 返
回下一步可能位置
           for row2, col2 in new_positions:
               other_node_id = pos_to_node_id(row2, col2, board_size) #下一步的格
子ID
               kt_graph.add_edge(node_id, other_node_id) #在骑士周游图中为两个格子
加一条边
   return kt_graph
def pos_to_node_id(x, y, bdSize):
   return x * bdSize + y
def gen_legal_moves(row, col, board_size):
   new moves = []
   move_offsets = [
                                         # 马走日的8种走法
       (-1, -2), # left-down-down
       (-1, 2), # left-up-up
       (-2, -1), # left-left-down
       (-2, 1), # left-left-up
```

```
(1, -2), # right-down-down
       (1, 2), # right-up-up
       (2, -1), # right-right-down
       (2, 1), # right-right-up
   for r_off, c_off in move_offsets:
                                          # #检查,不能走出棋盘
       if (
           0 <= row + r_off < board_size</pre>
           and 0 <= col + c off < board size
       ):
           new_moves.append((row + r_off, col + c_off))
   return new_moves
# def legal_coord(row, col, board_size):
    return 0 <= row < board_size and 0 <= col < board_size
def knight_tour(n, path, u, limit):
   u.color = "gray"
                             #当前顶点涂色并加入路径
   path.append(u)
   if n < limit:</pre>
       neighbors = ordered_by_avail(u) #对所有的合法移动依次深入
       #neighbors = sorted(list(u.get_neighbors()))
       i = 0
       for nbr in neighbors:
           if nbr.color == "white" and \
               knight_tour(n + 1, path, nbr, limit): #选择"白色"未经深入的点, 层
次加一, 递归深入
               return True
                                  #所有的"下一步"都试了走不通
       else:
           path.pop()
                                  #回溯,从路径中删除当前顶点
           u.color = "white"
                                  #当前顶点改回白色
           return False
   else:
       return True
def ordered_by_avail(n):
   res_list = []
   for v in n.get_neighbors():
       if v.color == "white":
           c = 0
           for w in v.get_neighbors():
               if w.color == "white":
                   c += 1
           res_list.append((c,v))
   res_list.sort(key = lambda x: x[0])
   return [y[1] for y in res_list]
# class DFSGraph(Graph):
     def __init__(self):
#
         super().__init__()
         self.time = 0
                                        #不是物理世界,而是算法执行步数
#
```

```
def dfs(self):
#
         for vertex in self:
             vertex.color = "white"
                                        #颜色初始化
#
#
             vertex.previous = -1
         for vertex in self:
                                        #从每个顶点开始遍历
             if vertex.color == "white":
                 self.dfs visit(vertex) #第一次运行后还有未包括的顶点
                                        # 则建立森林
#
     def dfs_visit(self, start_vertex):
#
#
         start_vertex.color = "gray"
#
         self.time = self.time + 1
                                       #记录算法的步骤
#
         start_vertex.discovery_time = self.time
         for next_vertex in start_vertex.get_neighbors():
#
             if next_vertex.color == "white":
#
                 next_vertex.previous = start_vertex
#
#
                 self.dfs_visit(next_vertex) #深度优先递归访问
         start_vertex.color = "black"
#
         self.time = self.time + 1
#
         start vertex.closing time = self.time
def main():
   def NodeToPos(id):
      return ((id//8, id%8))
    bdSize = int(input()) # 棋盘大小
    *start_pos, = map(int, input().split()) # 起始位置
    g = knight_graph(bdSize)
    start_vertex = g.get_vertex(pos_to_node_id(start_pos[0], start_pos[1]),
bdSize))
   if start_vertex is None:
       print("fail")
       exit(∅)
   tour_path = []
    done = knight_tour(0, tour_path, start_vertex, bdSize * bdSize-1)
   if done:
       print("success")
    else:
       print("fail")
   exit(∅)
    # # 打印路径
    \# cnt = 0
   # for vertex in tour_path:
         cnt += 1
        if cnt % bdSize == 0:
             print()
        else:
    #
             print(vertex.key, end=" ")
             #print(NodeToPos(vertex.key), end=" ") # 打印坐标
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

#44888409提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
      源代码
      #: 44888409

      import sys
      题目: 28050

      提交人: 韩萱+2100011007

      内存: 4032kB

      def __init__(self):
      时间: 24ms

      self.vertices = {}
      语言: Python3

      self.num_vertices = 0
      提交时间: 2024-05-07 15:57:22
```

#44888504提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44888504

      n = int(input())
      题目: 28050

      start, end = map(int, input().split())
      提交人: 韩萱+2100011007

      if n > 4:
      内存: 3532kB

      print('success')
      时间: 20ms

      else:
      语言: Python3

      print('fail')
      提交时间: 2024-05-07 16:00:22
```

其实答案都是success

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。==