Assignment #5: "树"算: 概念、表示、解析、遍历

Updated 2124 GMT+8 March 17, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==张宇帆 心理与认知科学学院==

编程环境

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

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:设置节点的depth参数,叶节点为1,父节点为子节点中最大depth + 1;叶子数目在输入时即可统计;由于输入无法分辨谁为根节点,所以还写了个寻找根节点的函数。

```
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None, depth = 1):
        self.root = key
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent
        self.depth = depth
    def isleaf(self):
        return self.left == None and self.right == None
def finddepth(treenode, trees):
   if treenode.isleaf():
        treenode.depth = 1
    if not treenode.left == None:
        finddepth(treenode.left, trees)
        treenode.depth = max(treenode.left.depth + 1, treenode.depth)
    if not treenode.right == None:
        finddepth(treenode.right, trees)
        treenode.depth = max(treenode.right.depth + 1, treenode.depth)
    return treenode.depth
def findroot(trees):
    for tree in trees:
        if tree.parent == None:
```

```
return tree.root
n = int(input())
trees = [TreeNode(i) for i in range(n)]
numleaf = 0
for i in range(n):
    left, right = map(int,input().split())
    if not left == -1:
        trees[i].left = trees[left]
        trees[left].parent = trees[i]
    if not right == -1:
        trees[i].right = trees[right]
        trees[right].parent = trees[i]
    if left == -1 and right == -1:
        numleaf += 1
root = findroot(trees)
depth = finddepth(trees[root], trees)
print("%s %s"%(depth-1, numleaf))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                             #: 44178426
                                                                           题目: 27638
 class TreeNode(object):
                                                                          提交人: 2200013720
    def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None, de
                                                                           内存: 3724kB
        self.root = kev
        self.left = left
                                                                           时间: 25ms
        self.right = right
                                                                          语言: Python3
        self.parent = parent
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-03-12 08:15:50
        self.depth = depth
     3-4 -1--4/aalf\.
```

基本信息

24729: 括号嵌套树

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

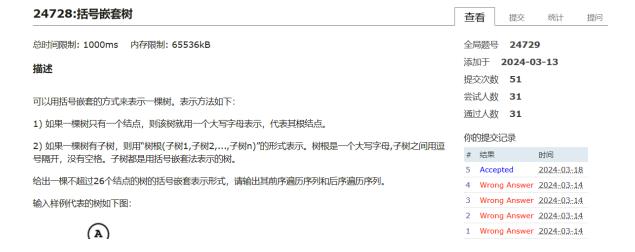
思路:关键在于如何区分出每一层的子节点,一开始样例过了但WA了好多次都想不明白错在哪。多天之后又在样例的F里面套了个子树才发现问题:添加','链接子节点部分的判断错了。修改了一下就AC了。可能是因为当初做的时候匆匆忙忙被其他课程搞得焦头烂额吧。以后还是要放平心态对待每道题。

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, root, child = []):
        self.root = root
        self.child = child

def preloop(tree, result):
    if not tree == None:
        result.append(str(tree.root))
        for child in tree.child:
```

```
result = preloop(child, result)
    return result
def postloop(tree, result):
    if not tree == None:
        for child in tree.child:
            result = postloop(child, result)
        result.append(str(tree.root))
    return result
def rebuild(treestr):
    if len(treestr) == 1:
        return TreeNode(treestr)
    elif len(treestr) > 1:
        temp = TreeNode(treestr[0], child = [])
        children = treestr[2:-1].split(',')
        child = ''
        for i in children:
            child += i
            if len(child) == 1:
                temp.child.append(rebuild(child))
                child = ''
            elif not child.count('(') == child.count(')'):
                child += ','
            else:
                temp.child.append(rebuild(child))
                child = ''
        return temp
s = input()
tree = rebuild(s)
result = []
print(''.join(preloop(tree, result)))
result = []
print(''.join(postloop(tree, result)))
```

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:由于对图还不是很了解,所以本来想尝试着写一下图,后来想想能不能用树实现一下,然后发现 其实还不算很难(虽然用的还是图的思路),之后会尝试写一下图的。

```
class TreeNode(object):
   def __init__(self, key, dirs = [], files = [], layer = 0, pre = None):
        self.key = key
        self.dirs = dirs
        self.files = files
        self.layer = layer
        self.pre = pre
def write(treenode):
    print('|
                '*treenode.layer + treenode.key)
    for dr in treenode.dirs:
        write(dr)
    treenode.files.sort()
    for fl in treenode.files:
        print('| '*treenode.layer + fl)
code = 0
word = 'ROOT'
Node = TreeNode(word)
while not word == '#':
   if word == '*':
        code += 1
        print('DATA SET %s:'%code)
        write(Node)
        print()
        Node = TreeNode('ROOT', dirs = [], files = [], layer = 0)
    elif word[0] == 'f':
        Node.files.append(word)
    elif word[0] == 'd':
        newNode = TreeNode(word, dirs = [], files = [], layer = 0)
        Node.dirs.append(newNode)
        newNode.pre = Node
        newNode.layer = Node.layer + 1
        Node = newNode
    elif word == ']':
        Node = Node.pre
    word = input()
```



25140: 根据后序表达式建立队列表达式

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

思路:感觉就是常规的思路,不过还是很有收获的,因为知道了层次遍历怎么写。一开始总想着跟前序、后序遍历一样简单,但就是实现不了,最后用dfs才完成的。

对了,这次还发现了之前没有发觉的一点,在函数中已经设置了默认值(如layerloop里的result),那么在函数结束并输出后,再重新调用时他并不会变为[],而是保留了上一个函数所产生的值(运行的时候就发现了,提交的时候忘改了导致了第一次WA),但是如果设置为None就不会有这一点。所以以后要设置参数还是先设置为None然后在函数里定义就好了。

```
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, root, left = None, right = None, parent = None):
        self.root = root
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent
def trans_to_tree(formula):
    if formula:
        key = formula.pop()
        if key.islower():
            temp = TreeNode(key)
        elif key.isupper():
            temp = TreeNode(key)
            temp.left = trans_to_tree(formula)
            temp.right = trans_to_tree(formula)
    return temp
def layerloop(treenode, result = []):
    queue = [treenode]
    while queue:
        for _ in range(len(queue)):
            node = queue.pop(0)
            result.append(node.root)
            if node.right:
```

```
queue.append(node.right)
    if node.left:
        queue.append(node.left)
    return ''.join(result)

n = int(input())
for i in range(n):
    formula = list(input())
    result = []
    print(layerloop(trans_to_tree(formula), result)[::-1])
```

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:这道题似乎和每日选做里的另一道题很像:22158:根据二叉树前中序序列建树。当初做完这道题后就直接写了个通用的模板,写的过程中发现中序遍历对于形成一棵树是必要的,很有意思。

还有就是,其实我一开始的思路不是直接建树(以下给的是建树的代码),而是直接截取字符串然后拼接,我感觉那个会更简单而且更好理解,不过写通用的时候考虑到:①以为中序是可以去掉的,用字符串方法写起来会有点麻烦;②更多情境下其实更需要你构建起完整的树。所以就写了个建树的通用。字符串的方法我会在作业最后给出,就以"22158:根据二叉树前中序序列建树"为例

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, root, left = None, right = None, parent = None):
        self.root = root
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent

def trans_to_trees(pre = None, mid = None, post = None):
    if post == None:
        if len(pre) <= 1 or len(mid) <= 1:
            return TreeNode(pre)</pre>
```

```
else:
            root = pre[0]
            idx = mid.find(root)
            temp = TreeNode(root)
            temp.left = trans_to_trees(pre[1:1+idx], mid[:idx], post)
            temp.right = trans_to_trees(pre[1+idx:], mid[idx+1:], post)
            return temp
    elif mid == None:
        error = 'mid is necessary'
        return error
    elif pre == None:
        if len(mid) <= 1 or len(post) <= 1:</pre>
            return TreeNode(mid)
        else:
            root = post[-1]
            idx = mid.find(root)
            temp = TreeNode(root)
            temp.left = trans_to_trees(pre, mid[:idx], post[:idx])
            temp.right = trans_to_trees(pre, mid[idx+1:], post[idx:-1])
            return temp
def preloop(tree, result):
    if (not tree == None) and (not tree.root == '*') and (not tree.root == ''):
        result.append(str(tree.root))
        result = preloop(tree.left, result)
        result = preloop(tree.right, result)
    return result
def midloop(tree, result):
    if (not tree == None) and (not tree.root == '*') and (not tree.root == ''):
        result = midloop(tree.left, result)
        result.append(str(tree.root))
        result = midloop(tree.right, result)
    return result
mid = input()
post = input()
tree = trans_to_trees(None, mid, post)
result = []
print(''.join(preloop(tree, result)))
```



22158: 根据二叉树前中序序列建树

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

思路: 刚写完前一道的思路才发现接下来就是这一道) 那我就写写字符串的思路吧:

其实也很简单,分为三步:①确定根节点。由于前序遍历根节点在前,所以根节点必然是第一个字母

- ②确定左子树长度。由于中序遍历的根节点往左就是左子树,所以找到根节点在中序遍历中的idx即为左子树的长度。
- ③形成递归。pre[1:1+idx]即为左子树的前序遍历,mid[:idx]即为左子树的中序遍历; pre[1+idx:]即为右子树的前序遍历,mid[idx+1:]即为右子树的中序遍历,最后当节点数为1时返回节点值即可。应当注意的是,得把pre[0]和mid[idx]去掉(因为是根节点)

以下代码中的 <=1其实是有缺陷的,会导致空字符的返回,可以改进一下,不过最后输出结果相同,但 在搭建树的过程中就需要考虑了。

```
#
def trans_to_post(pre, mid):
    if len(pre) <= 1 and len(mid) <= 1:
        return pre
    else:
        root = pre[0]
        idx = mid.find(root)
        return trans_to_post(pre[1:1+idx], mid[:idx]) +
trans_to_post(pre[1+idx:], mid[idx+1:]) + root

while True:
    try:
        pre = input()
        mid = input()
        print(trans_to_post(pre, mid))
    except EOFError:
        break</pre>
```

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。==

现在每天就跟着每日选做做题,主要时间花在了其他课程上,但一空闲下来就会去CF和OJ上逛逛看看有没有感兴趣的题目。每日题中图的出现让我意识到该开始加快点进度了。AVL树还是不知道怎么实现(就是没有亲手敲出代码解决题目过),但是对于一般的树题目我感觉还是能解决的。