

数据结构与算法 课程实验报告

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实验题目: 堆及其应用

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实验目的:

- 1. 掌握堆结构的定义、描述方法、操作定义及实现。
- 2. 掌握堆结构的应用

软件环境:

Win10home, sublime

- 1. 实验内容(题目内容,输入要求,输出要求)
- 1) 第 k 小元素

维护一个系统,支持查询数据库第 k 小元素(初始 k=0)

命令有以下三种:

令 M: 向数据库中插入一个数, 值为 x;

令 L: k++;

令 W: 输出数据库中的第 k 小元素

输入描述:

第一行,一个正整数 n,表示命令的条数。

接下来n行,每行一个字母M、L或W,表示执行命令M、L或W。

对于 M 命令, 之后有一个正整数 x, 表示向数据库中插入 x。

输出描述:

对于每条 W 命令,输出一个正整数。

2) Huffman 树与 Huffman 编码

输入描述:

一串小写字母组成的字符串,长度不超过 105。

输出描述:

输出这个字符通过 Huffman 编码的长度。

2. 数据结构与算法描述 (整体思路描述,所需要的数据结构与算法)

数据结构:

- 1) 实验一: 小根堆、大根堆
- 2) 实验二:二叉树、小根堆

算法:

- 1) 实验一:
 - a) 在小根堆中加入一个数据成员:容量为 n 的数组, n 为小根堆元素的数量,在每一次 W 命令时,进行一次堆排序,将结果保存在数组中,用另外一个数据成员 k 保存需要输出的第 k 小元素的索引,然后输出数组的第 k 个元素。
 - b) 上述的时间复杂度较高,为了降低复杂度,采用小根堆与大根堆合用的方法。

对于L命令,将小根堆的最小元素插入到大根堆中。

对于 M 命令,将元素插入到小根堆中,然后比较小根堆的最小元素和大根堆的最大元素,若是大根堆的最大元素大于小根堆中的最小元素,则将两个元素交换,保证大根堆中最大元素小于小根堆的最小元素。此时,大根堆的最大元素就是原本第 k 小的元素。对于 W 命令,直接输出大根堆的最大元素。

2) 实验二:

a) 创建霍夫曼树类

数据成员

linkedBinaryTree<T>* tree; //霍夫曼树

int stringLength; //霍夫曼编码长度

int countNum; //元素数量 int* weight; //权重数组 T* theElement; //元素数组

成员函数

int makeHuffman(); //构建霍夫曼树并获取编码长度 void getin(string& in); //获取输入

b) 获取输入的信息

首先统计字符串中的每个字母出现的频率存储在数组中,然后统计出现的字母的数量(即遍历频率数组,当元素非零时,数量加一)。若是字母的数量为1,则直接输出字符长度,不需要进行后面的操作。然后将字母和权重赋值给元素数组以及权重数组。

c) 构建霍夫曼树

创建一个霍夫曼树的节点数组,每个节点是一个单节点的二叉树,然后建立一个小根堆,存储这些节点,每次去除小根堆的前两个最小的元素,然后合并为一棵树,根节点为对应的权值相加。

- d) 计算编码长度,编码长度等于所有新合成的节点的权值之和,所以在 每次合并的时候,计算出权值之和,最终的和就是编码长度。
- 3. 测试结果(测试输入,测试输出,结果分析)

测试一 (实验一):

输入:

10

M 10

M 20

L

W

M 2

W

L

L

W

输出:

10

10

```
2
20
10
M 10
 20
请按任意键继续..._
测试二 (实验二):
输入:
abcdabcaba
输出:
19
abcdabcaba
19请按任意键继续... 💄
4. 分析与探讨(结果分析, 若存在问题, 探讨解决问题的途径)
结果分析:
   数据正确。
   实验一原本采用堆排序来获得排序结果,但是每次W命令进行一次堆排
序,一次的时间复杂度为 0(nlogn),多次操作时间复杂度较高,并且没有必
要。
5. 附录:实现源代码(本实验的全部源程序代码,程序风格清晰易理解,有
  充分的注释)
/*Ex11 1. cpp*/
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
/*改变数组的长度*/
template <class T>
void changeLength1D(T*& a, int oldLength, int newLength)
                     //新数组长度小于 0, 抛出异常
   if (newLength < 0)
      throw "New length must be \geq 0";
      cout \langle \langle "New length must be \rangle = 0" <math>\langle \langle endl;
```

```
T* temp = new T[newLength]; //新数组
                               //需要复制的元素数
    int number;
    if (oldLength < newLength)
       number = oldLength;
    else
       number = newLength;
    for (int i=0; i<number; i++)
       temp[i] = a[i];
                 //删除旧数组
    delete []a;
                 //复制新的数组
   a = temp;
<mark>/*小根堆*/</mark>
template \langle class T \rangle
class minHeap
   public:
      minHeap (int initialCapacity = 10);
      ~minHeap () {delete []heap;}
      bool empty() const {return heapSize == 0;}
      int size() const {return heapSize;}
      T& top()
          if (heapSize == 0)
             string error = "empty heap";
             throw error;
          return heap[1];
                                      //删除最小元素
      void pop();
      void push(const T& theElement); //插入元素
                                      //输出
      void output();
                                      //构建小根堆
      void initialize(T*, int);
      void deactivateArray()
          heap = NULL;
          arrayLength = heapSize = 0;
   private:
                                   //元素数量
      int heapSize;
                                   //队列元素加1
       int arrayLength;
```

```
//元素数组
      T* heap;
};
/*构造函数*/
template <class T>
minHeap<T>::minHeap (int initialCapacity)
   if (initialCapacity < 1)
      cout << "wrong capacity" << endl;</pre>
      return:
   arrayLength = initialCapacity + 1;
   heap = new T[arrayLength];
   heapSize = 0;
/*删除最小值*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::pop()
   if (heapSize == 0)
      string error = "empty heap";
      throw error;
   heap[1]. ^{\sim}T();
                                       //将尾节点保存并在树中删
   T lastElement = heap[heapSize--];
除
                                    <mark>//从根节点起,为其寻找位置</mark>
   int currentNode = 1;
   int child = 2;
                                       //child 应该是较小的孩子
   while (child <= heapSize)
      if (child < heapSize && heap[child] > heap[child+1])
                                    //找到较小的孩子
         child++;
                                       //如果根节点较小,则是正
      if (lastElement <= heap[child])
确的位置
         break;
      heap[currentNode] = heap[child]; //否则孩子上移一层
      currentNode = child;
      child *= 2;
                                       //正确放置尾节点
   heap[currentNode] = lastElement;
```

```
/*插入新值*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::push (const T& theElement)
   if (heapSize == arrayLength-1)
                                         //堆已满,扩容
      changeLength1D (heap, arrayLength, 2*arrayLength);
      arrayLength *= 2;
   int currentNode = ++heapSize;
                                         //新插入的元素在数组最后
   while (currentNode != 1 && heap[currentNode/2] > theElement)
      heap[currentNode] = heap[currentNode/2]; //新插入值较大,移
动双亲
                                            //新值移向双亲
      currentNode /= 2;
   heap[currentNode] = theElement;
                                               //正确放置新值
/*输出*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::output ()
   for (int i=1; i<heapSize; i++)
      cout << heap[i] << " ";
   cout << end1;
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::initialize(T* theHeap, int theSize)
   delete []heap;
   heap = theHeap;
   heapSize = theSize;
   for (int root = heapSize/2; root >= 1; root--)
      T rootElement = heap[root];
      int child = 2*root;
      while (child <= heapSize)
          if (child < heapSize && heap[child] > heap[child+1])
             child++;
          if (rootElement <= heap[child])</pre>
```

```
break;
          heap[child/2] = heap[child];
          child *= 2;
      heap[child/2] = rootElement;
/*大根堆*/
template <class T>
class maxHeap
   public:
       maxHeap (int initialCapacity = 10);
       ~maxHeap () {delete []heap;}
       bool empty() const {return heapSize == 0;}
       int size() const {return heapSize;}
       T& top()
          if (heapSize == 0)
              string error = "empty heap";
              throw error;
          return heap[1];
       void pop();
                                      //删除最大元素
       void push(const T& theElement); //插入元素
                                      //输出
       void output();
       void initialize(T*, int);
                                      //构建小根堆
       void deactivateArray()
       {
          heap = NULL;
          arrayLength = heapSize = 0;
   private:
       int heapSize;
                                   //元素数量
                                   //队列元素加1
       int arrayLength;
                                   //元素数组
       T* heap;
};
<del>/*</del>构造函数*/
template <class T>
```

```
maxHeap<T>::maxHeap (int initialCapacity)
   if (initialCapacity < 1)</pre>
       cout << "wrong capacity" << endl;</pre>
       return;
   arrayLength = initialCapacity + 1;
   heap = new T[arrayLength];
   heapSize = 0;
/*删除最大值*/
template <class T>
void maxHeap<T>::pop()
   if (heapSize == 0)
       string error = "empty heap";
       throw error;
   heap[1].^{\sim}T();
   T lastElement = heap[heapSize--];
   int currentNode = 1;
   int child = 2:
   while (child <= heapSize)
       if (child < heapSize && heap[child] < heap[child+1])
          child++;
       if (lastElement >= heap[child])
          break;
       heap[currentNode] = heap[child];
       currentNode = child;
       child *= 2;
   heap[currentNode] = lastElement;
/*插入新值*/
template <class T>
void maxHeap<T>::push (const T& theElement)
   if (heapSize == arrayLength-1)
```

```
changeLength1D (heap, arrayLength, 2*arrayLength);
       arrayLength *= 2;
   int currentNode = ++heapSize;
   while (currentNode != 1 && heap[currentNode/2] < theElement)</pre>
       heap[currentNode] = heap[currentNode/2];
       currentNode /= 2;
   heap[currentNode] = theElement;
/*输出*/
template <class T>
void maxHeap<T>::output ()
   for (int i=1; i<heapSize; i++)
      cout << heap[i] << " ";
   cout << end1;
template <class T>
void maxHeap<T>::initialize(T* theHeap, int theSize)
   delete []heap;
   heap = theHeap;
   heapSize = theSize;
   for (int root = heapSize/2; root >= 1; root--)
       T rootElement = heap[root];
       int child = 2*rootElement;
       while (child <= heapSize)
          if (child < heapSize && heap[child] < heap[child+1])</pre>
              child++;
          if (rootElement >= heap[child])
              break:
          heap[child/2] = heap[child];
          child *= 2;
       heap[child/2] = rootElement;
   }
```

```
template <class T>
class minNok
   public:
       minNok() {;}
       ~minNok() {;}
       void insert(const T& theElement);
       void remove();
       void out();
   private:
       maxHeap<T> max;
       minHeap<T> min;
};
template <class T>
void minNok<T>::insert(const T& theElement)
   min. push (theElement);
   if (!max.empty())
       if (\max. top() > \min. top())
           T \text{ temp} = \min. \text{top}();
           min.pop();
           min. push (max. top());
           max.pop();
           max. push(temp);
   }
template <class T>
void minNok<T>::remove()
   max. push (min. top());
   min.pop();
template <class T>
void minNok<T>::out()
   cout << max. top() << endl;</pre>
```

```
int main()
   minNok<int> test;
   int num;
   cin >> num;
   char choice;
   for (int i=0; i \le num; i++)
       cin >> choice;
       switch(choice)
           case 'M':
              int n;
              cin >> n;
              test.insert(n);
              break:
           case 'L':
              test.remove();
              break;
           case 'W':
               test.out();
           default:
              break;
   return 0;
/*Ex11 2. cpp*/
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
/*改变数组的长度*/
template <class T>
void changeLength1D(T*& a, int oldLength, int newLength)
    if (newLength < 0)
                           //新数组长度小于 0, 抛出异常
        throw "New length must be >= 0";
        cout \langle \langle "New length must be \rangle = 0" <math>\langle \langle endl;
    T* temp = new T[newLength]; //新数组
    int number;
                                 //需要复制的元素数
    if (oldLength < newLength)
```

```
number = oldLength;
    else
       number = newLength;
    for (int i=0; i<number; i++)
       temp[i] = a[i];
    delete []a;
                 //删除旧数组
                 //复制新的数组
   a = temp;
template <class T>
class minHeap
   public:
      minHeap (int initialCapacity = 10);
      ~minHeap () {delete []heap;}
      bool empty() const {return heapSize == 0;}
      int size() const {return heapSize;}
      T& top()
          if (heapSize == 0)
             string error = "empty heap";
             throw error;
          return heap[1];
      void pop();
                                     //删除最小元素
      void push(const T& theElement); //插入元素
                                     //输出
      void output();
                                     //构建小根堆
      void initialize(T*, int);
      void deactivateArray()
       {
          heap = NULL;
          arrayLength = heapSize = 0;
   private:
      int heapSize;
                                  //元素数量
                                  //队列元素加1
      int arrayLength;
      T* heap;
};
/*构造函数*/
template <class T>
```

```
minHeap<T>::minHeap (int initialCapacity)
   if (initialCapacity <1)
      cout << "wrong capacity" << endl;</pre>
      return;
   arrayLength = initialCapacity + 1;
   heap = new T[arrayLength];
   heapSize = 0;
/*删除最小值*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::pop()
   if (heapSize == 0)
      string error = "empty heap";
      throw error;
   heap[1].^{\sim}T();
   T lastElement = heap[heapSize--]; //将尾节点保存并在树中删
   int currentNode = 1;
                                   //从根节点起,为其寻找位置
   int child = 2;
   while (child <= heapSize)</pre>
                                       //child 应该是较小的孩子
      if (child < heapSize && heap[child] > heap[child+1])
                                    //找到较小的孩子
      if (lastElement <= heap[child])</pre>
                                       //如果根节点较小,则是正
确的位置
         break;
      heap[currentNode] = heap[child]; //否则孩子上移一层
      currentNode = child;
      child *= 2;
   heap[currentNode] = lastElement; //正确放置尾节点
/*插入新值*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::push (const T& theElement)
```

```
//堆已满,扩容
   if (heapSize == arrayLength-1)
      changeLength1D (heap, arrayLength, 2*arrayLength);
      arrayLength *= 2;
   int currentNode = ++heapSize;
                                        //新插入的元素在数组最后
   while (currentNode != 1 && heap[currentNode/2] > theElement)
      heap[currentNode] = heap[currentNode/2]; //新插入值较大,移
动双亲
                                            //新值移向双亲
      currentNode /= 2;
   heap[currentNode] = theElement;
                                                //正确放置新值
/*输出*/
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::output ()
   for (int i=1; i<heapSize; i++)
      cout << heap[i] << " ";
   cout << end1;
template <class T>
void minHeap<T>::initialize(T* theHeap, int theSize)
   delete []heap;
   heap = theHeap;
   heapSize = theSize;
   for (int root = heapSize/2; root \geq 1; root--)
      T rootElement = heap[root];
      int child = 2*root;
      while (child <= heapSize)
          if (child < heapSize && heap[child] > heap[child+1])
             child++;
          if (rootElement <= heap[child])</pre>
             break;
          heap[chi1d/2] = heap[chi1d];
          child *= 2;
      heap[child/2] = rootElement;
```

```
/*二叉树结点*/
template <class E>
struct binaryTreeNode
   E element;
                    //节点元素
                                  //左儿子
   binaryTreeNode<E>* leftChild;
                                  //右儿子
   binaryTreeNode<E>* rightChild;
   /*构造函数*/
   binaryTreeNode()
   {rightChild = leftChild = NULL;}
   binaryTreeNode(const E& theElement):element(theElement)
   {rightChild = leftChild = NULL;}
   binaryTreeNode(const E& theElement, binaryTreeNode E>*
theLeftChild, binaryTreeNode < E > * theRightChild):element(theElement)
      rightChild = theRightChild;
      leftChild = theLeftChild;
};
/*二叉树*/
template <class E>
class linkedBinaryTree
   public:
      linkedBinaryTree()
          root = NULL;
          treeSize = 0:
       ~linkedBinaryTree(){;}
      int size() const {return treeSize;}
      void makeTree(const E&, linkedBinaryTree<E>&,
linkedBinaryTree<E>&);
                          //建树
   protected:
      binaryTreeNode<E>* root; //二叉树的根节点
                              //树的节点的个数
      int treeSize;
};
/*二叉树建树*/
template <class E>
```

```
void linkedBinaryTree<E>::makeTree (const E& theElement,
linkedBinaryTree<E>& 1T, linkedBinaryTree<E>& rT)
   root = new binaryTreeNode<E>(theElement, 1T.root, rT.root);
   treeSize = 1T. treeSize + rT. treeSize + 1;
   //避免从左树和右树访问
   1T. root = rT. root = NULL;
   1T. treeSize = rT. treeSize = 0;
/*霍夫曼树的节点*/
template <class T, class E>
struct huffmanNode
   linkedBinaryTree<T>* tree;
   E weight;
   operator E() const {return weight;}
                                              //调用 T 时,返回权
};
/*霍夫曼树*/
template <class T>
class huffmanTree
   public:
      huffmanTree()
         stringLength = 0;
         countNum = 0;
       `huffmanTree()
          tree->~linkedBinaryTree();
         delete []weight;
         delete []theElement;
      int makeHuffman();
                                    //构建霍夫曼树并获取编码长度
                                     //获取输入
      void getin(string& in);
   private:
                                    //霍夫曼树
      linkedBinaryTree<T>* tree;
                                 //霍夫曼编码长度
      int stringLength;
                                 //元素数量
      int countNum;
                                  //权重数组
      int* weight;
                                     //元素数组
      T* theElement;
```

```
};
/*获取输入*/
template <class T>
void huffmanTree<T>::getin(string& in)
                                     //统计每个字母出现的次数
   int countNeeded[26] = \{0\};
   int len = in.length();
   for (int i=0; i<1en; i++)
      countNeeded[in[i]-97]++;
                                 //统计到的字母的对应元素值加1
   for (int i=0; i<26; i++)
      if (countNeeded[i] != 0)
                                     //统计出现的字母的数量
          countNum++;
                                     //所有元素均相同
   if (countNum == 1)
      stringLength = len;
   theElement = new char[countNum+1];
   weight = new int[countNum+1];
   int index = 0;
   for (int i=0; i<26; i++)
      if (countNeeded[i] != 0)
          theElement[index+1] = i+97;
          weight[index+1] = countNeeded[i];
          index++;
   }
/*构建霍夫曼树*/
template <class T>
int huffmanTree<T>::makeHuffman ()
   if (countNum == 1)
      return stringLength;
   huffmanNode<T, int>* hNode = new huffmanNode<T, int>[countNum+1];
                                        //创建 n-1 个单节点的二叉
   linkedBinaryTree<T> emptyTree;
   for (int i=1; i \le countNum; i++)
                                               //权重
      hNode[i].weight = weight[i];
      hNode[i].tree = new linkedBinaryTree<T>;
```

```
hNode[i]. tree->makeTree(theElement[i], emptyTree, emptyTree);
   //建树
   minHeap<huffmanNode<T, int> > heap(1);
   heap.initialize(hNode, countNum);
   huffmanNode<T, int> w, x, y;
   stringLength = 0;
   for (int i=1; i < countNum; i++)
       x = heap. top();
       heap. pop();
       y = heap. top();
       heap. pop();
       tree = new linkedBinaryTree<T>;
       tree->makeTree('0', *x. tree, *y. tree);
       w.weight = x.weight + y.weight;
       stringLength += w.weight;
       w. tree = tree;
       heap. push (w);
       delete x. tree;
       delete y. tree;
   }
   return stringLength;
int main()
   string in;
   cin \gg in;
   huffmanTree<char> huffman;
   huffman.getin(in);
   cout << huffman.makeHuffman();</pre>
   return 0;
```