

实验报告 (week-08)  
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一、实验任务

1. 二叉树遍历的应用
2. 赫夫曼编码

二、实验上机时间 6h

三、知识点

1. 二叉树遍历的应用
  - (1) 计算二叉树叶子结点的个数
  - (2) 计算二叉树的深度
2. 赫夫曼编码
  - (1) 赫夫曼树和赫夫曼编码的存储结构
  - (2) 赫夫曼编码算法
  - (3) 译码算法

四、源代码及结果截屏

1. 二叉树遍历的应用

因为直接在上次作业 BiTree.c 中继续写的代码，全复制过来太长了，所以只摘取了本周所需要的代码

```
void CountLeaf(BiTree T, int* count)
{
    if (T)
    {
        if ((!T->lchild) && (!T->rchild))
            (*count)++; //对叶子结点计数
        CountLeaf(T->lchild, &(*count));
        CountLeaf(T->rchild, &(*count));
    } //if
} //CountLeaf

int BiTreeDepth(BiTree T)
{
    int lchildHeight, rchildHeight;
    if (T == NULL)
        return 0;
    lchildHeight = BiTreeDepth(T->lchild);
    rchildHeight = BiTreeDepth(T->rchild);
    return (lchildHeight > rchildHeight) ? (1 + lchildHeight) : (1 + rchildHeight);
}

int main()
{
    BiTree T;
    //InitBiTree test
```

```

if (InitBiTree(&T))
    printf("InitBiTree success!\n");
else
    printf("InitBiTree unsucccess!\n");

//CreateBiTree test
char ch1, ch2, ch3;
printf("请输入一个二叉树T:");
if (CreateBiTree(&T))
    printf("CreateBiTree success!\n");
else
    printf("CreateBiTree unsucccess!\n");
ch1 = getchar();//吸收换行符

//CountLeaf test
int a = 0;
CountLeaf(T, &a);
printf("叶子节点个数为: %d\n", a);

//BiTreeDepth test
printf("S 的深度为: %d\n", BiTreeDepth(T));

return 0;
}

```

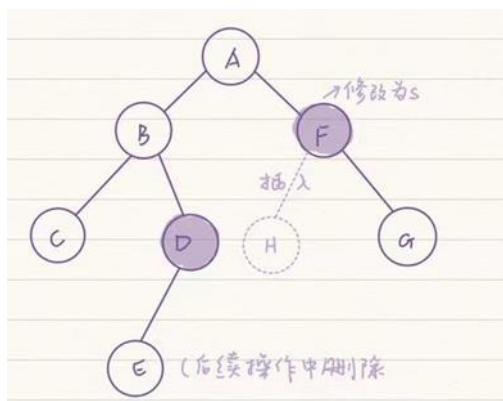
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

```

InitBiTree success!
请输入一个二叉树T:ABC##DE###F#G##
CreateBiTree success!
叶子节点个数为: 3
S 的深度为: 4

C:\Users\DELL\source\repos\BiTree\Debug\BiTree.exe (进程 17476) 已退出, 代码为 0。
要在调试停止时自动关闭控制台, 请启用“工具”->“选项”->“调试”->“调试停止时自动关闭控制台”。
按任意键关闭此窗口. . .

```



叶子节点为 C、E、G，深度为 4

## 2. 赫夫曼编码

- (1) 赫夫曼树和赫夫曼编码的存储结构
- (2) 赫夫曼编码算法
- (3) 译码算法

### (1) Huffmantree.h

```
#ifndef HUFFMANTREE_H
#define HUFFMANTREE_H

#include <stdlib.h>
#include "Status.h"

typedef int TElemType;
typedef struct
{
    unsigned char ch; //叶子结点字符（根据应用需要添加此项）
    unsigned int weight;
    unsigned int parent, lchild, rchild;
}HTNode, *HuffmanTree; //动态分配数组存储赫夫曼树

typedef char** HuffmanCode; //动态分配数组存储赫夫曼编码表

void Select(HuffmanTree HT, int n, int* s1, int* s2);
void HuffmanCoding(HuffmanTree* HT, HuffmanCode* HC, int* w, int n, char* str);
void Output_HuffmanCode(HuffmanCode HC, int n);
void Decoding(HuffmanTree HT, int m, char* buff);
void ShowHuffmanTree(HuffmanTree HT, int n);
void ShowHuffmanCode(HuffmanTree HT, HuffmanCode* HC, int n);
#endif
```

### (2)Huffmantree.c

```
#include "Huffmantree.h"
#include "Status.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>

void Select(HuffmanTree HT, int n, int* s1, int* s2)
{
    //找赫夫曼树HT中1~n的parent为0的最小的两个权值的下标（HT的下标从1开始）
    int min1 = 1000, min2 = 1000;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        if (HT[i].parent == 0 && HT[i].weight < min1)
        {
            min1 = HT[i].weight;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        *s1 = i;
    } //if
} //for
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
    if (HT[i].parent == 0 && i != *s1 && HT[i].weight < min2)
    {
        //i!=s1用来排除s1的情况，找除最小值外的第二个最小值
        min2 = HT[i].weight;
        *s2 = i;
    } //if
} //for
}

void HuffmanCoding(HuffmanTree* HT, HuffmanCode* HC, int* w, int n, char* str)
{
    //w存放n个字符权值，构造赫夫曼树HT，求出n个字符的编码HC
    if (n <= 1)
        return;
    int m = 2 * n - 1; //树中结点个数
    *HT = (HuffmanTree)malloc((m + 1) * sizeof(HTNode));
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        //初始叶子，从1号存储
        (*HT)[i].weight = w[i - 1];
        (*HT)[i].parent = (*HT)[i].lchild = (*HT)[i].rchild = 0;
        (*HT)[i].ch = str[i - 1];
    } //for
    for (; i <= m; i++)
    {
        //初始化非叶子，m=2*n-1
        (*HT)[i].ch = '\0';
        (*HT)[i].parent = (*HT)[i].lchild = (*HT)[i].rchild = 0;
    } //for
    //至此赫夫曼树完成初始化
    int s1, s2;
    for (i = n + 1; i <= m; i++)
    {
        //构造赫夫曼树
        //从HT[1..i-1]中选择parent为0且weight最小的两个结点，其序号记为s1和s2
        Select((*HT), i - 1, &s1, &s2);
        //生成存储在第i个位置的新结点
        (*HT)[s1].parent = i;
    }
}

```

```

        (*HT)[s2].parent = i;
        (*HT)[i].lchild = s1;
        (*HT)[i].rchild = s2;
        (*HT)[i].weight = (*HT)[s1].weight + (*HT)[s2].weight;
    } //for

    //从叶子结点到根逆向求每个字符的赫尔曼编码
    *HC = (HuffmanCode)malloc((n + 1) * sizeof(char*));
    //分配n个字符编码的头指针向量
    char* cd;
    cd = (char*)malloc(n * sizeof(char));
    //分配求编码的工作空间
    cd[n - 1] = '\0'; //编码结束符
    int c, f, start;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        //逐个字符编码
        start = n - 1; //编码当前编制0/1的位置
        //从叶子到根逆向求编码
        for (c = i, f = (*HT)[i].parent; f != 0; c = f, f = (*HT)[f].parent)
            if ((*HT)[f].lchild == c)
                cd[--start] = '0';
            else
                cd[--start] = '1';
        (*HC)[i] = (char*)malloc((n - start) * sizeof(char));
        strcpy((*HC)[i], &cd[start]);
    } //for
    free(cd);
}

void Output_HuffmanCode(HuffmanCode HC, int n) //HC下标从1开始
{
    printf("-----\n");
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; HC[i][j] != '\0'; j++)
            printf("%d", HC[i][j]-48);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("-----\n");
}

void Decoding(HuffmanTree HT, int m, char* buff)
{

```

```

//将二进制编码buff翻译回信息原文，m是树根的编号
int p = m;
while (*buff != '\0' && p != 0)
{
    if ((*buff) == '0')
        p = HT[p].lchild; //进入左分支
    else
        p = HT[p].rchild; //进入右分支
    buff++;
    if (!HT[p].lchild && !HT[p].rchild)
    {
        //进入叶子结点
        printf("%c", HT[p].ch);
        p = m; //重新从树根出发进行译码
    } //if
} //while
}

void ShowHuffmanTree(HuffmanTree HT, int n)
{
    int i;
    printf("   ch   order   weight   parent   lchild   rchild \n");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        printf("   %c       %2d       %3d       %2d       %2d       %2d   \n",
            HT[i].ch, i, HT[i].weight, HT[i].parent, HT[i].lchild, HT[i].rchild);
    printf("\n");
}

void ShowHuffmanCode(HuffmanTree HT, HuffmanCode* HC, int n)
{
    int i;
    printf("   ch   order   weight           Code   \n");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        printf("   %c       %2d       %2d       ---->   %-8s\n",
            HT[i].ch, i, HT[i].weight, HC[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

```

### (3)test.c

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Huffmantree.h"

```

```

int main()
{
    HuffmanTree HT;
    HuffmanCode HC;
    int n = 8;
    int a[8] = { 5, 29, 7, 8, 14, 23, 3, 11 }; //8个字符的权值
    char str[8] = "abcdefgh";
    //char str[30] = "a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h";

    HuffmanCoding(&HT, &HC, a, n, str);
    Output_HuffmanCode(HC, n);

    printf("打印哈夫曼树: \n");
    ShowHuffmanTree(HT, 2 * n - 1);
    printf("\n打印叶子结点的哈夫曼编码: \n");
    ShowHuffmanCode(HT, HC, n);

    printf("请输入一串哈夫曼编码: \n");
    char buff[50];
    scanf("%s", buff);
    printf("解码为: \n");
    Decoding(HT, 2 * n - 1, buff);
    printf("\n");

    system("pause");
    return 0;
}

```

E:\大二上\数据结构\代码保存\Huffmantree\Debug\Huffmantree.exe

-----  
0001  
10  
1110  
1111  
110  
01  
0000  
001  
-----

打印哈夫曼树:

ch	order	weight	parent	lchild	rchild
a	1	5	9	0	0
b	2	29	14	0	0
c	3	7	10	0	0
d	4	8	10	0	0
e	5	14	12	0	0
f	6	23	13	0	0
g	7	3	9	0	0
h	8	11	11	0	0
	9	8	11	7	1
	10	15	12	3	4
	11	19	13	9	8
	12	29	14	5	10
	13	42	15	11	6
	14	58	15	2	12
	15	100	0	13	14

打印叶子结点的哈夫曼编码:

ch	order	weight	Code
a	1	5	----> 0001
b	2	29	----> 10
c	3	7	----> 1110
d	4	8	----> 1111
e	5	14	----> 110
f	6	23	----> 01
g	7	3	----> 0000
h	8	11	----> 001

请输入一串哈夫曼编码:

1011101111

解码为:

bcd

请按任意键继续. . .

## 五、实验总结

### 1. 出现错误



C:\ E:\大二上\数据结构\代码保存\Huffmantree\Debug\Huffmantree.exe

```
-----  
48484849  
4948  
49494948  
49494949  
494948  
4849  
48484848  
484849  
-----
```

请按任意键继续. . .

修改后

```
printf("%d", HC[i][j]-48);
```

正常输出

## 2. 出现错误

C:\ E:\大二上\数据结构\代码保存\Huffmantree\Debug\Huffmantree.exe

```
-----  
0001  
10  
1110  
1111  
110  
01  
0000  
001  
-----
```

请输入一串哈夫曼编码:

1011101111

解码为:

请按任意键继续. . .

无法解码

```
while (*buff != '0')  
{  
    if ((*buff) == '0')  
        p = HT[p].lchild; //进入左分支  
    else  
        p = HT[p].rchild; //进入右分支  
    buff++;  
    if (!HT[p].lchild && !HT[p].rchild)  
    {  
        //进入叶子结点  
        printf("%c", HT[p].ch);  
    }  
}
```

```
        p = m; //重新从树根出发进行译码
    }
}
```

发现加粗位置写错

更改为: '\0'

### 3. 出现错误

```
void HuffmanCoding(HuffmanTree* HT, HuffmanCode* HC, int* w, int n, char* str)
```

对字符串理解出现错误, 传入字符串名称代表传入字符串首地址, 不需要再传入地址

### 4. 查询函数 HT 不需要传入地址, 因为不对 HT 进行修改