```
// 图的各种测试程序
//
  Author: Melissa M. CAO
  Belong: Section of software theory, School of Computer Engineering & Science,
Shanghai University
// Version: 1.0
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "MCAOTest.h"//不是模版类,无需内联方式编译
#include "CommonClass.cpp"
#include "AdjacencyMatrixGraph.cpp"
#include "AdjacencyListGraph.cpp"
#include "SeqList.cpp"
#include "MyHeap.cpp"
//#include "OrthogonalListGraph.cpp"
                                   +:
                                          章
/*************
                            第
第七章--图章节的测试
void GraphTest()
  char selecttest = 'v';
  int term;
  while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
    cout << "请输入表示测试内容的数字: 1--邻接矩阵表示的图的基本操作的测试; "
<< end1:
    cout << "
                       2--邻接矩阵表示的图的遍历等测试; " <<
end1;
    cout << "
                       3--邻接矩阵表示的图的最短路径各种算法
测试; " << endl;
    cout << "
                       4--邻接矩阵表示的图的拓扑排序、关键路
径的测试; " << endl;
    cout << "
                       5--邻接矩阵表示的图的最小生成树的测试;
" << endl;
                                          <<
    cout
```

```
endl:
       cout << "
                                         6--邻接表表示的图的基本操作的测试; "<<
end1;
       cout << "
                                          7--邻接表表示的图的最短路径、生成树、
拓扑排序、关键路径等算法的测试; " << endl;
                                                                              <<
endl:
       cout << "
                                         8--无向图的多重邻接表表示方法的测试; "
<< end1;
       \mathtt{cout} \mathrel{<\!\!<} \text{\tt "}
                                         9--有向图的十字链表表示方法的测试; " <<
end1;
       cout << "
                                          10--; " << endl;
                                                                              <<
       cout
                                                                              <<
end1;
                                          11--第七章习题的测试; " << endl;
       \mathtt{cout} \, <\!< \, {''}
       \mathtt{cout} \, \mathrel{<\!\!<} \, {''}
                                          12--第七章实验题目的测试; " << endl;
        cout << "
                                          13--第七章补充习题的测试; " << end1;
       cin >> term;
        switch (term)
           case 1:
              AdjMatrixGraphTest();
           break;
           case 2:
               AdjMatrixGraphTravelTest();
           break;
            case 3:
               ShortestPathTest();
           break;
            case 4:
               TopologicalSortTest();
           break;
            case 5:
               MinSpanTreeTest();
           break;
            case 6:
```

```
break:
         case 7:
           AdjListGraphTest();
        break;
         case 8:
          //
        break;
        case 9:
           OrthogonalListGraphTest();
        break;
        case 10:
        break;
        case 11:
           ExcerciseOfChapSeven();
        break;
        case 12:
           ExperimentOfChapSeven();
        break;
         case 13:
           SumplementExcerciseOfChapSeven();
        break;
        default:
           cout << "您输入的数字不在 1-13 这个范围内,找不到您指定的测试内容!
" << endl;
      }// end of switch
      cout << "您还想运行测试第七章--图章节的测试吗? (Y/N)";
      cin >> selecttest;
  } // end of while
}
//建立图的邻接矩阵表示的测试
//测试数据:
```

AdjListGraphCreate();

```
/*
#
ABCDE#
ABACBCBDBECE@
1000
ABO. 4CD1. 8BC4. 5DE4CE9@
*/
void AdjMatrixGraphTest()
{
   int c = 0;
   char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w, max;
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ":
   cin >> end;
   CommonClass<char> inputobj;
   c = inputobj.InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
   SeqList\langle char \rangle v(20, c, a, 1);
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, int > g1 (c, 1, 1);
   g1. SetVertex(a, c);
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, int > g3 (c, 2, 1);
   g3. SetVertex(a, c);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值 (如$): ";
   cin >> end;
   cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
   cin >> cc;
   while (cc != end)
       cin >> dd;
       gl. InsertArc(cc, dd);
       g3. InsertArc(cc, dd);
       cin >> cc;
   gl. Display();
   g3. Display();
   cout << "请输入表示无穷大的权值:";
   cin >> max;
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, float > g2(c, 1, 2, max);
   g2. SetVertex(a, c);
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, float > g4(c, 2, 2, max);
```

```
g4. SetVertex(a, c);
   cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
   cin >> cc;
   while (cc != end)
   {
      cin >> dd;
      cin >> w;
      g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
      g4. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
      cin \gg cc;
   }
   g2. Display();
   g4. Display();
   cout 〈〈 "请输入一个序号, 我们帮你查找该结点的值: ":
   cin >> c;
   cout << "第一个图中的第" << c << "个顶点为: " << g1. GetValue(c) << endl;
   cout << "从" << g1. GetValue(1) << "到" << g1. GetValue(c) << "之间的边的权值为:
" << gl.GetWeight(gl.GetValue(1), gl.GetValue(c)) << endl;
   cout << "从" << g2. GetValue(1) << "到" << g2. GetValue(c) << "之间的边的权值为:
" << g2. GetWeight(g2. GetValue(1), g2. GetValue(c)) << endl;
   cout << "请输入一个序号,我们帮你测试删除该结点后的邻接矩阵是否正确:";
   cin >> c;
   g1. DeleteVertex(g1. GetValue(c));
   g1. Display();
   g4. DeleteVertex(g4. GetValue(c));
   g4. Display();
}
//图的邻接矩阵表示的遍历等测试
void AdjMatrixGraphTravelTest()
   int c = 0, gt, wt;
   char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w, max = 0;
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
   cin >> end;
   CommonClass<char> inputobj;
```

```
c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
   cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
   cin >> gt;
   while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图, 请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图):
      cin >> gt;
   cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图: 2表示带权图: ";
   cin \gg wt;
   while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示
带权图): ":
      cin >> wt;
   }
   if (wt == 2)
      cout << "请输入表示无穷大的权值:";
      cin \gg max;
   }
   SeqList\langle char \rangle v(20, c, a, 1);
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, float > gl(c, gt, wt, max);
   g1. SetVertex(a, c);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
   cin >> end;
   cout << "请输入各条边(AB 或 AB3.1): " << endl;
   cin \gg cc;
   while (cc != end)
      cin >> dd;
      if (wt == 1)
          gl. InsertArc(cc, dd);
      else
          cin \gg w;
          gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
```

```
cin >> cc;
  g1. Display();
  g1.DFTraverse();
  g1.BFTraverse();
  g1. IsConnected();
}
//图的邻接矩阵表示的最短路径各种算法测试
Test number1:
  @
  ABCDE@
  2
  10000
  #
  AB10
  BC50
  AD30
  AE100
  CE10
  DC20
  DE60
  #
  Test number2:
  ABCDEFG@
  10000
  #
  AB60
  AC50
  AD50
  BE-10
  CB-20
  CE10
  CG70
  DC-20
  DF-10
```

```
EG30
  FG30
  #
  Test number3:
  ABCD@
  2
  10000
  #
  AB54
  AC19
  AD12
  BC18
  CA15
  DA23
  DB6
  DC42
  #
  */
void ShortestPathTest()
   int c = 0, gt;
  char cc, end, dd, a[20];
  float w, max = 0;
  cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
  cin >> end;
  CommonClass<char> inputobj;
  c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
  cin \gg gt;
  while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
     cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图;2表示有向图):
     cin \gg gt;
  }
  cout << "请输入表示无穷大的权值: ";
  cin >> max;
```

```
AdjacencyMatrixGraph < char, float > g1(c, gt, 2, max);
  g1. SetVertex(a, c);
  cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
  cin \gg end;
  cout << "请输入各条边(AB 或 AB3.1): " << end1;
  cin >> cc;
  while (cc != end)
     cin >> dd;
     cin >> w;
     gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
     cin >> cc;
  g1. Display();
  cout << "请输入最短路径的类型(1表示单源点最短路径;2表示多源点最短路径):";
  cin \gg gt;
  while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
     cout << "所选择的路径类型不存在! 请重新输入(1或2): ";
     cin \gg gt;
  }
  if (gt == 1)
     cout << "请输入单源点顶点的值:";
     cin >> cc;
     g1. ShortestPath(2, c, cc);
  else
     g1.Floyd();
}
//拓扑排序、关键路径的测试;
void TopologicalSortTest()
```

SegList $\langle char \rangle$ v(20, c, a, 1);

```
char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w, max = 0;
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
  cin >> end;
  CommonClass<char> inputobj;
  c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
  cout << "请输入表示无穷大的权值:";
   cin \gg max;
  SeqList\langle char \rangle v(20, c, a, 1);
  AdjacencyMatrixGraph<char, float> g1(c, 2, 2, max);
   g1. SetVertex(a, c);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值 (如$): ";
   cin >> end;
  cout << "请输入各条边(AB 或 AB3.1): " << end1;
  cin >> cc;
  while (cc != end)
     cin >> dd;
     cin >> w;
     gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
     cin \gg cc;
  g1. Display();
  g1. TopologicalSort();
// gl. CriticalPathQuestion();
  g1. CriticalPath();
}
//最小生成树的测试;
void MinSpanTreeTest()
{
  int c = 0;
  char cc, end, dd, a[20];
  float w, max = 0;
```

int c = 0;

```
cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
   cin >> end:
   CommonClass<char> inputobj;
   c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
   cout << "请输入表示无穷大的权值:";
   cin \gg max;
   SeqList\langle char \rangle v(20, c, a, 1);
   AdjacencyMatrixGraph<char, float> g1(c, 1, 2, max);
   gl. SetVertex(a, c);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值 (如$): ";
   cin >> end;
   cout << "请输入各条边(AB 或 AB3.1): " << endl;
   cin >> cc;
   while (cc != end)
      cin >> dd;
      cin >> w;
      gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, w);
      cin \gg cc;
   gl. Display();
   gl. Kruskal();
   cout 〈〈 "准备测试普里姆算法,请输入起始结点值(不是序号): ";
   cin >> cc;
   while (g1.FindVertex(cc) < 1)
      cout << "您选择的结点不在图中,请重新输入起始结点值(不是序号): ";
      cin \gg cc:
   g1. Prime(cc);
}
//建立图的邻接表表示的测试
/*
Test number1:
   ABCDE@
```

```
2
2
#
AB10
BC50
AD30
AE100
CE10
DC20
DE60
#
Test number2:
ABCDEFG@
2
2
#
AB60
AC50
AD50
BE-10
CB-20
CE10
CG70
DC-20
DF-10
EG30
FG30
#
Test number3:
ABCD@
2
2
#
AB54
AC19
AD12
BC18
CA15
DA23
DB6
```

```
DC42
void AdjListGraphCreate()
  int c = 0, gt, wt;
   char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w;
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
  cin >> end;
  CommonClass<char> inputobj;
   c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图: 2表示有向图): ":
  cin \gg gt;
  while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图, 请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图):
     cin \gg gt;
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示带权图): ";
  cin \gg wt;
  while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图;2表示
带权图): ";
      cin >> wt;
  }
  AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g1(a, c, gt, wt);
  AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g2(a, c, gt, wt);
  cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
  cin >> end;
   if (wt == 1) {
      cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
      cin >> cc:
      while (cc != end)
      {
         cin >> dd;
         gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, 1);
```

```
g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, 2);
           cin >> cc:
       }
   }
   else
       if (wt == 2)
            cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
            cin >> cc:
           while (cc != end)
               cin >> dd;
               cin \gg w;
               gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 1);
               g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 2);
               cin >> cc;
           }
       }
        else
            cout << "图类型出错!";
            exit(1);
   g1. Display();
   g2. Display();
   cout << "图中的第二个顶点为: " << gl. GetValue(1) << endl;
    cout << "从" << g1. GetValue(1) << "到" << g1. GetValue(2) << "之间的边的权值为:
" << g1. GetWeight(g1. GetValue(1), g1. GetValue(2)) << endl;
   g1. DeleteArc(1, 2);
   g1. Display();
   g2. DeleteVertex(2);
   g2. Display();
   cout << "输入欲追加的顶点:";
   cin >> cc;
   g1. InsertVertex(cc);
   gl.Display();
   g1. DFTraverse();
    g1.BFTraverse();
   g2. Display();
   g2. DFTraverse();
   g2.BFTraverse();
```

```
//建立图的邻接表表示的测试
/*
Test number1:
  ABCDE@
  2
  2
  #
  AB10
  BC50
  AD30
  AE100
  CE10
  DC20
  DE60
  #
  Test number2:
  ABCDEFG@
  2
  2
  #
  AB60
  AC50
  AD50
  BE-10
  CB-20
  CE10
  CG70
  DC-20
  DF-10
  EG30
  FG30
  #
  Test number3:
  ABCD@
  2
  2
```

#

```
AB54
  AC19
  AD12
  BC18
  CA15
  DA23
  DB6
  DC42
*/
void AdjListGraphTest()
  int c = 0, gt, wt;
  char cc, end, dd, a[20];
  float w;
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
  cin >> end;
  CommonClass<char> inputobj;
  c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
  cin \gg gt;
  while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
     cout << "不处理混合图, 请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图):
     cin \gg gt;
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示带权图): ";
  cin \gg wt;
  while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
     cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图;2表示
带权图): ":
     cin >> wt;
  }
  AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g1(a, c, gt, wt);
  AdjacencyListGraph < char, int > g2 (a, c, gt, wt);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
   cin >> end:
```

```
if (wt == 1) {
    cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
    cin \gg cc;
    while (cc != end)
        cin >> dd;
        g1. InsertArc(cc, dd, 1);
        g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, 2);
       cin >> cc;
}
else
    if (wt == 2)
        cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
        cin >> cc;
        while (cc != end)
            cin >> dd;
            cin >> w;
            g1. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 1);
            g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 2);
            cin >> cc;
       }
    }
    else
        cout << "图类型出错!";
       exit(1);
gl.Display();
g2. Display();
/*Test number:
ABCDEF@
1
#
AB6
AC1
AD5
BC5
BE3
```

```
CE6
CF4
DF2
EF6
#
*/
g2.Prim('A');
g2.Prim('E');
g2.Kruskal();
/*Test number1:
ABC@
1
2
#
AB26
BC-20
AC10
#
Test number2:
ABCDEF@
2
2
#
AB45
AC50
BC-15
AD20
DA10
DB10
DE35
BE20
EB30
BF15
FE-20
#
*/
cout << "请输入最短路径的类型(1表示单源点最短路径;2表示多源点最短路径):";
cin >> wt;
```

CD5

```
while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
      cout << "所选择的路径类型不存在! 请重新输入(1或2): ";
      cin \gg wt;
   if (wt == 1)
      cout << "准备测试单源点最短路径算法,请输入起始顶点的序号和名称:";
      cin >> c:
      cin \gg cc;
      gl. ShortestPath(1, c, cc);
      g2. ShortestPath(2, c, cc);
   }
   else ;
      g1.Floyd();
////////////建立邻接表表示的图,测试第七章习题 14-15
void AdjListGraphPathBetweenTwoVertice()
   int c = 0, gt, wt, L;
   char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w:
   cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
   cin >> end;
   cout << "请连续输入结点值,加结束标志(如 ABCD#):";
   cin >> cc;
   while (cc != end)
      a[c] = cc;
      c++;
      cin >> cc;
   cout << "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
   cin \gg gt;
   while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图;2表示有向图):
      cin >> gt;
   cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示带权图): ";
   cin \gg wt;
   while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
```

```
cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图;2表示
带权图): ";
       cin \gg wt;
   }
   AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g1(a, c, gt, wt);
   AdjacencyListGraph < char, int > g2(a, c, gt, wt);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
   cin >> end;
   if (wt == 1) {
       cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
       cin >> cc;
       while (cc != end)
       {
           cin >> dd;
           gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, 1);
           g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, 2);
           cin >> cc;
   }
   else
       if (wt == 2)
           cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
           cin >> cc;
           while (cc != end)
           {
              cin >> dd;
              cin >> w;
              g1. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 1);
              g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 2);
              cin >> cc;
           }
       }
       else
       {
           cout << "图类型出错!";
           exit(1);
       }
       end = 'Y';
       while (end == 'Y' \mid \mid end == 'y')
```

```
cout << "请输入两个结点,以判断它们之间是否存在路径!";
         cin >> cc >> dd:
         cout << "如果要限制为简单路径且制定路径长度,请输入该长度,否则,请输
λ-100: ";
         cin \gg L;
         if (L == -100)
            cout << "请输入欲采用的方法, D 或 d 代表深度优先搜索[两种不同的解
法], B或b代表广度优先搜索[两种不同的解法]! ":
            cin >> end;
         }
         else
            end = 'D';
         c = g1. ExistPath(cc, dd, end, L);
         if (c == 0)
            cout << "两顶点之间没有路径!" << endl;
         else
            if (c == 1)
               cout << "两顶点之间存在路径!" << endl;
            else
               cout << "出错啦! " << endl;
         cout << "继续测试请输入 Y 或 y, 否则退出该测试!";
         cin >> end;
      }
}
void OrthogonalListGraphTest()
{
// OrthogonalListGraph < char, double > g(1);
                                 第七章
/***************
                                           习
                                               题
                                                  测
                                                      试
                                                         开 始
****************
void ExcerciseOfChapSeven()
{
   int num;
   char selecttest = 'y';
   //先构造数据表
   while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
      cout << "请输入题号 (1-32): " << endl;
      cin >> num:
```

```
switch (num)
         case 1:
         case 2:
         case 3:
         case 4:
         case 6:
         case 32:
            cout << "书面作业, 无需验证! 若有兴趣, 请输入数据, 调用相应的算法!
" << end1;
         break;
         case 5:
            cout << "基本操作中实现,即选择操作 5,给出测试数据即可看到答案!
" << end1;
         break;
         case 7:
         case 8:
         case 9:
            cout << "基本操作中实现,即选择操作 3,给出测试数据即可看到答案!
'' << endl;
         break;
         case 10:
         case 11:
            cout << "基本操作中实现,即选择操作 4,给出测试数据即可看到答案!
" << end1;
         break;
         case 12://无向图的多重邻接表基本操作
            //
         break;
         case 13://有向图的十字链表基本操作
            //
         break;
         case 14:
         case 15:
         case 19://判断两顶点间是否存在长度为 A 的简单路径--邻接表
            //测试数据:
            cout << "邻接表表示的图, 习题 7.14、15、19, 判断两个结点之间有无
```

```
【长度为 A 的】路径的测试; " << end1;
           AdjListGraphPathBetweenTwoVertice();
        break;
        case 16: //利用栈,进行图的深度优先非递归遍历
           //测试数据:
        break;
        case 17: //判断有向图中是否有回路
        break;
        case 20: //邻接矩阵的有向图, 求 i 和 j 之间不含回路的长度为 k 的路径数
        break;
        case 21: //求有向图中所有简单回路
          //
        break;
        case 22: //求强连通分量
          //
        break:
        case 23: //修改 Prim 算法,求图的最小生成森林
          //
        break;
        case 25: //求有向无环图的根
           Excercise25();
        break;
        case 26: //求有向无环图中每个顶点出发的最长路径
        break;
        case 27: //求有向无环图的最长路径
        break;
        case 18: //对有向无环图重排顶点序号--邻接矩阵变为下三角矩阵
        case 24: //求有向无环图顶点赋予序号以满足条件
        case 28: //利用深度优先搜索求关键路径
        case 31: //利用深度优先搜索求拓扑排序--邻接表
           Excercise2831 (num);
```

break:

```
case 29:
          cout << "基本操作中实现,即选择操作 7,给出测试数据即可看到答案!
" << end1;
       break;
        case 30: //十字链表中的 Bellman-Fort 算法
          //测试数据 4--一般:
       break:
       case 33: //判断是否有桥
          //
       break:
        default:
          cout << "您输入的数字不在 1-33 这个范围内,找不到您指定的测试内容!
'' << endl;
     } // end of switch
     cout << "您还想运行第七章(图)的习题测试吗? (Y/N) ":
     cin >> selecttest;
 } // end of while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
}
/*
7.25 若有向无环图中存在一个顶点 r, 如果在 r 和图中其他所有顶点之间均存在由 r 出发
的有向路径,则称该 DAG 有根。
     试编写求有向无环图中根的算法。有根,返回根的序号,否则,返回-1。图类型不
正确,返回-2
注意: 该算法要求不能有环,否则会发生误判。
测试数据 1:
ABCDE#
2
1
ABACBDCE@
```

```
测试数据 2:
ABCD#
2
1
ABADBCDBCD@
测试数据 3:
ABCDEF#
2
1
ABACBDFCFD@
测试数据 4:
ABCDEF#
1
ABACBDCEFA@
*/
void Excercise25()
{
  //先建立图
  int c = 0, gt, wt, L;
  char cc, end, dd, a[20];
  float w;
  cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#):";
  cin >> end;
  cout << "请连续输入结点值,加结束标志(如 ABCD#):";
  cin >> cc;
  while (cc != end)
     a[c] = cc;
     c++;
     cin >> cc;
  cout << "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
  cin >> gt;
```

```
while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图, 请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图):
      cin >> gt;
   cout << "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示带权图): ";
   cin \gg wt;
   while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图:2表示
带权图): ";
      cin >> wt;
   }
   AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g1(a, c, gt, wt);
   cout << "输入表示结束的边值(如$): ";
   cin >> end;
   if (wt == 1) {
      cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
      cin >> cc;
      while (cc != end)
          cin >> dd;
          gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, 1);
          cin >> cc;
   else
      if (wt == 2)
       {
          cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
          cin \gg cc;
          while (cc != end)
             cin >> dd;
             cin >> w;
             g1. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 1);
             cin >> cc;
          }
      else
       {
```

```
cout << "图类型出错!";
       exit(1):
     }
  int result = g1.GetRoot();
  if (result == -1)
     cout << "该有向无环图无根!" << endl;
  else
     if (result == -2)
       cout << "该图不是有向无环图!" << endl;
     else
       cout << "该有向无环图有根! 为" << gl. GetValue(result) << endl;
}
/*
    给每个顶点编号,使其满足条件:邻接矩阵变为下三角矩阵。----就是满足逆拓扑排
序的编号方法。
7.24
   给每个顶点编号,使其满足条件: 若 i 到 j 有一条弧,则 i 的所编号一定小于 j 的所
编号。--就是满足拓扑排序的编号方法。
7.28 利用深度优先遍历有向图实现求关键路径算法。
7.31 邻接表存储的有向图,按深度优先搜索策略拓扑排序
注意: 该算法要求不能有环,否则会发生误判。
Test number1:
  ABCDE@
  2
  AB10
  BC50
  AD30
  AE100
  CE10
  DC20
  DE60
  #
  Test number2:
```

ABCDEFG@

2

```
2
#
AB60
AC50
AD50
BE-10
CB-20
CE10
CG70
DC-20
DF-10
EG30
FG30
#
Test number3:
ABCD@
2
2
#
AB54
AC19
AD12
BC18
CA15
DA23
DB6
DC42
#
Test number4:
abcdefg@
2
2
#
ab8
ad4
ae5
bc3
cg6
de1
eb2
```

```
ec7
   ef2
   fc3
  fg9
   #
void Excercise2831(int excersiseno)
   int c = 0, gt, wt;
  char cc, end, dd, a[20];
   float w;
  cout << "输入表示结束的结点值(如#): ";
  cin >> end;
  CommonClass<char> inputobj;
  c = inputobj. InputDataInArray(a, 2, end);
  cout << "请输入所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图): ";
  cin \gg gt;
  while (gt != 1 && gt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图, 请重新选择所建图的性质(1表示无向图; 2表示有向图):
      cin \gg gt;
  cout 〈〈 "请输入所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图; 2表示带权图): ";
  cin >> wt;
  while (wt != 1 && wt !=2)
      cout << "不处理混合图,请重新选择所建图的边的性质(1表示无权值图;2表示
带权图): ";
      cin >> wt:
  }
  AdjacencyListGraph < char, int > g1 (a, c, gt, wt);
  AdjacencyListGraph<char, int> g2(a, c, gt, wt);
  cout << "输入表示结束的边值 (如$): ";
  cin >> end:
   if (wt == 1) {
      cout << "请输入各条边(AB): " << endl;
      cin >> cc;
      while (cc != end)
```

```
{
        cin >> dd:
        gl. InsertArc(cc, dd, 1);
        g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, 2);
        cin >> cc;
}
else
    if (wt == 2)
        cout << "请输入各条边(AB2.1): " << endl;
        cin >> cc;
        while (cc != end)
            cin >> dd;
            cin >> w;
            g1. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 1);
            g2. InsertArc(cc, dd, w, 2);
            cin >> cc;
    }
    else
        cout << "图类型出错!";
        exit(1);
    }
g1. Display();
g2. Display();
c = excersiseno;
if (excersiseno == 28)
    g1. DFSCriticalPath();
    g2. DFSCriticalPath();
}
else
    if ((excersiseno == 31) || (excersiseno == 24) || (excersiseno == 18))
        g1. DFSTopologicalSort(&c);
        c = excersiseno;
        g2. DFSTopologicalSort(&c);
    }
    else
    cout << "习题序号错误, 赶紧检查一下是否有鬼!" << endl;
```

```
题
                                  试 结 束
第七
                          章
                            习
                                测
// 第七章实验题目的测试
void ExperimentOfChapSeven()
  int num;
  char selecttest = 'y';
  //先构造数据表
  while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
    cout << "请输入题号 (1-3): " << endl;
    cin >> num;
    switch (num)
      case 1:
        cout << "基本操作中实现,即选择操作1(邻接矩阵)或6(邻接表)即
可! " << endl;
      break;
      case 2:
      break;
      case 3:
      break:
      default:
        cout << "您输入的数字不在 1-3 这个范围内, 找不到您指定的测试内容!
" << endl;
    } // end of switch
```

}

```
cout << "您还想运行第七章(图)的实验测试吗? (Y/N) ";
     cin >> selecttest;
  } // end of while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
// 第七章补充习题测试
void SumplementExcerciseOfChapSeven()
  int num;
  char selecttest = 'y';
  //先构造数据表
  while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
     cout << "请输入题号 (1-3): " << endl;
     cin >> num;
     switch (num)
       case 1:
       break;
       case 2:
       break:
       case 3:
       break;
       default:
          cout << "您输入的数字不在 1-3 这个范围内,找不到您指定的测试内容!
" << end1;
     } // end of switch
```

```
cout << "您还想运行第七章(图)的补充习题测试吗? (Y/N)";
cin >> selecttest;
} // end of while (selecttest == 'y' || selecttest == 'Y')
}
```