南京航空航天大学数据结构课设(2024)



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必做题目介绍

1.系统进程统计

题目:

设计一个程序,每秒统计一次当前系统的进程状况, 并按照内存使用自多到少排序打印输出相关信息。 对已经结束的进程,另外给出一个列表,并显示该进程的结束时间和持续时间。

数据结构:

建立结构体ProcessInfo来存储进程信息,再建立两个链表ActiveHead和EndedHead来存储活动进程和已结束进程.

```
struct ProcessInfo {
                      // 进程ID
   int processID;
                        // 进程名称
   string processName;
   long long memoryUsage; // 进程内存使用量(以字节为单位)
                        // 进程的持续时间(秒)
   int duration;
};
struct ActiveProcessNode {
                   // 存储进程信息的结构体
   ProcessInfo data;
   ActiveProcessNode* next; // 指向下一个活动进程节点的指针
};
struct EndedProcessNode {
                    // 存储进程信息的结构体
   ProcessInfo data;
   EndedProcessNode* prev; // 指向前一个已结束进程节点的指针
   EndedProcessNode* next; // 指向下一个已结束进程节点的指针
};
```

算法思想:

使用**ps**的库来获取进程信息,并根据时间以及内存大小来进行排序. **注意**:建议使用msvc编译器,不然会很麻烦.

测试结果(部分):

```
Ended Processes:
Process ID: 22584, Name: chrome.exe, Duration: 3s
Process ID: 30060, Name: chrome.exe, Duration: 3s
Process ID: 38700, Name: BackgroundDownload.exe, Duration: 8s
Active Processes:
Process ID: 15272, Name: Cursor.exe, Memory Usage: 683913216 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 36732, Name: devenv.exe, Memory Usage: 682258432 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 36028, Name: Cursor.exe, Memory Usage: 509796352 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 31860, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 403763200 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 36884, Name: Cursor.exe, Memory Usage: 367247360 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 34616, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 358215680 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 12356, Name: SearchHost.exe, Memory Usage: 341561344 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 21460, Name: QQ.exe, Memory Usage: 337285120 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 5304, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 294674432 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 14416, Name: AppleMusic.exe, Memory Usage: 291160064 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 14700, Name: Explorer.EXE, Memory Usage: 280494080 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 8820, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 266489856 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 16760, Name: WINWORD.EXE, Memory Usage: 258449408 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 29032, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 256167936 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 24252, Name: QQ.exe, Memory Usage: 240713728 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 10308, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 237404160 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 25568, Name: steamwebhelper.exe, Memory Usage: 214949888 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 19668, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 202682368 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 15308, Name: msedge.exe, Memory Usage: 201084928 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 21792, Name: msedge.exe, Memory Usage: 192311296 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 12832, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 164335616 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 37320, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 160530432 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 22560, Name: PhoneExperienceHost.exe, Memory Usage: 156217344 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 19684, Name: Lingma.exe, Memory Usage: 155942912 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 25492, Name: ServiceHub.ThreadedWaitDialog.exe, Memory Usage: 155508736 KB, Duration
Process ID: 17560, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 154484736 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 6260, Name: cpptools-srv.exe, Memory Usage: 154062848 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 37840, Name: cpptools-srv.exe, Memory Usage: 153202688 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 32884, Name: copilot-language-server.exe, Memory Usage: 151412736 KB, Duration: 8s
Process ID: 19064, Name: TextInputHost.exe, Memory Usage: 150327296 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 3236, Name: steamwebhelper.exe, Memory Usage: 147841024 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 24388, Name: Cursor.exe, Memory Usage: 146423808 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 8884, Name: Cursor.exe, Memory Usage: 144760832 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 19028, Name: AMPLibraryAgent.exe, Memory Usage: 143028224 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 25300, Name: cpptools-srv.exe, Memory Usage: 140148736 KB, Duration: 12s
Process ID: 29160, Name: cpptools-srv.exe, Memory Usage: 139943936 KB, Duration: 12s
```

Process ID: 9664, Name: ServiceHub.IdentityHost.exe, Memory Usage: 132743168 KB, Duration: 12s

Process ID: 19832, Name: chrome.exe, Memory Usage: 132108288 KB, Duration: 12s

Process ID: 6960, Name: ServiceHub.VSDetouredHost.exe, Memory Usage: 131043328 KB, Duration: 12: Process ID: 32960, Name: ServiceHub.Host.dotnet.x64.exe, Memory Usage: 128376832 KB, Duration: {

Process ID: 14104, Name: OneDrive.exe, Memory Usage: 126533632 KB, Duration: 12s

Process ID: 19320, Name: cpptools-srv.exe, Memory Usage: 125394944 KB, Duration: 12s

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
#include <psapi.h>
#include <string>
#include <chrono>
#include <thread>
using namespace std;
struct ProcessInfo {
                           // 进程ID
   int processID;
                           // 进程名称
   string processName;
                          // 进程内存使用量(以字节为单位)
   long long memoryUsage;
   int duration;
                           // 进程的持续时间(秒)
};
struct ActiveProcessNode {
                         // 存储进程信息的结构体
   ProcessInfo data;
   ActiveProcessNode* next; // 指向下一个活动进程节点的指针
};
struct EndedProcessNode {
                     // 存储进程信息的结构体
   ProcessInfo data;
   EndedProcessNode* prev; // 指向前一个已结束进程节点的指针
   EndedProcessNode* next; // 指向下一个已结束进程节点的指针
};
ActiveProcessNode* activeHead = nullptr; // 活动进程链表的头指针
EndedProcessNode* endedHead = nullptr; // 已结束进程链表的头指针
// 向活动进程链表中插入新进程
void InsertActiveProcess(ProcessInfo process) {
   ActiveProcessNode* newNode = new ActiveProcessNode{ process, nullptr }; // 创建新的活动进程节
   if (!activeHead || activeHead->data.memoryUsage < process.memoryUsage) {</pre>
       newNode->next = activeHead; // 如果链表为空或当前进程内存使用大于头节点,则插入到链表头
       activeHead = newNode;
   }
   else {
       ActiveProcessNode* current = activeHead;
       while (current->next && current->next->data.memoryUsage >= process.memoryUsage) {
          current = current->next; // 按照内存使用量排序,找到合适的位置插入
       }
```

```
newNode->next = current->next; // 插入新节点
       current->next = newNode;
   }
}
// 向已结束进程链表中插入新进程
void InsertEndedProcess(ProcessInfo process) {
   EndedProcessNode* newNode = new EndedProcessNode{ process, nullptr, nullptr }; // 创建新的已
   if (!endedHead | endedHead->data.duration > process.duration) {
       newNode->next = endedHead; // 如果链表为空或当前进程持续时间小于头节点,则插入到链表头
       if (endedHead) endedHead->prev = newNode;
       endedHead = newNode;
   }
   else {
       EndedProcessNode* current = endedHead;
       while (current->next && current->next->data.duration <= process.duration) {</pre>
           current = current->next; // 按照持续时间排序,找到合适的位置插入
       }
       newNode->next = current->next; // 插入新节点
       if (current->next) current->next->prev = newNode;
       current->next = newNode;
       newNode->prev = current;
   }
}
// 更新活动进程的持续时间,每次调用时持续时间加 1
void UpdateProcessDuration() {
   ActiveProcessNode* current = activeHead;
   while (current) {
       current->data.duration++; // 每秒钟持续时间加 1
       current = current->next;
   }
}
// 检查已结束进程是否重新启动
void CheckForRestartedProcesses() {
   EndedProcessNode* current = endedHead;
   while (current) {
       // 检查该进程是否已经重新出现在活动链表中
       ActiveProcessNode* checkNode = activeHead;
       bool found = false;
       while (checkNode) {
           if (checkNode->data.processID == current->data.processID) {
```

```
found = true; // 如果找到了重新启动的进程
               break;
           }
           checkNode = checkNode->next;
       }
       // 如果进程已重新启动,从已结束链表中移除它
       if (found) {
          // 删除该节点
           if (current->prev) {
              current->prev->next = current->next;
           }
           else {
              endedHead = current->next;
           }
           if (current->next) {
              current->next->prev = current->prev;
           EndedProcessNode* temp = current;
           current = current->next;
           delete temp; // 删除已结束进程节点
       }
       else {
           current = current->next;
       }
   }
}
// 更新活动进程链表
void UpdateProcesses() {
   int processes[1024], needed, count;
   EnumProcesses((DWORD*)processes, sizeof(processes), (DWORD*)&needed); // 获取当前系统中的所有
   count = needed / sizeof(int); // 计算实际的进程数
   // 更新活动进程的持续时间
   UpdateProcessDuration();
   // 遍历系统中的每个进程
   for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
       if (processes[i] != 0) {
           HANDLE hProcess = OpenProcess(PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION | PROCESS_VM_READ, FALSE, pr
           if (hProcess) {
               PROCESS_MEMORY_COUNTERS pmc;
```

```
if (GetProcessMemoryInfo(hProcess, &pmc, sizeof(pmc))) {
              string processName = "<unknown>"; // 使用标准字符串类型来存储进程名称
              HMODULE hMod;
              DWORD cbNeeded;
              if (EnumProcessModules(hProcess, &hMod, sizeof(hMod), &cbNeeded)) {
                  char name[MAX_PATH];
                  GetModuleBaseNameA(hProcess, hMod, name, sizeof(name)); // 获取进程名称
                  processName = name; // 转换为 C++ string
              }
              ProcessInfo processInfo = { processes[i], processName, pmc.WorkingSetSize, (
              // 判断该进程是否在活动链表中,如果没有就插入
              bool found = false:
              ActiveProcessNode* checkNode = activeHead;
              while (checkNode) {
                  if (checkNode->data.processID == processes[i]) {
                      found = true; // 如果进程已经在链表中
                      break;
                  }
                  checkNode = checkNode->next;
              }
              if (!found) {
                  InsertActiveProcess(processInfo); // 如果没有找到该进程,插入到活动链表中
              }
           }
           CloseHandle(hProcess);
       }
   }
}
// 遍历活动进程链表,将已经结束的进程移到已结束链表
ActiveProcessNode* prev = nullptr;
ActiveProcessNode* current = activeHead;
while (current) {
   HANDLE hProcess = OpenProcess(PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION, FALSE, current->data.processID
   if (!hProcess) {
       // 进程结束,将其移到已结束链表
       ProcessInfo endedProcess = current->data;
       InsertEndedProcess(endedProcess); // 插入到已结束链表
       // 删除当前节点
       if (prev) {
           prev->next = current->next;
```

```
}
            else {
                activeHead = current->next;
            }
            ActiveProcessNode* temp = current;
            current = current->next;
            delete temp; // 删除当前活动进程节点
        }
        else {
            prev = current;
            current = current->next;
            CloseHandle(hProcess);
        }
    }
    // 检查已结束进程是否重新启动
    CheckForRestartedProcesses();
}
// 打印活动进程信息
void PrintActiveProcesses() {
    cout << "Active Processes:" << endl;</pre>
    ActiveProcessNode* current = activeHead;
    while (current) {
        cout << "Process ID: " << current->data.processID << ", Name: " << current->data.process
            << ", Memory Usage: " << current->data.memoryUsage << " KB, Duration: " << current-:</pre>
        current = current->next;
    }
}
// 打印已结束进程信息
void PrintEndedProcesses() {
    cout << "Ended Processes:" << endl;</pre>
    EndedProcessNode* current = endedHead;
    while (current) {
        cout << "Process ID: " << current->data.processID << ", Name: " << current->data.process
            << ", Duration: " << current->data.duration << "s" << endl;</pre>
       current = current->next;
    }
}
int main() {
    while (true) {
```

```
UpdateProcesses();  // 更新进程信息
PrintActiveProcesses();  // 打印当前活动进程
PrintEndedProcesses();  // 打印已结束进程
this_thread::sleep_for(chrono::seconds(1));  // 每秒钟刷新一次
}
return 0;
}
```

2.栈与队列

题目:

八皇后问题.

数据结构:

使用来自己实现栈的模板模拟dfs的递归与回溯,再通过自己实现pair来存储坐标.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
struct MyPair {
   T1 first;
   T2 second;
   MyPair() : first(), second() {}
   MyPair(T1 a, T2 b) : first(a), second(b) {}
};
// 自定义栈结构体
template <typename T>
struct MyStack {
   struct Node {
       T data;
       Node* next;
       Node(T val) : data(val), next(nullptr) {}
   };
   Node* topNode; // 栈顶元素
   MyStack() : topNode(nullptr) {}
   // 判断栈是否为空
   bool empty();
   // 入栈
   void push(const T& value);
   // 出栈
   void pop();
   // 获取栈顶元素
   T top();
   // 析构栈,释放内存
   ~MyStack();
};
```

算法思想:

建立数组存储对角线,行和列来标记是否有**皇后**,然后利用栈的进出模拟递归回溯dfs.

测试结果:

- 4 7 5 2 6 1 3 8
- 4 7 5 3 1 6 8 2
- 4 8 1 3 6 2 7 5
- 4 8 1 5 7 2 6 3
- 4 8 5 3 1 7 2 6
- 5 1 4 6 8 2 7 3
- 5 1 8 4 2 7 3 6
- 5 1 8 6 3 7 2 4
- 5 2 4 6 8 3 1 7
- 5 2 4 7 3 8 6 1
- 5 2 6 1 7 4 8 3
- 5 2 8 1 4 7 3 6
- 5 3 1 6 8 2 4 7
- 5 3 1 7 2 8 6 4
- 5 3 8 4 7 1 6 2
- 5 7 1 3 8 6 4 2
- 5 7 1 4 2 8 6 3
- 5 7 2 4 8 1 3 6
- 5 7 2 6 3 1 4 8
- 5 7 2 6 3 1 8 4
- 5 7 4 1 3 8 6 2
- 5 8 4 1 3 6 2 7
-
- 5 8 4 1 7 2 6 3
- 6 1 5 2 8 3 7 4
- 6 2 7 1 3 5 8 4
- 6 2 7 1 4 8 5 3 6 3 1 7 5 8 2 4
- 6 3 1 8 4 2 7 5
- 6 3 1 8 5 2 4 7
- $6\ \ \, 3\ \ \, 5\ \ \, 7\ \ \, 1\ \ \, 4\ \ \, 2\ \ \, 8$
- 6 3 5 8 1 4 2 7
- 6 3 7 2 4 8 1 5
- 6 3 7 2 8 5 1 4
- 6 3 7 4 1 8 2 5
- 6 4 1 5 8 2 7 3
- 6 4 2 8 5 7 1 3
- 6 4 7 1 3 5 2 8
- 6 4 7 1 8 2 5 3
- 6 8 2 4 1 7 5 3
- 7 1 3 8 6 4 2 5
- 7 1 3 8 0 4 2 3
- 7 2 4 1 8 5 3 6 7 2 6 3 1 4 8 5
- 7 3 1 6 8 5 2 4

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源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// 自定义 pair 结构体
template <typename T1, typename T2>
struct MyPair {
   T1 first;
   T2 second;
   MyPair() : first(), second() {}
   MyPair(T1 a, T2 b) : first(a), second(b) {}
};
// 自定义栈结构体
template <typename T>
struct MyStack {
   struct Node {
       T data;
       Node* next;
       Node(T val) : data(val), next(nullptr) {}
   };
   Node* topNode; // 栈顶元素
   MyStack() : topNode(nullptr) {}
   // 判断栈是否为空
   bool empty() const {
       return topNode == nullptr;
   }
   // 入栈
    void push(const T& value) {
       Node* newNode = new Node(value);
       newNode->next = topNode;
       topNode = newNode;
   }
   // 出栈
    void pop() {
       if (!empty()) {
```

```
Node* temp = topNode;
            topNode = topNode->next;
           // delete temp;
       }
    }
    // 获取栈顶元素
    T top() const {
        if (!empty()) {
            return topNode->data;
        }
        throw runtime_error("Stack is empty");
    }
    // 析构栈,释放内存
    ~MyStack() {
        while (!empty()) {
           pop();
        }
    }
};
// 定义常量和数组
int n = 8, ans = 0;
int d[50] = \{0\}, ud[50] = \{0\}, b[50] = \{0\};
MyStack<MyPair<int, int>> st; // 使用自定义栈类型
void f() {
    int step = 1;
    int col = 1;
    while (true) {
        bool found = false;
        for (; col <= n; col++) {
            if (d[col] == 0 && ud[col + step - 1] == 0 && b[col - step + n - 1] == 0) {
                d[col] = 1;
                ud[col + step - 1] = 1;
                b[col - step + n - 1] = 1;
                st.push(MyPair<int, int>(step, col));
                step++;
                col = 1;
                found = true;
                break;
```

```
}
        }
        if (!found) {
            if (st.empty()) break;
            MyPair<int, int> last = st.top();
            st.pop();
            step = last.first;
            col = last.second;
            d[col] = 0;
            ud[col + step - 1] = 0;
            b[col - step + n - 1] = 0;
            col++;
        } else if (step == n + 1) {
            if (ans < 100) {
                MyStack<MyPair<int, int>> temp = st;
                int s[20] = \{0\};
                while (!temp.empty()) {
                     s[temp.top().first] = temp.top().second;
                     temp.pop();
                }
                for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                     cout << s[i] << " ";
                }
                cout << endl;</pre>
            }
            ans++;
            MyPair<int, int> last = st.top();
            st.pop();
            step = last.first;
            col = last.second;
            d[col] = 0;
            ud[col + step - 1] = 0;
            b[col - step + n - 1] = 0;
            col++;
        }
    }
    cout << ans;</pre>
int main() {
    f();
    return 0;
```

3.家谱管理系统

题目:

建立一个家谱管理系统,可以添加,删除,修改,查询,显示家谱.

数据结构:

为每一个成员设立id指针,建立索引实现快速快速查找,再建立vector来存储孩子节点.实现类似链表的数据结构存储.

```
class Member {
public:
   int id;
                          // 标识符
                          // 姓名
   string name;
                          // 出生日期
   string birth_date;
   string marital_status; // 婚否
                          // 地址
   string address;
                         // 是否健在
   bool is_alive;
                         // 死亡日期
   string death_date;
                          // 父亲的ID (0表示无)
   int parent_id;
   vector<int> children_ids; // 孩子的ID列表
};
```

算法思想:

使用C++的fstream库来读取和写入文件,利用id来唯一标识家庭成员,建立索引,实现伪链表的数据结构. 利用bfs判断第n代,进行缩进输出.

测试结果:

=== 家谱管理系统 === 1. 添加成员 2. 删除成员 3. 修改成员信息 4. 按姓名查询成员信息 5. 按出生日期查询成员名单 6. 确定两人关系 7. 添加孩子 8. 显示第n代所有人 9. 生成示例数据 a. 打印家族树 0. 退出 请选择功能 (0-10): 8 --- 显示第n代所有人 ---请输入要显示的代数 n: 2 第 2 代成员: ID: 4, 姓名: 父亲2, 出生日期: 1967-04-04, 地址: 地址B ID: 3, 姓名: 母亲222, 出生日期: 1965-03-03, 地址: 地址B === 家谱管理系统 === 1. 添加成员 2. 删除成员 3. 修改成员信息 4. 按姓名查询成员信息 5. 按出生日期查询成员名单 6. 确定两人关系 7. 添加孩子 8. 显示第n代所有人 9. 生成示例数据 a. 打印家族树 0. 退出 请选择功能 (0-10): a --- 打印家族树 ---家族成员树形图: ├ 祖父2 (ID:2, 生日:1942-02-02, 已故) ├ 父亲2 (ID:4, 生日:1967-04-04, 在世) ├ 女儿1 (ID:15, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世) ├ 孙子111 (ID:45, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)

├ 孙子112 (ID:46, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)

```
├ 女儿2 (ID:16, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子121 (ID:47, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子122 (ID:48, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿3 (ID:17, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子131 (ID:49, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子132 (ID:50, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿4 (ID:18, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子141 (ID:51, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子142 (ID:52, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)

├ 女儿5 (ID:19, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子151 (ID:53, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子152 (ID:54, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ─ 女儿6 (ID:20, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子161 (ID:55, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子162 (ID:56, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿7 (ID:21, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子171 (ID:57, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子172 (ID:58, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿8 (ID:22, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子181 (ID:59, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子182 (ID:60, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿9 (ID:23, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子191 (ID:61, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子192 (ID:62, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 女儿10 (ID:24, 生日:1992-06-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子201 (ID:63, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子202 (ID:64, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
├ 祖父1 (ID:1, 生日:1940-01-01, 已故)
   ├ 母亲222 (ID:3, 生日:1965-03-03, 在世)
      ├ 儿子1 (ID:5, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)

→ 孙子11 (ID:25, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)

          ├ 孙子12 (ID:26, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子2 (ID:6, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子21 (ID:27, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子22 (ID:28, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子3 (ID:7, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子31 (ID:29, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子32 (ID:30, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子4 (ID:8, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子41 (ID:31, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子42 (ID:32, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子5 (ID:9, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子51 (ID:33, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
```

```
├ 孙子52 (ID:34, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子6 (ID:10, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子61 (ID:35, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子62 (ID:36, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子7 (ID:11, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子71 (ID:37, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子72 (ID:38, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子8 (ID:12, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子81 (ID:39, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子82 (ID:40, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子9 (ID:13, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子91 (ID:41, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子92 (ID:42, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
      ├ 儿子10 (ID:14, 生日:1990-05-27, 在世)
          ├ 孙子101 (ID:43, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
          ├ 孙子102 (ID:44, 生日:2015-07-28, 在世)
├ s (ID:65, 生日:s, 已故)
├ a (ID:66, 生日:a, 已故)
```

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <sstream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
class Member {
public:
                              // 标识符
   int id;
                              // 姓名
    string name;
                              // 出生日期
   string birth_date;
    string marital_status;
                             // 婚否
   string address;
                              // 地址
   bool is_alive;
                              // 是否健在
                           // 死亡日期
    string death_date;
                              // 父亲的ID (0表示无)
   int parent_id;
   vector<int> children_ids; // 孩子的ID列表
   Member() : id(0), parent_id(0), is_alive(true) {}
   // 将Member对象转换为文件
    string to_string_line() const {
       string line = to_string(id) + "|" + name + "|" + birth_date + "|" + marital_status + "|"
                     (is_alive ? "1" : "0") + "|" + death_date + "|" + to_string(parent id) + '
       for (auto i = 0; i < children_ids.size(); ++i) {</pre>
           line += to_string(children_ids[i]);
           if (i != children_ids.size() - 1)
               line += ";";
       }
       return line;
    }
    // 从文件创建Member对象
    static Member from_string_line(const string& line) {
       Member member;
       stringstream ss(line);
```

```
string item;
    vector<string> tokens;
    while (getline(ss, item, '|')) {
       tokens.push_back(item);
    }
    if (tokens.size() < 8) {</pre>
       cerr << "数据格式错误: " << line << endl;
       return member;
    }
    member.id = stoi(tokens[0]);
    member.name = tokens[1];
    member.birth_date = tokens[2];
    member.marital_status = tokens[3];
    member.address = tokens[4];
    member.is_alive = (tokens[5] == "1") ? true : false;
    member.death_date = tokens[6];
    member.parent_id = stoi(tokens[7]);
    if (tokens.size() >= 9 && !tokens[8].empty()) {
        string children_str = tokens[8];
       stringstream cs(children_str);
       string child_id_str;
       while (getline(cs, child_id_str, ';')) {
            member.children_ids.push_back(stoi(child_id_str));
       }
    }
    return member;
// 打印成员信息
void print_info(const unordered_map<int, Member>& members_map) const {
   cout << "ID: " << id << endl;</pre>
   cout << "姓名: " << name << endl;
   cout << "出生日期: " << birth_date << endl;
    cout << "婚否: " << marital_status << endl;
    cout << "地址: " << address << endl;
    cout << "健在否: " << (is_alive ? "是" : "否") << endl;
   if (!is_alive) {
        cout << "死亡日期: " << death_date << endl;
```

```
}
       // 父亲信息
       if (parent_id != 0) {
           auto it = members_map.find(parent_id);
           if (it != members_map.end()) {
               cout << "父亲信息: " << endl;
               cout << " 姓名: " << it->second.name << endl;
               cout << " 出生日期: " << it->second.birth_date << endl;
           }
       }
       // 孩子信息
       if (!children_ids.empty()) {
           cout << "孩子信息: " << endl;
           for (int child_id : children_ids) {
               auto it = members_map.find(child_id);
               if (it != members_map.end()) {
                   cout << " 姓名: " << it->second.name << ", 出生日期: " << it->second.birth_
               }
           }
       }
    }
};
class GenealogyManager {
private:
    unordered_map<int, Member> members_map; // 哈希:key: id, value: Member
    string file_path;
    int next_id;
public:
    GenealogyManager(const string& path = "genealogy.txt") : file_path(path), next_id(1) {
       load_data();
   }
   // 加载数据从文件
   void load_data() {
       ifstream infile(file_path);
       if (!infile.is_open()) {
           // 文件不存在,初始化为空
           cout << "数据文件不存在。" << endl;
           return;
       }
```

```
string line;
   while (getline(infile, line)) {
        if (line.empty()) continue;
       Member member = Member::from_string_line(line);
        members_map[member.id] = member;
        if (member.id >= next_id) {
           next_id = member.id + 1;
       }
   }
    infile.close();
}
// 保存数据到文件
void save_data() const {
   ofstream outfile(file_path, ios::trunc);
   if (!outfile.is_open()) {
        cerr << "无法打开文件进行写入: " << file_path << endl;
        return;
   }
   for (const auto& pair : members_map) {
       outfile << pair.second.to_string_line() << "\n";</pre>
   }
   outfile.close();
}
// 添加成员
void add member(Member& member) {
    member.id = next_id++;
    members_map[member.id] = member;
    // 更新父亲的孩子列表
    if (member.parent_id != 0) {
        auto it = members_map.find(member.parent_id);
       if (it != members_map.end()) {
            it->second.children_ids.push_back(member.id);
        } else {
           cout << "警告: 父亲ID " << member.parent_id << " 未找到。" << endl;
       }
   }
```

```
save_data();
    cout << "成员 '" << member.name << "' 已添加, ID为 " << member.id << "。\n";
}
// 删除成员及其后代
void delete_member(int member_id) {
    auto it = members_map.find(member_id);
    if (it == members_map.end()) {
        cout << "成员ID " << member_id << " 未找到。\n";
        return;
    }
    // 递归删除所有后代
    for (int child_id : it->second.children_ids) {
        delete_member(child_id);
    }
    // 从父亲的孩子列表中移除
    if (it->second.parent_id != 0) {
        auto parent_it = members_map.find(it->second.parent_id);
        if (parent_it != members_map.end()) {
            parent_it->second.children_ids.erase(
                remove(parent_it->second.children_ids.begin(), parent_it->second.children_ids.begin(), parent_it->second.children_ids.begin()
                parent_it->second.children_ids.end()
            );
        }
    }
    // 删除成员
    members_map.erase(it);
    cout << "成员ID " << member_id << " 及其后代已删除。\n";
    save_data();
}
// 修改成员信息
void modify_member(int member_id, const Member& updated_member) {
    auto it = members_map.find(member_id);
    if (it == members_map.end()) {
        cout << "成员ID " << member_id << " 未找到。\n";
        return;
    }
```

```
// 如果父亲ID发生变化,需要更新原父亲和新父亲的孩子列表
   if (updated_member.parent_id != it->second.parent_id) {
       // 从原父亲的孩子列表中移除
       if (it->second.parent_id != 0) {
           auto original_parent_it = members_map.find(it->second.parent_id);
           if (original_parent_it != members_map.end()) {
               original_parent_it->second.children_ids.erase(
                   remove(original_parent_it->second.children_ids.begin(), original_parent_
                   original parent it->second.children ids.end()
               );
           }
       }
       // 添加到新父亲的孩子列表
       if (updated_member.parent_id != 0) {
           auto new_parent_it = members_map.find(updated_member.parent_id);
           if (new parent it != members map.end()) {
               new_parent_it->second.children_ids.push_back(member_id);
           } else {
               cout << "警告: 新父亲ID " << updated_member.parent_id << " 未找到。\n";
           }
       }
   }
   // 更新成员信息
   it->second.name = updated_member.name;
   it->second.birth_date = updated_member.birth_date;
   it->second.marital status = updated member.marital status;
   it->second.address = updated_member.address;
   it->second.is alive = updated member.is alive;
   it->second.death_date = updated_member.death_date;
   it->second.parent_id = updated_member.parent_id;
   // children_ids 不在此处更新
   save_data();
   cout << "成员ID " << member id << " 信息已更新。\n";
// 查询成员通过姓名(可能有多个同名成员)
vector<Member> get_members_by_name(const string& name) const {
   vector<Member> result;
   for (const auto& pair : members_map) {
```

```
if (pair.second.name == name) {
            result.push_back(pair.second);
        }
    }
    return result;
}
// 查询成员通过出生日期
vector<Member> get_members_by_birth_date(const string& birth_date) const {
    vector<Member> result;
    for (const auto& pair : members_map) {
        if (pair.second.birth_date == birth_date) {
            result.push_back(pair.second);
        }
    }
    return result;
}
// 获取第n代成员
vector<Member>
                 get_nth_generation(int n) const {
    vector<Member> generation;
    if (n < 1) return generation;</pre>
    // 获取根代(无父亲)
    vector<Member> current_gen;
    for (const auto& pair : members_map) {
        if (pair.second.parent_id == 0) {
            current_gen.push_back(pair.second);
        }
    }
    int current_level = 1;
    while (current_level < n && !current_gen.empty()) {</pre>
        vector<Member> next_gen;
        for (const Member& member : current_gen) {
            for (int child_id : member.children_ids) {
                auto it = members_map.find(child_id);
                if (it != members_map.end()) {
                    next_gen.push_back(it->second);
                }
            }
        }
        current_gen = next_gen;
```

```
current_level++;
   }
    if (current_level == n) {
       generation = current_gen;
   }
   return generation;
}
// 获取成员的所有祖先
vector<Member> get_ancestors(int member_id) const {
   vector<Member> ancestors;
    auto it = members_map.find(member_id);
    while (it != members_map.end() && it->second.parent_id != 0) {
        auto parent_it = members_map.find(it->second.parent_id);
       if (parent_it != members_map.end()) {
            ancestors.push_back(parent_it->second);
           it = parent_it;
        } else {
           break;
       }
    }
   return ancestors;
}
// 确定两人关系
string determine_relationship(int id1, int id2) const {
    if (id1 == id2) return "同一个人。";
   // 获取所有祖先
    vector<Member> ancestors1 = get_ancestors(id1);
   vector<Member> ancestors2 = get_ancestors(id2);
    // 寻找共同祖先
    int common_ancestor_id = 0;
    for (const Member& anc1 : ancestors1) {
        for (const Member& anc2 : ancestors2) {
            if (anc1.id == anc2.id) {
                common_ancestor_id = anc1.id;
               break;
           }
       }
```

```
if (common_ancestor_id != 0) break;
   }
   if (common_ancestor_id == 0) {
       return "无共同祖先,关系不明确。";
   } else {
       // 简单描述
       auto it = members_map.find(common_ancestor_id);
       if (it != members_map.end()) {
           return "两人有共同的祖先: " + it->second.name + "。具体关系需要进一步分析。";
       } else {
           return "两人有共同的祖先。具体关系需要进一步分析。";
       }
   }
}
// 添加孩子
void add_child(int parent_id, const Member& child) {
   auto it = members_map.find(parent_id);
   if (it == members_map.end()) {
       cout << "父亲ID " << parent_id << " 未找到。\n";
       return;
   }
   Member new_child = child;
   new_child.id = next_id++;
   new_child.parent_id = parent_id;
   members_map[new_child.id] = new_child;
   it->second.children_ids.push_back(new_child.id);
   save_data();
   cout << "孩子 '" << new_child.name << "' 已添加, ID为 " << new_child.id << "。\n";
}
// 打印成员信息
void print_member_info(int member_id) const {
   auto it = members_map.find(member_id);
   if (it == members_map.end()) {
       cout << "成员ID " << member_id << " 未找到。\n";
       return;
   }
   it->second.print_info(members_map);
}
```

```
// 生成示例数据
void generate_sample_data() {
   cout << "正在生成示例数据...\n";
   // 创建祖先
   Member grandfather;
   grandfather.name = "祖父1";
   grandfather.birth_date = "1940-01-01";
   grandfather.marital status = "已婚";
   grandfather.address = "地址A";
   grandfather.is_alive = false;
   grandfather.death date = "2000-05-05";
   grandfather.parent_id = 0;
   add_member(grandfather); // ID 1
   Member grandmother;
   grandmother.name = "祖父2";
   grandmother.birth_date = "1942-02-02";
   grandmother.marital_status = "已婚";
   grandmother.address = "地址A";
   grandmother.is_alive = false;
   grandmother.death_date = "2005-06-06";
   grandmother.parent_id = 0;
   add_member(grandmother); // ID 2
   // 创建父母
   Member father;
   father.name = "父亲1";
   father.birth_date = "1965-03-03";
   father.marital status = "已婚";
   father.address = "地址B";
   father.is_alive = true;
   father.parent_id = grandfather.id;
   add_member(father); // ID 3
   Member mother;
   mother.name = "父亲2";
   mother.birth_date = "1967-04-04";
   mother.marital_status = "已婚";
   mother.address = "地址B";
   mother.is_alive = true;
   mother.parent_id = grandmother.id;
```

```
add_member(mother); // ID 4
// 创建子女
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
   Member son;
   son.name = "儿子" + to_string(i);
   son.birth_date = "1990-05-27";
   son.marital_status = "未婚";
   son.address = "地址C";
   son.is_alive = true;
   son.parent_id = father.id;
   add_member(son); // IDs 5-14
}
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
   Member daughter;
   daughter.name = "女儿" + to_string(i);
   daughter.birth_date = "1992-06-28";
   daughter.marital_status = "未婚";
   daughter.address = "地址C";
   daughter.is_alive = true;
   daughter.parent_id = mother.id;
   add_member(daughter); // IDs 15-24
}
// 创建孙辈
for (int i = 1; i \le 20; ++i) {
   // 每个儿子有2个孩子
   for (int j = 1; j <= 2; ++j) {
       Member grandchild;
       grandchild.name = "孙子" + to_string(i) + to_string(j);
       grandchild.birth_date = "2015-07-28";
       grandchild.marital_status = "未婚";
       grandchild.address = "地址D";
       grandchild.is_alive = true;
       // 假设儿子i的ID是4 + i (根据上面的添加顺序)
       grandchild.parent_id = 4 + i;
       add_member(grandchild); // IDs 25-44
   }
}
cout << "示例数据已生成, 共 " << members_map.size() << " 个成员。\n";
```

```
// 获取下一个唯一ID (用于确保唯一性)
   int get_next_id() const {
       return next_id;
   }
   void print_family_tree(int root_id = 0, int depth = 0) const {
       // 如果是打印整个家谱树 (root_id = 0),则找出所有根节点(没有父亲的成员)
       if (root_id == 0) {
           cout << "家族成员树形图: \n";
           for (const auto& pair : members_map) {
               if (pair.second.parent_id == 0) {
                   print_family_tree(pair.first, 0);
               }
           }
           return;
       }
       // 打印当前成员
       auto it = members_map.find(root_id);
       if (it == members_map.end()) return;
       // 打印缩进
       for (int i = 0; i < depth; i++) {
           cout << " ";
       }
       // 打印成员信息
       \verb|cout| << \verb|'|- "| << \verb|it->second.name||
            << " (ID:" << it->second.id
            << ", 生日:" << it->second.birth date
            << ", " << (it->second.is_alive ? "在世" : "已故")
            << ")\n";
       // 递归打印所有子女
       for (int child_id : it->second.children_ids) {
           print_family_tree(child_id, depth + 1);
       }
   }
// 读取整数输入,带错误检查
int read_int(const string& prompt) {
```

};

```
int value;
    while (true) {
       cout << prompt;</pre>
       string input;
       getline(cin, input);
       try {
           value = stoi(input);
           break;
       } catch (...) {
           cout << "无效输入,请输入一个整数。\n";
       }
   }
   return value;
}
// 选择成员(处理同名情况)
int select_member(const vector<Member>& members) {
   if (members.empty()) {
       return -1;
    } else if (members.size() == 1) {
       return members[0].id;
   } else {
        cout << "找到多个同名成员,请选择: \n";
       for (size_t i = 0; i < members.size(); ++i) {</pre>
           cout << i + 1 << ". ID: " << members[i].id << ", 出生日期: " << members[i].birth_dat
        }
       int choice = 0;
       while (true) {
           choice = read_int("选择编号: ");
           if (choice >= 1 && choice <= members.size()) {</pre>
               return members[choice - 1].id;
           } else {
               cout << "无效选择,请重新输入。\n";
           }
       }
   }
}
// 添加成员
void add_member_ui(GenealogyManager& manager) {
    cout << "\n--- 添加成员 ---\n";
   Member member;
```

```
cout << "姓名: ";
    cin >> member.name;
    cout << "出生日期 (YYYY-MM-DD): ";
    cin >> member.birth_date;
    cout << "婚否: ";
    cin >> member.marital_status;
    cout << "地址: ";
    cin >> member.address;
    cout << "是否健在 (1是/0否): ";
    string alive_input;
    cin >> alive_input;
    member.is_alive = (alive_input == "1") ? true : false;
    if (!member.is_alive) {
       cout << "死亡日期 (YYYY-MM-DD): ";
       cin >> member.death_date;
    } else {
       member.death_date = "";
    }
    cout << "父亲ID (0表示无): ";
    string parent_input;
   cin >> parent_input;
   try {
        member.parent_id = stoi(parent_input);
    } catch (...) {
       member.parent_id = 0;
    }
   manager.add_member(member);
}
// 删除成员
void delete_member_ui(GenealogyManager& manager) {
    cout << "\n--- 删除成员 ---\n";
    cout << "请输入要删除的成员姓名: ";
   string name;
   cin >> name;
    vector<Member> members = manager.get_members_by_name(name);
    if (members.empty()) {
       cout << "未找到该成员。\n";
       return;
    }
    int member_id = select_member(members);
    if (member_id != -1) {
```

```
cout << "确定要删除成员ID " << member_id << " 及其后代吗? (y/n): ";
       string confirm;
       cin >> confirm;
       if (confirm == "y" || confirm == "Y") {
           manager.delete_member(member_id);
       } else {
           cout << "取消删除。\n";
       }
   }
}
// 修改成员信息
void modify_member_ui(GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 修改成员信息 ---\n";
   cout << "请输入要修改的成员姓名: ";
   string name;
   cin >> name;
   vector<Member> members = manager.get_members_by_name(name);
   if (members.empty()) {
       cout << "未找到该成员。\n";
       return;
   }
   int member_id = select_member(members);
   if (member_id == -1) return;
   // 获取当前成员信息
   Member current_member;
   auto it = manager.get_members_by_name(name).begin();
   for (const Member& m : members) {
       if (m.id == member_id) {
           current_member = m;
           break;
       }
   }
   // 输入新的信息,按回车跳过不修改
   cout << "按回车跳过不修改。\n";
   cout << "姓名 [" << current_member.name << "]: ";
   string input;
   cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) current_member.name = input;
   cout << "出生日期 [" << current_member.birth_date << "]: ";
```

```
cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) current_member.birth_date = input;
   cout << "婚否 [" << current_member.marital_status << "]: ";
   cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) current_member.marital_status = input;
   cout << "地址 [" << current_member.address << "]: ";
   cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) current_member.address = input;
   cout << "是否健在 (1是/0否) [" << (current_member.is_alive ? "1" : "0") << "]: ";
   cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) {
       current_member.is_alive = (input == "1") ? true : false;
   }
   if (!current_member.is_alive) {
       cout << "死亡日期 [" << (current_member.death_date.empty() ? "无" : current_member.death
       cin >> input;
       if (!input.empty()) current_member.death_date = input;
   } else {
       current_member.death_date = "";
   }
   cout << "父亲ID [" << current_member.parent_id << "]: ";</pre>
   cin >> input;
   if (!input.empty()) {
       try {
           current_member.parent_id = stoi(input);
       } catch (...) {
           current_member.parent_id = 0;
       }
   }
   manager.modify_member(member_id, current_member);
// 按姓名查询成员信息
void query_by_name_ui(const GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 按姓名查询成员信息 ---\n";
   cout << "请输入要查询的成员姓名:";
   string name;
```

}

```
cin >> name;
   vector<Member> members = manager.get_members_by_name(name);
   if (members.empty()) {
       cout << "未找到该成员。\n";
       return;
   }
   for (const Member& member : members) {
       cout << "----\n";</pre>
       const_cast<GenealogyManager&>(manager).print_member_info(member.id);
   }
   cout << "----\n";
}
// 按出生日期查询成员名单
void query_by_birth_date_ui(const GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 按出生日期查询成员名单 ---\n";
   cout << "请输入出生日期 (YYYY-MM-DD): ";
   string birth_date;
   cin >> birth_date;
   vector<Member> members = manager.get_members_by_birth_date(birth_date);
   if (members.empty()) {
       cout << "未找到符合出生日期的成员。\n";
       return;
   }
   cout << "找到以下成员:\n";
   for (const Member& member : members) {
       cout << "ID: " << member.id << ", 姓名: " << member.name << ", 地址: " << member.address
   }
}
// 确定两人关系
void determine_relationship_ui(const GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 确定两人关系 ---\n";
   cout << "请输入第一个成员姓名: ";
   string name1;
   cin >> name1;
   cout << "请输入第二个成员姓名: ";
   string name2;
   cin >> name2;
   vector<Member> members1 = manager.get_members_by_name(name1);
   vector<Member> members2 = manager.get_members_by_name(name2);
```

```
if (members1.empty() | members2.empty()) {
       cout << "其中一位成员未找到。\n";
       return;
    }
    int id1 = select_member(members1);
    int id2 = select_member(members2);
   if (id1 == -1 || id2 == -1) return;
    string relation = manager.determine_relationship(id1, id2);
    cout << "关系: " << relation << "\n";
}
// 添加孩子
void add_child_ui(GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 添加孩子 ---\n";
   cout << "请输入父亲姓名: ";
   string parent_name;
   cin >> parent_name;
   vector<Member> parents = manager.get_members_by_name(parent_name);
   if (parents.empty()) {
       cout << "未找到该父亲。\n";
       return;
    }
    int parent_id = select_member(parents);
   if (parent_id == -1) return;
   // 输入孩子信息
   Member child;
    cout << "孩子姓名: ";
   cin >> child.name;
    cout << "孩子出生日期 (YYYY-MM-DD): ";
    cin >> child.birth_date;
    cout << "孩子婚否: ";
    cin >> child.marital_status;
    cout << "孩子地址: ";
   cin >> child.address;
    cout << "孩子是否健在 (1是/0否): ";
    string alive_input;
    cin >> alive_input;
    child.is_alive = (alive_input == "1") ? true : false;
    if (!child.is_alive) {
```

```
cout << "孩子死亡日期 (YYYY-MM-DD): ";
       cin >> child.death_date;
   } else {
       child.death_date = "";
   }
   manager.add_child(parent_id, child);
}
// 显示第n代所有人
void display_nth_generation_ui(const GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 显示第n代所有人 ---\n";
   cout<<("请输入要显示的代数 n: ");
   int n;
   cin >> n;
   if (n < 1) {
       cout << "代数必须大于等于1。\n";
       return;
   }
   vector<Member> generation = manager.get_nth_generation(n);
   if (generation.empty()) {
       cout << "第 " << n << " 代无成员。\n";
   } else {
       cout << "第 " << n << " 代成员:\n";
       for (const Member& member : generation) {
           cout << "ID: " << member.id << ", 姓名: " << member.name << ", 出生日期: " << member
       }
   }
}
// 生成示例数据
void generate_sample_data_ui(GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 生成示例数据 ---\n";
   manager.generate_sample_data();
}
// 打印家族树
void print_family_tree_ui(const GenealogyManager& manager) {
   cout << "\n--- 打印家族树 ---\n";
   manager.print_family_tree();
}
// 主菜单
```

```
void display_menu() {
   cout << "\n=== 家谱管理系统 ===\n";
   cout << "1. 添加成员\n";
   cout << "2. 删除成员\n";
   cout << "3. 修改成员信息\n";
   cout << "4. 按姓名查询成员信息\n";
   cout << "5. 按出生日期查询成员名单\n";
   cout << "6. 确定两人关系\n";
   cout << "7. 添加孩子\n";
   cout << "8. 显示第n代所有人\n";
   cout << "9. 生成示例数据\n";
   cout << "a. 打印家族树\n";
   cout << "0. 退出\n";
   cout << "请选择功能 (0-10): ";
}
// --- Main Function ---
int main() {
   GenealogyManager manager;
   while (true) {
       display_menu();
       string choice;
       cin >> choice;
       if (choice.empty()) continue;
       switch (choice[0]) {
           case '1':
               add_member_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '2':
               delete_member_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '3':
               modify_member_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '4':
               query_by_name_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '5':
               query_by_birth_date_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '6':
               determine_relationship_ui(manager);
               break;
```

```
case '7':
               add_child_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '8':
               display_nth_generation_ui(manager);
           case '9':
               generate_sample_data_ui(manager);
               break;
           case 'a':
               print_family_tree_ui(manager);
               break;
           case '0':
               cout << "退出系统。\n";
               return 0;
           default:
               cout << "无效选择,请重新输入。\n";
       }
   }
}
```

4.平衡二叉树

题目:

对于1-10000的质数序列<2, 3, 5, 7, ..., 9973>, 建立平衡二叉排序树。

数据结构:

建立结构体Node来存储节点信息,再建立vector来存储各个节点.\

```
struct Node {
    int data;
    int height; // 节点的高度
    Node* left;
    Node* right;
    Node(int val) : data(val), height(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};
```

算法思想:

旋转即为将根节点的子节点作为根节点,再由子节点的子节点(假设为孙节点)作为根节点的子节点.再根据根节点及其子节点的平衡因子判断如何旋转.删除和插入类似.

测试结果:

- 211 yes
- 223 yes
- 227 yes
- 229 yes
- 233 yes
- 239 yes
- 241 yes
- 251 yes
- 257 yes
- 263 yes
- 269 yes
- 271 yes
- 277 yes
- 281 yes
- _-- , --
- 283 yes293 yes
- 601 no
- 607 no
- 613 no
- 617 no
- 619 no
- 631 no
- 641 no
- 643 no
- 647 no
- 653 no
- 659 no
- 661 no
- 673 no
- 677 no
- 683 no
- 691 no

- 100 yes
- 102 yes
- 104 yes
- 106 yes
- 108 yes
- 110 yes
- ___ ycs
- 112 yes
- 114 yes
- 116 yes
- 118 yes
- 120 yes
- 122 yes
- 124 yes
- ,
- 126 yes
- 128 yes
- 130 yes
- 132 yes
- 134 yes
- 136 yes
- 138 yes
- 140 yes
- 142 yes
- 144 yes
- 146 yes
- 148 yes
- 150 yes
- 152 yes
- 154 yes
- 156 yes
- 158 yes
- 160 yes
- 162 yes
- 102 ycs
- 164 yes
- 166 yes
- 168 yes
- 170 yes
- 172 yes
- 174 yes
- 176 yes
- 178 yes
- 180 yes
- 182 yes
- 184 yes

186 yes

188 yes

190 yes

192 yes

194 yes

196 yes

198 yes

200 yes

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
// 定义AVL树的节点结构
struct Node {
   int data;
   int height; // 节点的高度
   Node* left;
   Node* right;
   Node(int val) : data(val), height(∅), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};
// 获取节点高度
int height(Node* node) {
    return node == nullptr ? -1 : node->height;
}
// 更新节点的高度
void updateHeight(Node* &node) {
   if (node == nullptr) return;
    int leftHeight = (node->left != nullptr) ? node->left->height : -1;
    int rightHeight = (node->right != nullptr) ? node->right->height : -1;
   node->height = max(leftHeight, rightHeight) + 1;
}
// 获取平衡因子
int balanceFactor(Node* node) {
    return height(node->left) - height(node->right);
}
// 左旋操作
void leftRotate(Node*& root) {
   Node* child = root->right;
    if (child == nullptr) return;
   Node* grandchild = child->left;
    child->left = root;
    root->right = grandchild;
    updateHeight(root);
```

```
updateHeight(child);
    root = child;
}
// 右旋操作
void rightRotate(Node*& root) {
    Node* child = root->left;
    Node* grandchild = child->right;
    child->right = root;
    root->left = grandchild;
    updateHeight(root);
    updateHeight(child);
    root = child;
}
// 插入操作
void insert(Node*& root, int value) {
    if (root == nullptr) {
        root = new Node(value);
        return;
    }
    if (value < root->data) {
        insert(root->left, value);
    } else if (value > root->data) {
        insert(root->right, value);
    }
    updateHeight(root);
    int balance = balanceFactor(root);
    // 左左情况
    if (balance > 1 && value < root->left->data) {
        rightRotate(root);
    }
    // 右右情况
    if (balance < -1 && value > root->right->data) {
        leftRotate(root);
    }
    // 左右情况
    if (balance > 1 && value > root->left->data) {
        leftRotate(root->left);
        rightRotate(root);
```

```
}
    // 右左情况
    if (balance < -1 && value < root->right->data) {
        rightRotate(root->right);
        leftRotate(root);
    }
}
// 删除节点
Node* deleteNode(Node* root, int value) {
    if (root == nullptr) return root;
    if (value < root->data) {
        root->left = deleteNode(root->left, value);
    } else if (value > root->data) {
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, value);
    } else {
        if (root->left == nullptr) {
            Node* temp = root->right;
            delete root;
            return temp;
        } else if (root->right == nullptr) {
            Node* temp = root->left;
            delete root;
            return temp;
        } else {
            Node* temp = root->right;
            while (temp && temp->left != nullptr) {
                temp = temp->left;
            }
            root->data = temp->data;
            root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->data);
        }
    }
    updateHeight(root);
    int balance = balanceFactor(root);
    // 左左情况
    if (balance > 1 && balanceFactor(root->left) >= 0) {
        rightRotate(root);
    }
```

```
// 右右情况
    if (balance < -1 && balanceFactor(root->right) <= 0) {</pre>
        leftRotate(root);
    }
    // 左右情况
    if (balance > 1 && balanceFactor(root->left) < 0) {</pre>
        leftRotate(root->left);
        rightRotate(root);
    }
    // 右左情况
    if (balance < -1 && balanceFactor(root->right) > 0) {
        rightRotate(root->right);
        leftRotate(root);
    }
    return root;
}
// 查询节点
bool search(Node* root, int value) {
    if (root == nullptr) return false;
    if (value == root->data) return true;
    if (value < root->data) return search(root->left, value);
    return search(root->right, value);
}
// 生成质数
// 写入查询结果到文件
vector<int> Eratosthenes(int m) {
    vector<bool> isPrime(m + 1, true);
    isPrime[0] = isPrime[1] = false;
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= m; ++i) {
        if (isPrime[i]) {
           for (int j = i * i; j <= m; j += i) {
                isPrime[j] = false;
            }
        }
    }
    vector<int> primes;
    for (int i = 2; i <= m; ++i) {
        if (isPrime[i]) {
```

```
primes.push_back(i);
       }
   }
    return primes;
}
// 从 n 到 m 生成质数并返回
vector<int> generatePrimes(int n, int m) {
   vector<int> primes = Eratosthenes(m);
   // 筛选出 [n, m] 范围内的质数
   vector<int> result;
   for (int prime : primes) {
       if (prime >= n) {
           result.push_back(prime);
       }
    }
    return result;
}
void writeQueryResults(const vector<int>& queries, Node* root, const string& filename) {
   ofstream outfile(filename);
    for (int query : queries) {
       outfile << query << " " << (search(root, query) ? "yes" : "no") << endl;</pre>
   }
   outfile.close();
}
int main() {
   // 生成质数
   vector<int> primes = generatePrimes(0,10000);
   // 创建平衡二叉排序树并插入1-10000之间的质数
   Node* root = nullptr;
    for (int prime : primes) {
       insert(root, prime);
   }
    // (1) 查询200-300之间的质数
    vector<int> query1 =generatePrimes(200,300);
    writeQueryResults(query1, root, "tree1.txt");
    // (2) 删除500-2000之间的质数并查询600-700之间的质数
    vector<int> deletePrimes;
```

```
for (int prime : primes) {
    if (prime >= 500 && prime <= 2000) {
       deletePrimes.push_back(prime);
   }
}
for (int prime : deletePrimes) {
   root = deleteNode(root, prime);
}
vector<int> query2 = generatePrimes(600,700);
writeQueryResults(query2, root, "tree2.txt");
// (3) 插入1-1000之间的偶数并查询100-200之间的偶数
for (int i = 2; i \le 1000; i += 2) {
   insert(root, i);
}
vector<int> query3;
for (int i = 100; i <= 200; i += 2) {
   query3.push_back(i);
}
writeQueryResults(query3, root, "tree3.txt");
return 0;
```

5.哈夫曼编码

题目:

}

对给定的文本文件进行哈夫曼编码,并生成对应的二进制文件。

数据结构:

建立HuffmanNode来存储各个节点,再利用优先队列来储存各个字符的编码排序.

算法思想:

利用map统计字符频率,然后构建哈夫曼树.深搜获取哈夫曼编码,写入文件.

测试结果:

- c: 110111
- D: 1101101111
- H: 1101101110
- F: 1101101101
- L: 1101101100
- 0: 1101100111111
- 7: 1101100111110
- X: 1101100111101
- 3: 1101100111100
- E: 110110011101
- Z: 110110011100
- j: 1101100110
- S: 110110010
- T: 11011000
- h: 11010
- p: 110011
- .: 1100101
- g: 110001
- :: 11000011111
- 8: 1100001111011
- 9: 1100001111010
- 6: 1100001111001
- R: 1100001111000
- A: 1100001110
- -: 1100001101
- N: 11000011001
- V: 11000011000
- w: 1100100
- (: 0100010010
- M: 010000001
- r: 0000
- I: 010001000
- n: 1001
- k: 0100001
- W: 010000010
- ;: 01000000001
- x: 0100000110
-): 0100000111
- s: 0101
- K: 010000000001
- P: 0100010011

- u: 00010
- B: 0100000001
- d: 00011
- e: 001
- U: 010000000000
- z: 01000101
- b: 0100011
- 1: 01001
- : 111
- o: 0110
- J: 10100100101
- i: 0111
- t: 1000
- y: 101000
- ": 11000010
- q: 1010010011
- 1: 101001001000
- : 11011010
- Y: 101001001001
- C: 10100101
- ,: 1010011
- ': 101001000
- v: 1100000
- m: 101010
- f: 101011
- a: 1011

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <queue>
#include <vector>
#include <bitset>
#include <sstream>
using namespace std;
// 定义Huffman树节点
struct HuffmanNode {
   char ch;
                         // 存储字符
                         // 字符频率
   int frequency;
   HuffmanNode* left;
                       // 左子节点
   HuffmanNode* right;
                         // 右子节点
   HuffmanNode(char character, int freq) : ch(character), frequency(freq), left(nullptr), right
   // 用于优先队列的比较函数,按频率从小到大排序
   struct Compare {
       bool operator()(HuffmanNode* left, HuffmanNode* right) {
           return left->frequency > right->frequency;
       }
   };
};
// 递归地为每个字符生成Huffman编码
void generate(HuffmanNode* root, const string& code, unordered_map<char, string>& huffmanCodes)
   if (root == nullptr) {
       return;
   }
   if (root->left == nullptr && root->right == nullptr) {
       huffmanCodes[root->ch] = code;
   }
   generate(root->left, code + "0", huffmanCodes);
   generate(root->right, code + "1", huffmanCodes);
}
// 读取文件内容并统计字符频率
unordered_map<char, int> calculate(const string& filename) {
```

```
ifstream file(filename);
    unordered_map<char, int> freqMap;
    char ch;
    while (file.get(ch)) {
        freqMap[ch]++;
    }
    return freqMap;
}
// 构建Huffman树
HuffmanNode* build(const unordered_map<char, int>& freqMap) {
    priority_queue<HuffmanNode*, vector<HuffmanNode*>, HuffmanNode::Compare> minHeap;
    // 将每个字符及其频率插入到最小堆中
    for (const auto& entry : freqMap) {
        minHeap.push(new HuffmanNode(entry.first, entry.second));
    }
    // 构建Huffman树
    while (minHeap.size() > 1) {
        HuffmanNode* left = minHeap.top();
        minHeap.pop();
        HuffmanNode* right = minHeap.top();
        minHeap.pop();
        HuffmanNode* newNode = new HuffmanNode('\0', left->frequency + right->frequency);
        newNode->left = left;
        newNode->right = right;
        minHeap.push(newNode);
    }
    return minHeap.top(); // 返回根节点
}
// 将Huffman编码表写入文件
void writeHuffmanCodes(const unordered_map<char, string>& huffmanCodes, const string& filename)
    ofstream file(filename);
    for (const auto& entry : huffmanCodes) {
        file << entry.first << ": " << entry.second << endl;</pre>
    }
```

```
file.close();
}
// 将文章编码为二进制字符串
string encodeText(const string& text, const unordered_map<char, string>& huffmanCodes) {
    string encodedText = "";
   for (char ch : text) {
       encodedText += huffmanCodes.at(ch);
    }
    return encodedText;
}
// 将二进制字符串写入文件
void writeb(const string& binaryData, const string& filename) {
    ofstream file(filename, ios::binary);
   // 写入二进制数据
    size_t dataSize = binaryData.size();
    for (size_t i = 0; i < dataSize; i += 8) {</pre>
       bitset<8> byte(binaryData.substr(i, 8));
       char byteChar = static_cast<char>(byte.to_ulong());
       file.write(&byteChar, sizeof(byteChar));
    }
   file.close();
}
// 解码函数,通过Huffman树解码二进制文件
string decodeText(const string& binaryData, HuffmanNode* root) {
    string decodedText = "";
    HuffmanNode* currentNode = root;
    for (char bit : binaryData) {
       if (bit == '0') {
           currentNode = currentNode->left;
       } else {
           currentNode = currentNode->right;
       }
       // 如果到达叶子节点,则记录字符并返回根节点
       if (currentNode->left == nullptr && currentNode->right == nullptr) {
           decodedText += currentNode->ch;
           currentNode = root;
       }
```

```
}
   return decodedText;
}
// 从二进制文件读取数据
string readB(const string& filename) {
   ifstream file(filename, ios::binary);
   string binaryData = "";
   char byte;
   while (file.read(&byte, sizeof(byte))) {
       bitset<8> bits(byte);
       binaryData += bits.to_string();
   }
   return binaryData;
}
int main() {
   // 1. 读取文件并统计字符频率
   string filename = "source.txt"; // 输入文件名
   unordered_map<char, int> freqMap = calculate(filename);
   // 2. 构建Huffman树
   HuffmanNode* root = build(freqMap);
   // 3. 生成Huffman编码
   unordered_map<char, string> huffmanCodes;
   generate(root, "", huffmanCodes);
   // 4. 将Huffman编码表写入文件
   writeHuffmanCodes(huffmanCodes, "Huffman.txt");
   // 5. 读取文件内容并进行Huffman编码
   ifstream file(filename);
   string text((istreambuf_iterator<char>(file)), istreambuf_iterator<char>());
   string encodedText = encodeText(text, huffmanCodes);
   // 6. 将编码结果(以二进制形式)写入code.dat文件
   writeb(encodedText, "code.dat");
   // 7. 读取二进制数据并解码
   string binaryData = readB("code.dat");
```

```
string decodedText = decodeText(binaryData, root);

// 8. 将解码后的文本保存到recode.txt
ofstream recodeFile("recode.txt");
recodeFile << decodedText;
recodeFile.close();

cout << "Huffman encoding and decoding process completed!" << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

6.地铁修建

题目:

给定地铁每段工程的修建时间,求修建整条地铁最少需要多少天。

数据结构:

利用**邻接表**来存储各个节点信息,**W数组**来存储各个地铁段修建时间.

```
void add(int a, int b, int c) {
    e[idx] = b;
    w[idx] = c;
    ne[idx] = h[a];
    h[a] = idx++;
}
```

算法思想:

利用dfs来模拟修建地铁的过程,不断进行回溯,利用max和min来维护当前修建时间最短的最大地铁段时间.

测试结果:

- 6 6
- 1 2 4
- 1 2 4
- 1 2 4
- 2 3 4
- 3 6 7
- 1 4 2
- 4 5 5
- 5 6 6
- 6

源代码

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
#define N 100
int h[N], e[N], ne[N], w[N], idx;
int n, m;
bool visited[N];
// 记录节点是否被访问过
int minTime = INT_MAX;
// 用来记录最小的最大施工时间
void add(int a, int b, int c) {
   e[idx] = b;
   w[idx] = c;
   ne[idx] = h[a];
   h[a] = idx++;
}
// DFS 深度优先搜索
void dfs(int node, int currentMaxTime) {
   if (node == n) {
       minTime = min(minTime, currentMaxTime);
       return;
   }
   // 遍历当前节点的所有邻接节点
   for (int i = h[node]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
       int neighbor = e[i];
       int time = w[i];
       if (!visited[neighbor]) {
           visited[neighbor] = true;
           // 更新当前路径中的最大施工时间
           int newMaxTime = max(currentMaxTime, time);
           // 继续搜索
           dfs(neighbor, newMaxTime);
           visited[neighbor] = false; // 回溯,撤销访问
```

```
}
   }
}
int main() {
   memset(h, -1, sizeof(h)); // 初始化邻接表为空
   memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited)); // 初始化访问标记为false
   // 输入交通枢纽和隧道数目
   cin \gg n \gg m;
   // 输入所有的隧道信息
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
       int a, b, c;
      cin >> a >> b >> c;
      add(a, b, c);
      add(b, a, c);
   }
   visited[1] = true;
   dfs(1,0); // 从1号开始搜索,最大施工时间初始为0
   // 输出最小的最大施工时间
   cout << minTime << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```

7.公交线路提示

题目:

输入任意两站点,给出转车次数最少的乘车路线和经过站点最少的乘车路线

数据结构:

建立三个结构体分别存储节点信息,节点的相邻站点信息,线路信息.使用visited哈希表记录每个站点在特定线路下的最少转车次数,避免重复访问。通过队列queue保存路线.

```
struct Connection {
   int stationId; // 目标站点ID
   int lineId; // 所属线路ID
};
// 定义站点结构体
struct Station {
                                 // 站点ID
   int id;
                                 // 所属线路ID集合
   unordered_set<int> lines;
   vector<Connection> connections; // 相邻站点的连接信息
};
struct TransferState {
   int stationId;
   int currentLineId;
   int transfers;
   vector<int> path; // 路径记录
};
```

算法思想:

利用bfs来求出转车次数最少的乘车路线和经过站点最少的乘车路线.

测试结果:

请选择操作:

- 1. 输入任意两站点,给出转车次数最少的乘车路线。
- 2. 输入任意两站点,给出经过站点最少的乘车路线。
- 3. 退出。

请输入选项(1/2/3): 1 请输入起始站点ID: 750 请输入终点站点ID: 2993

转车次数最少的路线 (9 次转车): 750 -> 2162 -> 3291 -> 712 -> 6066 -> 2341 -> 1420 -> 248 -> 4192

请选择操作:

- 1. 输入任意两站点,给出转车次数最少的乘车路线。
- 2. 输入任意两站点,给出经过站点最少的乘车路线。
- 3. 退出。

请输入选项(1/2/3): 2 请输入起始站点ID: 750 请输入终点站点ID: 2993

经过站点最少的路线 (9 个站点): 750 -> 2162 -> 3291 -> 712 -> 6066 -> 2341 -> 1420 -> 248 -> 4192

请选择操作:

- 1. 输入任意两站点,给出转车次数最少的乘车路线。
- 2. 输入任意两站点,给出经过站点最少的乘车路线。
- 3. 退出。

请输入选项(1/2/3): 3

退出程序。

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <memory>
#include <fstream>
#include <sstream>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <unordered_set>
#include <queue>
#include <tuple>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
struct Connection {
   int stationId;
                   // 目标站点ID
                    // 所属线路ID
   int lineId;
};
// 定义站点结构体
struct Station {
   int id;
                                   // 站点ID
                                   // 所属线路ID集合
   unordered_set<int> lines;
                                   // 相邻站点的连接信息
   vector<Connection> connections;
};
struct TransferState {
   int stationId;
   int currentLineId;
   int transfers;
   vector<int> path; // 路径记录
};
/**
* 从文件中读取公交线路数据并构建线路图
* filename 数据文件名
* stations 存储所有站点的映射(站点ID -> Station)
 * true 读取成功
* false 读取失败
*/
bool readBusData(const string& filename, unordered_map<int, Station>& stations) {
```

```
// 打开数据文件
ifstream infile(filename);
if (!infile.is_open()) {
   cerr << "无法打开文件 " << filename << endl;
   return false;
}
string line;
// 记录每条线路的最后一个站点ID
unordered map<int, int> lastStationPerLine;
// 读取文件中的每一行
while (getline(infile, line)) {
   // 跳过标题行
   if (line.find("公交线路ID") != string::npos) {
       continue;
   }
   // 使用字符串流解析每一行的数据
   stringstream ss(line);
   int lineId, stationOrder, stationId;
   if (!(ss >> lineId >> stationOrder >> stationId)) {
       cerr << "解析错误: " << line << endl;
       continue; // 跳过解析失败的行
   }
   // 获取当前站点,如果不存在则创建
   if (stations.find(stationId) == stations.end()) {
       stations[stationId] = Station{stationId, {}, {}};
   }
   // 添加所属线路
   stations[stationId].lines.insert(lineId);
   // 如果不是起始站点,建立与前一个站点的连接
   if (stationOrder > 0) {
       if (lastStationPerLine.find(lineId) != lastStationPerLine.end()) {
           int lastStationId = lastStationPerLine[lineId];
           // 建立双向连接
           stations[lastStationId].connections.push_back(Connection{stationId, lineId});
           stations[stationId].connections.push_back(Connection{lastStationId, lineId});
       // 更新最后一个站点
       lastStationPerLine[lineId] = stationId;
```

```
} else {
           // 起始站点,更新最后一个站点
           lastStationPerLine[lineId] = stationId;
       }
   }
   infile.close();
   return true;
}
/**
   查找转车次数最少的路线
   startId 起始站点ID
* endId 终点站点ID
* stations 站点图
* resultPath 结果路径
* true 找到路径
* false 未找到路径
*/
bool findMinTransfersPath(int startId, int endId, const unordered_map<int, Station>& stations, \( \)
   if (stations.find(startId) == stations.end() | stations.find(endId) == stations.end()) {
       cerr << "起始站点或终点站点不存在。" << endl;
       return false;
   }
   // 使用队列进行BFS
   queue<TransferState> q;
   // 访问标记: stationId -> lineId -> 最小转车次数
   unordered_map<int, unordered_map<int, int>> visited;
   // 初始化队列: 从起始站点出发,可以选择任何一条线路
   for (const auto& line : stations.at(startId).lines) {
       TransferState state;
       state.stationId = startId;
       state.currentLineId = line;
       state.transfers = 0;
       state.path.push_back(startId);
       q.push(state);
       visited[startId][line] = 0;
   }
```

```
while (!q.empty()) {
   TransferState current = q.front();
   q.pop();
   // 如果到达终点,记录路径
   if (current.stationId == endId) {
       resultPath = current.path;
       return true;
   }
   // 遍历相邻站点
   auto it = stations.find(current.stationId);
   if (it == stations.end()) continue;
   for (const auto& conn : it->second.connections) {
       int neighborId = conn.stationId;
       int lineId = conn.lineId;
       // 判断是否需要转车
       int newTransfers = current.transfers;
       if (lineId != current.currentLineId) {
           newTransfers += 1;
       }
       // 检查是否已经访问过,或者是否有更少的转车次数
       if (visited.find(neighborId) != visited.end() &&
           visited.at(neighborId).find(lineId) != visited.at(neighborId).end() &&
           visited.at(neighborId).at(lineId) <= newTransfers) {</pre>
           continue;
       }
       // 标记为已访问
       visited[neighborId][lineId] = newTransfers;
       // 记录路径
       TransferState nextState;
       nextState.stationId = neighborId;
       nextState.currentLineId = lineId;
       nextState.transfers = newTransfers;
       nextState.path = current.path;
       nextState.path.push_back(neighborId);
       q.push(nextState);
```

```
}
   }
   // 如果没有找到路径
   return false;
}
/**
   查找经过站点最少的路线
 * startId 起始站点ID
 * endId 终点站点ID
 * stations 站点图
 * resultPath 结果路径
 * true 找到路径
 * false 未找到路径
*/
bool findMinStopsPath(int startId, int endId, const unordered_map<int, Station>& stations, vector
   if (stations.find(startId) == stations.end() || stations.find(endId) == stations.end()) {
       cerr << "起始站点或终点站点不存在。" << endl;
       return false;
   }
   // 使用队列进行BFS
   queue<vector<int>> q;
   unordered_set<int> visited;
   visited.insert(startId);
   // 初始化队列
   q.push({startId});
   while (!q.empty()) {
       vector<int> path = q.front();
       q.pop();
       int currentStation = path.back();
       // 如果到达终点,记录路径
       if (currentStation == endId) {
           resultPath = path;
           return true;
       }
```

```
// 遍历相邻站点
       auto it = stations.find(currentStation);
       if (it == stations.end()) continue;
       for (const auto& conn : it->second.connections) {
           int neighborId = conn.stationId;
           if (visited.find(neighborId) == visited.end()) {
              visited.insert(neighborId);
              vector<int> newPath = path;
              newPath.push_back(neighborId);
              q.push(newPath);
          }
       }
   }
   // 如果没有找到路径
   return false;
}
int main() {
   // 创建一个存储所有站点的映射
   unordered_map<int, Station> stations;
   // 调用函数读取数据文件
   string filename = "road_test.txt";
   if (!readBusData(filename, stations)) {
       return 1; // 如果读取失败,退出程序
   }
   // 用户交互
   while (true) {
       cout << "\n请选择操作:\n";
       cout << "1. 输入任意两站点,给出转车次数最少的乘车路线。\n";
       cout << "2. 输入任意两站点,给出经过站点最少的乘车路线。\n";
       cout << "3. 退出。\n";
       cout << "请输入选项(1/2/3): ";
       int choice;
       cin >> choice;
       if (choice == 3) {
          cout << "退出程序。" << endl;
          break;
       }
```

```
if (choice != 1 && choice != 2) {
       cout << "无效的选项,请重新选择。" << endl;
       continue;
   }
   int startId, endId;
   cout << "请输入起始站点ID: ";
   cin >> startId;
   cout << "请输入终点站点ID: ";
   cin >> endId;
   vector<int> path;
   if (choice == 1) {
       // 最少转车次数
       if (findMinTransfersPath(startId, endId, stations, path)) {
           cout << "转车次数最少的路线 (" << path.size() - 1 << " 次转车): ";
           for (size_t i = 0; i < path.size(); ++i) {</pre>
               cout << path[i];</pre>
               if (i != path.size() - 1) cout << " -> ";
           }
           cout << endl;</pre>
       } else {
           cout << "未找到从站点 " << startId << " 到站点 " << endId << " 的路线。" << endl;
       }
   } else if (choice == 2) {
       // 最少经过站点
       if (findMinStopsPath(startId, endId, stations, path)) {
           cout << "经过站点最少的路线 (" << path.size() - 1 << " 个站点): ";
           for (size_t i = 0; i < path.size(); ++i) {</pre>
               cout << path[i];</pre>
               if (i != path.size() - 1) cout << " -> ";
           }
           cout << endl;</pre>
       } else {
           cout << "未找到从站点 " << startId << " 到站点 " << endId << " 的路线。" << endl;
       }
   }
}
return 0;
```

}

8.B-Tree

题目:

对1-10000的所有质数,建立m=4的B-tree (每个非叶子结点至少包含1个关键字即2棵子树,最多3个关键字即4棵子树)。

数据结构:

使用Node结构体来存储各个节点,并且使用vector来存储各个节点的关键字,子节点,再存储父节点和是否为leaf.

```
struct Node {
    vector<int> data;
    vector<Node*> next;
    Node* parent;
    bool leaf = true;

    Node() {
        parent = nullptr;
    }
};
```

算法思想:

两种判断,第一种如果插入节点以后超过m-1,则进行分裂,第二种如果插入节点以后小于等于m-1,则进行合并.分裂即将mid=(m-1)/2+1作为新的根节点,再进行分裂,不断递归.合并即删除根节点,再进行合并.

测试结果:

- 211 yes
- 223 yes
- 227 yes
- 229 yes
- 233 yes
- 239 yes
- 241 yes
- 251 yes
- 257 yes
- 263 yes
- 269 yes
- 271 yes
- 277 yes
- 281 yes
- 283 yes
- 293 yes
- 601 no
- 607 no
- 613 no
- 617 no
- 619 no
- 631 no
- 641 no
- 643 no
- 647 no
- 653 no
- 659 no
- 661 no
- 673 no
- 677 no
- 683 no
- 691 no

- 100 yes
- 102 yes
- 104 yes
- 106 yes
- 108 yes
- 110 yes
- ___ ycs
- 112 yes
- 114 yes
- 116 yes
- 118 yes
- 120 yes
- 122 yes
- 124 yes
- ,
- 126 yes
- 128 yes
- 130 yes
- 132 yes
- 134 yes
- 136 yes
- 138 yes
- 140 yes
- 142 yes
- 144 yes
- 146 yes
- 148 yes
- 150 yes
- 152 yes
- 154 yes
- 156 yes
- 158 yes
- 160 yes
- 162 yes
- 102 ycs
- 164 yes
- 166 yes
- 168 yes
- 170 yes
- 172 yes
- 174 yes
- 176 yes
- 178 yes
- 180 yes
- 182 yes
- 184 yes

186 yes

188 yes

190 yes

192 yes

194 yes

196 yes

198 yes

200 yes

源代码

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <cmath>
#define order 4 // 阶数
using namespace std;
struct Node;
void remove(Node*& root, int key);
void remove(Node*& root, Node* node, int key);
void rebalance(Node*& root, Node* node);
struct Node {
    vector<int> data;
    vector<Node*> next;
    Node* parent;
    bool leaf = true;
    Node() {
        parent = nullptr;
    }
};
// 判断是否为质数
bool isPrime(int n) {
    if (n < 2) return false;
    for (int i = 2; i <= sqrt(n); i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
// 查找函数
Node* Find(Node* root, int x) {
    if (!root) return nullptr;
    int i = 0;
    while (i < root->data.size() && root->data[i] < x) {</pre>
        i++;
    }
    if (i < root->data.size() && root->data[i] == x) {
```

```
return root;
   }
    if (root->leaf) {
       return nullptr;
   }
   return Find(root->next[i], x);
}
// 分裂节点
void split(Node*& root, Node* node) {
    int mid = node->data.size() / 2;
   int mid_value = node->data[mid];
   Node* right = new Node();
    right->leaf = node->leaf;
   // 移动数据到右节点
   for (int i = mid + 1; i < node->data.size(); i++) {
        right->data.push_back(node->data[i]);
   }
    // 移动子节点指针
   if (!node->leaf) {
       for (int i = mid + 1; i <= node->data.size(); i++) {
            right->next.push_back(node->next[i]);
           node->next[i]->parent = right;
       }
   }
   // 调整原节点
   node->data.resize(mid);
    if (!node->leaf) {
       node->next.resize(mid + 1);
   }
    if (node->parent == nullptr) {
        // 创建新根
       Node* new_root = new Node();
       new_root->leaf = false;
        new_root->data.push_back(mid_value);
        new_root->next.push_back(node);
```

```
new_root->next.push_back(right);
        node->parent = new_root;
        right->parent = new_root;
        root = new_root;
    } else {
        // 插入到父节点
        Node* parent = node->parent;
        int pos = 0;
        while (pos < parent->data.size() && parent->data[pos] < mid_value) {</pre>
            pos++;
        }
        parent->data.insert(parent->data.begin() + pos, mid_value);
        parent->next.insert(parent->next.begin() + pos + 1, right);
        right->parent = parent;
        if (parent->data.size() > order - 1) {
            split(root, parent);
        }
    }
}
// 插入函数
void insert(Node*& root, int x) {
    if (!root) {
        root = new Node();
        root->data.push_back(x);
        return;
    }
    Node* node = root;
    while (!node->leaf) {
        int i = 0;
        while (i < node->data.size() && node->data[i] < x) {</pre>
            i++;
        }
        node = node->next[i];
    }
    // 插入到叶子节点
    int i = 0;
    while (i < node->data.size() && node->data[i] < x) {</pre>
        i++;
    }
```

```
if (i < node->data.size() && node->data[i] == x) {
       return;
   }
   node->data.insert(node->data.begin() + i, x);
   if (node->data.size() > order - 1) {
       split(root, node);
   }
}
// 查找最小值
int findMin(Node* root) {
   if (!root) return -1;
   while (!root->leaf) {
       root = root->next[0];
   }
   return root->data[0];
}
// 查找最大值
int findMax(Node* root) {
   if (!root) return -1;
   while (!root->leaf) {
       root = root->next[root->next.size() - 1];
   }
    return root->data[root->data.size() - 1];
}
// 合并节点
void merge(Node*& root, Node* parent, int index) {
   Node* left = parent->next[index];
   Node* right = parent->next[index + 1];
    // 将父节点的关键字下移
   left->data.push_back(parent->data[index]);
   // 将右兄弟的关键字和子节点合并到左兄弟
   for (int i = 0; i < right->data.size(); i++) {
       left->data.push_back(right->data[i]);
   }
    if (!right->leaf) {
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < right->next.size(); i++) {
           left->next.push_back(right->next[i]);
           right->next[i]->parent = left;
       }
   }
   // 从父节点删除关键字和指针
   parent->data.erase(parent->data.begin() + index);
   parent->next.erase(parent->next.begin() + index + 1);
   delete right;
   // 如果父节点是根节点且为空,更新根
   if (parent == root && parent->data.empty()) {
       root = left;
       root->parent = nullptr;
       delete parent;
   }
   // 如果父节点关键字太少,需要重新平衡
   else if (parent != root && parent->data.size() < (order - 1) / 2) {</pre>
       rebalance(root, parent);
   }
// 从兄弟节点借一个关键字
void borrowFromSibling(Node* node, int index, bool fromLeft) {
   Node* parent = node->parent;
   if (fromLeft) {
       Node* leftSibling = parent->next[index - 1];
       // 将父节点的关键字下移到当前节点
       node->data.insert(node->data.begin(), parent->data[index - 1]);
       // 将左兄弟的最大关键字上移到父节点
       parent->data[index - 1] = leftSibling->data.back();
       leftSibling->data.pop_back();
       if (!node->leaf) {
           // 移动对应的子节点
           node->next.insert(node->next.begin(), leftSibling->next.back());
           leftSibling->next.back()->parent = node;
           leftSibling->next.pop_back();
```

}

```
}
    } else {
       Node* rightSibling = parent->next[index + 1];
       // 将父节点的关键字下移到当前节点
       node->data.push_back(parent->data[index]);
       // 将右兄弟的最小关键字上移到父节点
       parent->data[index] = rightSibling->data.front();
       rightSibling->data.erase(rightSibling->data.begin());
       if (!node->leaf) {
           // 移动对应的子节点
           node->next.push_back(rightSibling->next.front());
           rightSibling->next.front()->parent = node;
           rightSibling->next.erase(rightSibling->next.begin());
       }
   }
}
// 重新平衡节点
void rebalance(Node*& root, Node* node) {
    if (node == root) return;
   Node* parent = node->parent;
    int index = 0;
   while (index < parent->next.size() && parent->next[index] != node) {
       index++;
   }
   // 尝试从左兄弟借
    if (index > 0) {
       Node* leftSibling = parent->next[index - 1];
       if (leftSibling->data.size() > (order - 1) / 2) {
           borrowFromSibling(node, index, true);
           return;
       }
    }
    // 尝试从右兄弟借
    if (index < parent->next.size() - 1) {
       Node* rightSibling = parent->next[index + 1];
       if (rightSibling->data.size() > (order - 1) / 2) {
```

```
borrowFromSibling(node, index, false);
            return;
        }
    }
    // 如果无法借,则需要合并
    if (index > 0) {
        merge(root, parent, index - 1);
    } else {
        merge(root, parent, index);
    }
}
// 从叶子节点删除关键字
void deleteFromLeaf(Node*& root, Node* node, int key) {
    int index = 0;
    while (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] < key) {</pre>
        index++;
    }
    if (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] == key) {
        node->data.erase(node->data.begin() + index);
        if (node == root) {
            if (node->data.empty()) {
                delete root;
                root = nullptr;
            }
        }
        else if (node->data.size() < (order - 1) / 2) {</pre>
            rebalance(root, node);
        }
    }
}
// 从内部节点删除关键字
void deleteFromInternal(Node*& root, Node* node, int key) {
    int index = 0;
    while (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] < key) {</pre>
        index++;
    }
    if (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] == key) {
```

```
if (node->next[index]->data.size() >= (order + 1) / 2) {
            // 使用前驱
            int pred = findMax(node->next[index]);
            node->data[index] = pred;
            remove(root, node->next[index], pred);
        } else if (node->next[index + 1]->data.size() >= (order + 1) / 2) {
            // 使用后继
            int succ = findMin(node->next[index + 1]);
            node->data[index] = succ;
            remove(root, node->next[index + 1], succ);
        } else {
           // 合并节点
            merge(root, node, index);
            remove(root, key);
        }
    } else if (!node->leaf) {
        remove(root, node->next[index], key);
    }
}
// 删除函数
void remove(Node*& root, Node* node, int key) {
    if (!node) return;
    int index = 0;
    while (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] < key) {</pre>
        index++;
    }
    if (node->leaf) {
        deleteFromLeaf(root, node, key);
    } else {
        if (index < node->data.size() && node->data[index] == key) {
            deleteFromInternal(root, node, key);
        } else {
            remove(root, node->next[index], key);
        }
    }
}
// 删除入口函数
void remove(Node*& root, int key) {
    if (!root) return;
```

```
remove(root, root, key);
}
// 将查询结果写入文件
void writeResult(const string& filename, int num, bool found) {
    ofstream out(filename, ios::app);
   out << num << (found ? " yes" : " no") << endl;
   out.close();
}
int main() {
   Node* root = nullptr;
   // 构建初始B树(插入1-10000的所有质数)
   for (int i = 1; i \le 10000; i++) {
       if (isPrime(i)) {
           insert(root, i);
       }
   }
   // 任务1: 查询200-300的每个数
   ofstream out1("b-tree1.txt");
   out1.close(); // 清空文件
    for (int i = 200; i <= 300; i++) {
       bool found = (Find(root, i) != nullptr);
       writeResult("b-tree1.txt", i, found);
   }
    // 任务2: 删除500-2000中的质数并查询600-700的质数
   for (int i = 500; i \le 2000; i++) {
       if (isPrime(i)) {
           remove(root, i);
       }
   }
   ofstream out2("b-tree2.txt");
    out2.close();
    for (int i = 600; i <= 700; i++) {
       if (isPrime(i)) {
           bool found = (Find(root, i) != nullptr);
           writeResult("b-tree2.txt", i, found);
       }
   }
```

```
// 任务3: 插入1-1000的偶数并查询100-200的偶数
for (int i = 2; i <= 1000; i += 2) {
    insert(root, i);
}

ofstream out3("b-tree3.txt");
out3.close();
for (int i = 100; i <= 200; i += 2) {
    bool found = (Find(root, i) != nullptr);
    writeResult("b-tree3.txt", i, found);
}

return 0;
}</pre>
```

9.排序比较

题目:

利用随机函数产生10个样本,每个样本有100000个随机整数(并使第一个样本是正序,第二个样本是逆序),利用直接插入排序、希尔排序,冒泡排序、快速排序、选择排序、堆排序,归并排序、基数排序8种排序方法进行排序

数据结构:

利用vector来存储各个样本.

算法思想:

- 1. 插入排序 (Insertion Sort)
 - 思想: 将待排序元素逐个插入到已经排好序的部分中。每次插入时,保持左边部分是有序的。
 - 过程: 从第二个元素开始,逐个与前面已排好序的元素进行比较并插入合适位置。

2. 希尔排序 (Shell Sort)

- 思想:插入排序的改进版,采用分组的方式减少数据移动的次数。通过逐步减小间隔来提高插入排序的效率。
- **过程**: 首先按一定间隔将数据分成多个子序列,每个子序列独立进行插入排序,然后逐步减小间隔,直到间隔为 1 (即进行普通插入排序)。

3. 冒泡排序 (Bubble Sort)

- 思想:通过多次交换相邻元素的方式,将最大(或最小)元素逐渐"冒泡"到序列的一端。
- 过程:依次比较相邻元素,若顺序错误则交换,直到没有任何交换发生为止。

4. 快速排序 (Quick Sort)

- 思想:通过分治法 (Divide and Conquer) 将数据分为两部分,然后递归地对两部分进行排序。每次选择一个"基准"元素,将比基准小的元素放左边,比基准大的元素放右边。
- 过程: 选定一个基准元素,将数组分成两部分,对两部分递归排序。

5. 选择排序 (Selection Sort)

- 思想: 每次从未排序的部分选择最小(或最大)元素,并将其放到已排序部分的末尾。
- 过程:通过选择最小(或最大)元素交换到当前未排序部分的最前面。

6. 堆排序 (Heap Sort)

- 思想:利用堆(特别是二叉堆)数据结构来进行排序。将待排序数组转化为一个最大堆或最小堆,通过不断提取堆顶元素来完成排序。
- 过程: 首先构建最大堆, 然后依次交换堆顶元素与末尾元素, 并重新调整堆结构。

7. 归并排序 (Merge Sort)

- 思想:通过分治法将数组分成两个子数组,分别对这两个子数组递归排序,然后合并两个已排序的子数组。
- 过程:将数组不断分割成两部分,对每部分递归排序,最后合并已排序的部分。

8. 基数排序 (Radix Sort)

- 思想:通过逐位排序来实现整体的排序。基于数字的每一位进行排序,通常使用计数排序作为稳定的子排序算法。
- 过程: 从最低位 (或最高位) 开始,依次对每一位进行排序,直到所有位数都排序完。

测试结果(部分):

Testing data0.txt
Insertion Sort took 5744 ms
Shell Sort took 20 ms
Bubble Sort took 31428 ms
Quick Sort took 9 ms
Selection Sort took 10568 ms
Heap Sort took 33 ms
Merge Sort took 13 ms
Radix Sort took 8 ms

源代码:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<queue>
#include<ctime>
#include<fstream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <string>
#include <chrono> // 需要添加头文件以使用时间测量
using namespace std;
void insert(vector<int> &p) {
    for (int i = 1; i < p.size(); i++) {
        int temp = p[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while (j \ge 0 \&\& p[j] > temp) {
            p[j + 1] = p[j];
            j--;
        }
        p[j + 1] = temp;
    }
}
void shellSort(vector<int> &p) {
    int n = p.size();
    for (int gap = n / 2; gap > 0; gap /= 2) {
        for (int i = gap; i < n; i++) {</pre>
            int temp = p[i];
            int j = i;
            while (j \ge gap \&\& p[j - gap] > temp) {
                p[j] = p[j - gap];
                j -= gap;
            }
            p[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}
void bubblesort(vector<int> &p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {</pre>
        for (int j = 0; j < p.size() - i - 1; j++) {
            if (p[j] > p[j + 1]) {
```

```
swap(p[j], p[j + 1]);
            }
        }
    }
}
void quicksort(vector<int> &p, int 1, int r) {
    if (1 >= r) return;
    int i = 1, j = r;
    int temp = p[1];
    while (i < j) {
        while (i < j \&\& p[j] >= temp) j--;
        p[i] = p[j];
        while (i < j && p[i] <= temp) i++;
        p[j] = p[i];
    }
    p[i] = temp;
    quicksort(p, l, i - 1);
    quicksort(p, i + 1, r);
}
void selectsort(vector<int> &p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {</pre>
        int minIndex = i;
        for (int j = i + 1; j < p.size(); j++) {
            if (p[j] < p[minIndex]) {</pre>
                minIndex = j;
            }
        swap(p[i], p[minIndex]);
    }
}
void heapSort(vector<int>& arr) {
    priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> pq; // 使用最小堆
    for (int num : arr) {
        pq.push(num);
    }
    int idx = 0;
    while (!pq.empty()) {
        arr[idx++] = pq.top();
        pq.pop();
    }
```

```
void merge(vector<int> &p, vector<int> &t, int 1, int r) {
    if (1 >= r) {
        return;
    }
    int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
    merge(p, t, 1, mid);
    merge(p, t, mid + 1, r);
    int k = 0;
    int i = 1;
    int j = mid + 1;
    while (i <= mid && j <= r) \{
        if (p[i] <= p[j]) {</pre>
            t[k++] = p[i++];
        } else {
            t[k++] = p[j++];
        }
    }
    while (i <= mid) {
        t[k++] = p[i++];
    }
    while (j \leftarrow r) {
        t[k++] = p[j++];
    }
    k = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++) {
        p[i] = t[k++];
    }
}
int cal(int x) {
    int i = 0;
    while (x > 0) {
        x /= 10;
        i++;
    }
    return i; // 返回位数
}
void radix(vector<int> &p) {
    int max1 = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {</pre>
```

}

```
max1 = max(max1, p[i]);
   }
   max1 = cal(max1);
   vector<vector<int>>> q(10);
   int r = 1;
   for (int i = 0; i < max1; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < p.size(); j++) {
           int k = p[j] / r \% 10;
           q[k].push_back(p[j]);
       }
       int k = 0;
       for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
           for (int l = 0; l < q[j].size(); l++) {
               p[k++] = q[j][1];
           }
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
           q[j].clear();
       }
       r *= 10;
   }
}
// 从文件读取数据
void loadDataFromFile(const string &file, vector<int> &p) {
    ifstream inFile(file);
   int num;
   while (inFile >> num) {
       p.push_back(num);
   }
}
// 测试排序算法
void testSortingAlgorithms(const string &file) {
   vector<int> data;
   loadDataFromFile(file, data); // 从文件加载数据
   // 测试所有排序算法
   vector<int> dataCopy;
   // 插入排序
   dataCopy = data;
    auto start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
```

```
insert(dataCopy);
auto stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
auto duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
cout << "Insertion Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
// 希尔排序
dataCopy = data;
start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
shellSort(dataCopy);
stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
cout << "Shell Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
// 冒泡排序
dataCopy = data;
start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
bubblesort(dataCopy);
stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
cout << "Bubble Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
// 快速排序
dataCopy = data;
start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
quicksort(dataCopy, 0, dataCopy.size() - 1);
stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
cout << "Quick Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
// 选择排序
dataCopy = data;
start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
selectsort(dataCopy);
stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
cout << "Selection Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
// 堆排序
dataCopy = data;
start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
heapSort(dataCopy);
stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
```

```
cout << "Heap Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
    // 归并排序
    dataCopy = data;
    vector<int> temp(dataCopy.size());
    start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    merge(dataCopy, temp, 0, dataCopy.size() - 1);
    stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
    cout << "Merge Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
    // 基数排序
    dataCopy = data;
    start = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    radix(dataCopy);
    stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(stop - start);
    cout << "Radix Sort took " << duration.count() << " ms" << endl;</pre>
}
void generateR(vector<int> &p, string file){
    srand(time(0));
    p.clear();
    for(int i=0;i<100000;i++){
        p.push_back(rand()%1000000);
    }
    ofstream outFile(file);
    for (const int &num : p) {
        outFile << num << endl; // 每个数字占一行
    }
}
int main() {
    vector<int> p;
    generateR(p, "data0.txt");
    for(int i:p){
        a[i]++;
    }
    for(int i=0;i<100000;i++){
        if(a[i]!=0){
            cout<<i<<":"<<a[i]<<endl;</pre>
        }
    }
    for (char i = '0'; i <= '9'; i++) {
        string file = "data" + string(1, i) + ".txt";
```

```
cout << "Testing " << file << endl;
    generateR(p,file);
    testSortingAlgorithms(file); // 对每个文件进行排序测试
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

选做题

1. 最小生成树

题目:

利用普利姆算法和克鲁斯卡尔算法实现最小生成树问题。

数据结构:

使用三元组存储顶点和权重,在使用vector存储各个顶点集合,来进行并查集的实现.

```
struct Edge {
    int u, v;
    float weight;
    // 用于排序
    bool operator<(Edge& other) const {</pre>
        return weight < other.weight;</pre>
    }
};
int find(vector<int>& parent, int i) {
        if (parent[i] != i) {
            parent[i] = find(parent, parent[i]);
        }
        return parent[i];
    }
    // 并查集合并函数
    void unionSets(vector<int>& parent, int x, int y) {
        parent[find(parent, x)] = find(parent, y);
    }
```

算法思想:

- prim算法:先找距离最小的点,然后更新到集合的距离,直到所有点都被访问.
- kruskal算法:先对所有边进行排序,然后依次加入最小但不够成回路的边,直到所有点都被访问.

测试数据:

```
6
0 1 4.0
0 2 3.0
1 2 1.0
1 3 2.0
2 3 4.0
```

3 4 2.0 3 5 6.0

4 5 1.0

测试结果:

使用Prim算法:

Prim算法生成的最小生成树:

0 - 2 : 3 2 - 1 : 1 1 - 3 : 2 3 - 4 : 2

4 - 5 : 1

最小生成树的总权值: 9

使用Kruskal算法:

Kruskal算法生成的最小生成树:

1 - 2 : 1 4 - 5 : 1 1 - 3 : 2 3 - 4 : 2 0 - 2 : 3

最小生成树的总权值: 9

源代码:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <queue>
#include <climits>
#include <algorithm>
#define MAX 9999999.0
using namespace std;
struct Edge {
    int u, v;
    float weight;
    // 用于排序
    bool operator<(Edge& other) const {</pre>
        return weight < other.weight;</pre>
    }
};
class Graph {
private:
    int V; // 顶点数
    vector<Edge> edges; // 边集合
    // 并查集查找函数
    int find(vector<int>& parent, int i) {
        if (parent[i] != i) {
            parent[i] = find(parent, parent[i]);
        }
        return parent[i];
    }
    // 并查集合并函数
    void unionSets(vector<int>& parent, int x, int y) {
        parent[find(parent, x)] = find(parent, y);
    }
public:
    // 从文件读取图数据
    Graph(const string& filename) {
        ifstream file(filename);
```

```
if (!file.is_open()) {
       cerr << "无法打开文件" << filename << endl;
       exit(1);
   }
   // 读取顶点数
   file >> V;
   // 读取边的信息
   int u, v;
   float w;
   while (file >> u >> v >> w) {
       edges.push_back({u, v, w});
   }
   file.close();
}
// Prim算法实现
void primMST() {
   vector<bool> visited(V, false);
   vector<float> key(V, MAX);
   vector<int> parent(V, -1);
   // 从顶点0开始
   key[0] = 0;
   float totalWeight = 0;
   cout << "\nPrim算法生成的最小生成树: " << endl;
   for (int count = 0; count < V; count++) {</pre>
       // 找到未访问顶点中key值最小的顶点
       float minKey = MAX;
       int u = -1;
       for (int v = 0; v < V; v++) {
           if (!visited[v] && key[v] < minKey) {</pre>
               minKey = key[v];
               u = v;
           }
       }
       if (u == -1) break;
```

```
visited[u] = true;
       // 如果不是起始顶点,输出这条边
       if (parent[u] != -1) {
           cout << parent[u] << " - " << u << " : " << key[u] << endl;</pre>
           totalWeight += key[u];
       }
       // 更新相邻顶点的key值
       for (const Edge& edge : edges) {
           if ((edge.u == u || edge.v == u) && !visited[edge.u == u ? edge.v : edge.u]) {
               int v = edge.u == u ? edge.v : edge.u;
               if (edge.weight < key[v]) {</pre>
                   parent[v] = u;
                   key[v] = edge.weight;
               }
           }
       }
   }
   cout << "最小生成树的总权值: " << totalWeight << endl;
}
// Kruskal算法实现
void kruskalMST() {
   vector<Edge> result;
   vector<int> parent(V);
   // 初始化并查集
   for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
       parent[i] = i;
   }
   // 对边按权重排序
   sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
   float totalWeight = 0;
    cout << "\nKruskal算法生成的最小生成树: " << endl;
   for (const Edge& edge : edges) {
       int setU = find(parent, edge.u);
       int setV = find(parent, edge.v);
```

```
// 如果加入这条边不会形成环
           if (setU != setV) {
               cout << edge.u << " - " << edge.v << " : " << edge.weight << endl;</pre>
               totalWeight += edge.weight;
               unionSets(parent, setU, setV);
           }
       }
       cout << "最小生成树的总权值: " << totalWeight << endl;
   }
};
int main() {
    string filename = "graph.txt";
   Graph g(filename);
   cout << "使用Prim算法: ";
   g.primMST();
    cout << "\n使用Kruskal算法: ";
   g.kruskalMST();
   return 0;
}
```

2. 计算表达式

题目:

一个算术表达式是由操作数(operand)、运算符(operator)和界限符(delimiter)组成的。假设操作数是正实数,运算符只含加减乘除等四种运算符,界限符有左右括号和表达式起始、结束符"#",如:#6+15* (21-8/4) #。引入表达式起始、结束符是为了方便。编程利用"运算符优先法"求算术表达式的值。

数据结构:

使用栈来存储操作数和运算符,使用map来存储运算符的优先级.

```
template <typename T>
class MyVector {
private:
    T* arr; // 存储数组元素的数组
    int capacity; // 数组的最大容量
    int size; // 当前数组的大小
};

template <typename T>
class MyStack {
private:
    T* arr; // 存储栈元素的数组
    int capacity; // 栈的最大容量
    int size; // 当前栈的大小
};
```

算法思想:

从左到右扫描表达式,遇到操作数入栈,遇到运算符则根据优先级进行运算. 运算符优先级使用map来存储,方便查找.

测试数据:

```
#6+15* (21-8/4) #
```

测试结果:

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源代码

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>
using namespace std;
// 自定义栈
template <typename T>
class MyStack {
private:
   T* arr; // 存储栈元素的数组
   int capacity; // 栈的最大容量
   int size; // 当前栈的大小
public:
   MyStack(int cap = 100) { // 构造函数,设置初始容量
       capacity = cap;
       arr = new T[capacity];
       size = 0;
   }
   ~MyStack() { // 析构函数,释放内存
       delete[] arr;
   }
   void push(const T& value) {
       if (size == capacity) {
           // 栈满时,扩大容量
           capacity *= 2;
           T* newArr = new T[capacity];
           for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {</pre>
               newArr[i] = arr[i];
           }
           delete[] arr;
           arr = newArr;
       }
       arr[size++] = value;
   }
   void pop() {
       if (size > 0) {
           --size;
```

```
}
   }
   T top() const {
       if (size > 0) {
           return arr[size - 1];
       }
       throw runtime_error("Stack is empty");
   }
   bool empty() const {
       return size == 0;
   }
   int getSize() const {
       return size;
   }
};
// 自定义动态数组
template <typename T>
class MyVector {
private:
   T* arr; // 存储数组元素的数组
   int capacity; // 数组的最大容量
   int size; // 当前数组的大小
public:
   MyVector(int cap = 100) {
       capacity = cap;
       arr = new T[capacity];
       size = 0;
   }
   ~MyVector() {
       delete[] arr;
   }
   void push_back(const T& value) {
       if (size == capacity) {
           // 扩容
           capacity *= 2;
           T* newArr = new T[capacity];
           for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
```

```
newArr[i] = arr[i];
           }
           delete[] arr;
           arr = newArr;
       }
       arr[size++] = value;
   }
   T operator[](int index) const {
        if (index >= 0 && index < size) {</pre>
           return arr[index];
       }
       throw runtime_error("Index out of bounds");
   }
   int getSize() const {
       return size;
   }
};
// 优先级表
unordered_map<char, int> h{ {'+', 1}, {'-', 1}, {'*', 2}, {'/', 2} };
// 自定义栈类型
MyStack<int> num;
MyStack<char> op;
void eval() { // 求值
   int a = num.top(); // 第二个操作数
   num.pop();
   int b = num.top(); // 第一个操作数
   num.pop();
   char p = op.top(); // 运算符
   op.pop();
   int r = 0; // 结果
   // 计算结果
   if (p == '+') r = b + a;
   if (p == '-') r = b - a;
   if (p == '*') r = b * a;
   if (p == '/') r = b / a;
```

```
num.push(r); // 结果入栈
}
int main() {
   string s; // 读入表达式
   cin >> s;
   for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {</pre>
       if(s[i]=='#'||s[i]==' '){
           continue;
       }
       //string不考虑结束与休止,因此跳过
       if (isdigit(s[i])) { // 数字入栈
           int x = 0, j = i; // 计算数字
           while (j < s.size() && isdigit(s[j])) {</pre>
              x = x * 10 + s[j] - '0';
              j++;
           }
          num.push(x); // 数字入栈
           i = j - 1;
       }
       else if (s[i] == '(') { // 左括号入栈
          op.push(s[i]);
       }
       else if (s[i] == ')') { // 右括号
           while (op.top() != '(') // 一直计算到左括号
              eval();
          op.pop(); // 左括号出栈
       }
       else { // 运算符
           while (op.getSize() && h[op.top()] >= h[s[i]]) // 优先级低, 先计算
              eval();
          op.push(s[i]); // 操作符入栈
       }
   }
   while (op.getSize()) eval(); // 剩余的进行计算
   cout << num.top() << endl; // 输出结果
   return 0;
}
```

总结

- 第一题的链表数据结构很简单,在实验中的题目就写过,但是对于如何获取系统进程的信息,我也是查了很多资料,最后发现需要使用系统自带的API.但是这个API此前没有用过,对于API的调用我使用的也不是很熟悉.在我配置的gcc环境中一直报错,但是却没有返回任何信息.查阅各种资料后发现是gcc的问题,最后换了vs2022的msvc环境才解决.
- 第二题的八皇后上学期就写过,这学期的实验也写过因此很顺利就完成了,结合上学期所学的模板自己尝试实现了stack,成就感十足.
- 来到第三题,家谱管理系统的题目要求很多,题目的要求和函数很多,但是数据结构很简单,归根究底还是树的遍历和查找,因为题目很繁琐,所以调用了vector,string和map来存储数据.对于第n代的子孙遍历和之前的实验很像,简单的bfs传参数就可以完成了,所以虽然代码很多,但是逻辑很简单.
- 然后是第四题,第四题还是比较有难度的,之前对于平衡二叉排序树只是了解具体的算法,但是对于具体的实现还是没有了解过,自己实现起来以及调用函数的时候也是遇到了很多问题,比如对于四种情况的判断,该如何旋转还是思考了比较久的时间.
- 第五题哈夫曼树的逻辑也是比较简单,统计字符频率,然后建立堆就行,代码量也一般,文件的二进制读写有些忘了,上网查了些资料才写出来.也用到了cpp里的**STL**对于工作量大大的减少.
- 第六题的题目很简单,简单的dfs回溯就完成了
- 第七题的想了很久该怎么读取三个节点,然后转换成图,然后用图实现最短路径和最少乘车次数,最后 发现两个都用bfs还是简单一些.
- 第八题是本次课设我觉得最难的一道题,因为之前没有接触过B树,分裂和删除的逻辑很复杂查了很多资料,最后成功复现.
- 第九题的排序之前都写过,对于计算时间的函数上网查了自带的库进行计算.
- 选修题的prim和kruskal算法以及计算表达式都是很经典的题目,之前都写过,所以很快就写出来了.
- 本次的代码278+135+882+252+190+70+299+400+253+152+168=3079行.这一次的数据结构我写了很久很久,从结课前一周就开始写了,因为学期末课也不是很多,所以一有空就开始写数据结构课设,也查了很多博客和库的文档,学习了不少新知识,例如STL,迭代器和模板之前只是听过没有实践过,还有诸如auto和智能指针等等新的特性,扩展了自己的眼界.最后,感谢老师和助教的指导,让我能够顺利完成这次课设.