1.树的前序遍历

```
void visitAlongLeftBranch(treeNode *node, stack<treeNode*>&s){//沿着左链访问
   treeNode *leftNode=node;
   while(leftNode != NULL){
       visit(leftNode);
       s.push(leftNode->right);//左链结点依次入栈 ,不必排除空右子树
       leftNode = leftNode->left;
   }
}
void preOder2(treeNode *root){
   stack<treeNode*>s;
   treeNode*childN = root; //整个树
   while(true){
       visitAlongLeftBranch(childN, s); //例程
       if(s.empty()) break;
       childN = s.top(); s.pop(); //子树
   }
}
```

2.树的中序遍历

```
void goAlongLeftBranck(treeNode* node, stack<treeNode*>&s){
   treeNode*curr = node;
   while(curr != NULL){ s.push(curr); curr = curr->left;}
}
void midOder(treeNode*root){
   treeNode*childN = root;
   stack<treeNode*>s;
   while(true){
       goAlongLeftBranck(childN, s); //从当前结点出发 当前结点作为独立的一颗子树 批次
入栈
       if(s.empty()) break;
       visit(s.top()); childN = (s.top())->right;//访问最左结点,递交访问控制权至右子
树
       s.pop();
   }
}
```

3.树的后序遍历

```
}
   s.pop(); //pop掉栈顶的NULL
}
void traversePost(TN *root){
   stack<TN*>s; //辅助栈 模拟 后序遍历过程: 入栈顺序: 尽量往左侧链走, 子树根结点->其右子
树->左子树
   s.push(root);
   TN *node = root; // 栈上次弹出的结点 为了判断当前栈项结点是父结点还是右子树
   while(!s.empty()){
      if(rightBrother(node, s.top())){ // 栈顶结点和之前弹出结点成右兄关系
          gotoLeftLeaf(s);
      }
      // 如果有右兄子树 已经把他入栈了
      node = s.top(); s.pop(); cout<<node->val<<" "; // 弹出栈顶, 简明的访问
   }
}
```

4.归并排序

```
void merge(vector<int>&v, int lo, int mid, int hi){
   int lenLeft = mid - lo;
   vector<T>B;
   B.assign(v.begin()+lo, v.begin()+lo+mid);
   for(int idx_a = lo, idx_b = 0, idx_c = mid; idx_b < lenLeft;){ // 这里不能判断}
idx_c是否越界
       //前半段归入的条件是: 前半段元素小或者后半段已经遍历完(idx_c越界)
       v[idx_a++] = (idx_c >= hi \mid \mid B[idx_b] < v[idx_c]) ? B[idx_b++] :
v[idx_c++]; // 这里判断idx_c是否越界
   }
   /*A:[lo,
                      hi)
       B:[lo, mid)
              C:[mid, hi)
   如果B已经遍历完了,C还未完成的部分本身就在A中,无需遍历C,归并结束
   如果C已经遍历完了,需要把B中剩余的元素拷贝到A中相应的部分。
   */
}
void mergeSort(vector<int> &v, int lo, int hi){
   if(hi - lo < 2)return; // 单元素自然有序
   int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1; // 切分
   mergeSort(v, lo, mid); // 使前半部分有序
   mergeSort(v, mid, hi); // 使后半部分有序
   merge(v, lo, mid, hi); // 合并前后两个有序的部分
}
```

5.快排

6.希尔排序

```
void shellSort(vector<int> &v, int lo, int hi){
          ... i -d ...
           ... i ...
   //采用ps序列{1, 3, 5, 7, ...,1073741823,...}
   for(int d = 0x3FFFFFFF; d>=1; d>>= 1){
       /*按照矩阵行分别对每列的前i行进行插入排序,实质上就是从序列lo+d处开始到hi-1*/
       for(int i = lo + d; i < hi; i++){
          T x = v[i]; // 备份待插入的元素,插入排序需要依次移动元素
          int k = i - d; // 初始化插入的位置
          while( lo <= k \& v[k] > x){
              v[k+d] = v[k];
              k -= d;
          v[k + d] = x; //插入待排序的元素
       }
   }
}
```

7.冒泡排序

8.堆排序

```
/*一些堆的宏*/
```

```
// i处元素的左/右孩子元素 的秩
                     (1+((i)<<1))
#define LC(i)
#define RC(i)
                     ((1 + (i)) << 1)
// 判断大小为n的堆,某秩x是否合法
#define ISINHEAP(n, x) ( ( (-1) < (x) ) && ( (x) < (n) )
// #define ISINHEAP(n, i) ( ( ( -1 ) < ( i ) ) && ( ( i ) < ( n ) ) )
// 判断某节点是否有左/右孩子
#define ISHAVELC(n, i) ( ISINHEAP(n, LC(i) ) )
#define ISHAVERC(n, i) ( ISINHEAP(n, RC(i) )
#define MAXOFTWOINDEX(v, i, j) ( ( (v[i]) < (v[j]) ) ? (j) : (i)
#define MINOFTWOINDEX(v, i, j) ( ( (v[i]) \leftarrow (v[j]) ) ? (i) : (j) )
// 找到父子节点最大的节点在向量中的秩 vector size i 对于堆来说存在右子树存在左子树一定存在
#define ProperParentBigHP(v, n, i) ( ISHAVERC(n, i) ? MAXOFTWOINDEX( v,
MAXOFTWOINDEX(v, i, LC(i)) , RC(i)) :\
( ISHAVELC(n, i) ? MAXOFTWOINDEX(v, i, LC(i)) : (i) )\
                             )
#define ProperParentSmallHP(v, n, i) ( ISHAVERC(n,i) ? MINOFTWOINDEX(v,
MINOFTWOINDEX(v, i, LC(i)), RC(i) ):\
( ISHAVELC(n, i) ? MINOFTWOINDEX(v, i, LC(i)) : (i) )\
void heapify(vector<int>&v, const int len, bool big_heap){ // Floyd建堆算法, O(n)
时间
   for( int index = len / 2 - 1;0 <= index; index--){ //从最后一个内部节点
       percolateDown(v, len, index, big_heap? true: false); // 依次下滤
}
/*堆排序*/
void heapSort(vector<int> &v, bool ascend){
   int unsortedLen = v.size();
   heapify(v, unsortedLen, ascend ? true:false); // 建堆 大顶堆和小顶堆
   while(0 < unsortedLen--){</pre>
       swap(v[0], v[unsortedLen]); // 选最大的放到有序的右边部分
       percolateDown(v, unsortedLen, 0, ascend?true:false); // 对交换上去堆顶再进
行下滤
   }
}
```

9.快速划分的k-selection

```
int quick_selection(){
    int i , j;
    for(int lo = 0, hi = v.size() - 1; lo < hi;){
        i = lo; j = hi; int pivot = v[lo];
        while( i < j){ // 维护 LUG 。使得轴点就为
            while(i < j \& pivot < v[j]){j - -; v[i] = v[j];
            while(i < j \& v[i] <= pivot){i++;}v[j] = v[i];
        v[i] = pivot;
        if(k == i){
            return v[k];
        else if(k < i)
            hi = i-1;
        }else{
            10 = i + 1;
        }
    }
}
```

```
#include "./Graph.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <utility>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
int row,col;
enum state{M_UNVISITED,M_VISITED,M_CHANGE};
struct point{
    int x, y;
    state s;
    point():x(-1), y(-1), s(M_UNVISITED){}
};
using z_chain = vector<pair<int,int>>;
#define index_leg(i, j) ( ( (i > 0) \&\& (i < row) \&\& (j > 0) \&\& (j < col) ) ?
(true):(false))
#define inboundary(i, j) ( (((i) == (row - 1))||((j) == (col - 1))) ? (true) :
(false))
// 找一个未被访问过的符合条件 的邻接结点
pair<int, int> randAdj(vector<vector<char>>&v,vector<vector<point>>&flag, int i,
   if(index_leg(i-1,j) \& v[i-1][j] == 'z' \& flag[i-1][j].s == M_UNVISITED){
        return {i-1,j};
    if(index_leg(i+1,j) \& v[i+1][j] == 'z' \& flag[i+1][j].s == M_UNVISITED){
        return {i+1,j};
   }
    if(index_leg(i,j-1) & v[i][j-1] == 'z' & flag[i][j-1].s == M_UNVISITED){
        return {i,j-1};
   if(index_leg(i,j+1) & v[i][j+1] == 'z' & flag[i][j+1].s == M_UNVISITED){
        return {i,j+1};
    return {-1,-1};
}
void dfs(vector<vector<char>>&v, int r, int c, vector<vector<point>>&flag,
z_chain &zc, bool &zc_okay){
    if(flag[r][c].s == M_VISITED)return ;
    //if(!index_leg(r,c))return ;
    flag[r][c].s = M_VISITED; //当前结点标记为访问
    cout<<r<" "<<c<endl;</pre>
    zc.push_back({r,c});
    if(inboundary(r,c)){ //在边界上
        zc_okay = false;
    for(pair<int, int> adj_index = randAdj(v, flag, r,c);
        index_leg(adj_index.first, adj_index.second);
        adj_index = randAdj(v, flag, adj_index.first, adj_index.second))
    {
        dfs(v, adj_index.first, adj_index.second, flag, zc, zc_okay);
    }
```

```
}
int main(){
   //替换z变为x,与边界连接的z不能被替换。岛屿问题。
   vector<vector<char>>v = {
                             {'x','x','x','x','x','x'},
                             {'x','z','z','z','x'},
                             {'x','x','z','x','x'},
                             {'x','z','x','z','x'},
                             {'x','x','z','z','x'},
                             {'x','z','z','z','x'},
                            {'x','z','x','z','x'},
                            {'x','z','x','x','x'}
                           };
   row = v.size();
   col = v[0].size();
   list<z_chain>res;
   vector<vector<point>>flags(row, vector<point>(col, point()));
    for(int i = 0; i < row; i++){
        for(int j = 0; j < col; j++){
           if(v[i][j] == 'x' || flags[i][j].s == M_VISITED)continue;
            z_chain t; // 以v[i][j]为起点进行dfs搜索 结点记录在t里面
           bool zc_is_ok = true;
           dfs(v, i, j, flags, t, zc_is_ok);
           if(zc_is_ok){
               res.push_back(t);
           }
       }
   // 遍历res 获得结果
   for(auto e:res){
        for(auto ee: e){
           v[ee.first][ee.second] = 'x';
        }
    for(int i = 0; i < row; i++){
        for(int j = 0; j < col; j++){
           cout<<v[i][j]<<" ";
        }
        cout<<endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```