華中科技大學

课程设计报告

题目:	基于 AVL 树表示的
	集合 ADT 实现与应用

课程名称:数据结构课程设计专业班级:物联网 1601学号:U201614897姓名:潘越指导教师:李剑军报告日期:2018 年 3 月 1 日

计算机科学与技术学院

项目 github 地址: https://github.com/zxc479773533/DS-curriculum-design

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任务书

□ 设计目的

平衡二叉树(AVL)作为一种重要的查找表结构,能有效地支持数据的并行处理。本设计使学生牢固掌握 AVL 树及其实现方法,并应用该结构实现集合抽象数据类型,提升学生对数据结构与数据抽象的认识,提高学生的综合实践与应用能力。

□ 设计内容

本设计分为三个层次: (1)以二叉链表为存储结构,设计与实现 AVL 树-动态查找表及其 6 种基本运算; (2)以 AVL 树表示集合,实现集合抽象数据类型及其 10 种基本运算; (3)以集合表示个人微博或社交网络中好友集、粉丝集、关注人集,实现共同关注、共同喜好、二度好友等查询功能。

□ 主要数据对象: 好友集、粉丝集、关注人集等。

□ 主要数据关系:

- (1) 抽象层面 AVL 可以表示数据元素之间层次关系或一对多关系。
- (2) 实际应用层面,所讨论的人物关系为集合内元素间的关系。立足于集合建立数据的逻辑模型。

□ 主要运算与功能要求:

- (1) 交互式操作界面(并非一定指图形式界面);
- (2) AVL 树的 6 种基本运算: InitAVL、DestroyAVL、SearchAVL、InsertAVL、DeleteAVL、TraverseAVL;
- (3) 基于 AVL 表示及调用其 6 种基本运算实现集合 ADT 的基本运算:初始化 set_init,销毁 set_destroy,插入 set_insert,删除 set_remove,交 set_intersection,并 set_union,差 set_diffrence,成员个数 set_size,判断元素是否为集合成员的查找 set member,判断是否为子集 set subset,判断集合是否相等 set equal;
- (4) 基于集合 ADT 实现应用层功能:好友集、粉丝集、关注人集等的初始化与对成员的增删改查,实现共同关注、共同喜好、二度好友等查询;
 - (5) 主要数据对象的数据文件组织与存储。

□ 设计提示

- (1)参考有关文献,实现 AVL 树的删除操作,维护其动态平衡,这可能是设计中较为复杂的算法;要求提供关键算法的时间与空间复杂度分析。
- (2)要求从互联网上获取测试数据集或随机生成测试数据集,数据集的大小具有一定规模;数据与结果以文件保存。

1 引言

1.1 课题背景与意义

在计算机科学中,AVL 树是最先发明的自平衡二叉查找树。在 AVL 树中任何节点的两个子树的高度最大差别为 1,所以它也被称为高度平衡树。查找、插入和删除在平均和最坏情况下的时间复杂度都是 0 (log n)。增加和删除可能需要通过一次或多次树旋转来重新平衡这个树。 AVL 树得名于它的发明者 G. M. Adelson-Velsky 和 E. M. Landis,他们在 1962 年的论文《An algorithm for the organization of information》中发表了它。

节点的平衡因子是它的左子树的高度减去它的右子树的高度(有时相反)。 带有平衡因子 1、0 或-1 的节点被认为是平衡的。带有平衡因子-2 或 2 的节点被 认为是不平衡的,并需要重新平衡这个树。平衡因子可以直接存储在每个节点中, 或从可能存储在节点中的子树高度计算出来。

平衡二叉树在实际中多用于在内存中组织数据,它在动态查找表中的查找效率非常高,在地理信息处理、医学、模型处理以及快速成型技术中都有广泛的应用。

1.2 国内外研究现状

当前国内外对于平衡二叉树的研究基本上是对其的扩展和改进,如伸展树,B-树,B-树还有红黑树等等。相关的操作处理和算法改进也基本都有了一定的成果,特别是简化操作和快速构建等方面有诸多论文。不同的数据结构在插入删除,查找,存储等等各个方面都各有各的优点和不足。

1.3 课程设计的主要研究工作

1.3.1 任务提炼

首先实现平衡二叉树的创建,然后通过平衡二叉树表示集合,并能够实现集合的插入删除交并差等各种运算,最后利用集合实现应用层的操作并设计一个用户友好的界面。同事还要设计好数据存储的格式,搜集一定规模的数据集用于测试。

1. 3. 2 任务分析

平衡二叉树又称 AVL 树。它或者是一棵空树,或者是具有下列性质的二叉树:它的左子树和右子树都是平衡二叉树,且二叉树上的所有结点的平衡因子绝对值不超过 1。

在平衡二叉树上插入或删除结点后,可能使树失去平衡,因此,需要对失去平衡的树进行平衡化调整。分别针对不同失衡结构采用 LL 旋转, LR 旋转, RL 旋转, RR 旋转四种旋转方法。而其他的操作都是建立在如何保证实现平衡,所以这也是整个课设的难点及重点。

此外对于用户本身来说,还应该设计一个数据结构来存储用户 ID-用户昵称 这样的键值对,这里我选择了哈希表作为存储结构,其优秀的查找效率为之后的 频繁获取用户昵称节省了很大的开销。

集合 Set 的实现只需要调用上一层实现的 AVL 树的接口即可,最后外部套一层用户界面,调用 Set 的接口就完整的实现了课程设计的要求。

2 系统需求分析与总体设计

2.1 系统需求分析

系统应该能够实现管理所有注册的用户,管理用户之间的关系,对好友、关注、粉丝实现增删改查。并且在此基础上实现高一层的查询功能,如共同好友、二度好友等等的查询,模拟微博后台的各种功能。

2.2 系统总体设计

系统设计分为三部分,数据结构库,应用层调用,用户界面。

数据结构库中实现了一个哈希表,用于存储用户相关的属性,如姓名,爱好等。实现了AVL树及其基本操作,并通过调用AVL树的基本的接口实现了集合set。

应用层通过调用set的接口实现各种对用户好友关注粉丝等的存储,管理, 查询等等操作。

用户界面仿照linux系统的shell编写,执行help命令可以查看用户手册,通过执行各种相应的命令行,来实现应用层的各种功能操作。

系统和数据的设计模式如下图:

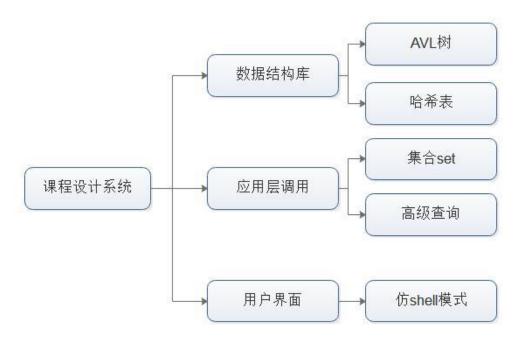


图 1 课程设计系统设计模式

2.3 项目架构

整个项目的文档目录树如下图:

```
./
 - Makefile
   - main.c
 L_ src/
      - data/
        prompt/
             — py exec.c
             - py_prompt.c
             - Makefile
       - avltree.h
       — avltree.c
       - set.h
       - set.c
        hashtable.h
       — hashtable.c
      — Makefile
```

图 2 课程设计系统设计模式

各文件说明:

main.c: 主函数所在的文件,调用 Start_Shell 函数启动程序

src: 系统源码文件夹 data: 存放数据的文件夹

prompt: 用户界面文件夹

py_exec.c: 构建应用层,调用接口

py_prompt.c: 构建用户界面

avltree.h: AVL 树头文件, 函数原型

avltree.c: AVL 树库函数具体实现

set.h: Set 头文件,函数原型,调用 AVL 树接口

set.c: Set 库函数具体实现

hashtable.h:哈希表头文件,函数原型hashtable.c:哈希表库函数具体实现

Makefile: 自动化编译文件

3 算法库详细设计

3.1 有关数据结构的定义

3.1.1 AVL 树的数据结构定义

1. AVL 树结构体

```
/* The tree struct */
typedef struct AVL_tree {
                   /* tree kind */
  int kind;
                   /* tree id */
  int id;
                    /* node nume */
  int num;
  AVL node *root; /* root node */
} AVL tree;
2.AVL 树结点
/* The AVL node strcut */
typedef struct AVL node {
                   /* node key */
  int key;
  int height;
                  /* node height */
  struct AVL_node *left_child;
  struct AVL node *right child;
} AVL node;
```

说明: AVL树采用二叉链表的形式实现,为了简化存储,所有结点中只设置一个int类型的值作为用户的ID,此后所有涉及用户其他信息的操作则借助哈希表来实现。

此外相比普通二叉树多设计的height属性,是专为平衡而设计的,这样可以方便的查看左右子树是否平衡

AVL树结构体里的kind属性则是表明集合的属性(应用层中的好友集、关注集、粉丝集),通过宏定义的0,1,2来代替。

3.1.2 哈希表的数据结构定义

1.哈希表结构体

/* The hashtable struct */

```
typedef struct HashTable {
    int num;
    int hashlen;
    HashNode **Hash;
} HashTable;

2.哈希表结点

/* The hash node struct */
typedef struct HashNode {
    int count;
    int key;
    char value[18];
    struct HashNode *next;
} HashNode;
```

说明:哈希表内存存储着int-char[]的键值对,可以表示用户ID-用户昵称和用户ID-用户个人爱好两种情况。算法上采用简单的取模寻址法,采用链式结构处理冲突,在查找时有着非常高的效率。

count成员代表结点个数,在统计词频这种应用中会发挥很多作用,但是在本系统中由于限定了用户的唯一性,没有用到这个属性。

哈希表结构体中有的只是一个指向哈希表数组的指针,便于自定义哈希表的 长度,增加了普适性。本系统中考虑到验收检查时候的数据量,采用了长度为128 的哈希表

3.1.3 集合 Set 的数据结构定义

```
typedef struct Set {
    AVL_tree *Elem;
} Set;
```

说明:集合Set单纯地在AVL树外面套了一层外壳,封装一层的原因是本着部在最高层调用底层数据结构的原则,所有的应用层调用全部使用Set结构体和相关操作,使代码清洗明了。

3.1.4 数据结构汇总表

表 1 数据结构汇总表

结构体	成员	含义	示例
	int kind	AVL 树的种类	FRIENDS (0)
AVI troo	int id	用户 ID	1001
AVL_tree	int num	树的结点个数	15
	AVL_node *root	指向根结点的指针	
	int key	用户 ID	1001
AVI nodo	int height	该结点的高度	3
AVL_node	AVL_node *left_child	左儿子	
	AVL_node *right_child	右儿子	
	int num	哈希表结点个数	58
Hashtable	int hashlen	哈希表长度	128
	HashNode **Hash	哈希结点数组指针	
	int count	该结点重复次数	1
HashNode	int key	用户 ID	1001
Hasimode	char value[18]	用户昵称/喜好	Tom/Basketball
	HashNode *next	指向下一个结点	
Set	AVL_tree *Elem	指向 AVL 树	

3.1.5 多种数据结构之间的联系

多种数据结构直接的关系由下图清晰可示:

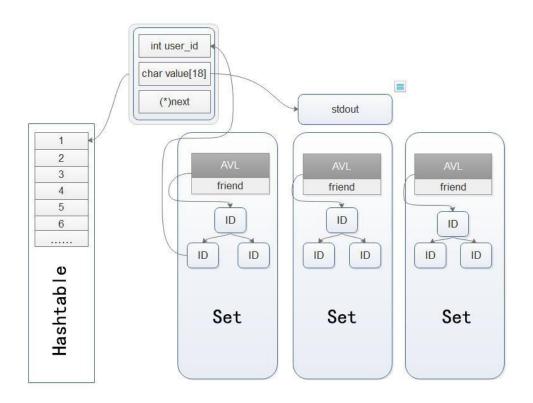


图 3 多种数据结构之间的关系

说明: AVL中存储的只有用户ID,所有的操作基于整形的ID来执行,凡是涉及到用户昵称的场景,则打开哈希表,通过ID找到用户的昵称并输出。

3.2 主要算法设计

3. 2. 1 AVL 树核心操作算法

①平衡操作(旋转)

对于AVL树的任意一个结点,假设其发生了失衡,则有以下四种情况:

- (1) 在A的左儿子的左子树上进行了一次插入
- (2) 在A的左儿子的右子树上进行了一次插入
- (3) 在A的右儿子的左子树上进行了一次插入
- (4) 在A的右儿子的右子树上进行了一次插入

这里显然(1)和(4)是对称的,(2)和(3)是对称的,我们只需要讨论 其中两种情况的算法即可。

我们称(1)、(4)为单旋转,因为只需要旋转一次;称(2)、(3)为双

旋转,需要旋转两次。

两种单旋转的示意图如下:



图4 LL单旋转平衡

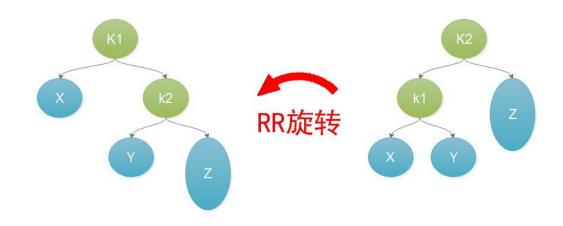


图5 RR单旋转平衡

两种操作看上去就像是进行了一次顺时针选择和逆时针旋转一样,这也就是 其"旋转"操作得名的原因。实现起来非常简单,只需要简单的指针改变即可, 代码如下:

```
*
        k2 ##
                           ## k1
       / \
                                 / \
      ## @@
                                   (a)(a)
                                         ##
 * return <- k2, the root after rotated
 */
AVL node* leftleft rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  AVL node *k2 = k1->left child;
  k1->left child = k2->right child;
  k2->right child = k1;
  k1->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k1->left child), avl height(k1->right child));
  k2->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k2->left child), avl height(k2->right child));
  return k2;
}
 * rightright rotate -> do a right-right rorate
          k1
                                 k2
         / \
        ## k2
                            k1
                                 ##
                   ____>
           / \
                            / \
                              ##
          (a)(a)
                                  (a)(a)
 * return <- k2, the root after rotated
AVL node* rightright rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  AVL node *k2 = k1->right child;
  k1->right child = k2->left child;
  k2->left child = k1;
  k1->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k1->left child), avl height(k1->right child));
  k2->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k2->left child), avl height(k2->right child));
  return k2;
}
```

两种双旋转的示意图如下,这实际上是两种单旋转的组合操作:

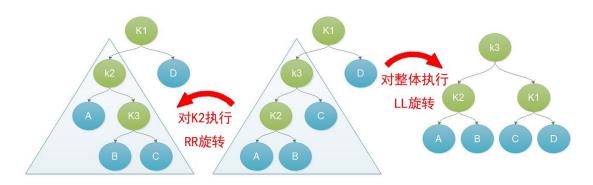


图6 LR双旋转平衡

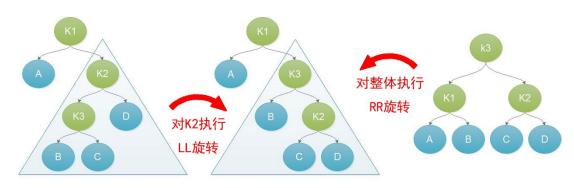


图7 RL双旋转平衡

这两种双旋转分别都是由两种单旋转组合而成,因此实现起来也十分简单, 代码如下:

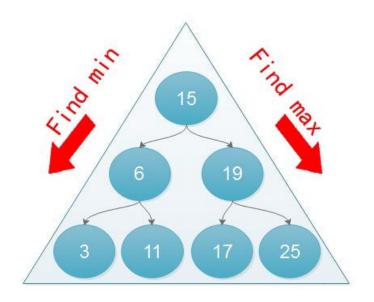
```
* leftright rotate -> do a left-right rorate
           k1
                                    k1
         / \
                                                           k3
        k2 ##
                                  k3
                                      ##
                                                            / \
                                                  k2
                                                          k1
      ## k3
                                    %%
                                                          / \setminus
                                                                 / \setminus
                               k2
                                                     ## @@
                                                               %% ##
         / \
               %%
                                ##
        (a)(a)
                                     aa
 * return <- k3, the root after rotated
 */
AVL node* leftright rotate(AVL node *k1) {
```

```
k1->left_child = rightright_rotate(k1->left_child);
  return leftleft rotate(k1);
}
/*
 * rightleft rotate -> do a right-left rorate
          k1
                                 k1
         / \
                               / \
                                                        k3
        ## k2
                              ## k3
                                                         / \
           / \ ---->
                               / \
                                                k1
                                                       k2
          k3 ##
                                                              /\
                                 (a)(a)
                                       k2
         / \
                                   / \
                                                            %% ##
                                                  ## (a)(a)
        @@ %%
                                       %%
                                             ##
 * return <- k3, the root after rotated
AVL node* rightleft rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  k1->right_child = leftleft_rotate(k1->right_child);
  return rightright rotate(k1);
}
```

通过这四种旋转的图示我们可以看到,在经过旋转之后,原本失去平衡的二 叉树得到了平衡,因此,我们只需要在插入或是删除操作执行后,对二叉树执行 选择操作使其平衡即可。所有的旋转操作算法时间复杂度均为0(1)数量级。

②寻找最大/最小值

由于二叉查找树的性质,对任意一个结点,其左子树上的所有结点的key比



该结点的key小,其右子树上的所有结点的key比该结点大,于是我们我们可以轻松的写出这个操作——直向左或者向右查找即可。这一操作是插入和删除的基础操作,算法的图示和实现的代码如下:

图8 寻找最大最小值

```
* find min -> find the min node in an avl tree
 * return <- the ptr to the node
 */
AVL node* find min(AVL node *tree) {
  /* Find it */
  if (tree->left child == NULL)
     return tree;
  /* Find in left child tree */
  return find min(tree->left child);
}
 * find max -> find the max node in an avl tree
 * return <- the ptr to the node
 */
AVL node* find max(AVL node *tree) {
  /* Find it */
  if (tree->right child == NULL)
     return tree;
  /* Find in right child tree */
  return find max(tree->right child);
}
```

③查找

查找高效是AVL树最优秀的特性,正因为AVL树高度的平衡特性,其在最差和平均的情况下查找的时间复杂度都是0(log n)级别的,其中n为AVL树的高度。

这是因为, AVL树由其平衡特性, 高度非常接近floor(log (n) + 1), 假设

任意结点被查找的概率均等,即可计算出其平均时间复杂度为0(log n)级别。

这里我们实现查找的方式和普通的二叉查找树相同,故不在赘述,其实现的 代码如下:

```
/*
 * search_avl -> find a node in an avl tree
 *
 * return <- the ptr to the node
 */
AVL_node* search_avl(AVL_node *tree, int key) {
    /* Find it */
    if (tree == NULL)
        return NULL;
    /* Find in child tree */
    if (tree->key == key)
        return tree;
    else if (tree->key > key)
        return search_avl(tree->left_child, key);
    else
        return search_avl(tree->right_child, key);
}
```

④高度计算

高度的计算对于AVL树来说也是非常重要的核心操作,其虽然简单,但却维持这整个树的平衡因子,这里我已经把他给设置为了AVL树结点的一个属性,在每次插入和删除后都及时递归进行所有结点的高度计算,这样也方便了插入和删除后确认AVL树是否失衡。

高度的计算使用"该结点高度"=1+"左子树高度"+"右子树高度"的公式来计算,代码实现如下:

```
/*
    * avl_height -> get height of an avl tree
    *
    * return <- the height
    */
int avl_height(AVL_node *tree) {
    if (tree == NULL)
```

```
return 0;
else
  return 1 + Max(avl_height(tree->left_child), avl_height(tree->right_child));
}
```

⑤插入

插入操作在有了旋转之后就变得十分简单了,我们只需要执行一次类似查找操作一样的递归深入,插入结点,然后针对失衡的情况执行对应的旋转操作即可。

失衡情况还是如上提到的四种:

- (1) 在A的左儿子的左子树上进行了一次插入
- (2) 在A的左儿子的右子树上进行了一次插入
- (3) 在A的右儿子的左子树上进行了一次插入
- (4) 在A的右儿子的右子树上进行了一次插入

其中,对于失去平衡的判断我们可以用如下语句,利用高度差2进行:avl_height(tree->left_child) - avl_height(tree->right_child) == 2

在插入操作的最后,不要忘记进行插入后的高度计算,这个计算操作会随着 函数的递归返回一层层更新所有结点的高度属性。

函数的时间复杂度和查找相同,仍然为0(log n)。

具体实现的代码如下,我们重点关注判断四种情况,并执行四种旋转:

```
/*
 * insert_avl -> insert a node in avl tree
 *
 * using recursive function, settle height and balance
 * every return
 *
 * return <- the root node after balanced
 */
AVL_node* insert_avl(AVL_node *tree, int key, int *safe_tag) {
    /* Create new node */
    if (tree == NULL) {
        tree = (AVL_node*)malloc(sizeof(AVL_node));
        tree->key = key;
        tree->height = 0;
        tree->left_child = NULL;
        tree->right_child = NULL;
```

```
}
/* Insert in left child tree */
else if (key < tree->key) {
  tree->left_child = insert_avl(tree->left_child, key, safe_tag);
  /* Balance it */
  if (avl_height(tree->left_child) - avl_height(tree->right_child) == 2) {
     /* Insert left-left */
     if (key < tree->left_child->key)
        tree = leftleft rotate(tree);
     /* Insert left right */
     else
       tree = leftright rotate(tree);
   }
}
/* Insert in right child tree */
else if (key > tree->key) {
  tree->right child = insert avl(tree->right child, key, safe tag);
  /* Balance it */
  if (avl height(tree->right child) - avl height(tree->left child) == 2) {
     /* Insert right-left */
     if (key < tree->right child->key)
        tree = rightleft_rotate(tree);
     /* Insert right-right */
     else
       tree = rightright_rotate(tree);
  }
}
/* If the key exists, let the safe tag be zero */
else {
   *safe tag = 0;
}
/* Count height */
tree->height = 1 + Max(avl height(tree->left child), avl height(tree->right child));
return tree;
```

}

⑥删除

删除操作分为三种情况,针对三种情况有着不同的处理方法。

首先先讲平衡的方法,将删除看作是插入的逆过程,在执行一次删除后,通过判断高度差,可以将四种删除的情况转换为插入的四种情况,具体的转换方式如下图:

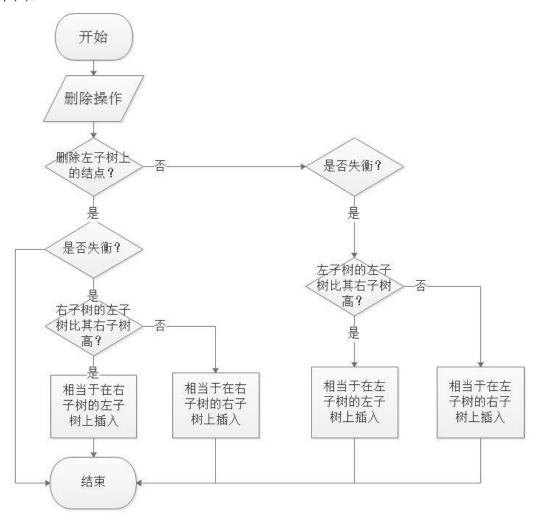


图9 删除和插入的情形转换

有了这种转换之后,我们就可以在删除之后利用旋转操作来平衡二叉树了。 具体的删除情况如下:

- (1) 删除的是叶子结点(度为0)
- (2) 删除的是度为1的结点
- (3) 删除的是度为2的结点

首先第一种情况下, 我们直接删除就好, 接下来进行平衡调整。

对于第二种情况,我们只需要将其唯一的子结点代替它即可,接下来进行平衡调整。

稍微麻烦一点的是第三种情况,此时我们需要将其左子树上最小的结点或是右子树上最大的结点拿来代替它,紧接着删去左子树上最小的结点或是右子树上最大的结点即可,这里我选择的是删去左子树上最小的结点。同时代替操作实际上没有这么复杂,我们选用赋值key值过来就可以了。做完这一步后同样进行平衡调整。

综合起来删除操作的时间复杂度仍然为0(log n),主要还是查找过程。整个删除过程实现的代码如下:

```
* delete avl -> delete a node in avl tree
 * Three conditions
 * 1. The node is leaf, just delete it
 * 2. The node has two node, replaced it by the max/min node in child tree
 * 3. The node has ome node, replaced it by its child
 * return <- the root node after balanced
 */
AVL node* delete avl(AVL node *tree, AVL node *node) {
  /* Nothing to delete */
  if (tree == NULL || node == NULL)
     return NULL:
  /* Delete in left child tree */
  if (node->key < tree->key) {
     tree->left child = delete avl(tree->left child, node);
     /* Balanced it */
     if (avl height(tree->right child) - avl height(tree->left child) == 2) {
       /* The same as insert right-left */
                          (avl height(tree->right child->left child)
avl height(tree->right child->right child))
          tree = rightleft rotate(tree);
       /* The same as insert right-right */
          tree = rightright rotate(tree);
     }
  /* Delete in right child tree */
  else if (node->key > tree->key) {
```

```
tree->right child = delete avl(tree->right child, node);
     /* Balanced it */
     if (avl_height(tree->left_child) - avl_height(tree->right_child) == 2) {
       /* The same as left-left insert */
       if
                           (avl height(tree->left child->left child)
                                                                                      >
avl_height(tree->left_child->right_child))
          tree = leftleft rotate(tree);
       /* The same as left-right insert */
          tree = leftright rotate(tree);
     }
  }
  /* Found the node and delete it */
  else {
     /* If the node is leaf */
     if (!(tree->left child || tree->right child)) {
       AVL node* tmp = tree;
       tree = NULL;
       free(tmp);
     }
     /* If the node has two children */
     else if (tree->left child && tree->right child) {
       /* Left child tree higher */
       if (avl height(tree->left child) > avl height(tree->right child)) {
          AVL node *max node = find max(tree->left child);
          tree->key = max node->key;
          tree->left child = delete avl(tree->left_child, max_node);
       /* Right child tree higher */
       else {
          AVL node *min node = find min(tree->right child);
          tree->key = min node->key;
          tree->right child = delete avl(tree->right child, min node);
       }
     }
     /* If the node has one child */
     else {
       AVL node *tmp = tree;
       tree = (tree->left child!= NULL)? tree->left child: tree->right child;
       free(tmp);
```

```
}
}
return tree;
}
```

总的来说 AVL 树核心操作的算法就如上所示,更多的辅助函数操作等等详见附录的代码中,在此不在赘述。

⑦avitree 库所有 API 展示

根据任务书文档和具体的功能需求,设计九个接口如下:

```
/* APIs */
```

extern AVL_tree* Init_AVL(int kind, int id); //初始化 AVL 树 extern void Destroy_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL); //销毁 AVL 树 extern void Clear_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL); //清空 AVL 树 extern int Search_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, int key); //在 AVL 树中查找 extern void Insert_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, int key); //在 AVL 树中插入 extern void Delete_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, int key); //在 AVL 树中删除 extern void Traverse_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, int option, void (*visit)(int)); //遍历 AVL 树

extern int Save_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, const char *path); //保存 AVL 树 extern int Load AVL(AVL tree *AVL, const char *path); //删除 AVL 树

3. 2. 2 Set 运算实现算法

Set 的实现根据任务书文档要求,完全调用 avltree 库接口实现,大部分为直接封装一层的结果,这里只追加说明 Set 层面上独有的运算操作:

①两集合的交

这里我将交集设置为返回值,通过遍历集合A,判断其每个元素是否在集合B中,若其也在集合B中,就将其插入交集。该操作的时间复杂度为0(m*n),m和n分别为两个集合的元素个数。

实现的代码如下:

/*

```
* Set_Intersection -> A U B

* return <- A U B

*/

Set* Set_Intersection(Set *Set_A, Set *Set_B) {

Set *new_set = Set_Init(Set_A->Elem->kind, Set_A->Elem->id);

Set_traverse(Set_A->Elem->root, Set_B->Elem, new_set->Elem, visit_intersection);

return new_set;
}
```

②两集合的并

求并集这里我和求交集实现的一样,区别仅仅是将每个元素都插入新的集合中。时间复杂度为0(m*n),m和n分别为两个集合的元素个数。这里实际上有更简单的利用归并方法来求并集,时间复杂度仅为0(m+n),但是这里由于AVL树的遍历没有线性表那么方便,于是就采用了这种保守的方法,同时由于其代码和交的操作十分相似,编写起来也非常方便。

实现的代码如下:

③两集合的差

差集操作和交集操作也十分类似,通过遍历集合A,判断其每个元素是否在集合B中,若其不在集合B中,就将其插入差集。该操作的时间复杂度仍为0(m*n),m和n分别为两个集合的元素个数。

实现的代码如下:

```
/*
 * Set Difference -> A - B
 * return <- A - B
 */
Set* Set Difference(Set* Set A, Set* Set B) {
  Set *new set = Set Init(Set A->Elem->id);
  Set traverse(Set A->Elem->root, Set B->Elem, new set->Elem, visit difference);
  return new set;
}
④判断子集
    这里我使用A - B = Ø的方法来判断集合A是否是集合B的子集。
    实现的代码如下:
 * Set Subset -> Judeg whether set A is subset of B
 * Here I use A - B = \emptyset to judge
 * return <- The status
int Set Subset(Set *Set A, Set* Set B) {
  Set *new_set = Set_Difference(Set_A, Set_B);
  if (new set->Elem->num == 0)
    return OK;
  else
    return ERROR;
}
⑤判断两个集合是否相等
    这里我使用A-B=∅且B-A=∅的方法来判断两个集合A、B是否相等。
    实现的代码如下:
/*
 * Set Equal -> Judeg whether set A is equal to set B
 * Here I use A - B = \varnothing && B - A = \varnothing to judge
```

```
*
 * return <- The status
 */
int Set_Equal(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B) {
  if (Set_Subset(Set_A, Set_B) && Set_Subset(Set_B, Set_A))
    return OK;
  else
    return ERROR;
}</pre>
```

⑥set 库所有 API 展示

根据任务书文档和具体的功能需求,设计十二个接口如下:

```
/* Set operations */
Set* Set_Init(int kind, int id); //初始化集合
void Set_Destroy(Set *Set); //销毁集合
void Set_Clear(Set *Set); //清空集合
void Set_Insert(Set *Set, int elem); //向集合中插入元素
void Set_Delete(Set *Set, int elem); //从集合中删除元素
Set* Set_Delete(Set *Set, int elem); //从集合中删除元素
Set* Set_Intersection(Set *Set_A, Set *Set_B); //求集合 A 和集合 B 的交集
Set* Set_Union(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B); //求集合 A 和集合 B 的并集
Set* Set_Difference(Set* Set_A, Set* Set_B); //求集合 A 和集合 B 的差集
int Set_Size(Set *Set); //求集合的元素个数
int Set_Member(Set *Set, int elem); //判断元素是否在集合内
int Set_Subset(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B); //判断集合 A 是否是集合 B 的子集
int Set_Equal(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B); //判断集合 A 和集合 B 是否相等
```

3.2.3 哈希表实现算法

①哈希函数

哈希函数使用简单的取模法,通过让用户IDmod哈希表长度来决定存储位置,哈希表长度这个参数在实现哈希表的过程中设计为了可选的,给哈希表的使用提供了更多的空间。

哈希函数的实现代码如下:

```
/*
 * HashFunc -> The hash function
```

```
* return <- the height
*/
int HashFunc(int key, int mod) {
  return key % mod;
}</pre>
```

②冲突解决方法

冲突解决方法使用链式存储方法,将哈希函数得到相同结果的项生成为一个链表,挂在哈希数组的每一个结点之后,这样查找、插入和删除的效率都是非常高的。

插入实现的代码如下,这里设计了插入成功,失败和已有该结点三种状态作为返回值。

```
/*
 * insert Hash -> Insert a node in hash func
 * return <- the status
               OK: insert ok
           ERROR: insert error
          EXISTS: the node has existed, used for no-repated
 */
int insert Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, char *value, int hashlen) {
  int status = EXISTS;
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
    if (node->key == key) {
       /* Here I set no-repeate hash table */
       if (node->count == 0) {
         node->count++;
         status = OK;
       break;
    node = node->next;
  if (node == NULL) {
    HashNode *new node = (HashNode*)malloc(sizeof(HashNode));
```

```
/* Malloc ERROR */
    if (new node == NULL)
      return ERROR;
    new node->key = key;
    strcpy(new_node->value, value);
    new node->count = 1;
    new node->next = Hash[index]->next;
    Hash[index]->next = new_node;
    status = OK;
  }
  return status;
}
    删除实现的代码如下,同样设计了删除成功和失败两种状态:
 * delete Hash -> Delete a node in hash func
 * return <- the status
              OK: Delete ok
           ERROR: Delete error
int delete_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen) {
  int status = ERROR;
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
    if (node->key == key) {
      if (node->count > 0) {
        node->count--;
        strcpy(node->value, "Disable");
        status = OK;
      break;
    node = node -> next;
  }
  return status;
}
```

查找实现的代码:

```
/*
  * search_Hash -> Search a node in an Hash table
  *
  * return <- The node
  */
HashNode* search_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen) {
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
    if (node->key == key && node->count > 0)
      return node;
    node = node->next;
  }
  return NULL;
}
```

③hashtable 库所有 API 展示

根据任务书文档和具体的功能需求,设计八个接口如下:

```
/* APIs */
```

extern HashTable* Init Hash(int hashlen); //初始化哈希表

extern int Insert_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value); //在哈希表中插入 结点

extern int Delete_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key); //从哈希表中删除结点 extern char* Search_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key); //在哈希表中查找结点 extern int Change_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value); //改变哈希表中 某结点的 value 值

extern void Traverse_Hash(HashTable *MyHash ,void (*visit)(struct HashNode*)); // 遍历哈希表

extern int Save_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path); //保存哈希表 extern int Load_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path); //读取哈希表

4 系统实现与测试

4.1 系统实现

4.1.1 开发环境

系统环境: GNU/Linux Arch-4.15.5

编译器: GCC Version 7.3.0

编译工具: CMake Version 3.9

编辑器: Visual-Studio-Code

由于系统在 Linux 环境下开发并且有用到部分 UNIX 标准 API, 故项目在 Win 环境下不可编译。

4.1.2 用户界面设计

用户界面创新设计为Linux Shell 的样式,通过设计好 Shell 内建命令,如用户指南 help等,和应用层操作命令,如 add, delete等来执行所有的操作。

She11 的命令行解析实现的非常严格,应按照标准的命令 + 参数的形式执行。这里设计了完备的错误处理,针对各种情况会给出相应的错误提示。

用户界面外观如下图:

```
panyue@Saltedfish - cd code/my github/DS-curriculum-design panyue@Saltedfish -/code/my github/DS-curriculum-design / master ./py_manager [INFO] Wherecome to Pan Yue's interactive shell! [INFO] Here to control a friend and followers management system [INFO] Try help to see how to use this Controller py_prompt >
```

图10 用户界面外观

以下给出函数的说明:

①Start_Shell 函数

所在文件: py prompt.c

函数原型: int Start Shell(int argc, char **argv);

Start_Shell 函数为 shell 程序的主函数,功能为首先检测命令行参数,然后执行一个循环,包括获得输入的命令行和评估处理命令行两部分。

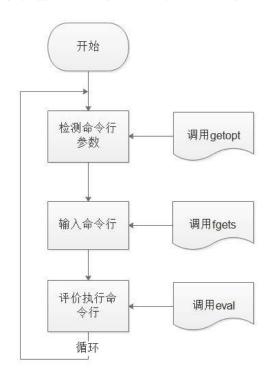


图11 Start_Shell函数流程

②eval 函数

所在文件: py_prompt.c

函数原型: void eval(char *cmdline);

eval 函数是对命令行的评估,功能为将命令行解析为命令和参数两部分,然 后判断其是否为内建命令,并根据相应结果执行内建命令和应用层操作命令。

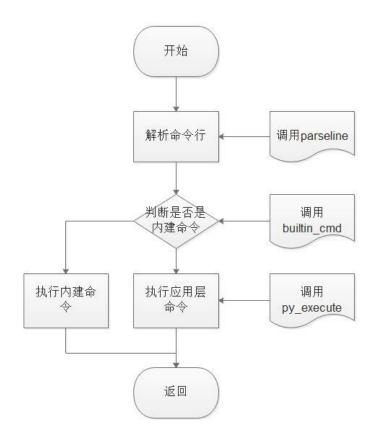


图12 eval函数流程

③parseline 函数

所在文件: py prompt.c

函数原型: int parseline(const char *cmdline, char **argv);

parseline 函数是对命令行的解析,将原本是一行的命令行解析为功能命令 + 参数两部分。

在算法上 parseline 函数实现了对空格和单引号的匹配,这意味着参数可以直接跟在命令后也可以打上单引号输入。

④builtin_cmd 函数

所在文件: py_exec.c

函数原型: int builtin cmd(char **argv);

builtin_cmd 函数传入解析好的命令行参数,并判断是否是 shell 内建命令,如果是就直接执行,否则最后返回 0 表示不是内建命令,则要调用 py_execute 函数执行应用层命令。

⑤py_execute 函数

所在文件: py_exec.c

函数原型: int py execute(char *func, int argc, char **argv);

py_execute 函数传入要执行的功能和命令,通过 if-else 语句选择要执行的函数,为主要的应用层功能控制函数。

⑥getopt 函数介绍

函数原型: int getopt(int argc,char * const argv[],const char * optstring);

包含头文件: #include<unistd.h>

getopt 函数为 UNIX 环境下的 API,作用为获取执行程序时的命令行参数,将需要获得的参数写在 optstring 里,循环执行即可。

以下是 getopt 函数在本系统中的调用。

```
/* Parse the command line */
while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, "hp")) != EOF) {
    switch(ch) {
    case 'h':
        print_usage();
        exit(0);
    case 'p':
        emit_prompt = 0;
        break;
    default:
        print_usage();
        exit(1);
    }
```

4.1.3 应用层设计

在用户界面设计为 Linux shell 的情况下,应用层完全设计成了 shell 内的各种命令,通过各种命令,来执行对应的应用层操作。

①内建命令的设计

内建命令设计了三个,分别为:

exit: 退出程序

show: 显示当前数据库内的所有用户

help: 显示用户指南

②应用层命令的设计

应用层命令设计了,分别为:

add: 增加用户/爱好/好友/关注/粉丝

delete: 删除用户/好友/关注/粉丝

find: 查找用户/好友/关注/粉丝

display:显示某用户全部的好友/关注/粉丝

common:显示两个用户共同的好友/关注/粉丝

recommend: 向用户推荐好友/关注/粉丝(实质为二度查询)

rename: 用户改名

所有的操作采用命令 + 参数的形式,其中所有的用法在用户手册中有写明。 操作统一采用如下结构完成:

- 1. 打开存储文件, 读取数据结构
- 2. 执行操作
- 3. 保存数据结构至文件,关闭文件。

这样的设计极大的简化的应用层的构建,不需要考虑内存中的数据。

③应用层函数原型

这里将每个打开文件修改保存等操作封装一层,设计了如下的一些函数,应 用层只需要在解析清楚命令行,明确要做什么之后调用相应的函数即可。

/* Function prototypes */

/* Add functions */

void Add user(int user id, char *user name);

```
void Add hobby(int user id, char *hobby);
void Add friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag);
void Add_follower(int user_id, int follower_id, int tag);
void Add following(int user id, int following id, int tag);
/* Delete functions */
void Delete user(int user id);
void Delete friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag);
void Delete_follower(int user_id, int follower_id, int tag);
void Delete following(int user id, int following id, int tag);
/* Find functions */
void Find user(int user id);
void Find friend(int user id, int friend id);
void Find follower(int user id, int follower id);
void Find following(int user id, int following id);
/* Display functions */
void Display_friend(int user_id);
void Display follower(int user id);
void Display following(int user id);
/* Common display fuctions */
void Common friends(int user a, int user b);
void Common followers(int user a, int user b);
void Common followings(int user a, int user b);
/* Recommend functions */
void Recommend_friends(int user id);
void Recommend followers(int user id);
void Recommend followings(int user id);
/* Others */
```

void Change name(int user id, char *new name);

在设计这一部分函数时,需要注意函数之间的关系,比如对 A 添加好友 B 的同时必须对 B 添加好友 A,对 A 添加关注 C 的同时必须对 C 添加粉丝 A。

4.1.4 文件存储设计

首先设计了两个哈希表来存放用户 ID-昵称,用户 ID-爱好的键值对,以每行一个键值对的形式存放在 users.txt 和 hobby.txt 两个文件里。

好友/关注/粉丝集合由其形式上的一致性(都由 AVL 树构建而成),统一被设计成了格式一致的文件,通过一个函数 generate_filename 函数来生成文件名保存。根据宏定义中的 0、1、2 分别代表好友、关注、粉丝生成"用户 ID-集合属性. txt"的文件名。这样每一个用户都会有三个文件分别保存和他相关的三个集合。文件内第一行为 AVL 树相关属性,其后每行存储一个用户 ID。

4.1.5 编译处理

软件架构有三层,将每层编译为一个链接库,为上层所依赖。 用到的 CMakeLists 如下:

./CMakeLists.txt

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.9)
project(DS_Curriculum_Disign)
add_subdirectory(src)
aux_source_directory(. dir_main)
add_executable(py_manager ${dir_main})
target_link_libraries(py_manager lib)
```

./src/CMakeLists.txt

```
add_subdirectory(prompt)
aux_source_directory(. dir_srcs)
add library(lib ${dir srcs})
```

target_link_libraries(lib prompt)

./src/prompt/CMakeLists.txt

aux_source_directory(. dir_prompt)
add library(prompt \${dir prompt})

4.2 系统测试

4.2.1 Google Test 软件单元测试方法介绍

在计算机编程中,单元测试又称为模块测试,是针对程序模块(软件设计的最小单位)来进行正确性检验的测试工作。程序单元是应用的最小可测试部件。 在过程化编程中,一个单元就是单个程序、函数、过程等;对于面向对象编程,最小单元就是方法,包括基类(超类)、抽象类、或者派生类(子类)中的方法。

在本系统中,最需要测试的,也就是复杂一些的单元就是AVL树了,保证AVL树的正确性是保证set以及后续应用层正确性的根本。

googletest是一个开源的C++单元测试的框架,它是跨平台的,可应用在windows、linux、Mac等OS平台上。可以通过超大量的数据进行反复的执行来检验我们的AVL树是否正确。

4. 2. 2 软件测试大纲

根据如上所说,需要被测试的核心模块就是AVL树部分,其余的哈希表实现较为简单,可以通过简单的插入删除检测,应用层部分将在4.3节展示的时候给出相应的图示。

接下来我们拿C++ STL中的标准set来和我们创建的AVL树集合做对比,在执行相同的操作后结果是否一致。

以下是七个测试部分:

①运行时间测试

目标:作为数据库,任何插入删除查找的操作应该是在一个较快的时间内完成的,否则低下的效率会极大地影响软件的使用。

测试方案: 如果接下来六个测试单个的运行时间超过了30秒, 则被判断为低

效,提示错误。

测试函数:时间测试函数在setTest类内部

```
class setTest : public testing::Test {
protected:
    virtual void SetUp() {
        start_time = time(NULL);
    }

    virtual void TearDown() {
        time_t end_time = time(NULL);
        std::cout << "This test takes " << end_time-start_time << "times." << std::endl;
        ASSERT_TRUE(end_time - start_time <= 30) << "The test took too long.";
    }

    time_t start_time;
};</pre>
```

②较少次随机数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应保证完成基本的插入删除功能

测试方案: 向标准set和我们的AVL树中插入随机的100个数据,比较两个集合内部的元素个数,并且以逐个删除的形式判断两个集合是否相等。

```
TEST_F(setTest, random_small) {
    std::default_random_engine e(810);
    std::uniform_int_distribution<int> dis(1, 100);

std::set<int> std_set;
    AVL_tree *custom_set;

custom_set = Init_AVL(0, 1);

for (unsigned int i = 1; i < 100; i++) {
    int num = dis(e);
    std_set.insert(num);
    Insert_AVL(custom_set, num);
</pre>
```

```
ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), custom_set->num);
for (auto s:std_set) {
    ASSERT_EQ(Search_AVL(custom_set, s), s);
    Delete_AVL(custom_set, s);
}
ASSERT_EQ(custom_set->num, 0);
}
```

③大量随机数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应该能适应极大量的数据插入,并且保证集合元素的唯一性。

测试方案: 在上一次测试的基础上,向标准set和我们的AVL树中插入随机的500000个数据,进行同样的比较。

```
TEST F(setTest, random large) {
    std::default random engine e(810);
    std::uniform int distribution<int> dis(1,100);
    std::set<int> std set;
    AVL tree *custom set;
    custom\_set = Init\_AVL(0, 1);
    for (unsigned int i = 1; i < 500000; i++) {
        int num = dis(e);
        std set.insert(num);
        Insert AVL(custom set, num);
    }
    ASSERT EQ(std set.size(), custom set->num);
    for (auto s:std set) {
        ASSERT_EQ(Search_AVL(custom_set, s), s);
        Delete AVL(custom_set, s);
    }
    ASSERT EQ(custom set->num, 0);
```

}

④单一数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应该可以在一直反复插入同一数据时保证稳定。

测试方案: 向标准set和我们的AVL树中反复插入5000次1,比较两个集合的大小和数据情况。

测试函数:

```
TEST_F(setTest, only_data) {
    std::set<int> std_set;
    AVL_tree *custom_set;

custom_set = Init_AVL(0, 1);

for (unsigned int i = 1; i < 5000; i++) {
    std_set.insert(1);
    Insert_AVL(custom_set, 1);
    }

ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), custom_set->num);
    ASSERT_EQ(Search_AVL(custom_set, 1), 1);
}
```

⑤顺序数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应该可以适应连续插入顺序值的情况(此时会大量发生各种旋转操作),并且这个插入数值应是大量的,在保证的时间内完成的。此后再进行连续删除的操作,同样应该在保证正确性的同时在保证的时间内完成。

测试方案:向标准set和我们的AVL树中插顺序插入1-5000,比较两个集合内部的元素个数,并且以逐个删除的形式判断两个集合是否相等。

```
TEST_F(setTest, ordered_data) {
    std::set<int> std_set;
    AVL_tree *custom_set;

custom_set = Init_AVL(0, 1);
```

```
for (unsigned int i = 1; i < 5000; i++) {
    std_set.insert(i);
    Insert_AVL(custom_set, i);
}
ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), custom_set->num);
for (auto s:std_set) {
    Delete_AVL(custom_set, s);
}
ASSERT_EQ(custom_set->num, 0);
}
```

⑥重复数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应该能适应大量的顺序的带重复的数据。这一测试是结合了④和⑤的加强测试。

测试方案: 向标准set和我们的AVL树中插顺序插入1-5000,但除去1和5000 之外的每个数都要重复两次,比较两个集合内部的元素个数,并且以逐个删除的 形式判断两个集合是否相等。

```
TEST_F(setTest, repeated_data) {
    std::set<int> std_set;
    AVL_tree *custom_set;

custom_set = Init_AVL(0, 1);

for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 5000; i++) {
    std_set.insert(i);
    std_set.insert(i+1);
    Insert_AVL(custom_set, i);
    Insert_AVL(custom_set, i+1);
}

ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), custom_set->num);
    for (auto s:std_set) {
        Delete_AVL(custom_set, s);
}

ASSERT_EQ(custom_set->num, 0);
}
```

⑦复杂多次随机数据测试

目标:我们的AVL树应该能适应高强度的反复插入删除测试。 测试方案:这次应该是完全的测试了,反复执行10次以下的测试

- (1) 向标准set和我们的AVL树中插入10000次随机数
- (2) 其中五次采用一个个删除元素的形式,五次采用清空函数的形式删除 所有的数据
 - (3) 在以上的插入和删除操作之后及时比较两个集合的差异
 - (4) 在删除所有的数据后,两个集合的元素个数应该都是0 测试函数:

```
TEST F(setTest, random) {
    std::random device rand dev;
    std::default random engine e(810);
    std::uniform int distribution<int> dis(1,100);
    std::set<int> std set;
    AVL tree *custom set;
    custom set = Init AVL(0, 1);
    for (unsigned int times = 0; times < 10; times++) {
        for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 10000; i++) {
            double num = dis(e);
            std set.insert(num);
            Insert AVL(custom set, num);
        }
        ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), custom_set->num);
        if (times % 2) {
             for (auto s:std set) {
                 Delete AVL(custom set, s);
                 ASSERT EQ(Search AVL(custom set, s), 0);
            std set.clear();
        else {
            Clear AVL(custom set);
```

```
std_set.clear();
}

ASSERT_EQ(std_set.size(), 0);
ASSERT_EQ(custom_set->num, 0);
}
```

4.2.3测试结果与分析

gtest测试运行的结果如下图:

```
panyue@Saltedfish
                                   thub/DS-curriculum-design/test/build
Running main() from gtest main.cc
         ==] Running 6 tests from 1 test case.
            Global test environment set-up.
            6 tests from setTest
          ] setTest.random small
This test takes Otimes.
       OK ] setTest.random_small (1 ms)
          ] setTest.random large
This test takes 10times.
       OK ] setTest.random_large (9757 ms)
] setTest.only_data
This test takes Otimes.
       This test takes 16times.
       OK ] setTest.ordered_data (16689 ms)
          ] setTest.repeated data
This test takes 29times.
       OK ] setTest.repeated_data (29249 ms)
          ] setTest.random
This test takes 2times.
       OK ] setTest.random (1842 ms)
      -----] 6 tests from setTest (57538 ms total)
  -----] Global test environment tear-down
            6 tests from 1 test case ran. (57538 ms total)
          6 tests.
```

图13 gtest测试结果

我们可以看到,系统顺利的通过了所有的测试,在大量的数据测试下表明我们我们的AVL树是完全正确的,达到了作为数据库结构的功能需求。

同时我们可以看到,第四个和第五个测试花费的时间比较长。而C++ STL中标准的set,其执行这些测试可以在数秒内完成。

这两个测试是基于顺序插入数据进行的,这也反映了AVL树在插入删除的性能不足,虽然在查找上有着优势,但是在顺序插入这种极端情况下,旋转的次数也大量增长,这也是我们在数据库的设计时需要着重重视的一项。

在后续的章节里,会提到关于AVL树性能方面的问题和改进。

4. 2. 4 应用层的测试

应用层中出现算法错误的问题不大,基本上多是由于手误造成,这一部分无需单独做测试,在后续大量的添加删除数据中便可检测出问题。

4.3 系统运行展示

这一部分展示一些软件运行时的示例。将着重展示应用层的各种命令操作和操作之后的数据显示。系统数据库内已录入一百个用户和复杂的好友关系网络。

首先是输入help命令后的用户手册:

```
[INFO] Try help to see how to use this Controller
py_prompt > help
User Manage System vesion 1.1
Author: Pan Yue
Basic function:
  help: Display User's Manual
  show: Show all users in database
  rename: Change a user's name
  rename [user ID] [new name]

add: Add data
  add [option] [arg1] [arg2]
    option=user, add a user, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=user name
    option=hobby, add a user's hobby, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=friend ID
    option=follower, add a follower, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=follower, add a following, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=following ID

delete: Delete data
  delete: Delete data
  delete [option] [arg1] [arg2]
    option=user, delete a user, [arg1]=user ID
    option=friend, delete a friend, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=follower, delete a follower, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=following, delete a following, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=following ID

find: Find data
  find [option] [arg1] [arg2]
    option=user, find a user, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=friend, find a friend, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=follower, find a follower, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=following, find a following, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=friend, find a following, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower ID
    option=friend follower/following, then display this user's all [option]

recommend: Recommend for a user
  recommend: Recommend for a user
  recommend: Recommend for a user
  recommend [option] [user ID]
    option=friend/follower/following, then recommend [option] for user
  common: Display common data of 2 users
  common [option] [user A] [user B]
    option=friend/follower/following, then display 2 user's common [option]
py_prompt > ■
```

图14 用户手册

输入show之后列出当前数据库内用户列表:

```
py_prompt > show
     User ID
                    twentyeight
         128
         129
                     twentynine
                        thirty
         130
         131
                      thirtyone
                      thirtytwo
         132
                    thirtythree
         133
         134
                     thirtyfour
         135
                     thirtyfive
         136
                      thirtysix
         137
                    thirtyseven
         138
                    thirtyeight
         139
                     thirtynine
         140
                          fourty
         141
                      fourtyone
         142
                      fourtytwo
         143
                     fourtythree
         144
                     fourtyfour
         145
                     fourtyfive
         146
                      fourtysix
         147
                     fourtyseven
         148
                     fourtyeight
         149
                     fourtynine
         150
                           fifty
         151
                        fiftyone
         152
                       fiftytwo
```

图15 列出用户

插入数据演示,包括创建用户,加入好友、关注、粉丝并展示用户个人信息。这里新创建一个用户进行展示。

```
py prompt > add user 201 Tom
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > add friend 201 101
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > add follower 201 102
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > add following 201 103
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > add hobby 201 Coding
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > find user 201
User ID: 201
User Name: Tom
Friend: 1
Follower: 1
Following: 1
Hobby: Coding
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt >
```

图16 插入数据演示

删除数据演示,包括删除好友、关注、粉丝及展示用户个人信息

```
py_prompt > delete friend 201 101
[INFO] Operation finished.

py_prompt > delete follower 201 102
[INFO] Operation finished.

py_prompt > delete following 201 103
[INFO] Operation finished.

py_prompt > find user 201
User ID: 201
User Name: Tom
Friend: 0
Follower: 0
Following: 0
Hobby: Coding
[INFO] Operation finished.

py_prompt >
```

图17 删除数据演示

查找演示,包括查找用户、好友、关注、粉丝,这里对数据库中已有的用户进行查找。

```
py prompt > find user 101
User ID: 101
User Name: pan
Friend: 15
Follower: 6
Following: 5
Hobby: basketball
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > find friend 101 105
[INFO] Found it! Your friend five.
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > find friend 101 111
[INFO] Not Found!
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > find follower 101 116
[INFO] Found it! Your follower sixteen.
[INFO] Operation finished.
py_prompt > find following 101 115
[INFO] Not Found!
[INFO] Operation finished.
py_prompt > find following 101 114
[INFO] Found it! You has followed fourteen.
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt >
```

图18 查找数据演示

显示数据演示,这里查看101的所有好友,粉丝,关注。

```
py prompt > display friend 101
User ID: 104, Name: four
User ID: 105, Name: five
User ID: 116, Name: sixteen
User ID: 123, Name: twentythree
User ID: 125, Name: twentyfive
User ID: 142, Name: fourtytwo
User ID: 154, Name: fiftyfour
User ID: 158, Name: fiftyeight
User ID: 159, Name: fiftynine
User ID: 163, Name: sixtythree
User ID: 164, Name: sixtyfour
User ID: 173, Name: seventythree
User ID: 174, Name: seventyfour
User ID: 179, Name: seventynine
User ID: 198, Name: ninetyeight
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > display follower 101
User ID: 104, Name: four
User ID: 116, Name: sixteen
User ID: 117, Name: seventeen
User ID: 119, Name: nineteen
User ID: 135, Name: thirtyfive
User ID: 146, Name: fourtysix
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > display following 101
User ID: 113, Name: thirteen
User ID: 114, Name: fourteen
User ID: 119, Name: nineteen
User ID: 156, Name: fiftysix
User ID: 169, Name: sixtynine
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt >
```

图19 显示数据演示

共同集合演示,这里展示数据库内已有的几个人的共同好友、关注、粉丝集合。

```
py prompt > common friend 101 102
User ID: 123, Name: twentythree
User ID: 154, Name: fiftyfour
User ID: 158, Name: fiftyeight
User ID: 198, Name: ninetyeight
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > common friend 101 103
User ID: 105, Name: five
User ID: 116, Name: sixteen
User ID: 154, Name: fiftyfour
User ID: 159, Name: fiftynine
User ID: 164, Name: sixtyfour
User ID: 179, Name: seventynine
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > common follower 101 102
User ID: 116, Name: sixteen
User ID: 135, Name: thirtyfive
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > common following 101 102
User ID: 156, Name: fiftysix
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt >
```

图20 共同集合演示

更改用户名演示,这里对用户101更改用户名。

```
py prompt > find user 101
User ID: 101
User Name: pan
Friend: 15
Follower: 6
Following: 5
Hobby: basketball
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > rename 101 wang
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt > find user 101
User ID: 101
User Name: wang
Friend: 15
Follower: 6
Following: 5
Hobby: basketball
[INFO] Operation finished.
py prompt >
```

图20 更改用户名演示

推荐好友演示,这里使用二度好友来表示推荐的好友集合。

```
py prompt > recommand friend 101
[INFO] pysh: command not found.
py prompt > recommend friend 101
User ID: 102, Name: two
User ID: 103, Name: three
User ID: 106, Name: six
User ID: 107, Name: seven
User ID: 108, Name: eight
User ID: 110, Name: ten
User ID: 111, Name: eleven
User ID: 118, Name: eighteen
User ID: 121, Name: twentyone
User ID: 130, Name: thirty
User ID: 131, Name: thirtyone
User ID: 132, Name: thirtytwo
User ID: 136, Name: thirtysix
User ID: 137, Name: thirtyseven
User ID: 138, Name: thirtyeight
User ID: 140, Name: fourty
User ID: 143, Name: fourtythree
User ID: 144, Name: fourtyfour
User ID: 149, Name: fourtynine
User ID: 152, Name: fiftytwo
User ID: 153, Name: fiftythree
User ID: 161, Name: sixtyone
User ID: 170, Name: seventy
User ID: 178, Name: seventyeight
User ID: 180, Name: eighty
User ID: 181, Name: eightyone
User ID: 186, Name: eightysix
User ID: 188, Name: eightyeight
[INFO] Operation finished.
```

图21 推荐好友演示

结束程序命令演示,输入exit结束程序。

```
panyue@Saltedfish -/code/my github/DS-curriculum-design / master ./py_manager [INFO] Wherecome to Pan Yue's interactive shell! [INFO] Here to control a friend and followers management system [INFO] Try help to see how to use this Controller py_prompt > exit [INFO] User-exit. Terminated!
```

图22 结束程序演示

系统的各功能均只截取了一个用户操作界面演示,更多的细节可以打开系统 尽情体验。

5 开源说明

5.1 声明

本项目已于 2018.3.3 在 github 上开源公布,对其他同学仅作为参考作用,以学习 AVL 树写法和软件应用层构建方法,不允许原样抄袭作为课程设计提交。潘越 U201614897 为原开发者。

项目地址: https://github.com/zxc479773533/DS-curriculum-design

5.2 开源协议

本项目遵守 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE V3.0 协议, 若有大量引用代码或者套用代码进行修改, 请遵守协议规范。

协议地址:

https://github.com/zxc479773533/DS-curriculum-design/blob/master/LICENSE

6 总结与展望

6.1 课程设计总结

6.1.1 工作总结

整个课程设计从 2.18 开始,共花费六天时间完成第一个版本,大概每天晚上写个三到四小时。此后基本是 debug,做单元测试,不断完善文档的过程。 项目工作过程概览图如下:

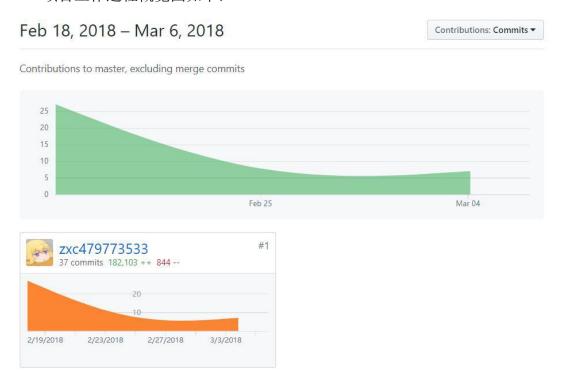


图 23 项目工作过程概览

6.1.2 系统的优点

系统的完备性达到了课程设计的全部要求,正确性通过了测试要求的水平,并且对于插入删除查找等等的处理也实现得当,并且做了完备的错误检查,对于任何输出可以保证系统不会崩溃。

界面也有一定的新颖度,在 Linux 下模仿了 shell 设计命令,操作也比较简洁。

6.1.3 系统的不足

系统比较明显的问题是操作速度的问题,在数据量很小的时候,并不会发现 这个问题,但是在输入上千用户,上百好友之后,问题会很明显,插入和删除需 要一定时间的相应。这个实际上是因为插入删除的时间变长了。 在前面章节的测试中,我们就可以发现,AVL 树在好几个测试中都出现了进行十秒甚至二十多秒,但是当使用 C++ STL 中的 set 来测试时,全部的测试可以在数秒内完成,为什么我们的 AVL 树这么慢呢?

查阅资料发现, C++ STL 中的 set 是由红黑树实现的, 红黑树是一种对 AVL 树的改进, 红黑树并不是完全平衡的, 但是却通过各种旋转和变色操作保证了任意的插入和删除操作都可以在三次旋转之内完成, 这样虽然牺牲了少量的查找效率, 但是大大提高了插入和删除的效率, 这也是为什么大量的数据库现在使用红黑树尤其是左倾红黑树为数据结构内核的原因。

6.2 工作展望

在今后的学习中,我将进一步学习算法方面的东西。虽然有在课外看过一些 高级数据结构的书,但是还有有很多问题类型没有接触过,比如动态规划等等问 题,都还需要进一步的学习和理解。总之,前方的道路还长,还需要继续努力。

7体会与感想

这次课程设计总得来说,对我还算是简单的,毕竟在课外做过很多功课,看过一些书。选择在 Linux 环境下编程,也是出于锻炼自己的目的去的。

在写代码的过程中,采用了一层层封装的模式,每写完一层,测试好接口再去完成下一层,这样的编程方式极大的提高了完成课设的效率,也让我认识到这样构建软件的好处。

这次数据结构课设是我自己第一次亲自写 Google test 单元测试来用大量数据测试自己的接口。从这次经历中,也确实是认识到了单元测试的好处与重要性。这种测试可以方便的检查出仅仅通过几次插入删除找不到的 bug,给程序的正确性提供了保证。

将用户界面设计为 shell 也是因为前不久做完了《深入理解计算机系统》的一个实验, shell-lab, 体验了一个完整的 shell 的构建方式, 然后这次课设就套用了这个框架, 自己改动后实现了一个非常简单的 shell。当然这里和实际的 shell 还是差很多的, 包括信号量的处理和前后台执行的任务等等都没有实现。

一个遗憾就是在 Linux 下构建图形界面不是特别方便,本来想做一个图形界面的,但是由于工期的原因后来就放弃了。在以后的学习中,有机会还是要掌握在 Linux 下构建图形界面的方法。

附录:程序源代码

I. 算法库文件

I.1 avltree.h - AVL 树头文件

```
* AVL Tree library
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
#ifndef PY_AVL_LIB
#define PY_AVL_LIB
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
/* Status */
#define ERROR 0
#define OK 1
/* The kind of AVL tree */
#define FRIENDS 0
#define FOLLOWERS 1
#define FOLLOWING 2
/* The kind of traverse */
#define PREORDER 0
#define INORDER 1
#define POSTORDER 2
/* Assisr micro */
#define Max(a, b) ((a > b) ? a : b)
/* The AVL node strcut */
typedef struct AVL_node {
                   /* node key */
  int key;
  int height;
                  /* node height */
  struct AVL node *left child;
  struct AVL_node *right_child;
} AVL_node;
```

```
/* The tree struct */
typedef struct AVL tree {
  int kind;
                   /* tree kind */
  int id;
                   /* tree id */
                    /* node nume */
  int num;
  AVL node *root; /* root node */
} AVL tree;
/* APIs */
extern AVL tree* Init AVL(int kind, int id);
extern void Destroy AVL(AVL tree *AVL);
extern void Clear AVL(AVL tree *AVL);
extern int Search AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int key);
extern void Insert AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int key);
extern void Delete AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int key);
extern void Traverse AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int option, void (*visit)(int));
extern int Save AVL(AVL tree *AVL, const char *path);
extern int Load AVL(AVL tree *AVL, const char *path);
/* Functions */
int avl height(AVL node *tree);
AVL node* search avl(AVL node *tree, int key);
AVL node* find min(AVL node *tree);
AVL_node* find_max(AVL node *tree);
AVL node* leftleft rotate(AVL node *tree);
AVL node* rightright rotate(AVL node *tree);
AVL node* leftright rotate(AVL node *tree);
AVL node* rightleft rotate(AVL node *tree);
AVL_node* insert_avl(AVL node *tree, int key, int *safe tag);
AVL node* delete avl(AVL node *tree, AVL node *node);
AVL node* clear avl(AVL node *tree);
void traverse avl(AVL node *tree, int option, void (*visit)(int));
void save avl(AVL node *tree, FILE *fp);
AVL node* load avl(AVL node *tree, FILE *fp);
#endif // !PY AVL LIB
```

I.2 avltree.c - AVL 树具体实现

```
* AVL Tree implemention
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
#include "avltree.h"
 * avl height -> get height of an avl tree
 * return <- the height
int avl height(AVL node *tree) {
  if (tree == NULL)
     return 0;
  else
     return 1 + Max(avl height(tree->left child), avl height(tree->right child));
}
 * search avl -> find a node in an avl tree
 * return <- the ptr to the node
AVL node* search avl(AVL node *tree, int key) {
  /* Find it */
  if (tree == NULL)
     return NULL;
  /* Find in child tree */
  if (tree->key == key)
     return tree;
  else if (tree->key > key)
     return search avl(tree->left child, key);
     return search_avl(tree->right_child, key);
}
 * find min -> find the min node in an avl tree
```

```
* return <- the ptr to the node
 */
AVL_node* find_min(AVL_node *tree) {
  /* Find it */
  if (tree->left child == NULL)
    return tree;
  /* Find in left child tree */
  return find min(tree->left child);
}
 * find max -> find the max node in an avl tree
 * return <- the ptr to the node
AVL node* find max(AVL node *tree) {
  /* Find it */
  if (tree->right child == NULL)
    return tree;
  /* Find in right child tree */
  return find max(tree->right child);
}
 * leftleft rotate -> do a left-left rorate
           k1
                                  k2
         / \
                                / \
                             ## k1
        k2 ##
       / \
      ## @@
                                    (a)(a)
                                           ##
 * return <- k2, the root after rotated
AVL node* leftleft rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  AVL node *k2 = k1->left child;
  k1->left child = k2->right child;
  k2->right child = k1;
  k1->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k1->left child), avl height(k1->right child));
  k2->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k2->left child), avl height(k2->right child));
  return k2;
}
```

```
* rightright_rotate -> do a right-right rorate
           k1
                                  k2
         / \
        ## k2
                                  ##
                             k1
            / \
                             / \
           (a)(a)
                 ##
                               ##
                                    (a)(a)
 * return <- k2, the root after rotated
AVL node* rightright rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  AVL node *k2 = k1->right child;
  k1->right_child = k2->left_child;
  k2->left child = k1;
  k1->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k1->left child), avl height(k1->right child));
  k2->height = 1 + Max(avl height(k2->left child), avl height(k2->right child));
  return k2;
}
 * leftright rotate -> do a left-right rorate
           k1
                                   k1
         / \
                                 / \
                                                          k3
        k2 ##
                                 k3 ##
                                                           / \
       / \
                                                  k2
                                                         k1
      ## k3
                                   %%
                                                         /\
                                                                /\
                               k2
                                                              %% ##
         / \
                                                    ## (a)(a)
                            / \
        (a)(a)
               %%
                                    (a)(a)
 * return <- k3, the root after rotated
AVL_node* leftright_rotate(AVL_node *k1) {
  k1->left child = rightright rotate(k1->left child);
  return leftleft rotate(k1);
}
 * rightleft rotate -> do a right-left rorate
```

```
k1
                                  k1
         / \
                                / \
                                                          k3
        ## k2
                                ## k3
                                                           / \
            / \ ---->
                                                         k2
                                / \
                                                  k1
                                                          /\
                                                                 /\
           k3 ##
                                  (a)(a)
                                         k2
         / \
                                     / \
                                                    ## (a)(a)
                                                              %% ##
        @@ %%
                                         %%
 * return <- k3, the root after rotated
 */
AVL node* rightleft rotate(AVL node *k1) {
  k1->right child = leftleft rotate(k1->right child);
  return rightright rotate(k1);
}
 * insert avl -> insert a node in avl tree
 * using recursive function, settle height and balance
 * every return
 * return <- the root node after balanced
AVL node* insert avl(AVL node *tree, int key, int *safe tag) {
  /* Create new node */
  if (tree == NULL) {
    tree = (AVL node*)malloc(sizeof(AVL node));
    tree->key = key;
    tree->height=0;
    tree->left child = NULL;
    tree->right child = NULL;
  }
  /* Insert in left child tree */
  else if (key < tree->key) {
    tree->left child = insert avl(tree->left child, key, safe tag);
    /* Balance it */
    if (avl height(tree->left child) - avl height(tree->right child) == 2) {
       /* Insert left-left */
       if (key < tree->left child->key)
         tree = leftleft rotate(tree);
       /* Insert left right */
       else
```

```
tree = leftright rotate(tree);
     }
  }
  /* Insert in right child tree */
  else if (key > tree->key) {
     tree->right child = insert_avl(tree->right_child, key, safe_tag);
     /* Balance it */
     if (avl height(tree->right child) - avl height(tree->left child) == 2) {
       /* Insert right-left */
       if (key < tree->right_child->key)
          tree = rightleft_rotate(tree);
       /* Insert right-right */
       else
          tree = rightright rotate(tree);
     }
  }
  /* If the key exists, let the safe tag be zero */
  else {
     *safe tag = 0;
  }
  /* Count height */
  tree->height = 1 + Max(avl height(tree->left child), avl height(tree->right child));
  return tree;
}
 * delete avl -> delete a node in avl tree
 * Three conditions
 * 1. The node is leaf, just delete it
 * 2. The node has two node, replaced it by the max/min node in child tree
 * 3. The node has ome node, replaced it by its child
 * return <- the root node after balanced
AVL node* delete avl(AVL node *tree, AVL node *node) {
  /* Nothing to delete */
  if (tree == NULL || node == NULL)
     return NULL;
```

```
/* Delete in left child tree */
  if (node->key < tree->key) {
     tree->left child = delete avl(tree->left child, node);
     /* Balanced it */
     if (avl height(tree->right child) - avl height(tree->left child) == 2) {
       /* The same as insert right-left */
       if (avl height(tree->right child->left child) >
avl height(tree->right child->right child))
          tree = rightleft rotate(tree);
       /* The same as insert right-right */
          tree = rightright rotate(tree);
     }
  }
  /* Delete in right child tree */
  else if (node->key > tree->key) {
     tree->right child = delete avl(tree->right child, node);
     /* Balanced it */
     if (avl height(tree->left child) - avl height(tree->right child) == 2) {
       /* The same as left-left insert */
       if (avl height(tree->left child->left child) >
avl height(tree->left child->right child))
          tree = leftleft rotate(tree);
       /* The same as left-right insert */
       else
          tree = leftright rotate(tree);
  /* Found the node and delete it */
  else {
     /* If the node is leaf */
     if (!(tree->left child || tree->right child)) {
       AVL node* tmp = tree;
       tree = NULL;
       free(tmp);
     }
     /* If the node has two children */
     else if (tree->left child && tree->right child) {
       /* Left child tree higher */
       if (avl height(tree->left child) > avl height(tree->right child)) {
          AVL node *max node = find max(tree->left child);
          tree->key = max node->key;
```

```
tree->left child = delete_avl(tree->left_child, max_node);
       }
       /* Right child tree higher */
       else {
         AVL node *min node = find min(tree->right child);
         tree->key = min node->key;
         tree->right_child = delete_avl(tree->right_child, min_node);
     }
    /* If the node has one child */
       AVL node *tmp = tree;
       tree = (tree->left child!= NULL)? tree->left child: tree->right child;
       free(tmp);
  }
  return tree;
}
 * clear avl -> clear all nodes in AVL tree
 * return <- None
AVL node* clear avl(AVL node *tree) {
  if (tree == NULL)
    return NULL;
  /* Free children */
  if (tree->left child != NULL)
    tree->left_child = clear_avl(tree->left_child);
  if (tree->right child != NULL)
    tree->right child = clear avl(tree->right child);
  /* Free itself */
  AVL node *tmp = tree;
  tree = NULL;
  free(tmp);
  return tree;
 * traverse avl -> traverse the AVL tree
```

```
* return <- None
void traverse avl(AVL node *tree, int option, void (*visit)(int)) {
  if (tree == NULL)
     return;
  if (option == PREORDER) {
     (*visit)(tree->key);
     traverse avl(tree->left child, option, visit);
     traverse avl(tree->right child, option, visit);
  }
  else if (option == INORDER) {
     traverse avl(tree->left child, option, visit);
     (*visit)(tree->key);
     traverse_avl(tree->right_child, option, visit);
  }
  else if (option == POSTORDER) {
     traverse avl(tree->left child, option, visit);
     traverse_avl(tree->right_child, option, visit);
     (*visit)(tree->key);
  }
}
 * save avl -> save the AVL tree to a file
 * return <- None
void save avl(AVL node *tree, FILE *fp) {
  if (tree == NULL)
     return;
  save avl(tree->left child, fp);
  fprintf(fp, "%d\n", tree->key);
  save avl(tree->right child, fp);
}
 * save avl -> save the AVL tree to a file
 * return <- The root
AVL node* load avl(AVL node *tree, FILE *fp) {
```

```
int key;
  /* This safe tag is of no use */
  int safe_tag = 1;
  while (fscanf(fp, "\%d\n", \&key) == 1) {
    tree = insert avl(tree, key, &safe tag);
  return tree;
}
 * APIs implementions
 * API name: Init_AVL
 * Usage: Initial a new AVL tree
 * Arguements:
      -> int kind: The kind of an AVL tree
      -> int id: The id of an AVL tree
 * Return:
      -> AVL tree* new avl: The new AVL tree created
 */
AVL tree* Init AVL(int kind, int id) {
  AVL tree *new avl = (AVL tree*)malloc(sizeof(AVL tree));
  /* Malloc error */
  if (new avl == NULL)
    return NULL;
  /* Initial set */
  new avl->kind = kind;
  new avl->id = id;
  new_avl->root = NULL;
  new avl->num = 0;
  return new avl;
}
 * API name: Destroy AVL
 * Usage: Clear and destroy an AVL tree
 * Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be deleted
 * Return: None
 */
```

```
void Destroy AVL(AVL tree *AVL) {
  AVL->root = clear avl(AVL->root);
  free(AVL);
 * API name: Clear_AVL
 * Usage: Clear an AVL tree
 * Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be cleared
 * Return: None
void Clear AVL(AVL tree *AVL) {
  AVL->root = clear avl(AVL->root);
  AVL->num = 0;
}
 * API name: Search AVL
 * Usage: Find a node in an AVL tree
 * Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be searched
     -> int key: The key of the node to be found
 * Return:
     -> 0 - Nothing found or int node->key - the result
 */
int Search_AVL(AVL_tree *AVL, int key) {
  AVL node *node = search avl(AVL->root, key);
  /* If not found, return 0 */
  if (node == NULL)
    return 0;
  else
    return node->key;
}
 * API name: Insert AVL
 * Usage: Insert a node in an AVL tree
 * Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be inserted
     -> int key: The key of the node to be inserted
 * Return: None
```

```
*/
void Insert AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int key) {
  /* safe tag = 0 means insert error, default 1 */
  int safe tag = 1;
  AVL->root = insert avl(AVL->root, key, &safe tag);
  /* If insert ok, add num */
  if (safe tag == 1)
    AVL->num++;
}
 * API name: Delete AVL
 * Usage: Delete a node in an AVL tree
 * Arguements:
      -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree include the node to be deleted
      -> int key: The key of the node to be inserted
 * Return: None
void Delete AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int key) {
  AVL node *node = search avl(AVL->root, key);
  if (node != NULL) {
    AVL->root = delete avl(AVL->root, node);
    AVL->num--;
  }
}
 * API name: Traverse AVL
 * Usage: Traverse the AVL tree
 * Arguements:
      -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be traverse
     -> int option: pre/in/postorder traverse
      -> void (*visit)(int): The visit function
 * Return: None
 */
void Traverse AVL(AVL tree *AVL, int option, void (*visit)(int)) {
  traverse avl(AVL->root, option, visit);
}
 * API name: Save AVL
 * Usage: Save AVL tree to a file
```

```
* Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to be saved
     -> const char *path: The data file path
 * Return: status
 */
int Save AVL(AVL tree *AVL, const char *path) {
  FILE *fp = fopen(path, "w");
  if (fp == NULL)
    return ERROR;
  fprintf(fp, "%d %d %d\n", AVL->id, AVL->kind, AVL->num);
  save_avl(AVL->root, fp);
  fclose(fp);
  return OK;
}
 * API name: Load AVL
 * Usage: Load AVL tree from a file
 * Arguements:
     -> AVL tree *AVL: The AVL tree to receive data
     -> const char *path: The data file path
 * Return: status
int Load AVL(AVL tree *AVL, const char *path) {
  FILE *fp = fopen(path, "r");
  if (fp == NULL)
    return ERROR;
  int id, kind, num;
  fscanf(fp, "%d %d %d\n", &id, &kind, &num);
  AVL->id = id:
  AVL->kind = kind;
  AVL->num = num;
  AVL->root = load avl(AVL->root, fp);
  fclose(fp);
  return OK;
}
I.3 hashtable.h - 哈希表头文件
```

/* * Hash Table library * Developed by Pan Yue

```
* zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
#ifndef PY_HASH_LIB
#define PY HASH LIB
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
/* Status define */
#define ERROR 0
#define OK 1
#define EXISTS 2
/* The hash node struct */
typedef struct HashNode {
  int count;
  int key;
  char value[18];
  struct HashNode *next;
} HashNode;
/* The hashtable struct */
typedef struct HashTable {
  int num;
  int hashlen:
  HashNode **Hash;
} HashTable;
/* APIs */
extern HashTable* Init Hash(int hashlen);
extern int Insert Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value);
extern int Delete Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key);
extern char* Search Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key);
extern int Change Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value);
extern void Traverse Hash(HashTable *MyHash, void (*visit)(struct HashNode*));
extern int Save Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path);
extern int Load Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path);
/* Functions */
int HashFunc(int key, int mod);
int insert Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, char *value, int hashlen);
```

```
int delete_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen);
HashNode* search_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen);
int change_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, char *value, int hashlen);
void traverse_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, void (*visit)(struct HashNode*));
void save_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, FILE *fp);
void load_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, FILE *fp);

#endif // !PY HASH LIB
```

I.4 hashtable.c - 哈希表具体实现

```
* Hash Table implemention
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
#include "hashtable.h"
 * HashFunc -> The hash function
 * return <- the height
int HashFunc(int key, int mod) {
  return key % mod;
}
 * insert Hash -> Insert a node in hash func
 * return <- the status
               OK: insert ok
           ERROR: insert error
          EXISTS: the node has existed, used for no-repated
 */
int insert Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, char *value, int hashlen) {
  int status = EXISTS;
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
```

```
if (node->key == key) {
       /* Here I set no-repeate hash table */
       if (node->count == 0) {
         node->count++;
         status = OK;
       break;
    node = node -> next;
  if (node == NULL) {
    HashNode *new node = (HashNode*)malloc(sizeof(HashNode));
    /* Malloc ERROR */
    if (new node == NULL)
       return ERROR;
    new node->key = key;
    strcpy(new node->value, value);
    new node->count = 1;
    new node->next = Hash[index]->next;
    Hash[index]->next = new node;
    status = OK;
  }
  return status;
 * delete Hash -> Delete a node in hash func
 * return <- the status
               OK: Delete ok
           ERROR: Delete error
int delete Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen) {
  int status = ERROR;
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
    if (node->key == key) {
       if (node->count > 0) {
         node->count--;
         strcpy(node->value, "Disable");
         status = OK;
```

```
}
       break;
     }
    node = node->next;
  return status;
 * search Hash -> Search a node in an Hash table
 * return <- The node
 */
HashNode* search Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, int hashlen) {
  int index = HashFunc(key, hashlen);
  HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
  while (node != NULL) {
    if (node-\geqkey == key && node-\geqcount \geq 0)
       return node;
    node = node->next;
  }
  return NULL;
}
 * change Hash -> Change an Hash node's name
 * return <- The state
int change Hash(HashNode **Hash, int key, char *value, int hashlen) {
  HashNode *node = search Hash(Hash, key, hashlen);
  if (node == NULL)
    return ERROR;
  else {
    strcpy(node->value, value);
    return OK;
}
 * traverse Hash -> Traverse Hash table
```

```
* return <- None
 */
void traverse_Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, void (*visit)(struct HashNode*))
  int index;
  for (index = 0; index < hashlen; index++) {
    HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
    while (node != NULL) {
       (*visit)(node);
       node = node->next;
    }
  }
}
 * save Hash -> Save Hash table to a file
 * return <- None
void save Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, FILE *fp) {
  int index;
  for (index = 0; index < hashlen; index++) {
    HashNode *node = Hash[index]->next;
    while (node != NULL) {
       fprintf(fp, "%d %s\n", node->key, node->value);
       node = node->next;
}
 * load Hash -> Load Hash table from a file
 * return <- None
 */
void load Hash(HashNode **Hash, int hashlen, FILE *fp) {
  int index;
  int key;
  char value[12];
  while (fscanf(fp, "%d %s\n", \&key, value) == 2) {
    insert Hash(Hash, key, value, hashlen);
  }
```

```
}
 * APIs implementions
 * API name: Init Hash
 * Usage: Initial a new Hash table
 * Arguements:
     -> int hashlen: The length of an Hash table
 * Return:
     -> HashTable* MyHash: The new Hash table created
 */
HashTable* Init Hash(int hashlen) {
  HashTable *MyHash = (HashTable*)malloc(sizeof(HashTable));
  MyHash->num = 0;
  MyHash->hashlen = hashlen;
  MyHash->Hash = (HashNode**)malloc(sizeof(HashNode) * hashlen);
  memset(MyHash->Hash, 0, sizeof(HashNode) * hashlen);
  for (int i = 0; i < \text{hashlen}; i++) {
    MyHash->Hash[i] = (HashNode*)malloc(sizeof(HashNode));
    MyHash->Hash[i]->key = 0;
    MyHash->Hash[i]->count = 0;
    MyHash->Hash[i]->next = NULL;
  return MyHash;
 * API name: Insert Hash
 * Usage: Insert a node in hash table
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be inserted
     -> int key: The key of new node
 * Return:
     -> int status: The status of this function
int Insert Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value) {
  int status = insert Hash(MyHash->Hash, key, value, MyHash->hashlen);
  if (status == OK)
    MyHash->num++;
```

```
return status;
}
 * API name: Delete Hash
 * Usage: Delete a node in hash table
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be deleted
     -> int key: The key of node to be deleted
 * Return:
     -> int status: The status of this function
int Delete Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key) {
  if (MyHash->num == 0)
    return ERROR;
  int status = delete_Hash(MyHash->Hash, key, MyHash->hashlen);
  /*if (status == OK)
    MyHash->num--;*/
  return status;
}
 * API name: Search Hash
 * Usage: Search a node in an Hash table
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be searched
     -> int key: The key of node to be searched
 * Return:
     -> int status: The value of the node
char* Search Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key) {
  if (MyHash->num == 0)
    return NULL;
  HashNode *node = search Hash(MyHash->Hash, key, MyHash->hashlen);
  if (node != NULL)
    return node->value;
  else
    return NULL;
}
 * API name: Save_Hash
```

```
* Usage: Save Hast table to a file
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be saved
     -> const char *path: The data file path
 * Return: status
 */
int Save_Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path) {
  FILE *fp = fopen(path, "w");
  if (fp == NULL)
    return ERROR;
  fprintf(fp, "%d %d\n", MyHash->num, MyHash->hashlen);
  save Hash(MyHash->Hash, MyHash->hashlen, fp);
  fclose(fp);
  return OK;
}
 * API name: Load Hash
 * Usage: Load Hast table from a file
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to receive data
     -> const char *path: The data file path
 * Return: status
 */
int Load Hash(HashTable *MyHash, const char *path) {
  FILE *fp = fopen(path, "r");
  if (fp == NULL)
    return ERROR;
  int num, hashlen;
  fscanf(fp, "%d %d\n", &num, &hashlen);
  MyHash->num = num;
  MyHash->hashlen = hashlen;
  load Hash(MyHash->Hash, MyHash->hashlen, fp);
  fclose(fp);
  return OK;
}
 * API name: Traverse Hash
 * Usage: Traverse Hash table
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be traversed
```

```
-> void (*visit)(struct HashNode*): The traverse function
 * Return: None
void Traverse Hash(HashTable *MyHash ,void (*visit)(struct HashNode*)) {
  traverse Hash(MyHash->Hash, MyHash->hashlen, visit);
}
/*
 * API name: Change Hash
 * Usage: Change an Hash node's name
 * Arguements:
     -> HashTable *MyHash: The Hash table to be changed
     -> int key: The node's key
     -> char *value: The new value
 * Return: None
 */
int Change Hash(HashTable *MyHash, int key, char *value) {
  return change Hash(MyHash->Hash, key, value, MyHash->hashlen);
}
I.5 set.h - 集合头文件
 * Set function prototype
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
#ifndef PY_SET
#define PY SET
/* Set - implemented by AVL tree */
#include "avltree.h"
typedef struct Set {
  AVL tree *Elem;
} Set;
/* Set operations */
Set* Set Init(int kind, int id);
void Set Destroy(Set *Set);
void Set Clear(Set *Set);
```

```
void Set_Insert(Set *Set, int elem);
void Set_Delete(Set *Set, int elem);
Set* Set_Intersection(Set *Set_A, Set *Set_B);
Set* Set_Union(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B);
Set* Set_Difference(Set* Set_A, Set* Set_B);
int Set_Size(Set *Set);
int Set_Member(Set *Set, int elem);
int Set_Subset(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B);
int Set_Subset(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B);
int Set_Equal(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B);
```

I.6 set.c - 集合具体实现

```
/*
 * Set implementions
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
#include "set.h"
 * Set Init -> Create a new set
 * return <- The new set created
Set* Set Init(int kind, int id) {
  Set* new set = (Set*)malloc(sizeof(Set));
  new set->Elem = Init AVL(kind, id);
  return new set;
}
 * Set Destroy -> Destroy a set
 * return <- None
void Set Destroy(Set *Set) {
  Destroy AVL(Set->Elem);
  free(Set);
```

```
}
 * Set Clear -> Clear a set
 * return <- None
void Set Clear(Set *Set) {
  Clear AVL(Set->Elem);
}
 * Set Insert -> Insert an element in a set
 * return <- None
void Set Insert(Set *Set, int elem) {
  Insert AVL(Set->Elem, elem);
}
 * Set Delete -> Delete an element in a set
 * return <- None
void Set Delete(Set *Set, int elem) {
  Delete AVL(Set->Elem, elem);
}
 * Set traverse -> Assist function for intersection, union and difference
 * Here I use inorder traverse to keep the order
 * The function visit do the operation
 * return <- None
void Set traverse(AVL node *tree, AVL tree *Set B, AVL tree *Set result, void
(*visit)(int, struct AVL tree*, struct AVL tree*)) {
  if (tree == NULL)
    return;
```

```
Set traverse(tree->left child, Set B, Set result, visit);
  visit(tree->key, Set B, Set result);
  Set_traverse(tree->right_child, Set_B, Set_result, visit);
}
/* Assist function fot intersection */
void visit intersection(int elem, AVL tree *Set B, AVL tree *Set result) {
  int key = Search AVL(Set B, elem);
  if (\text{key } != 0)
     Insert AVL(Set result, key);
}
/* Assist function fot union */
void visit union(int elem, AVL tree *Set B, AVL tree *Set result) {
  Insert AVL(Set result, elem);
}
/* Assist function fot difference */
void visit difference(int elem, AVL tree *Set B, AVL tree *Set result) {
  int key = Search AVL(Set B, elem);
  if (\text{key} == 0)
     Insert AVL(Set result, elem);
}
 * Set Intersection -> A \cup B
 * return <- A \cup B
Set* Set Intersection(Set *Set A, Set *Set B) {
  Set *new set = Set Init(Set A->Elem->kind, Set A->Elem->id);
  Set traverse(Set A->Elem->root, Set B->Elem, new set->Elem,
visit intersection);
  return new set;
}
 * Set Union -> A \cap B
 * return \leftarrow A \cap B
Set* Set Union(Set *Set A, Set* Set B) {
```

```
Set *new set = Set Init(Set A->Elem->kind, Set A->Elem->id);
  Set traverse(Set A->Elem->root, Set B->Elem, new set->Elem, visit union);
  Set_traverse(Set_B->Elem->root, Set_A->Elem, new_set->Elem, visit_union);
  return new set;
}
 * Set Difference -> A - B
 * return <- A - B
Set* Set Difference(Set* Set A, Set* Set B) {
  Set *new set = Set Init(Set A->Elem->kind, Set A->Elem->id);
  Set traverse(Set A->Elem->root, Set B->Elem, new set->Elem, visit difference);
  return new_set;
}
 * Set Size -> Get number of elements in a set
 * return <- The set size
int Set Size(Set *Set) {
  if (Set == NULL || Set->Elem == NULL)
    return 0;
  else
    return Set->Elem->num;
}
 * Set Member -> Judeg whether an element is in a set
 * return <- The status
int Set Member(Set *Set, int elem) {
  int key = Search_AVL(Set->Elem, elem);
  if (\text{key} == 0)
    return ERROR;
  else
    return OK;
}
```

```
/*
 * Set Subset -> Judeg whether set A is subset of B
 * Here I use A - B = \emptyset to judge
 * return <- The status
int Set_Subset(Set *Set_A, Set* Set_B) {
  Set *new set = Set Difference(Set A, Set B);
  if (new_set->Elem->num == 0)
     return OK;
  else
     return ERROR;
}
 * Set Equal -> Judeg whether set A is equal to set B
 * Here I use A - B = \emptyset && B - A = \emptyset to judge
 * return <- The status
 */
int Set Equal(Set *Set A, Set* Set B) {
  if (Set Subset(Set A, Set B) && Set Subset(Set B, Set A))
     return OK;
  else
     return ERROR;
}
```

II.应用层文件

II.1 py_prompt.c - shell 框架

```
* PY prompt
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include "py_exec.c"
/* Constants */
#define MAXLINE 1024
#define MAXARGS 128
/* Global variables */
char prompt[] = "py_prompt > ";
char theme[] = "Here to control a friend and followers management system";
/* Founction prototypes */
void eval(char *cmdline);
int parseline(const char *cmdline, char **argv);
/* Print usage messages */
void print usage(void) {
  printf("Usage: py manager [options]\n");
  printf("Options:\n");
  printf("\t-h: print this massges\n");
  printf("\t-p: hide the prompt\n");
  printf("\tdefault: start shell\n");
int Start Shell(int argc, char **argv) {
  char ch;
  /* The command line */
  char cmdline[MAXLINE];
  /* Decide whether print a prompt, default yes*/
```

```
int emit prompt = 1;
/* Parse the command line */
while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, "hp")) != EOF) {
  switch(ch) {
  case 'h':
     print_usage();
     exit(0);
  case 'p':
     emit prompt = 0;
     break;
  default:
     print usage();
     exit(1);
  }
/* Print informations */
printf("[INFO] Wherecome to Pan Yue's interactive shell!\n");
printf("[INFO] %s\n", theme);
printf("[INFO] Try help to see how to use this Controller\n");
/* Excute the shell's read/eval loop */
while (1) {
  /* Print prompt */
  if (emit_prompt) {
     printf("%s", prompt);
     fflush(stdout);
  if ((fgets(cmdline, MAXLINE, stdin) == NULL) && ferror(stdin)) {
     printf("fgets error\n");
     exit(1);
  }
  if (feof(stdin)) {
     printf("[EXIT] Parser reached end-of-file. Terminated!\n");
     fflush(stdout);
     exit(0);
  }
  /* Evaluate the command line */
  eval(cmdline);
```

```
fflush(stdout);
  }
  return 0;
}
 * eval - Evaluate the command line that the user has just typed in
 * If the user has requseted a built-in command, then excute it immediately.
void eval(char *cmdline) {
  char *argv[MAXARGS];
  char buf[MAXLINE];
  int argc;
  /* Parse command */
  strcpy(buf, cmdline);
  argc = parseline(buf, argv);
  if (argv[0] == NULL)
    return;
  if (!builtin cmd(argv)) {
    if (!py_execute(argv[0], argc, argv))
       printf("[INFO] pysh: command not found.\n");
    else
       printf("[INFO] Operation finished.\n\n");
}
 * parseline - Parse the command line and build the argv array.
int parseline(const char *cmdline, char **argv) {
  /* Holds local copy of command line */
  static char array[MAXLINE];
  char *buf = array;
  char *delim;
  int argc;
  strcpy(buf, cmdline);
```

```
buf[strlen(buf) - 1] = ' ';
  /* Ignore leading spaces */
  while (*buf && (*buf == ' '))
     buf++;
  /* Build the argv list */
  argc = 0;
  if (*buf == '\") {
    buf++;
    delim = strchr(buf, '\");
  }
  else {
     delim = strchr(buf, ' ');
  }
  while(delim) {
     argv[argc++] = buf;
     *delim = '\0';
     buf = delim + 1;
     while (*buf && (*buf == ' '))
       buf++;
    if (*buf == '\") {
       buf++;
       delim = strchr(buf, '\");
     }
    else {
       delim = strchr(buf, ' ');
     }
  argv[argc] = NULL;
  return argc;
}
```

II.2 py_exec.c - 应用层执行文件

```
/*
 * PY execute
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "../set.h"
#include "../hashtable.h"
/* Database HASH length */
#define HASHLEN 128
/* User database */
const char database path[] = "./src/data/users.txt";
const char hobby path[] = "./src/data/hobby.txt";
/* Function prototypes */
/* Add functions */
void Add user(int user id, char *user name);
void Add hobby(int user id, char *hobby);
void Add friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag);
void Add follower(int user id, int follower id, int tag);
void Add following(int user id, int following id, int tag);
/* Delete functions */
void Delete user(int user id);
void Delete friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag);
void Delete follower(int user id, int follower id, int tag);
void Delete following(int user id, int following id, int tag);
/* Find functions */
void Find user(int user id);
void Find friend(int user id, int friend id);
void Find follower(int user id, int follower id);
void Find following(int user id, int following id);
/* Display functions */
void Display friend(int user id);
void Display follower(int user id);
void Display following(int user id);
/* Common display fuctions */
void Common friends(int user a, int user b);
```

```
void Common followers(int user a, int user b);
void Common followings(int user a, int user b);
/* Recommend functions */
void Recommend friends(int user id);
void Recommend followers(int user id);
void Recommend followings(int user id);
/* Others */
void Change name(int user id, char *new name);
/*
 * print help - Print help messages
void print_help(void) {
  printf("User Manage System vesion 1.1\n");
  printf("Author: Pan Yue\n");
  printf("Basic function:\n");
              help: Display User's Manual\n");
  printf("
  printf("
              show: Show all users in database\n");
  printf("
              rename: Change a user's name\n");
              rename [user ID] [new name]\n");
  printf("
  printf("\n");
              add: Add data\n");
  printf("
  printf("
              add [option] [arg1] [arg2]\n");
  printf("
                    option=user, add a user, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=user name\n");
  printf("
                    option=hobby, add a user's hobby, [arg1]=user ID,
[arg2]=hobby\n");
  printf("
                    option=friend, add a friend, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=friend ID\n");
  printf("
                    option=follower, add a follower, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower
ID\n");
  printf("
                    option=following, add a following, [arg1]=user ID,
[arg2]=following ID\n");
  printf("\n");
  printf("
              delete: Delete data\n");
  printf("
               delete [option] [arg1] [arg2]\n");
  printf("
                    option=user, delete a user, [arg1]=user ID\n");
  printf("
                    option=friend, delete a friend, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=friend
ID\n");
  printf("
                    option=follower, delete a follower, [arg1]=user ID,
[arg2]=follower ID\n");
  printf("
                    option=following, delete a following, [arg1]=user ID,
```

```
[arg2]=following ID\n");
  printf("\n");
  printf("
              find: Find data\n");
  printf("
              find [option] [arg1] [arg2]\n");
  printf("
                   option=user, find a user, [arg1]=user ID\n");
                   option=friend, find a friend, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=friend ID\n");
  printf("
  printf("
                   option=follower, find a follower, [arg1]=user ID, [arg2]=follower
ID\n");
  printf("
                   option=following, find a following, [arg1]=user ID,
[arg2]=following ID\n");
  printf("\n");
              display: Display data\n");
  printf("
  printf("
              display [option] [user ID]\n");
  printf("
                   option=friend/follower/following, then display this user's all
[option]\n");
  printf("\n");
  printf("
              recommend: Recommend for a user\n");
  printf("
              recommend [option] [user ID]\n");
  printf("
                   option=friend/follower/following, then recommend [option] for
user\n");
  printf("\n");
  printf("
              common: Display common data of 2 users\n");
              common [option] [user A] [user B]\n");
  printf("
  printf("
                   option=friend/follower/following, then display 2 user's common
[option]n");
/* Assist function to show users */
void show users visit(HashNode *node) {
  printf("%12d %18s\n", node->key, node->value);
}
void show users(void) {
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  printf("%12s %18s", "User ID", "Name\n");
  Traverse Hash(MyHash, show users visit);
 * builtin cmd -> Judge buildin command
```

```
* return <- the result
 */
int builtin cmd(char **argv) {
  /* Not a built-in command */
  if (!strcmp(argv[0], "exit")) {
     printf("[INFO] User-exit. Terminated!\n");
     exit(0);
  if (!strcmp(argv[0], "help")) {
     print help();
     return 1;
  if (!strcmp(argv[0], "show")) {
     show users();
     return 1;
  }
  return 0;
}
 * generate filename -> Generate the data file name
 * return <- None
void generate filename(Set *Set, char *filename) {
  sprintf(filename, "./src/data/%d-%d.txt", Set->Elem->id, Set->Elem->kind);
}
 * py execute -> The main execute function
 * return <- None
int py execute(char *func , int argc, char **argv) {
  if (!strcmp(func, "add")) {
     if (argc == 4 \&\& !strcmp(argv[1], "user")) {
       Add user(atoi(argv[2]), argv[3]);
       return 1;
     }
     else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "hobby")) {
       Add hobby(atoi(argv[2]), argv[3]);
```

```
return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Add friend(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
     Add follower(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
     Add following(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  }
else if (!strcmp(func, "delete")) {
  if (argc == 3 \&\& !strcmp(argv[1], "user")) {
     Delete user(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Delete friend(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
     Delete follower(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
     Delete following(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]), 1);
     return 1;
  }
else if (!strcmp(func, "find")) {
  if (argc == 3 \&\& !strcmp(argv[1], "user")) {
     Find user(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Find friend(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  }
```

```
else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
     Find follower(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
     Find_following(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  }
}
else if (!strcmp(func, "display")) {
  if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Display friend(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
     Display follower(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
     Display following(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
}
else if (!strcmp(func, "common")) {
  if (argc == 4 \&\& !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Common_friends(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
     Common followers(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  }
  else if (argc == 4 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
     Common followings(atoi(argv[2]), atoi(argv[3]));
     return 1;
  }
else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(func, "recommend")) {
  if (argc == 3 \&\& !strcmp(argv[1], "friend")) {
     Recommend friends(atoi(argv[2]));
     return 1;
  }
```

```
else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(argv[1], "follower")) {
       Recommend followers(atoi(argv[2]));
       return 1;
    else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(argv[1], "following")) {
       Recommend followings(atoi(argv[2]));
       return 1;
    }
  }
  else if (argc == 3 && !strcmp(func, "rename")) {
    Change_name(atoi(argv[1]), argv[2]);
    return 1;
  }
  return 0;
}
 * check user - Check if user exists
int check user(int user id) {
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  char *user name = Search Hash(MyHash, user id);
  if (user name == NULL)
    return 0;
  else
    return 1;
}
 * Add user - Add a new user in database
 */
void Add user(int user id, char *user name) {
  int status;
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  status = Insert Hash(MyHash, user id, user name);
  Save Hash(MyHash, database path);
  /* Print info */
  if(status == EXISTS)
    printf("[ERROR] The user has exists!\n");
  else if (status == ERROR)
```

```
printf("[ERROR] Add user faild! Please check your imput.\n");
}
 * Add like - Add a user's hobby
 */
void Add hobby(int user id, char *hobby) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  int status;
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load_Hash(MyHash, hobby__path);
  /* Find the old hobby */
  char *old hobby = Search_Hash(MyHash, user_id);
  if (old hobby == NULL) {
    status = Insert Hash(MyHash, user id, hobby);
    Save Hash(MyHash, hobby path);
    /* Print info */
    if (status == EXISTS)
       printf("[ERROR] The user's hobby has existd!\n");
    else if (status == ERROR)
       printf("[ERROR] Add hobby faild! Please check your imput.\n");
  }
  else {
    strcpy(old hobby, hobby);
    Save Hash(MyHash, hobby path);
  }
}
 * Add friend - Add a new friend in a user's set
 */
void Add friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(friend id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  char filename[25];
```

```
Set *new set = Set_Init(FRIENDS, user_id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load_AVL(new_set->Elem, filename);
  Set Insert(new set, friend id);
  Save AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Add friend(friend id, user id, 0);
}
 * Add follower - Add a new follower in a user's set
void Add follower(int user id, int follower id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user_id) || !check_user(follower_id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  generate_filename(new_set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Set Insert(new set, follower id);
  Save AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Add following(follower id, user id, 0);
}
 * Add following - Add a new following in a user's set
 */
void Add following(int user id, int following id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(following id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Set Insert(new set, following id);
```

```
Save AVL(new_set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Add follower(following id, user id, 0);
}
 * Delete user - Delete a user in database
void Delete user(int user id) {
  int status;
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  status = Delete Hash(MyHash, user id);
  Save Hash(MyHash, database path);
  if (status == ERROR)
    printf("[ERROR] Detele faild! Please check your input.\n");
}
 * Delete friend - Delete a friend in a user's set
 */
void Delete friend(int user id, int friend id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(friend id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load_AVL(new_set->Elem, filename);
  Set Delete(new set, friend id);
  Save AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Delete friend(friend id, user id, 0);
}
 * Delete follower - Delete a follower in a user's set
void Delete follower(int user id, int follower id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
```

```
if (!check user(user id) || !check user(follower id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Set Delete(new set, follower id);
  Save AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Delete following(follower id, user id, 0);
}
 * Delete following - Delete a follower in a user's set
 */
void Delete following(int user id, int following id, int tag) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check_user(user_id) || !check_user(following id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Set Delete(new set, following id);
  Save AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (tag == 1)
    Delete follower(following id, user id, 0);
}
 * Find user - Find a user in database
 */
void Find user(int user id) {
  char friend file[20], follower file[20], following file[20];
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  char *user name = Search Hash(MyHash, user id);
  HashTable *HobbyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
```

```
Load Hash(HobbyHash, hobby path);
  char *hobby = Search Hash(HobbyHash, user id);
  if (user name == NULL) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  Set *friend set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  Set *follower set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  Set *following set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  generate filename(friend set, friend file);
  generate_filename(follower_set, follower_file);
  generate filename(following set, following file);
  Load AVL(friend set->Elem, friend file);
  Load AVL(follower set->Elem, follower file);
  Load AVL(following set->Elem, following file);
  printf("User ID: %d\n", user id);
  printf("User Name: %s\n", user name);
  printf("Friend: %d\n", friend set->Elem->num);
  printf("Follower: %d\n", follower set->Elem->num);
  printf("Following: %d\n", following_set->Elem->num);
  if (hobby == NULL)
    printf("Hobby: None\n");
  else
    printf("Hobby: %s\n", hobby);
 * Find friend - Find a friend in a user's set
void Find friend(int user id, int friend id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(friend id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  generate filename(new_set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (Set Member(new set, friend id) == OK){
    HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
    Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
```

}

```
printf("[INFO] Found it! Your friend %s.\n", Search Hash(MyHash, friend id));
  }
  else {
    printf("[INFO] Not Found!\n");
}
/*
 * Find follower - Find a followerin a user's set
void Find follower(int user id, int follower id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(follower id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  generate_filename(new_set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (Set Member(new set, follower id) == OK){
    HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
    Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
    printf("[INFO] Found it! Your follower %s.\n", Search Hash(MyHash,
follower id));
  else {
    printf("[INFO] Not Found!\n");
}
 * Find following - Find a following in a user's set
void Find following(int user id, int following id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id) || !check user(following id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
```

```
generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  if (Set_Member(new_set, following_id) == OK){
    HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
    Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
    printf("[INFO] Found it! You has followed %s.\n", Search Hash(MyHash,
following id));
  else {
    printf("[INFO] Not Found!\n");
}
/* Assist function to show users */
void dispaly visit(int user id) {
  HashTable *MyHash = Init Hash(HASHLEN);
  Load Hash(MyHash, database path);
  char *user name = Search Hash(MyHash, user id);
  printf("User ID: %d, Name: %s\n", user id, user name);
}
 * Display friend - Display all of a user's friends
 */
void Display friend(int user id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Traverse AVL(new set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
 * Display follower - Display all of a user's followers
void Display follower(int user id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
```

```
if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Traverse AVL(new set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
 * Display following - Display all of a user's followings
void Display_following(int user_id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *new set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  generate filename(new set, filename);
  Load AVL(new set->Elem, filename);
  Traverse AVL(new set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
 * Common friends - Show 2 users'common friends
void Common friends(int user a, int user b) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user a) || !check user(user b)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename a[25], filename b[25];
  Set *set a = Set Init(FRIENDS, user a);
  Set *set b = Set Init(FRIENDS, user b);
  generate filename(set a, filename a);
  generate filename(set b, filename b);
  Load AVL(set a->Elem, filename a);
```

```
Load AVL(set b->Elem, filename b);
  Set *common set = Set Intersection(set a, set b);
  Traverse AVL(common set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
 * Common followers - Show 2 users'common followers
void Common followers(int user a, int user b) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user a) || !check user(user b)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename_a[25], filename_b[25];
  Set *set a = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user a);
  Set *set b = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user b);
  generate filename(set a, filename a);
  generate filename(set b, filename b);
  Load AVL(set a->Elem, filename a);
  Load AVL(set b->Elem, filename b);
  Set *common set = Set Intersection(set a, set b);
  Traverse AVL(common set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
 * Common followings - Show 2 users'common followings
 */
void Common followings(int user a, int user b) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check_user(user_a) || !check_user(user_b)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  char filename a[25], filename b[25];
  Set *set a = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user a);
  Set *set b = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user b);
  generate filename(set a, filename a);
  generate filename(set b, filename b);
  Load AVL(set a->Elem, filename a);
  Load AVL(set b->Elem, filename b);
  Set *common set = Set Intersection(set a, set b);
```

```
Traverse AVL(common set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
/* Assist function fow recommending */
void traverse and add(AVL node *node, Set *recommend set) {
  if (node == NULL)
    return;
  traverse and add(node->left child, recommend set);
  Set Insert(recommend set, node->key);
  traverse and add(node->right child, recommend set);
}
/* Assist function fow recommending */
void traverse and recommend(AVL node *node, Set *recommend set) {
  if (node == NULL)
    return:
  traverse and recommend(node->left child, recommend set);
  char filename[25];
  Set *friend set = Set Init(FRIENDS, node->key);
  generate filename(friend set, filename);
  Load AVL(friend set->Elem, filename);
  traverse and add(friend set->Elem->root, recommend set);
  traverse and recommend(node->right child, recommend set);
}
 * Recommend friends - Recommend friends for a user
 */
void Recommend friends(int user id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *friend set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  Set *recommend set = Set Init(FRIENDS, user id);
  generate filename(friend set, filename);
  Load AVL(friend set->Elem, filename);
  traverse and recommend(friend set->Elem->root, recommend set);
  Set Delete(recommend set, user id);
  recommend set = Set Difference(recommend set, friend set);
```

```
Traverse AVL(recommend set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
/*
 * Recommend followers - Recommend followers for a user
 */
void Recommend followers(int user id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *follower set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  Set *recommend set = Set Init(FOLLOWERS, user id);
  generate filename(follower set, filename);
  Load AVL(follower set->Elem, filename);
  traverse and recommend(follower set->Elem->root, recommend set);
  Set Delete(recommend set, user id);
  recommend set = Set Difference(recommend set, follower set);
  Traverse AVL(recommend set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
 * Recommend followings - Recommend followings for a user
void Recommend followings(int user id) {
  /* Check if user exists */
  if (!check user(user id)) {
    printf("[ERROR] Failed! This user is not exists!\n");
    return;
  }
  char filename[25];
  Set *following set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  Set *recommend set = Set Init(FOLLOWING, user id);
  generate filename(following set, filename);
  Load AVL(following set->Elem, filename);
  traverse and recommend(following set->Elem->root, recommend set);
  Set Delete(recommend set, user id);
  recommend set = Set Difference(recommend set, following set);
  Traverse AVL(recommend set->Elem, INORDER, dispaly visit);
}
```

```
/*
  * Change_name - Change a user's name
  */
void Change_name(int user_id, char *new_name) {
    HashTable *MyHash = Init_Hash(HASHLEN);
    Load_Hash(MyHash, database_path);
    if(Change_Hash(MyHash, user_id, new_name) == ERROR)
        printf("[ERROR] Change failed! Please check your input.\n");
    Save_Hash(MyHash, database_path);
}
```

II.3 main.c - main 函数

```
* Start file
 * Developed by Pan Yue
 * zxc479773533@gmail.com
 */
#include "src/prompt/py_prompt.c"

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    /* Let's start! */
    Start_Shell(argc, argv);
    return 0;
}
```

由 CMake 生成的 Makefile 在此就略去了,在根目录下执行 cmake 命令即可根据 CMakeLists 生成相应的 Makefile 文件。

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