数据结构 Data Structure

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数据结构 Data Structure
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结构声明和变量定义

• 结构体类型不占内存, 定义变量占内存

在c语言中,不允许有常量的数据类型是(结构)

若程序有以下的说明和定义:

```
struct abc { int x;char y; } //没加; struct abc s1,s2;
```

则会发生的情况是()

● 嵌套结构

如果结构变量s中的生日是"1984年11月11日",下列对其生日的正确赋值是()。

```
struct student
{
  int no;
  char name[20];
  char sex;
  struct{
    int year;
    int month;
    int day;
  }birth;
};
struct student s;
```

-> . 和其他运算符优先级

- 单目运算符 [] () . -> 优先级最高,这四个结合律左到右
- 其他单目右到左

For the following declarations of structure and variables, the correct description of the expression *p->str++; is __.

```
struct {
   int no;
   char *str;
} a={1,"abc"}, *p=&a;
```

```
++ acts on the pointer str
```

向函数传递参数

- 可以传递整个结构
- 可以传递结构指针
- 可以传递结构成员

以下 scanf 函数调用语句中不正确的是__。

```
struct pupil {
    char name[20];
    int age;
    int sex;
} pup[5], *p=pup;

A. scanf("%s", pup[0].name); 数组名本身是一指针

B. scanf("%d", &pup[0].age);

C. scanf("%d", p->age);

p->age是一个int

D. scanf("%d", &(p->sex));

scanf(format,指针)
```

结构赋值

- 可以两个结构赋值
- 可以结构内成员赋值
- 注意数组和指针的区别

For the following declarations, assignment expression _ is not correct.

```
struct Student {
    long num;
    char name[20];
} st1, st2={101, "Tom"}, *p=&st1;
```

```
A. st1 = st2
```

```
B. p->name = st2.name √(数组不等于指针,不能直接复制)
```

```
C. p->num = st2.num
```

```
D. *p=st2
```

结构数组指针

```
The value of expression *((int *)(p+1)+2) is __.

static struct {
   int x, y[3];
} a[3] = {{1,2,3,4},{5,6,7,8},{9,10,11,12}}, *p;
p = a+1;
```

```
After executing the following code fragment, the value of variable z is ____. static struct{ int x, y[3]; } a[3]=\{\{0\},\{5,6,7\},\{10,12\}\}, *p=a+3; int z; z=*((int *)(p-1)-3);
```

链表Linked List

基本链表类型

单向单头链表

● 数据结构

```
typedef struct _Node {
  int value;
  struct _Node *next;
} Node;

typedef struct {
  Node *head;//仅有头指针
} List;

List list;
List *plist = &list;
```

● 头插法

```
void insert_head (List *plist,int x) {
   Node *p = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
   p->value = x;
   p->next = plist->head;
   plist->head = p;
}
```

• 尾插法

```
//appendtail:Boundary-空表
void append_tail (List *plist,int x) {
    Node *tail = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct _Node));
    tail->value = x;
    tail->next = NULL;
    if (plist->head) {
        Node *p = plist->head;
        for (;p->next;p=p->next);
        p->next = tail;
    }
    else {
        plist->head = tail;
    }
}
```

• 按值删除所有结点

```
void list remove(List *list, int value) {
   Node *p=list->head,*q=list->head;
   while(p) {
       if (p->value == value) {
           if (list->head == p) {//删除头结点
               list->head = q = p->next;
               free(p);
               p = q;
           } else {//删除中间结点
               q->next = p->next;
               free(p);
               p = q->next;
       } else {//不删除结点
           q = p;
           p = p->next;
       }
   }
}
```

遍历iterate

```
void list_iterate(List *list, void (*func)(int v)) {
   for (Node*p = list->head;p;p=p->next) {
      func(p->data);
   }
}
```

● 销毁

```
void clear (List *plist) {
    for (Node *p = plist->head,*q = NULL;p;p = q) {
        q = p->next;
        free(p);
    }
}
```

单向双头链表

● 数据结构

```
typedef struct _node Node;

typedef struct {
    Node *head;
    Node *tail;//比单头链表多尾指针
} List;
```

• 创建链表(多尾指针)

```
List list_create() {
    List list;
    list.head = list.tail = NULL; //头尾指针置为NULL
    return list;
}
```

• 尾插法(有尾指针,尾插方便许多)

```
void list_append(List *list, int v) {
    Node *p = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    p->data = v,p->next = NULL;//创建并初始化新结点
    if (list->tail) {//情况1:链表非空
        list->tail->next = p;//变更尾指针位置
        list->tail = p;
    } else {//情况2:空链表
        list->head = list->tail = p;//变更头尾指针位置
    }
}
```

• 头插法(空链表时多维护尾指针)

```
void list_insert(List *list, int v) {
    Node *p = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    p->data = v,p->next = NULL; //创建并初始化新结点
    if (list->head) {//情况1:链表非空
        p->next = list->head;//变更头指针位置
        list->head = p;
    } else {//情况2:空链表
        list->head = list->tail = p; //变更头尾指针位置
    }
}
```

● 按值删除某结点(多维护尾指针。分两大类,四小种)

```
void list remove(List *list, int v) {
if (list->head && list->head != list->tail) {//假定链表非空且至少有两个结点
/*以下这段代码实际上也可以放在for循环中, 没必要单独讨论该情况*/
       if (list->head->data == v) {//情况1:如果要删除的结点是头结点
          Node *p = list->head;
          list->head = p->next;//改变头指针位置
          free(p);
          return;
       for (Node *p = list->head->next,*q = list->head;p;q = p,p = p->next) {
          if (p->data == v) {
              if (p == list->tail) {//情况2:如果要删除尾结点
                  list->tail = q;
                  q->next = NULL; //这里很重要,使尾结点后继为NULL
                  free(p);
              } else {
                  q->next = p->next;//情况3:中间结点
                  free(p);
                  p = q->next;
              break;
          }
```

```
}
}
```

单向有哨兵

• 创建哨兵链表(头结点)

```
void create_head(List *plist) {
   Node *p = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   p->value=0,p->next=NULL;
   plist->head = p;
}
```

• 头插法(实际的头指针是 head->next)

```
void insert_head(List *plist,int x) {
   Node *p = (Node*) malloc(sizeof(Node));
   p->value = x,p->next = NULL;
   p->next = plist->head->next;
   plist->head->next = p;
   /*比较一下无头结点的写法
   p->next = plist->head;
   plist->head = p;
   */
}
```

● 尾插法 (不用考虑空表情况)

```
void append_tail(List *plist,int x) {
   Node *tail = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   tail->value=x,tail->next=NULL;
   Node*p=plist->head;
   for (;p->next;p=p->next);
   p->next = tail;
   /*比较无头结点,空表头指针为空,需要单独考虑(而设置了哨兵后,即使是空表,头指针也不为空)
   if (plist->head) {
      Node *p = plist->head;
      for (;p->next;p=p->next);
      p->next = tail;
   }
   else {
      plist->head = tail;
   }
}
```

• 删除(不用单独考虑删除头指针情况)

```
void remove(List *plist,int x) {
   for (Node*p = plist->head,*q = plist->head->next;p;q = p,p = p->next) {
      if (p->value == x) {
            q->next = p->next;
            free(p);
      }
   }
}
```

基本操作及其复杂度

创建链表 - O(1)

```
List head;
head = NULL;
```

头插法 - O(1)

```
Node *p = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
p->data = val,p->next = NULL;//create a node

p->next = head;
head = p;
```

尾插法 - 单头O(n),双头O(1)

```
Node *p = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
p->data = val,p->next = NULL;

if (tail) {
   tail->next = p;
   tail = p;
}
else {
   head = tail = p;
}
```

按值删除所有结点 - O(n)

```
void list_remove(List *list, int value) {
   Node *p=list->head,*q=list->head;
   while(p) {
      if (p->value == value) {
        if (list->head == p) {//删除头结点
```

按值/按位置搜索某一结点 (Linear) - O(n)

```
int loc = 0;
for (Node *p=head;p;p = p->next) {
   if (p->data == x) {
     return loc;
   }
   loc++;
}
```

销毁 - O(n)

```
for (Node *p = head,*q;p;p = q){
   q = p->next;
   free(p);
}
```

● 注意 -> 左边不能是 NULL

简单程序及其复杂度

奇偶结点重组-19A

- 要求重排后 1-3-5-2-4
- 要求空间复杂度为 O(1) ,即利用原有结点,至多创建了一个哨兵结点
- 已知 CreateNode(int data)

```
Linklist Rearrange(Linklist head) {
  ListNode* current = head;
  Linklist even = CreateNode(0);
  ListNode* even_tail = even;
  ListNode* odd_tail = NULL;
```

```
int even = 0;
 while (odd_tail) {
   if (!even) //current指向奇数
   {
     odd_tail = current;
   else {
     even_tail->next = current;
     even_tail = current;//尾插法
     odd_tail->next = current->next;
   current = current->next;
   even = 1 - \text{even};
 }
 even_tail->next = NULL;
 current->next = even->next;//不是even--相当于一个哨兵结点
 return head;
}
```

分离奇偶值结点

- 空间复杂度O(1),利用原结点
- 十分类似于上题

```
struct ListNode *getodd( struct ListNode **L ) {
   Node *odd = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct ListNode));
   odd->data = 0,odd->next = NULL;
   Node *odd tail = odd;
   Node *cur = *L;
   Node *even_tail = NULL;
   while (cur) {
       if (cur->data%2) {
           odd tail->next = cur;
           odd tail = cur;
           if (cur == *L) {//判断第一个是否为奇数
               *L = (*L)->next;
            }
           else {
               even tail->next = cur->next;
           }
       }
       else {
           even_tail = cur;
       cur = cur->next;
    }
   return odd->next;//odd本身是哨兵结点
}
```

链表实现Merge - 时间O(n), 空间O(1)

- 数组merge, 空间复杂度O(n),必须要新开辟 b[n]
- 与数组显著不同的是,链表实现利用原结点,只新建了哨兵结点

```
typedef struct Node Node;
List Merge( List L1, List L2 ) {
   List merge = (List)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   merge->Data = 0,merge->Next = NULL;
   Node *merge tail = merge;
   Node *tail1 = L1->Next, *tail2 = L2->Next;
   while (tail1 && tail2) {
        if (tail1->Data < tail2->Data) {
           merge_tail->Next = tail1;
           merge tail = tail1;//尾插法
            tail1 = tail1->Next;
        } else {
            merge tail->Next = tail2;
           merge_tail = tail2;//尾插法
           tail2 = tail2->Next;
        }
    }
   merge tail->Next = tail1 ? tail1 : tail2;
   L1->Next = NULL, L2->Next = NULL;
   return merge;
}
```

链表逆置 - O(n)

• 利用头插法

```
typedef struct ListNode Node;
void insert_head(Node **head,int x) {
    Node *p = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    p->data=x,p->next=NULL;
    p->next=*head;
    *head = p;
}
struct ListNode *reverse( struct ListNode *head ){
    Node *head2 = NULL;
    for (Node*p = head;p;p=p->next) {
        insert_head(&head2,p->data);
    }
    return head2;
}
```

在递增链表中插入新结点 - O(n)

• 插入排序的一趟, 链表实现

```
List Insert( List L, ElementType X ) {
//思路: 先定位最后一个比x小的结点q (while循环) 即q->Data<X && q->Next->Data>X, 然后把x插在该结点
后面

List p = (List) malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
p->Data = X,p->Next = NULL;//创建新结点
List q = L;
if (L) {

while (q->Next && q->Next->Data < X) q = q->Next;
p->Next = q->Next;//在链表中间插入一结点
q->Next = p;
} else {

L = p;//特殊情况
}
return L;
}
```

用单向链表完成多项式计算

● 因式分解

```
struct node {
 int coe;
 int exp;
 struct node *next;
typedef struct node node;
int polynomial(node *h,int x) {
 if (h == NULL) return 0;
 int result = 0;
 int last = h->exp,cur;
 for (node *p = h;p;last = cur,p = p->next)
   cur = p->exp;
   for (int i=last;i>cur;i--) result *= x;
   result += p->coe;
 for (int i=last;i>0;i--) result *= x;
 return result;
}
```

循环链表之猴子选大王

• 与单向链表差别在 tail->next = head

```
linklist *CreateCircle( int n ) {
   linklist *head = NULL, *last = NULL;
   for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        linklist * p = (linklist*) malloc(sizeof(linklist));
        p->number = i,p->next = NULL;
        scanf("%d",&(p->mydata));
       if (head) {
           last->next = p;
           last = p;
        } else {
           head = last = p;
        }
   last->next = head;
   return head;
}
int KingOfMonkey(int n,linklist *head) {
        linklist *p = head, *q = head;
        int cnt = 0;
        for (int i=0;i<n-1;i++) {
           q = q->next;//找到尾结点
        int d = q->mydata;
        while (p->next != p) //循环退出条件,链表中只剩一个元素
           cnt++;
            if (cnt == d) {
               d = p->mydata;
               cnt = 0;
               printf("Delete No:%d\n",p->number);
               q->next = p->next;
               free(p);
               p = q->next;
            else {
               q = p;
               p = p->next;
        return p->number;
}
```

队列

队列的基本概念

- 队列: "先进先出" (FIFO) 线性表
- 插入操作只能在队尾(rear)进行,删除操作只能在队首(front)进行
- 储存结构:顺序存储结构/链表结构实现

数据结构

• 单端队列

```
struct _queue {
  int *pBase;
  int front;
  int rear;
  int maxsize;
} QUEUE, *PQUEUE;
```

或者单向双头链表

● 双端队列deque *英标 [dek]*

de -- double ended 双端队列(两边都可以插入和删除),双向双头链表

循环队列

引入循环队列的原因

• 线性队列浪费front以前的空间

CreateQueue

```
void CreateQueue (PQUEUE Q,int maxsize) {
   Q->pBase = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int)*maxsize);
   front = rear = 0;
   Q->maxsize = maxsize;
}
```

EmptyQueue

```
int EmptyQueue(PQUEUE Q) {
   return Q->front == Q->rear; //队列空的唯一情况
}
```

• front == rear

FullQueue

```
int FullQueue(PQUEUE Q) {
    return (Q->rear+1)%(Q->maxsize) == Q->front; //括号是不必要的。实质是(rear+1)%size ==
front
}
```

• (rear+1)%size == front

EnQueue

```
int EnQueue(PQUEUE Q,int val) {
   if (FullQueue(Q)) return 0;
   Q->pBase[Q->rear] = val;
   Q->rear = (Q->rear+1)%Q->maxsize;// rear = (rear+1)%size
   return 1;
}
```

- q[rear] = val;
- rear = (rear+1)%size

DeQueue

```
int DeQueue(PQUEUE Q,int *val) {
   if (EmptyQueue(Q)) return 0;
   *val = Q->pBase[Q->front];
   Q->front = (Q->front+1)%Q->maxsize; // front = (front+1)%size
   return 1;
}
```

- *val = q[front];
- front = (front+1)%size;

栈Stack

栈的基本概念

FILO 先进后出线性表

数据结构

常用数组

Pop

Push

<u>C2-程序结构</u>