

# TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

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## 1. 큐 - dequeue 구현 및 그림해석

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define EMPTY 0

struct node{
    int data;
    struct node * link;
};
typedef struct node queue;

queue* get_node()
{
    queue * tmp;
    tmp=(queue*) malloc(sizeof(queue));
    tmp->link = EMPTY;
    return tmp;
}

void print_queue(queue * head)
{
    queue * tmp = head;
    while(tmp)
    {
        printf("%d\n",tmp->data);
        tmp =tmp->link;
    }
    return ;
}

queue* dequeue(queue * head,int data)
```

```

{
    queue *tmp=head;
    if(tmp==NULL)
        printf("There is no data that you can delete\n");
    if(head->data != data)
        head->link = dequeue(head->link,data);
    else
    {
        // queue*res = head ->link;
        printf("Now you delete %d\n",data);
        free(tmp);
        return head -> link;
    }
    return head;
}

```

```

void Enqueue(queue** head, int data)
{
    if(*head==NULL)
    {
        *head=get_node();//head포인터가 새 노드를 가리킨다
        (*head)->data= data;
        return;
    }
    Enqueue(&(*head)->link,data);
    printf("재귀함수 호출!\n");
}

```

```

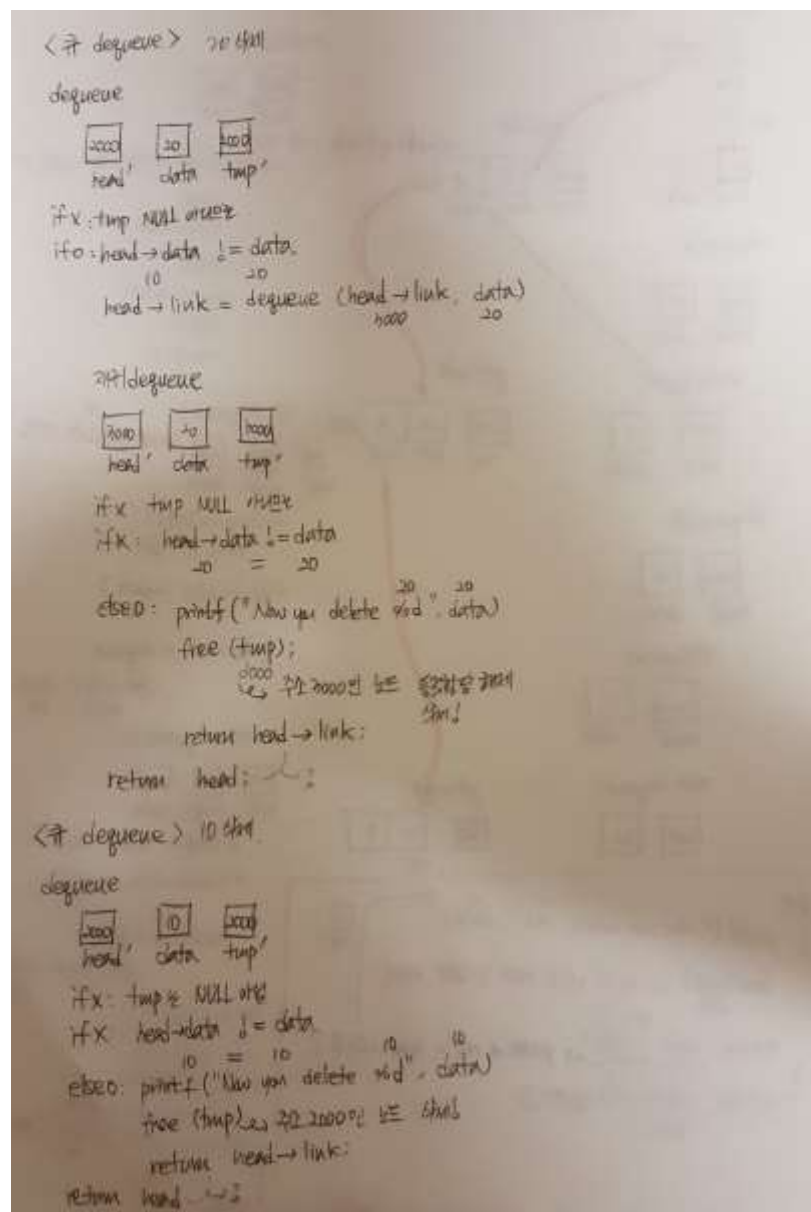
int main(void)
{
    int i;
    queue * head = NULL;

```

```

srand(time(NULL));
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
Enqueue(&head, (i+1)*10);
print_queue(head);
head = dequeue(head,20);
print_queue(head);
return 0;
}

```



## 2. 트리를 사용하는 이유

스택형태로 데이터가 정렬되어 있다면 10억번째에 데이터가 있을 경우 10억번을 검색해야 한다.

하지만 이진트리를 사용하면 10억은 약 2의 31승 즉 31레벨까지만 검색하면 되므로 31번의 검색을 수행하면 된다.

즉, 경로설정을 빨리 해주기 위해 트리개념이 도입되었다

기본 트리의 경우 완벽하게 트리구성이 안되는 경우가 많다.

그래서 AVL트리가 만들어졌다.

## 4. 트리 자료구조 작성하기

트리 자료구조에 사용할 데이터 리스트

50 45 73 32 48 46 16 37 120 47 130 127 124

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <malloc.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct tree{  
    int data;  
    struct tree * left;  
    struct tree * right;  
};
```

```
typedef struct tree tree;
```

```
tree* get_node()
```

```
{  
    tree * tmp;  
    tmp=(tree*) malloc(sizeof(tree));  
    tmp->left = NULL;  
    tmp->right = NULL;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

```
}
```

```
void print_tree(tree *root)
```

```
{
```

```
    if(root)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("data = %d, ", root->data);
```

```
        //다음은 생략해도 된다
```

```
        if(root->left)
```

```
            printf("left=%d, ", root->left->data);
```

```
        else
```

```
            printf("left=NULL, ");
```

```
        if(root->right)
```

```
            printf("right=%d, ", root->right->data);
```

```
        else
```

```
            printf("right=NULL, ");
```

```
        //여기까지 생략해도 된다
```

```
        print_tree(root->left);
```

```
        print_tree(root->right);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
void tree_ins(tree **root, int data)
```

```
{
```

```
    if(*root == NULL)
```

```
    {
```

```
        *root = get_node();
```

```
        (*root)-> data =data;
```

```
        return;
```

```
    }
```

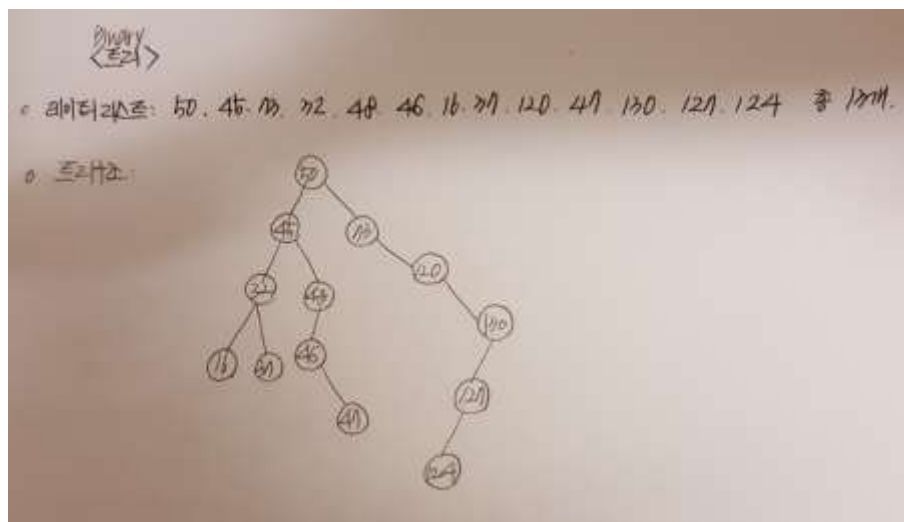
```

else if((*root)->data > data)
    tree_ins(&(*root)->left,data);
else if((*root)->data < data)
    tree_ins(&(*root)->right,data);
}

int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int data[14] = {50,45,73,32,48,46,16,37,128,47,130,127,124};
    tree *root = NULL;
    for(i=0;data[i];i++)
        tree_ins(&root,data[i]);

    print_tree(root->left);
    print_tree(root->right);
    print_tree(root);
    delete_tree(root,50);
    printf("After Delete\n");
    print_tree(root);
    return 0;
}

```



main  
2000  
X 1000  
root

① tree-ins (1000, data [0])  
root data

if (\*root == NULL)

root = 1000 node 2000

(\*root) -> data = data

② tree-ins (45, data [1])  
root data

\*root = NULL

else if (\*root) -> data > 45 left!

tree-ins (\*root) -> left, data [1] 45  
root data

if (\*root == NULL)

③ tree-ins (13, data [2])  
root data

\*root = NULL

else if (\*root) -> data < 13 right!

tree-ins (\*root) -> right, data [2] 13  
root data  
2004 root  
NULL = 13  
13

④ tree-ins (32, data [3])  
root data

NULL = 13  
else if 50 > 32 right left!

tree-ins (2004, 32)  
root data

NULL = 13  
else if 45 > 32 right left!

tree-ins (2004, 32)  
root data

NULL = 13 if

get node  
2000 2004 2002  
50 X X 4000  
d l r

get node  
2005 2007 2012  
45 X X 5000 4000

get node  
4000  
13 0 X

get node  
300  
32 X 0  
5000



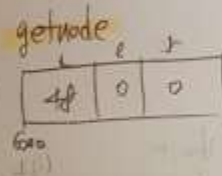
⑥ tree-ins (1000, data[4])

Null or 1000  
else if 50 > 40 left!

✓ 2nd tree-ins (1000, 40, data)

Null or 1000  
else if 45 < 40 right!

✓ 3rd tree-ins (1000, 40, data)



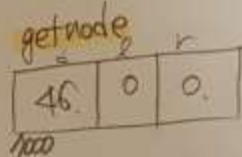
⑦ tree-ins (1000, data[5])

Null or 1000  
else if 50 > 46 left!

✓ 2nd tree-ins (1000, 46, data)

Null or 1000  
else if 45 < 46 right!

✓ 3rd tree-ins (1000, 46, data)



⑧ tree-ins (1000, data[6])

Null or 1000  
else if 50 > 16 left!

✓ 2nd tree-ins (1000, 16, data)

Null or 1000  
else if 45 > 16 left!

✓ 3rd tree-ins (1000, 16, data)

Null or 1000  
else if 30 > 16 left!

✓ 4th tree-ins (1000, 16, data)

