

TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

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복습 - 포인터

포인터의 주소를 받기 위해 더블 포인터를 쓴다

```
52
53 int main(void){
54
55     Stack *top=NULL;
56
57     push(&top,10);
58     push(&top,20);
59     push(&top,30);
60     push(&top,40);
61     print_stack(top);
62
63     pop(&top,10);
64     pop(&top,20);
65     pop(&top,30);
66     print_stack(top);
67
68     return 0;
69
70 }
```

```
20
21 void push(Stack **top, int data){
22
23     Stack *tmp;
24     tmp = *top;
25     (*top) = get_node();
26     (*top)->data=data;
27     (*top)->link = tmp;
28
29 }
30
```

변수의 주소값을 받기 위해 포인터를 쓴다

```
52
53 int main(void){
54
55     Stack *top=NULL;
56
57     push(&top,10);
58     push(&top,20);
59     push(&top,30);
60     push(&top,40);
61     print_stack(top);
62
63     pop(&top,10);
64     pop(&top,20);
65     pop(&top,30);
66     print_stack(top);
67
68     return 0;
69
70 }
```

```
43
44 void print_stack(Stack *top){
45     Stack *tmp;
46     tmp = top;
47     while(tmp){
48         printf("%d\n",tmp->data);
49         tmp = tmp->link;
50     }
51 }
52
```

복습 - Stack 구현

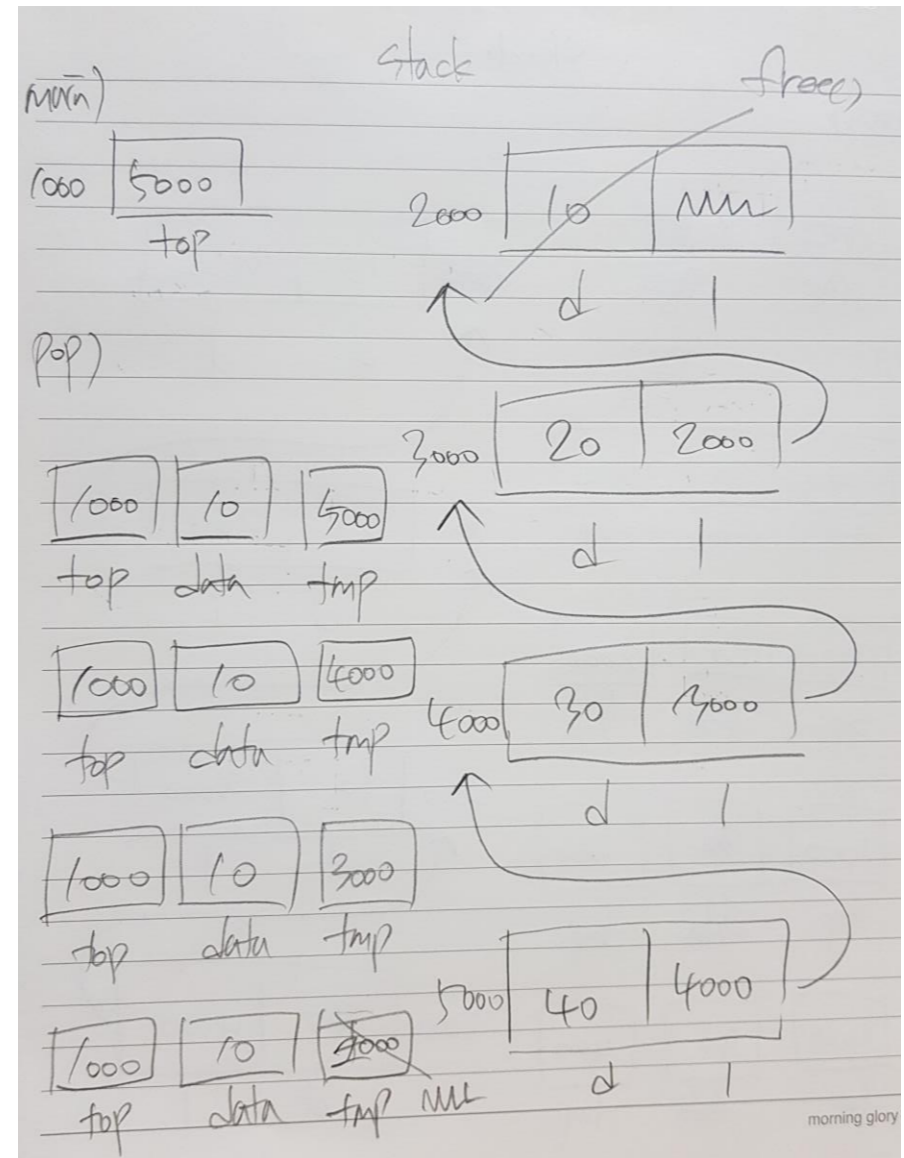
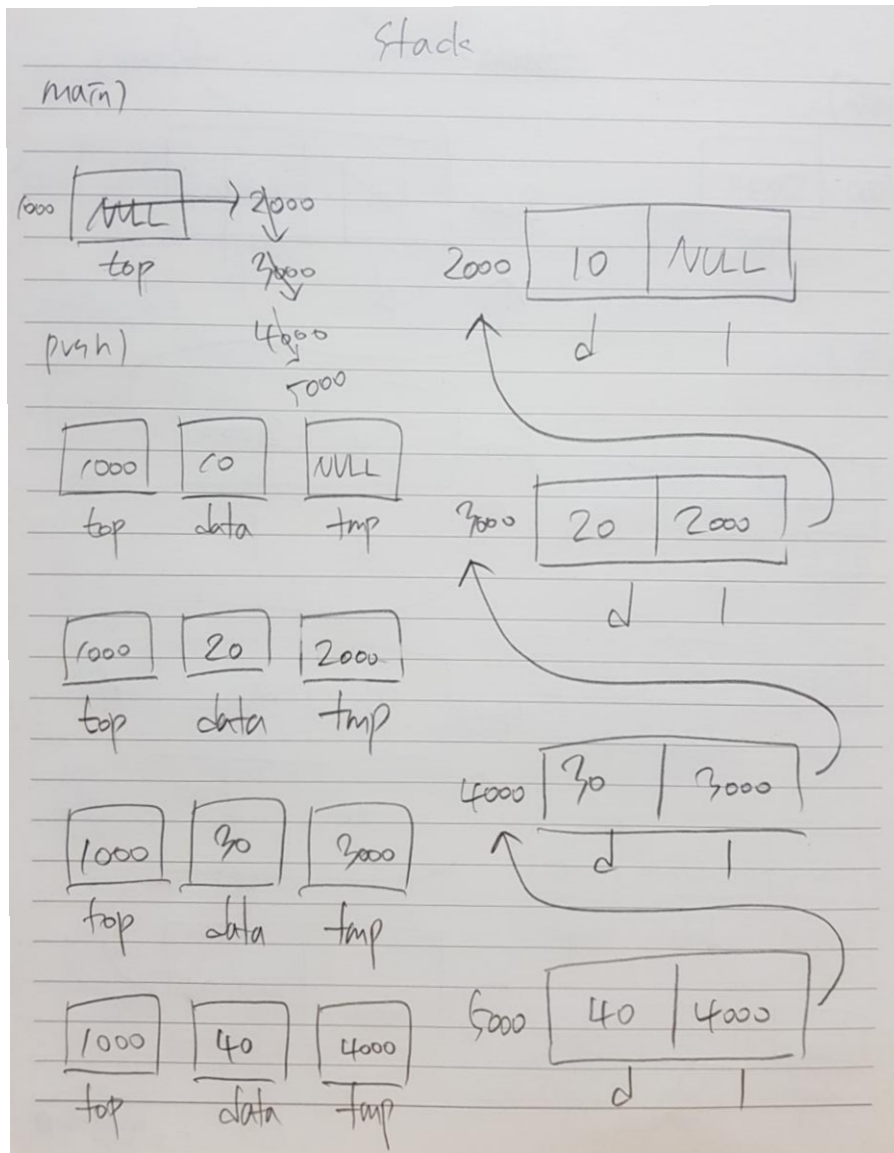
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <malloc.h>
3
4 struct node{
5
6     int data;
7     struct node *link;
8 };
9
10 typedef struct node Stack;
11
12 Stack *get_node(){
13
14     Stack *tmp;
15     tmp = (Stack *)malloc(sizeof(Stack));
16     tmp->link = NULL;
17     return tmp;
18 }
19
20
21 void push(Stack **top,int data){
22
23     Stack *tmp;
24     tmp = *top;
25     (*top) = get_node();
26     (*top)->data=data;
27     (*top)->link = tmp;
28 }
29
30
31 void pop(Stack **top,int data){
32
33     Stack *tmp;
34     tmp = *top;
35     if(*top == NULL){
36         printf("Stack is empty!!!\n");
37     }
38     if(tmp->data == data){
39         free(tmp);
40         *top = tmp->link;
41     }else pop(&(*top)->link,data);
42 }
43
44 void print_stack(Stack *top){
45     Stack *tmp;
46     tmp = top;
47     while(tmp){
48         printf("%d\n",tmp->data);
49         tmp = tmp->link;
50     }
51 }
```

```
52
53 int main(void){
54
55     Stack *top=NULL;
56
57     push(&top,10);
58     push(&top,20);
59     push(&top,30);
60     push(&top,40);
61     print_stack(top);
62
63     pop(&top,10);
64     pop(&top,20);
65     pop(&top,30);
66     print_stack(top);
67
68     return 0;
69 }
70
```

<결과>

```
mhn@mhn-Z20NH-AS51B5U:~/c/14$ ./a.out
40
30
20
10
40
mhn@mhn-Z20NH-AS51B5U:~/c/14$
```

복습 - Stack 구현



복습 - Queue 구현

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <malloc.h>
3
4 struct node{
5     int data;
6     struct node *link;
7 };
8
9 typedef struct node Queue;
10
11 Queue *get_node(){
12     Queue *tmp;
13     tmp = (Queue *)malloc(sizeof(Queue));
14     tmp -> link = NULL;
15     return tmp;
16 }
17
18 void enqueue(Queue **head, int data){
19     if(*head == NULL){
20         *head = get_node();
21         (*head)->data=data;
22         return;
23     }
24     enqueue(&(*head)->link, data);
25 }
26
27 void dequeue(Queue **head, int data){
28     Queue *tmp;
29     tmp = *head;
30     if((*head) == NULL){
31         printf("Queue is Empty!!!");
32     }
33     if(tmp->data == data){
34         free(tmp);
35         (*head) = tmp->link;
36     }else dequeue(&(tmp->link), data);
37 }
38
39
```

```
45 void print_queue(Queue *head){
46     Queue *tmp;
47     tmp = head;
48     while(tmp){
49         printf("%d\n", tmp->data);
50         tmp = tmp->link;
51     }
52 }
53
54 int main(void){
55     Queue *head = NULL;
56     enqueue(&head, 10);
57     enqueue(&head, 20);
58     enqueue(&head, 30);
59     print_queue(head);
60     dequeue(&head, 20);
61     print_queue(head);
62     return 0;
63 }
64
```

<결과>

```
mhn@mhn-Z20NH-ASS1B5U:~/c/14$ ./a.out
10
20
30
30
mhn@mhn-Z20NH-ASS1B5U:~/c/14$
```

복습 - Queue 구현

