

TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

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강사 - Innova Lee(이상훈)
gcccompil3r@gmail.com

학생 - 정유경
ucong@naver.com

Binary Tree.c

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

typedef struct __tree
{
    int data;
    struct __tree *left;
    struct __tree *right;
} tree;

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

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);
}

void print_tree(tree *root)
{
    if (root)
    {
        printf("data = %d, ", root->data);
        if (root->left)
            printf("left = %d, ", root->left->data);
        else
            printf("left = NULL, ");
        if (root->right)
            printf("right = %d\n", root->right->data);
        else
            printf("right = NULL\n");

        print_tree(root->left);
        print_tree(root->right);
    }
}

tree *chg_node(tree *root)
{
    tree *tmp = root;
    if (!root->right)
        root = root->left;
    else if (!root->left)
        root = root->right;
    free(tmp);
    return root;
}
```

```

tree *find_max(tree *root, int *data)
{
    if (root->right)
        root->right = find_max(root->right, data);
    else
    {
        *data = root->data;
        root = chg_node(root);
    }
    return root;
}

tree *delete_tree(tree *root, int data)
{
    int num;
    tree *tmp;
    if (root == NULL)
    {
        printf("Not Found\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    else if (root->data > data)
        root->left = delete_tree(root->left, data);
    else if (root->data < data)
        root->right = delete_tree(root->right, data);
    else if (root->left && root->right)
    {
        root->left = find_max(root->left, &num);
        root->data = num;
    }
    else
        root = chg_node(root);
    return root;
}

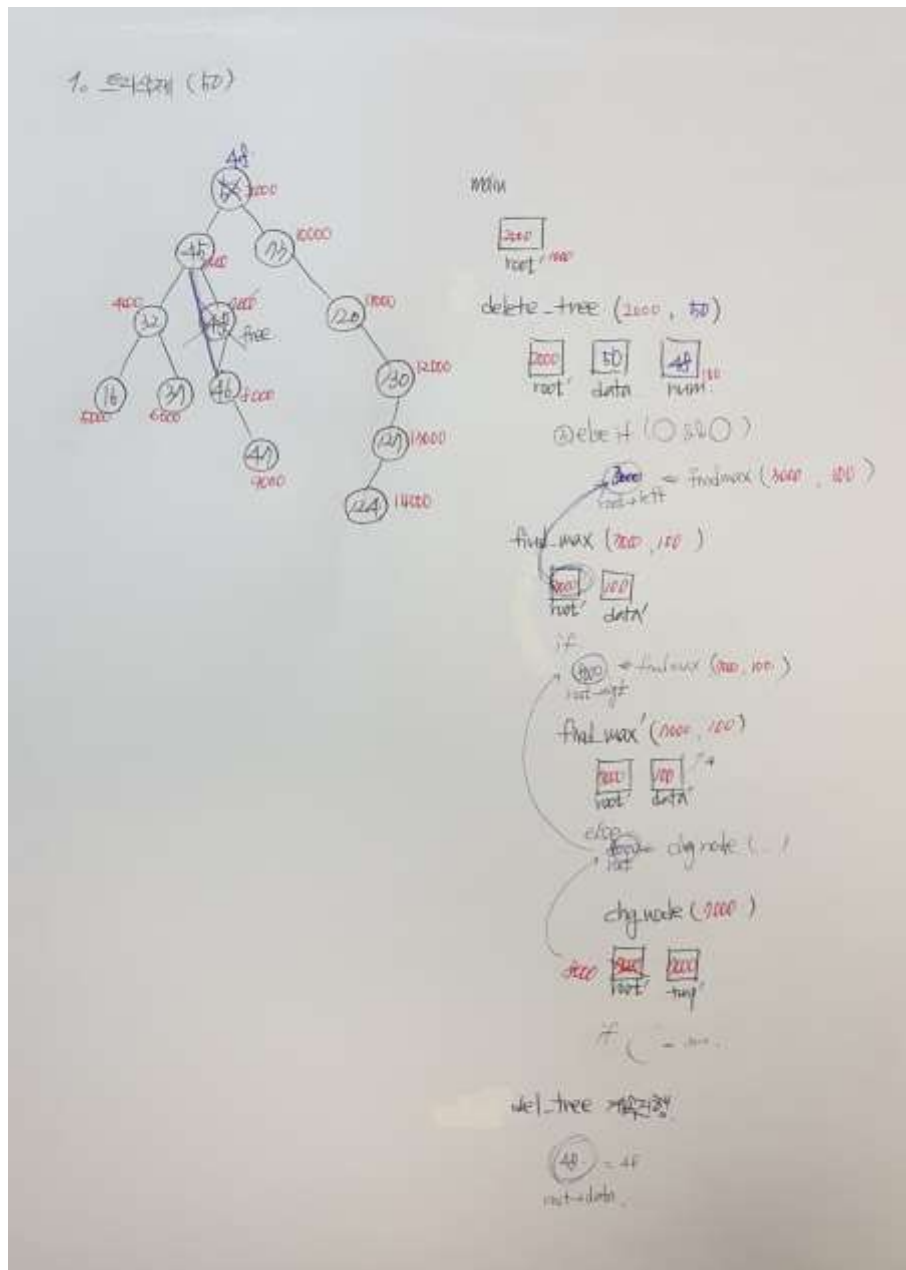
int main(void)
{
    int i;
    int data[14] = { 50, 45, 73, 32, 48, 46, 16, 37, 120, 47, 130, 127, 124 };
    tree *root = NULL;

    for (i = 0; data[i]; i++)
        tree_ins(&root, data[i]);

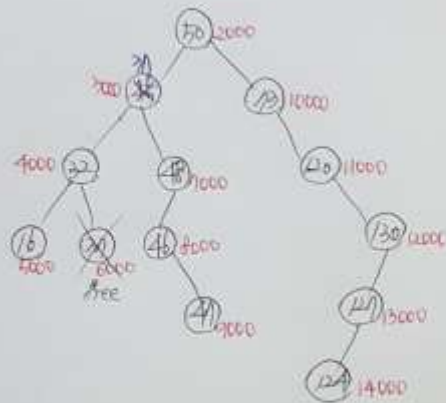
    print_tree(root);
    delete_tree(root, 50);
    printf("After Delete\n");
    print_tree(root);
    return 0;
}

```

<Delete_tree : 45, 50, 127에 대해 이해하기>



2. 삭제 (45)



main

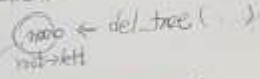


del_tree(2000, 45)

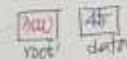


if (20 > 45)

① else if



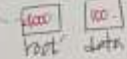
del_tree(2000, 45)



② else if (0 < 45)



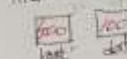
find_max(4000, 100)



if (0 < 45)

root = right

find_max(6000, 100)



else

0 ← del_node()

root

del_node(6000)

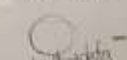


if (0 == null)

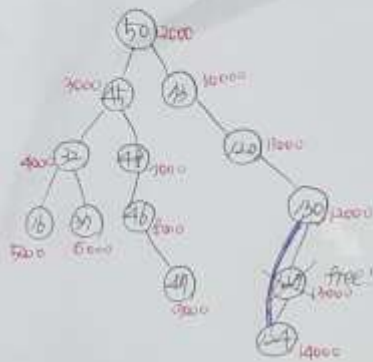
not

free(4000)

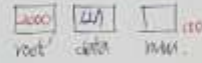
del_tree 재귀 진행



3. 트라이 (21)



del_tree(2000, 21)

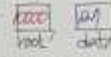


if 20 < 21

node ← del_tree()

not right

del_tree(1000, 21)



if 10 < 21

node ← del_tree()

del_tree(1000, 21)

if 10 < 21

node ← del_tree()

del_tree(1000, 21)

if 10 > 21

node ← del_tree()

del_tree(1000, 21)

node ← chg_node(root)

chg_node(1000)



if 10 = 1000

del_tree(1000)

