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

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#### 9일차 내용 복습 (enqueue, dequeue)

```
alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K: ~/Downloads
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K:~/Downloads$ vi Queue_2.c
alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K:~/Downloads$ gcc Queue_2.c
alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K:~/Downloads$ ./a.out
 20
30 30
now you delete 20
alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K:~/Downloads$ cat Queue_2.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define EMPTY 0
 typedef struct __queue
           struct __queue *link;
 }queue;
 queue *get_node()
           queue *tmp;
           tmp=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
tmp->link=EMPTY;
           return tmp;
 void enqueue(queue **head, int data)
           if(*head == NULL)
           *head=get_node();
(*head)->data=data;
           return;
           enqueue(&(*head)->link, data);
 void print_queue(queue *head)
           queue *tmp = head;
while(tmp)
                      printf("%d\n", tmp-> data);
                      tmp=tmp->link;
```

#### 9일차 내용 복습 (enqueue, dequeue)

```
queue *dequeue(queue *head, int data)
           queue *tmp=head;
           if(tmp == NULL)
printf("There are no data that you 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;
//enqueue main 함수
//int main(void)
//tnt Math(votd)
//{
//queue *head=EMPTY;
//int data;
//enqueue(&head, 10);
//enqueue(&head, 20);
//enqueue(&head, 30);
//print_queue(head);
//return 0;
//1
//dequeue main 함수
int main(void)
           int i;
          alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K:~/Downloads$
```

#### 9일차 내용 복습(tree)

```
🔞 🖨 🗊 alswnqodrl@alswnqodrl-900X3K: ~/Downloads
        File Edit View Search Terminal Help
       #include <stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
     #define EMPTY 0
       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=EMPTY;
tmp->right=EMPTY;
return tmp;
<u>a</u>
        void treeroot(tree **root, int data)
                  if(*root == NULL)
                             *root=get_node();
(*root)->data=data;
                  else if((*root)->data > data)
                             treeroot(&(*root)->left, data);
                             treeroot(&(*root)->right, data);
        void print_tree(tree *root)
                            printf("data=%d", root->data);
printf(root->left);
printf(root->right);
        int main(void)
                   tree *root=EMPTY;
                  int t;
int data[14]={50, 45, 73, 32, 48, 46, 16, 37, 120, 47, 130, 127, 124};
for(t=0; t<13;t++)
                             treeroot(&root, data[i]);
                  print_tree(root);
return 0;
```

### 8일차 내용 복습 – 그림그리기 (enqueue)

Main 0 Head 1000->2000

enqueue head(1000)	data(10)
Enqueue head(2004)	data(20)
enqueue head(3004)	data(30)

#### Heap

10 data(2000)	0->3000 link	
 20 data(3000)	4000 link	_
30 data(4000)	0 link	

04

## 8일차 내용 복습 – 그림그리기 (dequeu)

2000	20	2000
head	data	tmp
2000 head	20 data	tmp

10 data	3000->4000 link	
20 data	4000 Secturn됨 link	
30 data	0 link	

05

8일차 내용 복습 – 그림그리기 (tree)

 50
 3000
 4000

 data
 left
 right

45 5000 6000 data left right

73 0 9000 data Left Right

32 8000 0 data left right

48 7000 0 data left right

120 0 0 data left right

16 0 0 data left right

46 0 0 data left right