# Algorithm assignment #3

## 응용통계학과 20202850 김지민

1.

#### - Code

```
⊟#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct ListNode {
     int data;
     struct ListNode* next;
 } ListNode;
⊟ListNode* newrecord(int value) {
     ListNode* newp;
     newp = (ListNode*)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
     newp->data = value;
     newp->next = NULL;
     return newp;
 // append : add a newp to the end of
□void append(ListNode** head, ListNode* newp) {
     if ((*head) == NULL) {
         *head = newp;
     else {
         ListNode* listp = (*head);
         while (listp->next != NULL) {
             listp = listp->next;
         listp->next = newp;
```

```
// insert : add a newp next to listp
■void insert(ListNode** head, ListNode* listp, ListNode* newp) {
if (*head == NULL) {
         newp->next = NULL;
         *head = newp;
    else if (listp == NULL) {
         newp->next = *head;
         *head = newp;
     else {
         newp->next = listp->next;
         listp->next = newp;
 // delete : delete a removep next to listp
■void delete(ListNode** head, ListNode* listp, ListNode* removep) {
     if (listp == NULL)
         *head = (*head)->next;
     else
         listp->next = removep->next;
     free(removep);
 }
 // traverse : print all records in the linked list
□void traverse(ListNode** head) {
     for (ListNode* p = *head; p != NULL; p = p->next)
         printf("%d->", p->data);
     printf("NULL\n");
 // reverse : change the records in the linked list to reverse order
□ListNode* reverse(ListNode** head)
     ListNode* listp, * nextp, * temp;
     listp = *head;
     nextp = NULL;
while (listp != NULL)
         temp = nextp;
         nextp = listp;
         listp = listp->next;
         nextp->next = temp;
     return nextp;
```

```
int main() {
     int random;
     ListNode* head = NULL;
     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
          random = rand() % 10;
          append(&head, newrecord(random));
     printf("current linked list...\");
     traverse(&head);
     printf("\mafter delete second node...\m");
     delete(&head, head, head->next);
     traverse(&head);
     printf("\mafter insert new node in second position...\mn");
     ListNode* n = newrecord(6);
     insert(&head, head, n);
     traverse(&head);
     printf("\mafter the linked list is reversed...\min");
     head = reverse(&head);
     traverse(&head);
     return 0;
```

## Result

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```
current linked list...
1->7->4->0->9->4->8->8->2->4->NULL

after delete second node...
1->4->0->9->4->8->8->2->4->NULL

after insert new node in second position...
1->6->4->0->9->4->8->8->2->4->NULL

after insert new node in second position...
1->6->4->0->9->4->8->8->8->2->4->NULL

after the linked list is reversed...
4->2->8->8->4->9->0->4->6->1->NULL

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).
```

#### - Code

```
⊟#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
⊡typedef struct ListNode {
     int data;
     struct ListNode* next;
 } ListNode:
⊟ListNode* newrecord(int value) {
     ListNode* newp;
     newp = (ListNode*)malloc(sizeof(ListNode));
     newp->data = value;
     newp->next = NULL;
     return newp;
 // append : add a newp to the end of
□void append(ListNode** head, ListNode* newp) {
     if ((*head) == NULL) {
        *head = newp;
     else {
         ListNode* listp = (*head);
         while (listp->next != NULL) {
         listp = listp->next;
         listp->next = newp;
```

```
// insert : add a newp next to listp
□void insert(ListNode** head, ListNode* listp, ListNode* newp) {
□ if (*head == NULL) {
         newp->next = NULL;
         *head = newp;
     else if (listp == NULL) {
         newp->next = *head;
         *head = newp;
     else {
         newp->next = listp->next;
         listp->next = newp;
 // delete : delete a removep next to listp
⊟void delete(ListNode** head, ListNode* listp, ListNode* removep) {
     if (listp == NULL)
         *head = (*head)->next;
     else
          listp->next = removep->next;
     free(removep);
 // traverse : print all records in the linked list
Evoid traverse(ListNode** head) {
     for (ListNode* p = *head; p != NULL; p = p->next)
         printf("%d->", p->data);
     printf("NULL\n");
```

```
// remove_duplicates : remove duplicates from an unsorted linked list
ListNode* cur = (*head);
     ListNode* comp, * temp;
     while (cur != NULL) {
comp = cur;
         while (comp->next != NULL) {
             // Duplicates found
             if (cur->data == comp->next->data) {
temp = comp->next;
                comp->next = comp->next->next;
                free(temp);
             // No duplicates found
            else {
               comp = comp->next;
         cur = cur->next;
□int main() {
     int random;
     ListNode* head = NULL;
     for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
         random = rand() \% 50 + 1;
         append(&head, newrecord(random));
     printf("current linked list...\#n");
     traverse(&head);
     printf("\n");
     printf("after remove duplicates of linked list...#n");
     remove_duplicates(&head);
     traverse(&head);
     return 0;
```

#### Result

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```
current linked list...
42->18->35->1->20->25->29->9->13->15->6->46->32->28->12->42->46->43->28->37->NULL
after remove duplicates of linked list...
42->18->35->1->20->25->29->9->13->15->6->46->32->28->12->43->37->NULL
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).
```

3.

#### Code

```
□#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
■typedef struct Node {
     int data;
     struct Node* left;
     struct Node* right;
 } Node;
■Node* initNode(int n, Node* n1, Node* n2) {
     Node* result = malloc(sizeof(Node));
     result->data = n;
     result->left = n1;
     result->right = n2;
     return result;
 // getMin : return the minimum value of the tree
□ int getMin(Node* root) {
     Node* cur = root;
     while (cur != NULL && cur->left != NULL)
         cur = cur->left;
     return cur->data;
 // getMax : return the maximum value of the tree
□ int getMax(Node* root) {
     Node* cur = root;
     while (cur != NULL && cur->right != NULL)
         cur = cur->right;
     return cur->data;
```

```
// isBST : check if binary tree is a valid binary search tree or not
∃char* isBST(Node* root) {
    if (root == NULL)
        return "True";
     if (root->left != NULL && getMax(root->left) > root->data)
         return "False";
     if (root->right != NULL && getMin(root->right) < root->data)
         return "False";
     if (isBST(root->left) = "False" || isBST(root->right) == "False")
        return "False";
     return "True";
⊡int main() {
     Node* n7 = initNode(7, NULL, NULL);
     Node* n6 = initNode(4, NULL, NULL);
     Node \star n3 = initNode(9, n6, n7);
     Node* n2 = initNode(3, NULL, NULL);
     Node* n1 = initNode(8, n2, n3);
     Node* root = n1;
     printf("Is binary tree a valid binary search tree? : %s\n", isBST(root));
      return 0;
          Result
```

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Is binary tree a valid binary search tree? : False

:#Users#jimin.DESKTOP-8V2OQSQ#source#repos#Project1#Debug#Project1

#### Code

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
∃#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
∃typedef struct Node {
     int data;
     struct Node* left;
    struct Node* right;
} Node;
∃Node* initNode(int n, Node* n1, Node* n2) {
     Node* result = malloc(sizeof(Node));
     result->data = n;
     result->left = n1;
     result->right = n2;
     return result;
 // find ans : find the ancestor of two numbers
∃Node* find_ans(Node* root, int num1, int num2) {
     if (root == NULL)
         return NULL;
     // If num1 and num2 are smaller than data of root node, then ancestor lies in left
     if (root->data > num1 && root->data > num2)
         return find_ans(root->left, num1, num2);
     // If num1 and num2 are greater than data of root node, then ancestor lies in right
     if (root->data < num1 && root->data < num2)</pre>
         return find_ans(root->right, num1, num2);
     return root;
```

```
// find_num : verify that the data entered is in the tree
∃int find_num(Node* root, int num)
     if (root == NULL)
         return 0;
     // there is data in binary search tree
     if (root->data == num || find_num(root->left, num) || find_num(root->right, num))
         return 1;
     // there is no data in binary search tree
     return 0;
 // print_ans : print out a common ancestor
□void print_ans(Node* root) {
     int num1, num2;
     for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
         scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);
         getchar();
         if (!find_num(root, num1) || !find_num(root, num2))
             printf("There is no common ancestor of the two numbers.\"n");
             printf("[%d %d] : %d\n", num1, num2, find_ans(root, num1, num2)->data);
⊡int main() {
      Node* n7 = initNode(9, NULL, NULL);
      Node* n6 = initNode(7, NULL, NULL);
      Node* n5 = initNode(3, NULL, NULL);
      Node* n4 = initNode(1, NULL, NULL);
      Node* n3 = initNode(8, n6, n7);
      Node* n2 = initNode(2, n4, n5);
      Node* n1 = initNode(6, n2, n3);
      Node* root = n1;
      print ans(root);
      return 0;
```

- Result

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```
6 2] : 6
[6 2] : 6
1 3
[1 3] : 2
7 8
[7 8] : 8
C:#Users₩jimin.DESKTOP-8V2OQSQ\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Project1
```

### - Code

```
⊕#include <stdio.h>
 #include <stdlib.h>
  enum Color { RED, BLACK };
typedef struct Node {
      struct Node* parent;
      struct Node* left;
      struct Node* right;
     int data;
      enum Color color;
 [] Node;
⊡typedef struct rbtree {
| | Node* root;
|} Tree;
 Node* NIL = NULL;
.
□Node* newNode(int data) {
     Node* node = malloc(sizeof(Node));
     node->parent = NULL;
      node->left = NULL;
      node->right = NULL;
      node->color = RED;
      node->data = data;
      return node;
```

```
// right_rotate : Node x rotates to the right
void right_rotate(Tree* t, Node* x) {
     Node* child = x->left;
     x->left = child->right; // register the right child node of the left child as the left side of parent node
     if (child->right != NIL)
         child->right->parent = x;
     child->parent = x->parent;
     if (x-\text{-}parent == NIL) // change left child to root if parent is NULL
         t->root = child;
     else {
         if (x == x->parent->left)
             x->parent->left = child;
          else // place the right child node where the parent was
             x->parent->right = child;
     child->right = x;
     x->parent = child;
 // left_rotate : Node x rotates to the left
pvoid left_rotate(Tree* t, Node* x) {
     Node* child = x->right;
     x->right = child->left; // register the left child node of the right child as the right side of parent node
     if (child->left != NIL)
         child=>left=>parent = x;
     child->parent = x->parent;
     if (x->parent == NIL) // change right child to root if parent is NULL
         t->root = child;
     else {
         if (x == x->parent->right)
             x->parent->right = child;
         else // place the left child node where the parent was
             x->parent->left = child;
     child->left = x;
     x->parent = child;
```

```
// rebuild_tree : rebuild the tree
void rebuild_tree(Tree* t, Node* x) {
     while (x != t->root && x->parent->color == RED) {
         // The parent node is the left child of its parent node
         if (x->parent == x->parent->parent->left) {
             Node* uncle = x->parent->parent->right;
              if (uncle == NULL || uncle->color == BLACK) {
                  if (x == x-\text{-parent--}right) {
                     x = x-parent;
                     left_rotate(t, x);
                 x->parent->color = BLACK;
                 x->parent->parent->color = RED;
                 right_rotate(t, x->parent->parent);
             // uncle node's color is red
             else {
                 x->parent->color = BLACK;
                 uncle->color = BLACK;
                 x->parent->parent->color = RED;
                 x = x-parent->parent;
         }
         // The parent node is the right child of its parent node
         else {
             Node* uncle = x->parent->parent->left;
             if (uncle == NULL || uncle->color == BLACK) {
                 if (x == x->parent->left) {
                     x = x-parent;
                     right_rotate(t, x);
                 x->parent->color = BLACK;
                 x->parent->parent->color = RED;
                 left_rotate(t, x->parent->parent);
             // uncle node's color is red
                 x->parent->color = BLACK;
                 uncle->color = BLACK;
                 x->parent->parent->color = RED;
                 x = x-parent->parent;
     t->root->color = BLACK;
```

```
// insert : insert a new node
∃void insert(Tree* t, Node* NewNode) {
     Node* cur = NIL;
     Node* temp = t->root;
     // find where to insert nodes in the tree
     while (temp != NIL) {
         cur = temp;
         if (NewNode->data < temp->data)
             temp = temp->left;
         else
             temp = temp->right;
     NewNode->parent = cur;
     if (cur == NIL) // tree is empty
         t->root = NewNode;
     else if (NewNode->data < cur->data)
         cur->left = NewNode;
         cur->right = NewNode;
     NewNode->left = NIL;
     NewNode->right = NIL;
     NewNode->color = RED;
     rebuild_tree(t, NewNode);
□char* color(enum COLOR color) {
     if (color == RED)
         return "RED";
         return "BLACK";
 }
□void inorder(Tree* t, Node* n) {
| if (n != NIL) {
          inorder(t, n->left);
          printf("%d [%s] ", n->data, color(n->color));
         inorder(t, n->right);
 []
pvoid preorder(Tree* t, Node* n) {
| if (n != NIL) {
         printf("%d [%s] ", n->data, color(n->color));
         preorder(t, n->left);
         preorder(t, n->right);
```

```
□void postorder(Tree* t, Node* n) {
     if (n != NIL) {
         postorder(t, n->left);
         postorder(t, n->right);
         printf("%d [%s] ", n->data, color(n->color));
□ int main() {
      Tree* t = malloc(sizeof(Tree));
      t->root = NIL;
      insert(t, newNode(41));
      insert(t, newNode(38));
      insert(t, newNode(31));
      insert(t, newNode(12));
      insert(t, newNode(19));
      insert(t, newNode(8));
      printf("inorder : ");
      inorder(t, t->root);
      printf("\n");
      printf("preorder : ");
      preorder(t, t->root);
      printf("\n");
      printf("postorder : ");
      postorder(t, t->root);
      return 0;
```

#### Result

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```
inorder : 8 [RED] 12 [BLACK] 19 [RED] 31 [BLACK] 38 [BLACK] 41 [BLACK]
preorder : 38 [BLACK] 19 [RED] 12 [BLACK] 8 [RED] 31 [BLACK] 41 [BLACK]
postorder : 8 [RED] 12 [BLACK] 31 [BLACK] 19 [RED] 41 [BLACK] 38 [BLACK]
C:\Users\jimin.DESKTOP-8V2OQSQ\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Project1.exe(프로
).
```