데이터 구조 실습

연결리스트, 스택, 큐이론 및 실습

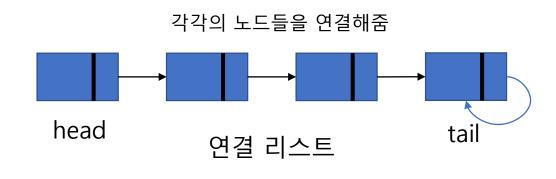


배열과 연결리스트의 차이점

- 배열은 정적인 자료 구조이지만, 연결리스트는 동적인 자료 구조이다.
- 배열은 메모리의 연속된 공간을 차지하는데 비해서 연결 리스트는 메모리의 연속된 공간을 차지하지 못한다.
- 자료의 순서를 마구 바꾸어야 할 경우 배열의 경우에는 당기고 미는 등의 메모리 복사가 필요하지만, 연결 리스트의 경우에는 링크가 가리키는 방향만 바꾸어 주면 된다.

char $a[5] = \{'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'\};$









연결리스트 구현 코드

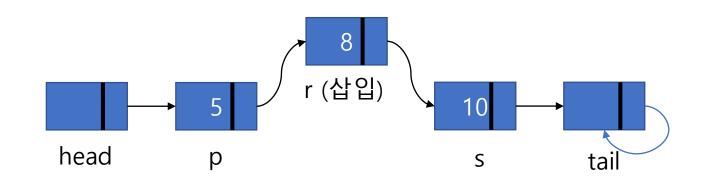
```
- 선언
typedef struct _node {
  int key;
  struct _node *next; // 다음 노드를 가리킬 구조체 포인터
}node;
                // 맨 처음 노드와 맨 마지막 노드(head 와 tail 노드에는 key 값을 넣지 않음)
node *head, *tail;
- 초기화
void init_list(void)
                                                           next
                                                                      next
   head = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
   tail = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
   head->next = tail;
                                                        head
                                                                    tail
   tail->next = tail;
```





- 크기 순서대로 정렬해서 삽입

```
node *ordered_insert(int k)
    node *s, *p, *r;
    p = head;
    s = p->next;
    while (s->key <= k && s != tail)
        p = p->next;
        s = p->next;
    r = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    r->key = k;
    p->next = r;
    r - \text{next} = s;
    return r;
```

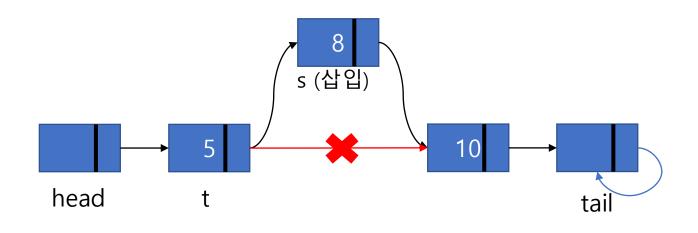






- t 노드 다음에 삽입

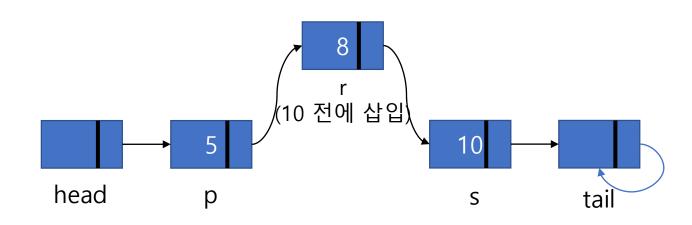
```
node *insert_after(int k, node *t)
{
    node *s;
    s = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    s->key = k;
    s->next = t->next;
    t->next = s;
}
```





- k 전에 t 삽입

```
node *insert_node(int t, int k)// insert t before k
    node *s, *p, *r;
    p = head;
    s = p->next;
    while (s->key != k && s != tail)
        p = p->next;
        s = p->next;
    if (s != tail)
        r = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
        r->key = t;
        p->next = r;
        r - \text{>} next = s;
    return p->next;
```







- 모든 노드 값 출력

```
void print_list(node *t)
{
    printf("₩n");
    while (t != tail)
    {
        printf("%-8d", t->key);
        t = t->next;
    }
}
/* 호출 할 때는 print_list(head->next);
이렇게 호출 하면 head->next 부터 tail 전까지 모든 노드 값들이 출력됨. */
```





- k 값을 가지고 있는 노드 찾기

```
node *find_node(int k)
{
    node *s;
    s = head->next;

    while (s->key != k && s != tail)
    s = s->next;

    return s;
}

/* head->next 노드 부터 시작해서 k값을 찾을 때까지 계속
next로 이동함. k값의 노드 주소를 반환함. */
```



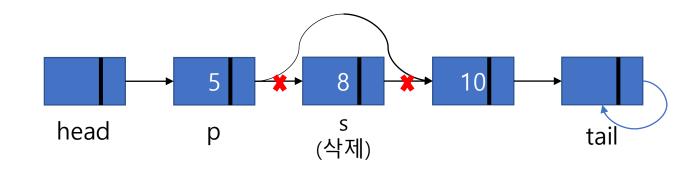


- t 노드의 다음 노드 삭제 int delete_next(node *t) node *s; if (t->next == tail) // t 노드의 다음이 tail일 경우 삭제하지 않음 return 0; s = t->next;t - next = t - next - next;free(s); return 1;



- k 값을 갖는 노드 삭제

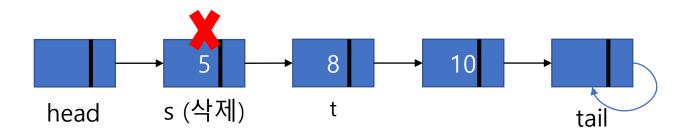
```
int delete_node(int k)
   node *s, *p;
   p = head;
   s = p->next;
   while (s->key != k && s != tail)
       p = p->next;
       s = p->next;
   if (s != tail)
       p->next = s->next;
       free(s);
       return 1;
   else
       return 0;
```





- 모든 노드 삭제

```
node *delete_all(void)
    node *s, *t;
    t = head->next;
   while (t != tail)
        s = t;
        t = t->next;
        free(s);
    head->next = tail;
    return head;
```





```
int main()
- main 문 {
                                                                    C:\Users\Owner\source\repos\data_str\Debug\data_str.exe
                  node *t;
                                                                    Initial Linked list is
                  init_list();
                  ordered insert(10);
                                                                                                                     8
                                                                                                           R
                                                                                                                                10.
                  ordered insert(5);
                                                                    Finding 4 is unsuccessful
                  ordered insert(8);
                                                                    Finding 5 is successful
                  ordered insert(3);
                                                                    Inserting 9 after 5
                  ordered insert(1);
                                                                                                  9
                                                                                                                     R
                                                                                                                                R
                                                                              3
                                                                                       5
                  ordered insert(7);
                  ordered insert(8);
                  printf("\mathbb{\text{w}}\n\n\n\ital\text{Linked list is ");
                  print_list(head->next);
                  printf("\mbFinding 4 is \mathbb{\text{ssuccessful}\", find_node(4) == tail ? \"un\" : \"\");
                  t = find node(5);
                  printf("\mbFinding 5 is \mathbb{\text{ssuccessful}\", t == tail ? \mathbb{\text{un}\" : \");
                  printf("\nlnserting 9 after 5");
                  insert_after(9, t);
                  print list(head->next);
```





```
t = find node(10);
printf("\nDeleting next last node");
delete_next(t);
print_list(head->next);
t = find_node(3);
printf("\nDeleting next 3");
delete_next(t);
print_list(head->next);
printf("₩nInsert node 2 before 3");
insert_node(2,3);
print_list(head->next);
printf("\nDeleting node 2");
if (!delete node(2))
printf("\mathbb{\text{w}}n deleting 2 is unsuccessful");
print list(head->next);
```

```
printf("\nDeleting node 1");
delete_node(1);
print_list(head->next);

printf("\nDeleting all node");
delete_all();
print_list(head->next);

system("pause");
return 0;
```

```
Deleting next
               last node
                         9
                                          8
                                                   8
                                                            10
Deleting next 3
                                                   10
                                  8
                                          8
Insert node 2 before 3
                         9
                                          8
                                                   8
                                                            10
Deleting node 2
                                  8
                                          8
                                                   10
Deleting node 1
                         8
                                           10
                                  8
Deleting all node
```





- 결과 화면

C:\Users\Owner\source\repos\data_str\Debug\data_str.exe

Initial Linked list is					
1 3 5	7	8	8	10	
Finding 4 is unsuccessf Finding 5 is successful	Ш				
Inserting 9 after 5					
1 3 5	9	7	8	8	10
Deleting next last node	_	_			10
1 3 5	9	(8	8	10
Deleting next 3	_	_	_		
1 3 9	7	8	8	10	
Insert node 2 before 3					
1 2 3	9	7	8	8	10
Deleting node 2					
1 3 9	7	8	8	10	
Deleting node 1					
3 9 7	8	8	10		
Deleting all node					
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오					

- 소스 코드

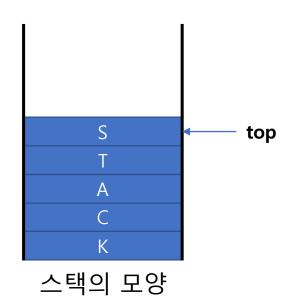
https://github.com/ahnsangjae/MY Workspace/ tree/master/%EC%9E%90%EB%A3%8C%EA%B5 %AC%EC%A1%B0/Linkedlist

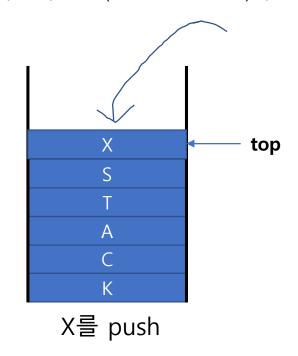


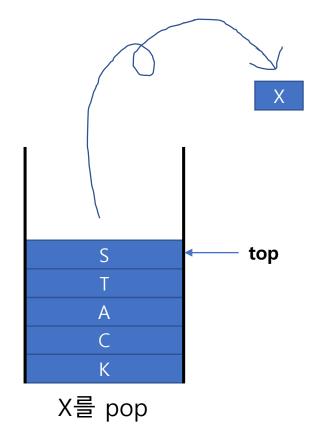


스택의 개념

- 밑이 막힌 긴 통(무언가를 넣는 곳과 빼내는 곳이 같음)
- 입, 출구가 같기 때문에 먼저 들어간 것은 밑에 있게 되고 나중에 들어간 것이 위에 있다.
- 결국 제일 나중에 들어간 것이 제일 먼저 나오게 된다. LIFO(Last In First Out) 구조.
- 스택의 조작 방법 (push, pop 동작)











배열로 스택 구현하기!

- 스택 배열, top 변수 및 초기화

```
#define MAX 10

int stack[MAX];
int top;

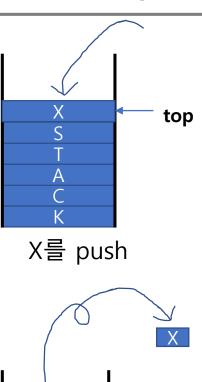
void init_stack(void)
{
  top = -1; // 스택이 비어 있을 때는 top = -1
}
```

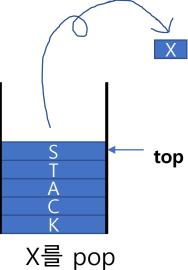




- push, pop 함수 구현

```
int push(int t)
    if (top >= MAX - 1)
        printf("\mathbb{\text{W}}n stack overflow.");
        return -1;
    stack[++top] = t; // 전위 연산자
    return t;
int pop(void)
    if (top < 0)
        printf("\mathbb{\text{W}}n stack underflow.");
        return -1;
    return stack[top--]; // 후위 연산자
```









```
void print_stack(void)
{
    int i;
    printf("\n stack contents: Top ----> Bottom\n");

    for (i = top; i >= 0; i--) // top 부터 0번째(Bottom) 까지 순서대로 출력
    {
        printf("\n-6d", stack[i]);
    }
}
```





```
- main 문 소스코드
int main()
    int i:
    init_stack();
   printf("Push 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1");
   push(5);
   push(4);
   push(7);
   push(8);
   push(2);
   push(1);
   print_stack();
   printf("\munPop");
    i = pop();
   print stack();
   printf("\n popping value is \d\n", i);
```

https://github.com/ahnsangjae/MY_Workspace/tree/master/%EC%9E%90%EB%A3%8C%EA%B5%AC%EC%A1%B0/Stack_array

C:\Users\

```
Push 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1
stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
1 2 8 7 4 5

Pop
stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
2 8 7 4 5
popping value is 1
```





```
printf("\nPush 3, 2, 5, 7, 2");
push(3);
push(2);
push(5);
push(7);
push(2);
print_stack();
printf("₩n₩nNow stack is full, push 3");
push(3);
print_stack();
printf("₩n₩nInitialize stack");
init_stack();
print stack();
printf("₩nNow stack is empty, pop");
i = pop();
print_stack();
printf("₩n popping value is %d₩n", i);
system("pause");
return 0;
```

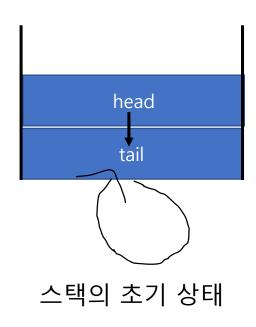
```
Push 3, 2, 5, 7, 2
stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
                        3
            5
Now stack is full, push 3
 stack overflow.
 stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
            5
Initialize stack
 stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
Now stack is empty, pop
 stack underflow.
 stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
popping value is -1
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _
```

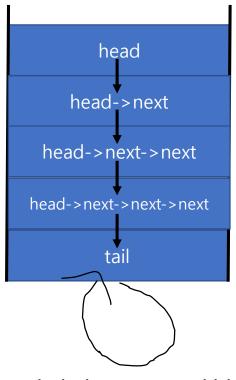




연결리스트로 스택 구현하기!

```
typedef struct _node{
    int key;
    struct _node *next;
}node;
node *head, *tail;
void init_stack(void)
    head = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    tail = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    head->next = tail;
    tail->next = tail;
```





연결리스트로 구현한 일반적인 스택의 모습





```
int main()
    int i:
    init_stack();
    printf("Push 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1");
    push(5);
    push(4);
    push(7);
    push(8);
    push(2);
    push(1);
    print_stack();
    printf("\nPop");
    i = pop();
    print_stack();
    printf("\n popping value is \d", i);
```

```
C:\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\unders\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\unders\users\unders\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\users\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\unders\under
```





```
printf("\foralln\forallnPush 3, 2, 5, 7, 2");
push(3);
push(2);
push(5);
push(7);
push(2);
print_stack();
printf("\nPush 3");
push(3);
print_stack();
printf("₩n₩nInitialize stack");
clear_stack();
print stack();
printf("₩n₩nNow stack is empty, pop");
i = pop();
print_stack();
printf("\n popping value is \d\n", i);
system("pause");
return 0;
```

```
Push 3, 2, 5, 7, 2
Stack contents: Top ----> Bottom
2 7 5 2 3 2
                                     8
Push 3
Stack contents : Top ----> Bottom
                                            8
                  5
Initialize stack
Stack contents: Top ---> Bottom
Now stack is empty, pop
Stack underflow.
Stack contents: Top ---> Bottom
popping value is -1
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _
```





* 코딩 실습

- 연결리스트로 스택 구현하기에서 main 문에서 호출한 push(), pop(), print_stack(), clear_stack() 함수 정의부 직접 작성하기!

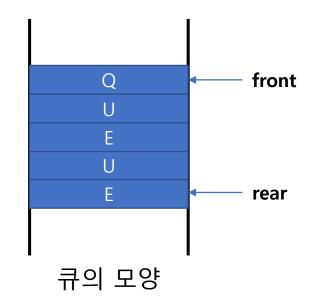


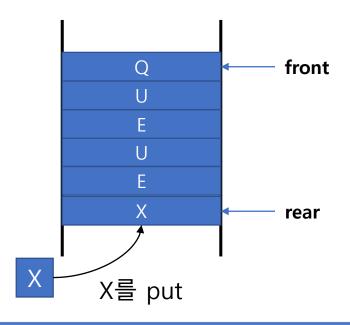


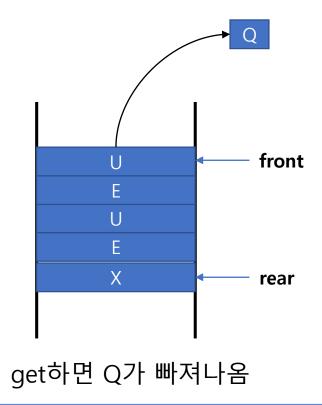


큐의 개념

- 앞 뒤가 뚫린 긴 통
- 뒤에서 뭔가를 집어넣고 앞에서 그것을 빼냄 (입구와 출구가 다름)
- 먼저 들어온 것이 먼저 나오는 FIFO(First In First Out) 구조.
- 큐의 조작 방법 (put, get 동작)











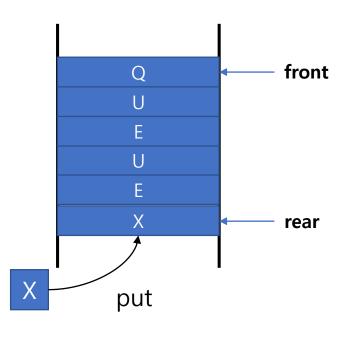
배열로 큐 구현하기!

- 큐 배열 초기화 #define MAX 10 int queue[MAX]; int front, rear; void init_queue(void) { front = rear = 0; } /* front 와 rear가 0에서 출발함. put 되면 rear가 늘어나고, get 되면 front가 늘어남 */



```
int put(int k)
{
    if ((rear + 1) % MAX == front)
    {
        printf("\mathbb{W}n Queue overflow.");
        return -1;
    }

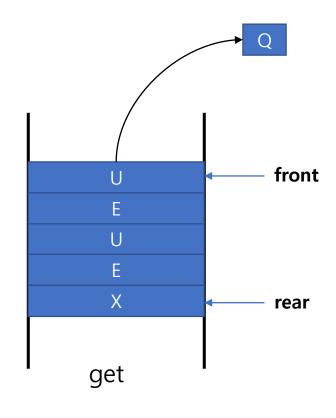
    queue[rear] = k;
    rear = ++rear % MAX;
    return k;
}
```







```
int get(void)
    int i;
    if (front == rear)
        printf("\mathbb{\text{W}}n Queue underflow.");
         return -1;
    i = queue[front];
    front = ++front % MAX;
    return i;
```







```
void clear_queue(void)
    front = rear;
/* front=rear가 되면 front와 rear 사이에 아무 것도 없어지기 때문에
큐 안의 모든 값을 제거함 */
void print_queue(void)
   int i;
   printf("\n Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear\n");
   for (i=front; i != rear; i = ++i % MAX)
       printf("%-6d", queue[i]);
// front 에서 rear 까지 순서대로 출력
```







```
void main()
     int i:
     init_queue();
     printf("Put 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1");
     put(5);
     put(4);
     put(7);
     put(8);
     put(2);
     put(1);
     print_queue();
     printf("\mathbb{\text{W}n\mathbb{\text{W}nGet"});
     i = get();
     print queue();
     printf("\mathbb{\text{\pm}}n getting value is \mathbb{\text{\pm}}d", i);
```

https://github.com/ahnsangjae/MY_Workspace/tree/master/%EC%9E%90%EB%A3%8C%EA%B5%AC%EC%A1%B0/Queue_array

C:\Users\Uovner\u00f8source\u00afrepos\u00f8data_str\u00afpDebug\u00afdata_str.e

```
Put 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
5         4         7         8         2         1

Get
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
4         7         8         2         1
getting value is 5
```







```
printf("₩n₩nPut 3, 2, 5, 7");
put(3);
put(2);
put(5);
put(7);
print_queue();
printf("₩n₩nNow queue is full, put 3");
put(3);
print_queue();
printf("₩n₩nInitialize queue");
clear_queue();
print_queue();
printf("₩n₩nNow queue is empty, get");
i = get();
print_queue();
printf("\n getting value is \d", i);
system("pause");
```

```
Put 3, 2, 5, 7
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
Now queue is full, put 3
Queue overflow.
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
               2 1 3
    78
Initialize queue
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
Now queue is empty, get
Queue underflow.
Queue contentx : Front ----> Rear
getting value is -1계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _
```

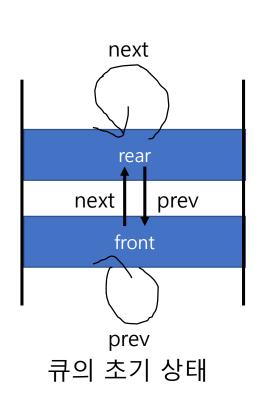


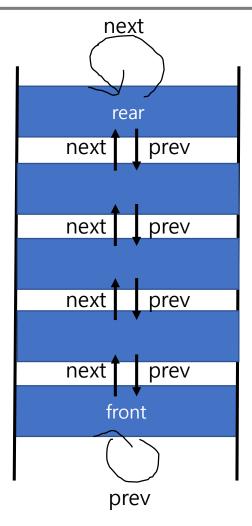


연결리스트로 큐 구현하기!

- 큐 초기화

```
typedef struct _dnode{
   int key;
   struct _dnode *prev;
   struct dnode *next;
}dnode;
dnode *front, *rear;
void init_queue(void)
   front = (dnode *)malloc(sizeof(dnode));
    rear = (dnode *)malloc(sizeof(dnode));
   front->prev = front;
   front->next = rear;
    rear->prev = front;
    rear->next = rear;
// put할 때 tail 바로 뒤를 쉽게 찾기 위해 prev 사용
```





연결리스트로 구현한 일반적인 큐의 모습







```
void main()
    int i:
    init_queue();
   printf("Put 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1");
   put(5);
   put(4);
   put(7);
   put(8);
   put(2);
   put(1);
   print_queue();
   printf("₩n₩nGet");
    i = get();
    print_queue();
    printf("\ngetting value is %d", i);
```

```
C:\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\
```

```
Put 5, 4, 7, 8, 2, 1
Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
5         4         7         8         2         1

Get
Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
4         7         8         2         1
getting value is 5
```





```
printf("\foralln\forallnPut 3, 2, 5, 7");
put(3);
put(2);
put(5);
put(7);
print_queue();
printf("\n\nPut 3");
put(3);
print_queue();
printf("\n\nlnitialize queue");
clear_queue();
print_queue();
printf("₩n₩nNow queue is empty, get");
i = get();
print_queue();
printf("₩n₩ngetting value is %d₩n", i);
system("pause");
```

```
Put 3, 2, 5, 7
 Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
          8
Put 3
 Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
Initialize queue
 Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
Now queue is empty, get
Queue underflow.
 Queue contents : Front ----> Rear
getting value is -1
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _
```







* 코딩 실습

- 연결리스트로 큐 구현하기에서 main 문에서 호출한 put(), get(), print_queue(), clear_queue() 함수 정의부 직접 작성하기!



