



KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ  
BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ



# BIL 2001 VERİ YAPILARI DERS NOTLARI

MELTEM DOĞAN

2017-2018 Güz Dönemi

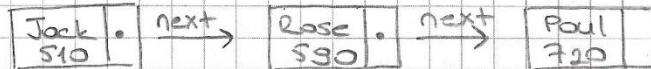
Ders kitabı : Data Structures & Algorithms in C++

web sayfası : ceng2.ktu.edu.tr/nucakir/veri\_yapilari.html

~ Veri yapıları verileri birbirine bağlayarak kurulur. Verileri birbirine pointerlerle bağlarız.

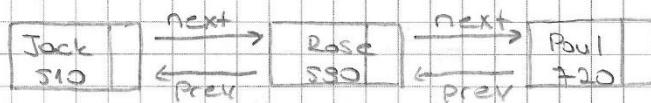
### Singly linked list

```
struct SinglyNode
{
    string elem;
    int score;
    SinglyNode* next;
};
```

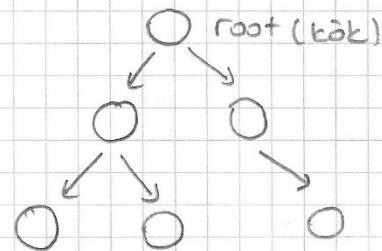


### Double linked list

```
struct DoublyNode
{
    string elem;
    int score;
    DoublyNode* next;
    DoublyNode* prev;
};
```



### Binary Tree



1. Struct ta düğümleri
- 2 struct ta fonksiyonları tutacağız. (Eleman ekleme, silme, merge etme, sıralama,... gibi işlevler yapılacak.)

### Örn (Scores) /

```
struct GameEntry {
    string name;
    int score;
};

void main () {
    GameEntry gEntry;
    gEntry.name = "Omer";
    gEntry.score = 1000;

    cout << gEntry.name << endl;
    cout << gEntry.score << endl;
}

cout : Omer
cout : 1000
```

```
GameEntry * pEntry = &gEntry;
pEntry->name = "Oguzhan";
pEntry->score = 1500;
cout << pEntry->name << endl;
cout << pEntry->score << endl;

cout : Omer
cout : Oguzhan
```

### Insertion Sort (sıralama)

Dördüncü for döngüsü 1 den başlıcağ yani 1 eksipi kadar döner

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

Void insertionSort(int A[], int n)
{
    For (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        int cur = A[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while ((j >= 0) && (A[j] > cur))
        {
            A[j + 1] = A[j];
            j--;
        }
        A[j + 1] = cur;
    }
}

Void main()
{
    int A[8] = { 3, 7, 5, 2, 8, 4, 6, 1 };
    insertionSort(A, 8);
    cout << "Sorted array: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) cout << A[i] << ' ';
    ::getchar();
}

```

i = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
~~3 7 5 2 8 4 6 1~~

3 elementli bir dizide 5 elemenin yerini bulup kayıtsız.

i = 0 için 3

i = 1 için cur = 7      3 > 7 olmadığı için while girmede ilk  
 iki elemen sıralı

$i = 2$  için

$cur = A[i] = 5$

$j = 1$

$7 > 5$  olduğu için

$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{3 \ 7 \ 7 \ 2 \ 8 \ 4 \ 6 \ 1}$

$cur = 5$

$j = 0 (i-1)$

$3 > 5$

$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 2 \ 8 \ 4 \ 6 \ 1}$

$i = 3$  için

$cur = 2$

$j = 2$

$7 > 2$

$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 7 \ 8 \ 4 \ 6 \ 1}$

$j = 1$

$5 > 2$

$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{3 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 8 \ 4 \ 6 \ 1}$

$j = 0$

$3 > 2$

$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{3 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 8 \ 4 \ 6 \ 1}$

$j = -1$

$cur = 2$ .

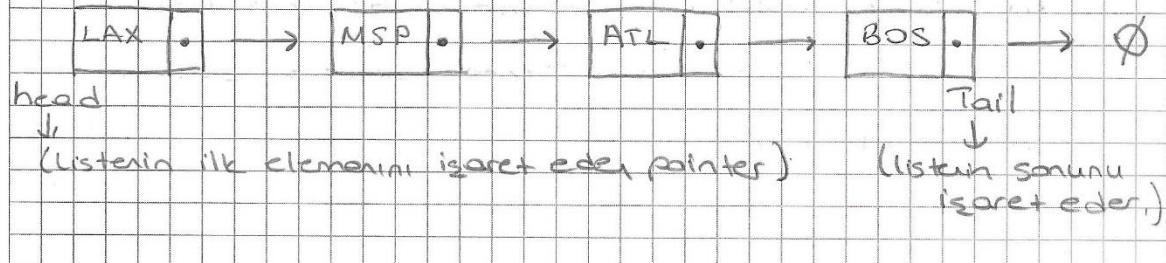
$i = \underline{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7}$   
 $\underline{2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ ④ \ 6 \ 1}$

$i = 4$  için

$2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 7 \ 8 \ ⑥ \ 1$   
 $2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 1$   
 $1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8$

↑  
Insert  
↑  
Shift

### Singly Linked List (Tek Yönüli Bağlı Liste)



~ Son pointer hiçbir şeyi işaret etmediği için null'a setleriz.  
Ordo pointer var olsa boş son elemenin geldiğini onlar döngüden  
çıkar.

⇒ **addfront**: sürekli listenin başına ekleyerek liste oluşturma

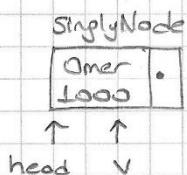
Void SinglyLinkedList :: addfront (const string & e, const int & i)

SinglyNode\* v = new SinglyNode; // Boş struct oluşturuyor ve  
// v pointerına işaret ediyor.  
v → elem = e;  
v → score = i;  
v → next = head;  
head = v;

}

• Başlangıçta head = NULL

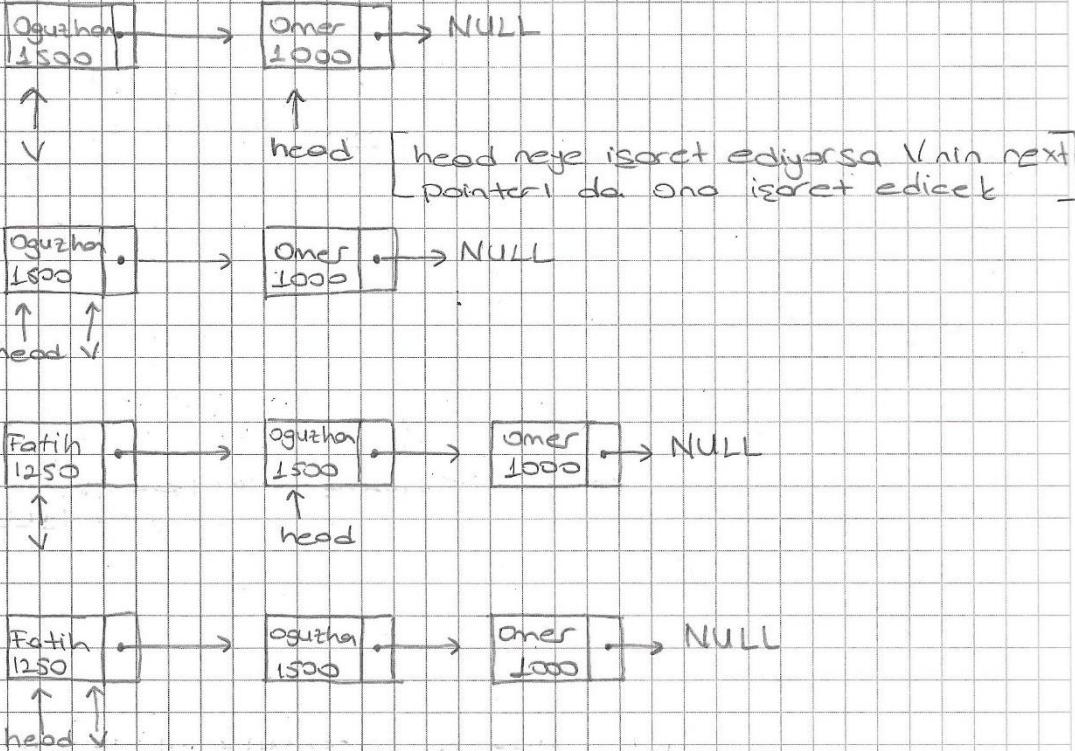
addFront ( "Omer" "1000" )  
( "Oguzhan" "1500" )  
( "Fatih" "1250" )



⚠ iki pointer birbirine eşitleniyorsa eşitliğin sağ

tarafındaki pointer neye işaret ediyorsa soldakide  
oşa işaret eder.

Oğuzhan 1500 ile başlıyoruz.



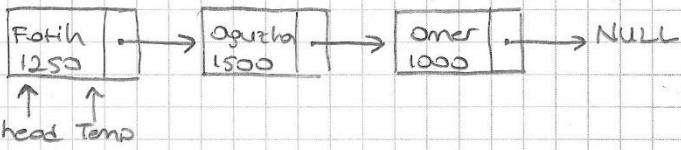
~ Print fonksiyonu liste elemanını baştan sona print eder.

**Remove Front:** listenin ilk elemanını siler.

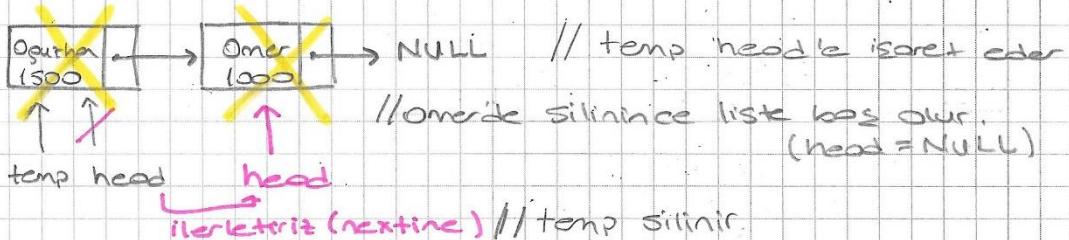
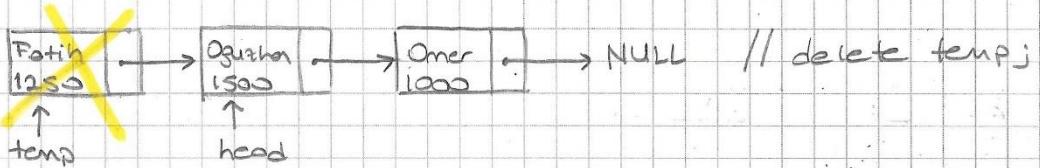
Void SinglyLinkedList :: removeFront()

```
SinglyNode * temp = head;
head = head -> next;
delete temp; // head'ı ilerlettiğimizde temp silinir.
```

}



// head = head → next işaret ettiğinde head'i ilerletiriz.



### Add Back : Listenin Sonuna Ekleme

Void SinglyLinkedList :: addBack(const string &c, const int &i)

{

SinglyNode \* v = new SinglyNode;

v → elem = c;  
v → score = i;  
v → next = NULL;

If (head == NULL) head = v;

else

{

SinglyNode \* first = head;

while (first → next != NULL) first = first → next;

first → next = v;

}

}

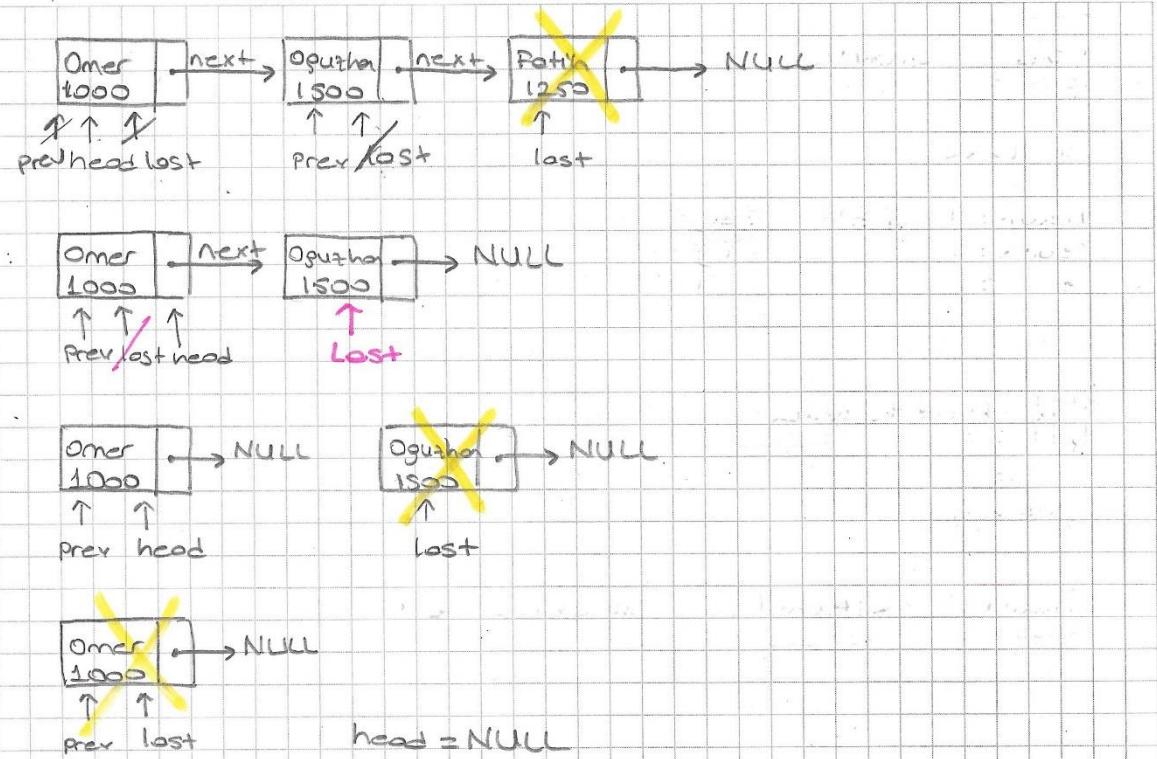


**Remove Back :** Listenin son elemenini siler

Void SinglyLinkedList :: Remove Back()

```

{
    if (head == NULL)
        {
            cout << "list is empty!" << endl;
            return;
        }
    SinglyNode* last = head;
    SinglyNode* prev = head;
    while (last->next != NULL)
    {
        prev = last;
        last = last->next;
    }
    prev->next = NULL;
    if (last == head) head = NULL;
    delete last;
}
  
```



**Insert Order :** Parametre değerine göre sıralama. (score değerine göre). Kucukten büyük sıralıyor.

Singly Linked list;

list. Insert Ordered  
list. insert ordered

```
( "Paul" , 720 );
( "Rose" , 580 );
( "Anna" , 660 );
( "Mike" , 1105 );
( "Bob" , 750 );
( "Jack" , 510 );
( "Jill" , 740 );
```

```
Void SinglyLinkedList::insertOrdered(const string &e, const int & i)
```

```
{
```

```
    SinglyNode * newNode = new SinglyNode;
```

```
    newNode->elem = e;
    newNode->score = i;
    newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
// Liste boş mu?
```

```
    if (head == NULL)
    {
        head = newNode;
        return;
    }
```

```
//newNode listenin bosuna mi eklercek?
```

```
    if (newNode->score < head->score)
    {
        newNode->next = head;
        head = newNode;
        return;
    }
```

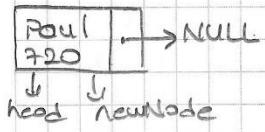
```
SinglyNode * current = head;
```

```
    while (current->next != NULL)
    {
        if (newNode->score >= current->next->score)
            current = current->next;
        else
            break;
    }
```

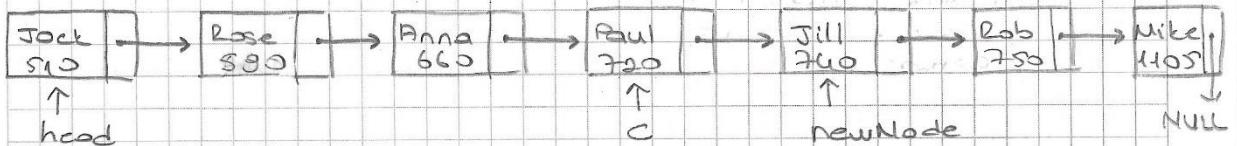
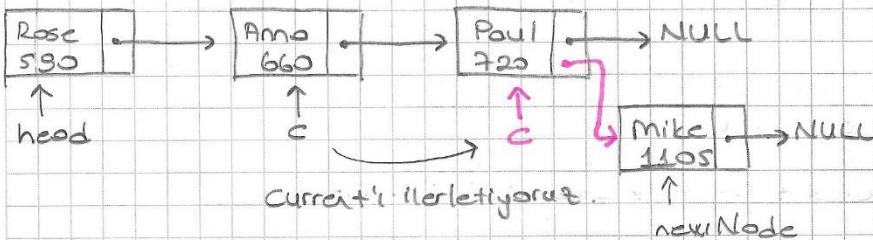
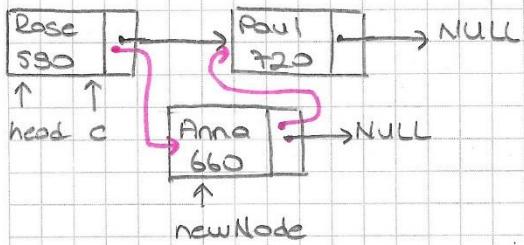
```
//newNode'u currentten sonra ekle
```

```
    newNode->next = current->next;
    current->next = newNode;
```

```
}
```



C : current #



**Remove Order :** Sıralı liste de parametre olarak gelen değerini arayıp bulup siliyor.

```
Void SinglyLinkedList::removeOrdered (const string & e, const int & i)
{
    // liste boş mu?
    if (head == NULL)
    {
        cout << "list is empty!" << endl;
        return;
    }
```

### (Boston Silme)

// Listin ilk elementi mi silinicek ?

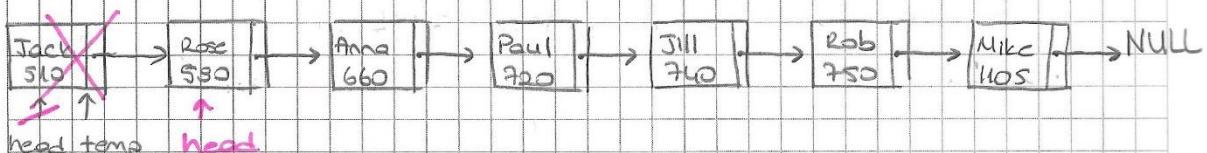
if ((e.compare (head->elem) == 0) && (head->score == i))

{

SinglyNode<sup>\*</sup> temp = head;  
head = head->next;  
delete temp;  
return;

}

// Boston silme removefront ilk  
gibi



### (ortadan ve sondan silme)

SinglyNode<sup>\*</sup> previous = head; // Remove Back gibi  
SinglyNode<sup>\*</sup> current = head->next;

While (current != NULL)

{

? → if ((e.compare (current->elem) == 0) && (current->score == i))

{  
previous->next = current->next;  
delete current;  
return;

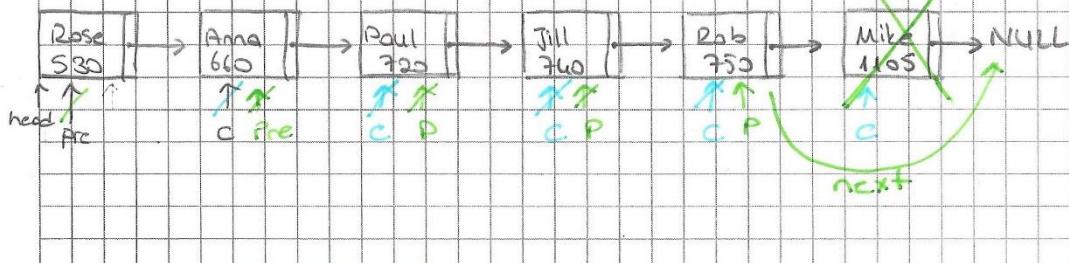
?  
Previous = current;  
current = current->next;

}

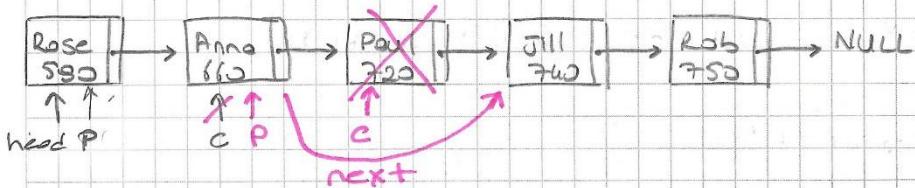
if (current == NULL) cout << " " << " is not found " << endl;

}

// Mike' i silicez !



## // Paul'u silicez. (ortadan silme)



~ Silmek için current'ın previous'a gerek yok.

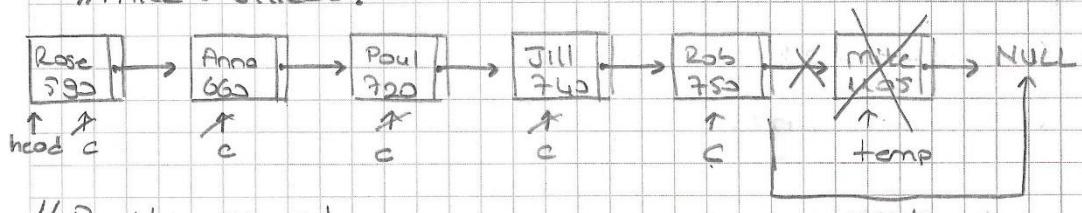
```

{ SinglyNode * temp = Current->next;
  Current->next = Current->next->next;
  delete temp;
  return;
}

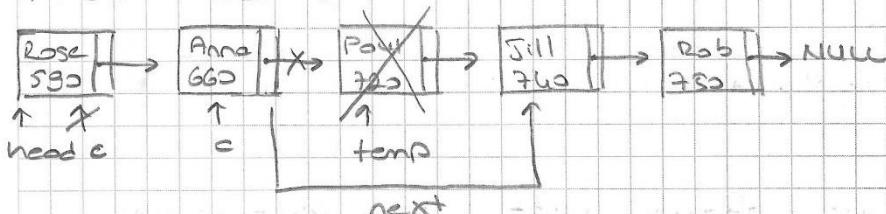
current = current->next;
if (current->next == NULL) cout << "\n" << "is not found" endl;
  
```

Kodun başında;  
 SinglyNode \*Current=head;  
 ver.

▷ Tek bosno current'ı silmede, current'in nextini silicez.  
 ◦ //Mike'ı silicez!



// Paul'u silicez!



Merge List = Sıralı 2 listeyi birleştirerek sıralı 3. liste yapıyor.

```

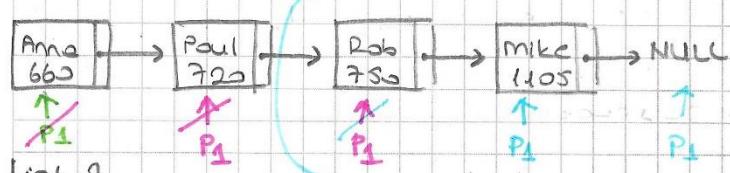
SinglyLinkedList* SinglyLinkedList::mergeLists(SinglyLinkedList* list1)
{
    SinglyLinkedList* mergedList = new SinglyLinkedList();
    SinglyNode* pList1 = list1->head;
    SinglyNode* pList2 = list2->head;

    while ((pList1 != NULL) || (pList2 != NULL))
    {
        if (pList1 == NULL)
        {
            while (pList2 != NULL)
            {
                mergedList->addBack(pList2->elem, pList2->score);
                pList2 = pList2->next;
            }
            return mergedList;
        }
        if (pList2 == NULL)
        {
            while (pList1 != NULL)
            {
                mergedList->addBack(pList1->elem, pList1->score);
                pList1 = pList1->next;
            }
            return mergedList;
        }
        if (pList1->score <= pList2->score)
        {
            mergedList->addBack(pList1->elem, pList1->score);
            pList1 = pList1->next;
        }
        else
        {
            mergedList->addBack(pList2->elem, pList2->score);
            pList2 = pList2->next;
        }
    }
}

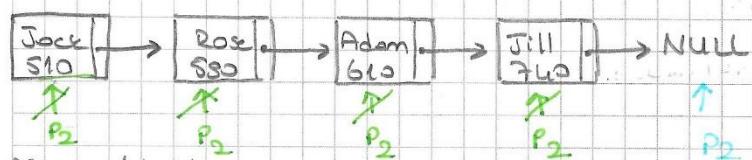
```

<u>List 1</u>	<u>List 2</u>	<u>Merged List</u>
Anna 660	Jack 510	Jack 510
Paul 720	Rose 580	Rose 580
Rob 780	Adam 610	Adam 610
Mike 1105	Jill 740	Anna 660
		Paul 720
		Jill 740
		Rob 780
		Mike 1105

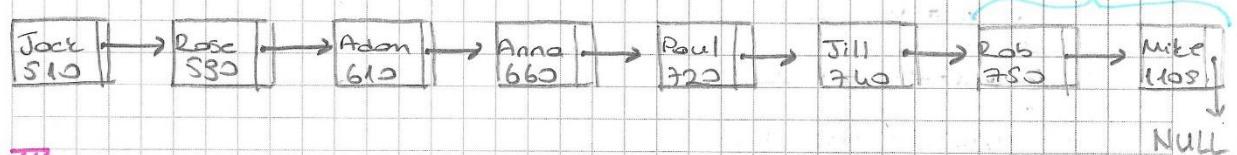
### List 1



### List 2



### Merged List



• List 2 listi için  
List 1 den kalanlar  
aktarıyoruz

▼ Sıradan j - sıralı listeyi 2 parçaya böker ve  
① - karışık " " " "

- 1 - Kucakten ortaya → min addBack
- 2 - Ortadan başlayıp → max addFront

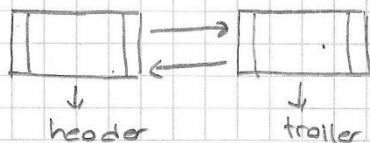
### Giz Yönü / Dairesel Listeler

header → Baş düğümü işaret ediyor (listenin başı)

trailer → Baş düğümü işaret ediyor (listenin sonu)

Doubly Linked List : DoublyLinkedList()

```
{
    header = new DoublyNode();
    trailer = new DoublyNode();
    header->next = trailer;
    trailer->prev = header;
}
```



### AddFront, Add Back :

```
Void DoublyLinkedList :: addFront (const string &e, const int &i)
{
    add (header->next, e, i);
}

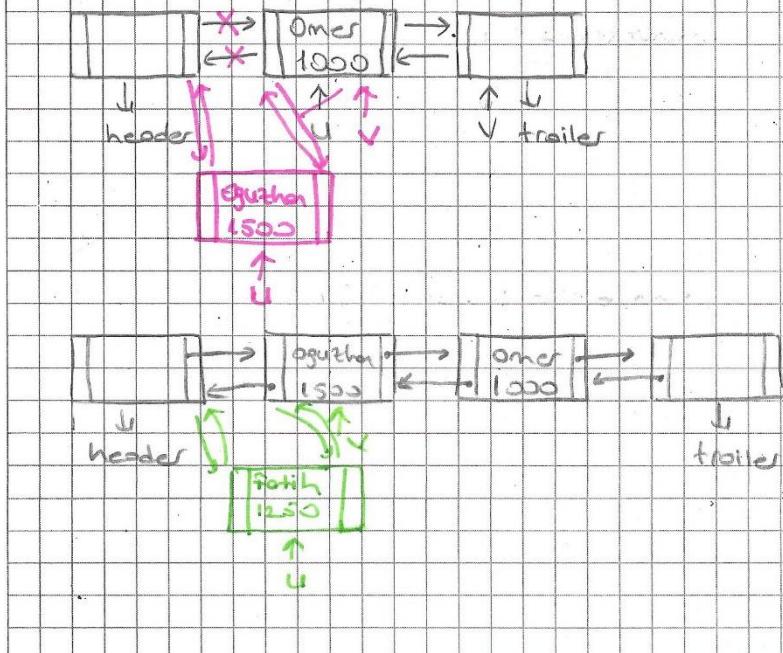
Void DoublyLinkedList :: addBack (const string &e, const int &i)
{
    add (trailer, e, i);
}

Void DoublyLinkedList :: add (DoublyNode* v, const string &e, const int &i)
{
    DoublyNode* u = new DoublyNode;

    u->elem = e;
    u->score = i;

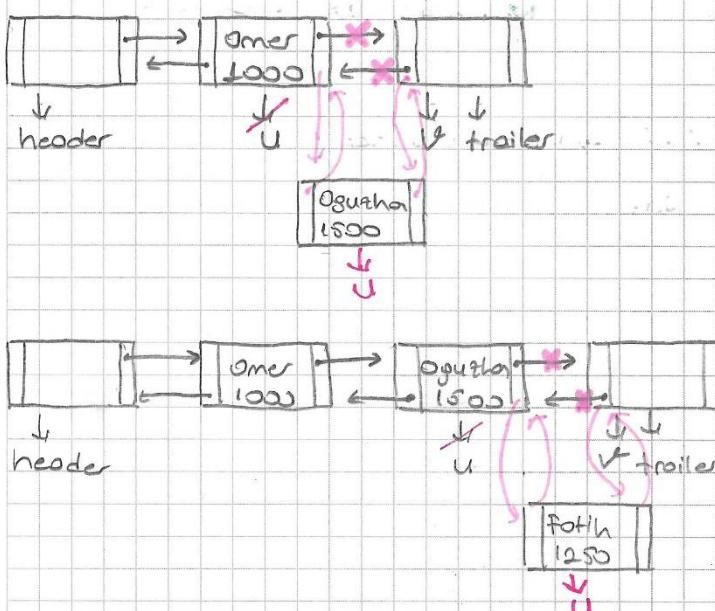
    u->next = v;
    u->prev = v->prev;
    v->prev->next = u;
    v->prev = u;
}
```

```
addFront ("Omer", 1000)
("oguzha", 1500)
("fatih", 1250)
```



oddBack ("Omer", 1000)  
 ("Oguzhan", 1500)  
 ("Fatih", 1250)

▼ AddBack 'te V' hep trailer



Remove : Parametre olarak verilen değerin işaret ettiğini siler.

```

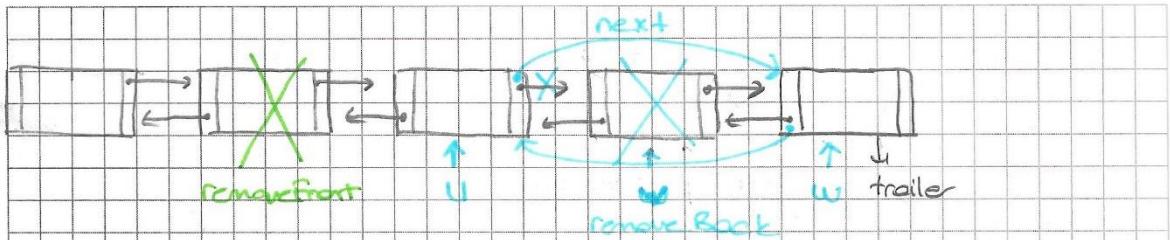
Void DoublyLinkedList :: removeFront ()
{
    remove (header->next);
}

Void DoublyLinkedList :: removeBack ()
{
    remove (trailer->prev);
}

Void DoublyLinkedList::remove (DoublyNode* v)
{
    DoublyNode* u = v->prev;
    DoublyNode* w = v->next;

    u->next = w;
    w->prev = u;
    delete v;
}

```



MergeList : # Print H2T → boston sono  
 # Print T2H → sondan başa printler.

### insert ordered

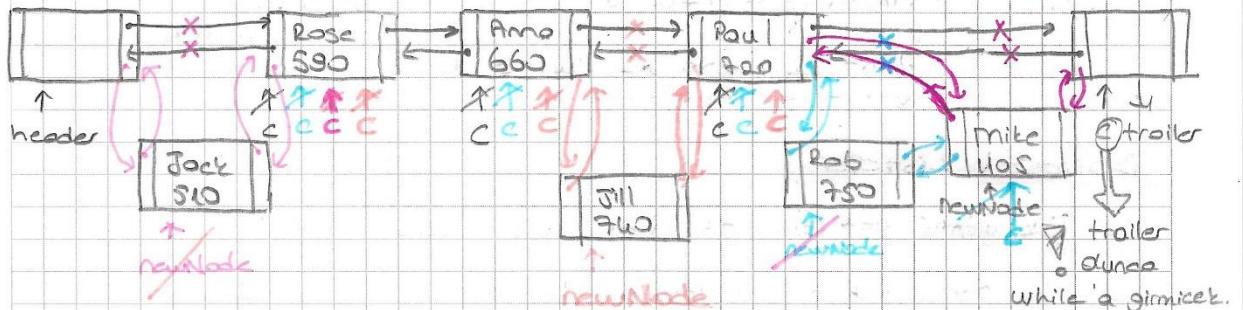
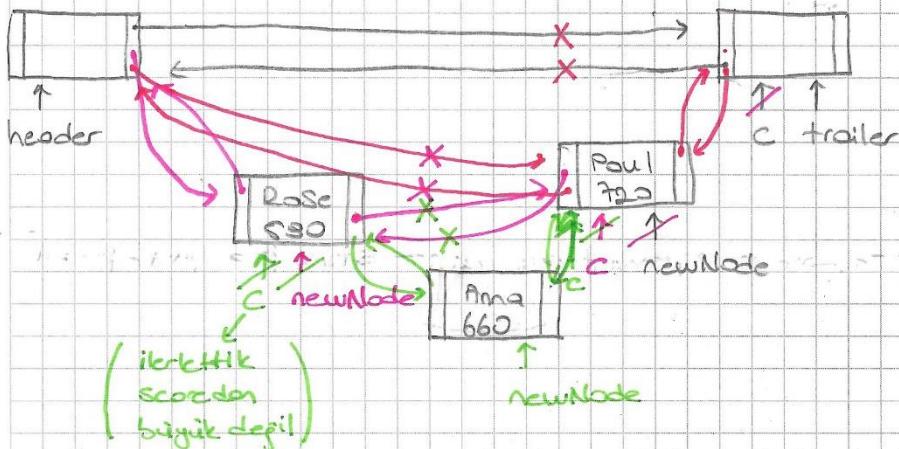
```

Void DoublyLinkedList :: InsertOrdered (const string &e, const int &i)
{
    DoublyNode* newNode = new DoublyNode();
    newNode->elem = e;
    newNode->score = i;

    DoublyNode* current = header->next;
    while (current != trailer)
    {
        if (newNode->score >= current->score)
            current = current->next;
        else
            break;
    }
    //newNode'u current'tan önce ekle (odd() ile aynı)
    newNode->next = current;
    newNode->prev = current->prev;
    current->prev->next = newNode;
    current->prev = newNode;
}
    
```

▷ current'in score'u  
▫ newNode'un score'inden  
büyük olursa kader  
current'i (c'yi) ıvret.

```
Hist.insertOrdered ( "Paul" 720 )
( "Rose" 580 )
( "Anna" 660 )
( "Mike" 105 )
( "Rob" 750 )
( "Jack" 510 )
( "Jill" 740 )
```



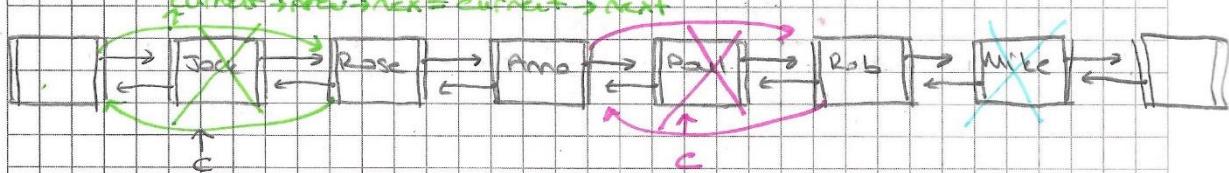
**RemoveOrdered** : Basitçe, ortan ,sondan silme yapıcıdır.

```
Void DoublyLinkedList :: removeOrdered (const string & e, const int & i)
{
    // Liste boş mu?
    if (header->next == trailer)
    {
        cout << "list is empty!" << endl;
        return;
    }
```

```

DoublyNode* current = header->next;
while (current != trailer)
{
    if ((c.compare(current->elem) == 0) && (current->score == 1))
    {
        current->prev->next = current->next;
        current->next->prev = current->prev;
        delete current;
        return;
    }
    current = current->next;
}
cout << " " << c << " is not found" << endl;
current->prev->next = current->next;

```



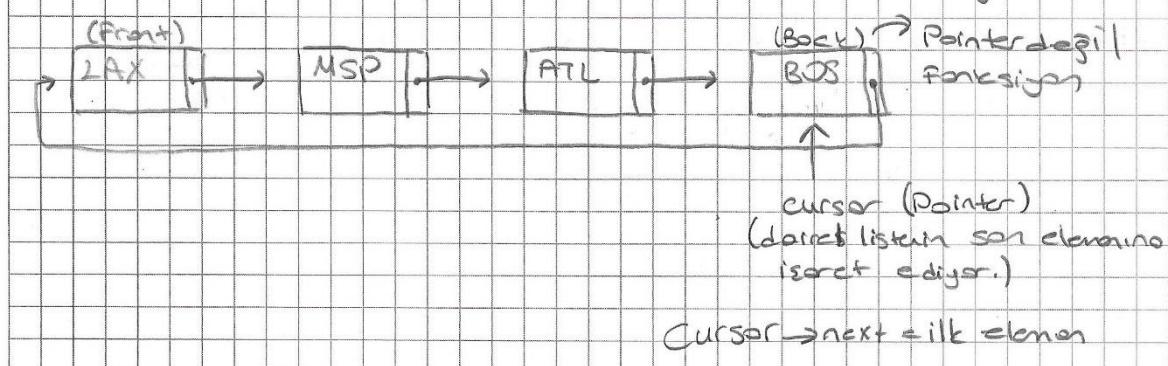
MergeList+ : null → trailer oluyor (SinglyList devrigibi)

First boylanıca headera işaret ediyor.

Print T2H asından başa

### Dairesel Listeler

- Tek yönlü listenin özel hali
- Tek yönlü listenin son elemenin, ilk elemenin, işaret ediyor.



Front → cursor'un next'i

Back →

Advance → Cursor'u ilerletiyor.

Add → cursor'un posisyonunu ekliyor (nextini)

remove → " " denilen elementi siliyor (nextini)

// add → add front

// remove → removeFront yapıyor.

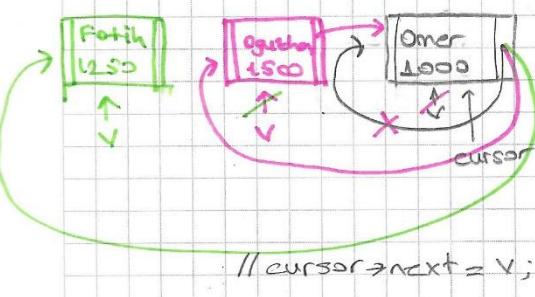
Add List.add ("omer", 1000)  
("oguzk", 1500)  
("fatih", 1250)

cursor = NULL // Başlangıçta

```
Void CircularlyLinkedList :: add (const string & e, const int & i)
{
    CircularlyNode* v = new CircularlyNode;
    v->elem = e;
    v->score = i;

    if (cursor == NULL)
    {
        v->next = v;
        cursor = v;
    }
    else
        v->next = cursor->next;
        cursor->next = v;
}
```

! Add'de cursor'un yeri değişmiyor.



**Remove :** // Cursor = NULL

Void CircularlyLinkedList :: remove ()

```
{  
    if (empty ())  
    {  
        cout << "List is empty !" << endl;  
        return;  
    }
```

```
CircularlyNode* temp = cursor->next;
```

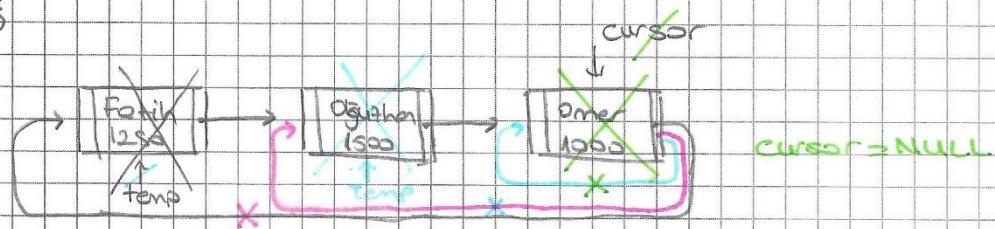
```
if (temp == cursor)
```

```
    cursor = NULL;
```

```
else  
    cursor->next = temp->next;
```

```
delete temp;
```

}



Print = First cursorдан farklı o düğümü sonda da print yapıyor.

**Insert Ordered :**

```
list.insertOrdered ( "Paul" , 720 )  
                  ( "Lose" , 580 )  
                  ( "Anna" , 660 )  
                  ( "Mitt" , 1105 )  
                  ( "Rob" , 750 )  
                  ( "Jack" , 510 )  
                  ( "Jill" , 740 )
```

ilk elemanı eklerken ;  
cursor = NULL

```

Void CircularlyLinkedList :: InsertOrdered (const string& e, const int fi)
{
    CircularlyNode* newNode = new CircularlyNode;
    newNode->elem = e;
    newNode->score = fi;

    if (cursor == NULL)
    {
        newNode->next = newNode;
        cursor = newNode;
        return;
    }

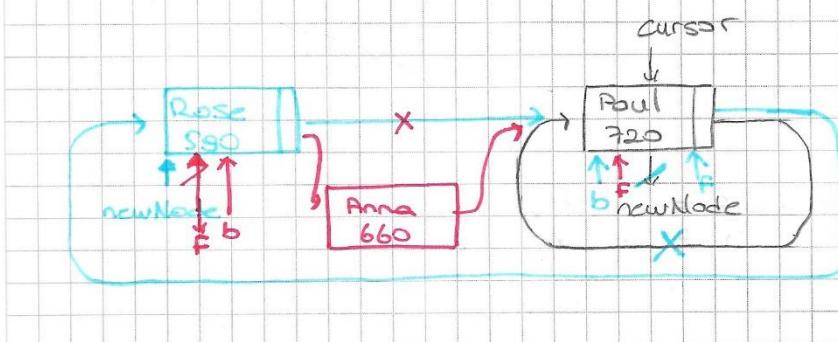
    CircularlyNode* front = cursor->next;
    CircularlyNode* back = cursor;

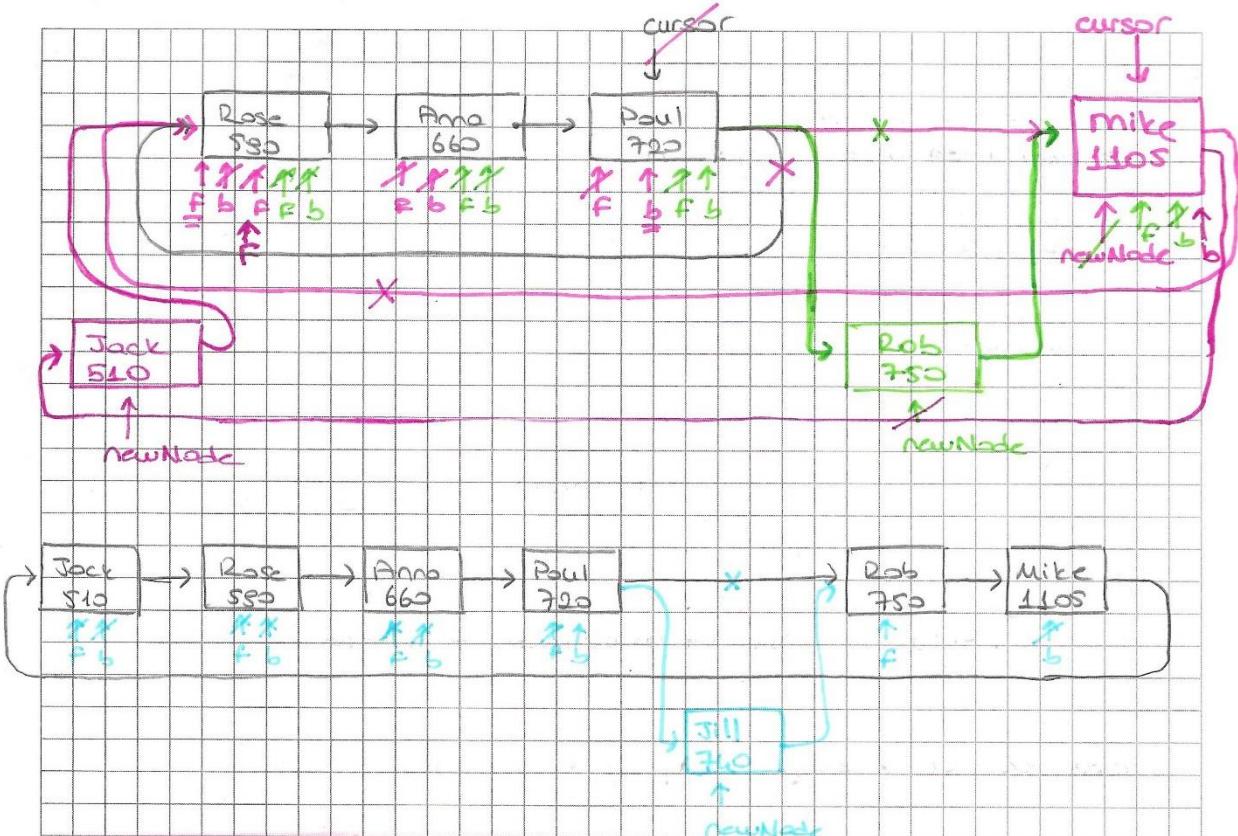
    while (newNode->score > front->score)
    {
        back = front;
        front = front->next;

        if (back == cursor)
        {
            // Liste sonuna ekle
            cursor->next = newNode;
            newNode->next = front;
            cursor = cursor->next;
            return;
        }
    }

    // newNode'u back ve front arasında ekle
    back->next = newNode;
    newNode->next = front;
}

```





### Remove Ordered

```

Void CircularlyLinkedList :: removeOrdered (const string & c, const & i)
{
    if (empty ())
    {
        cout << "list is empty!" << endl;
        return;
    }
    // listde kolon tek eleman mi siliniyor ?
    if (cursor->next == cursor)
    {
        delete cursor;
        cursor = NULL;
        return;
    }
    CircularlyNode* previous = cursor;
    CircularlyNode* current = cursor->next;

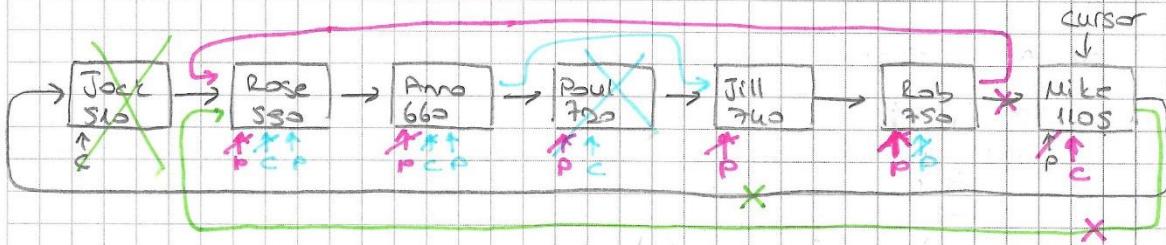
```

```

    While (current != cursor)
    {
        if ((c.compare (current->elem) == 0) && (current->score == i))
            // silmek istedigimiz e degeri mi?
        {
            Previous->next = current->next;
            delete current;
            return;
        }
        previous = current;
        current = current->next;
    }

    // Listenin sondaki elemen mi silinecek?
    if ((c.compare (current->elem) == 0) && (current->score == i))
    {
        previous->next = current->next;
        delete current;
        cursor = previous; // yani liste sonu elementi orta önceliği
    }
    else
        cout << "\n" << "is not found" << endl;

```



## Recursion :

Fonksiyonun kendisini, farklı parametre ile çağırmasına denir.

- 1 - Linear Recursion  $\Rightarrow$  Fonksiyon kendisini 1 noktadan recursive çağırma
- 2 - Binary Recursion  $\Rightarrow$  " " 2 " " "
- 3 - Multiple Recursion  $\Rightarrow$  " " 2 den fazla noktadan recursive çağırma

★ 2 ye örnek Fibonacci.

❗ Recursive fonksiyon nereden çağrıldıysa oraya return yapacak.

~ int F(int n)

```
{  
    if (n==0) return 1;  
    else return n * F(n-1);  
}
```

▼ Linear Recursion

~ int linearSum (int A[], int n)

```
{  
    if (n==1)  
        return A[0];  
    else  
        return A[n-1] + linearSum (A, n-1);  
}
```

int main ()

```
{  
    int A[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}; // 1 den 8'e kadar olan sayıların  
                                              toplamını hesaplayan program
```

~ int reverseArray (int \*A, int i, int j)

```
{  
    if (i < j)  
    {  
        int temp = A[j];  
        A[j] = A[i];  
        A[i] = temp;  
        reverseArray (A, i+1, j-1); // Son satırda recursive çağrı  
    }  
}
```

int main ()

```
{  
    int A[] = {1 ... 8}; // Bütün türkçe karakterleri siler ve sıralama yapar
```

Tail Recursion: Lineer rec. özel bir hali. Her lineer olacak  
handede recursive çağrılarının sonuna doğru yapılması.

Yukarıdaki kod bunu örelktir.

## ! Binary Recursion

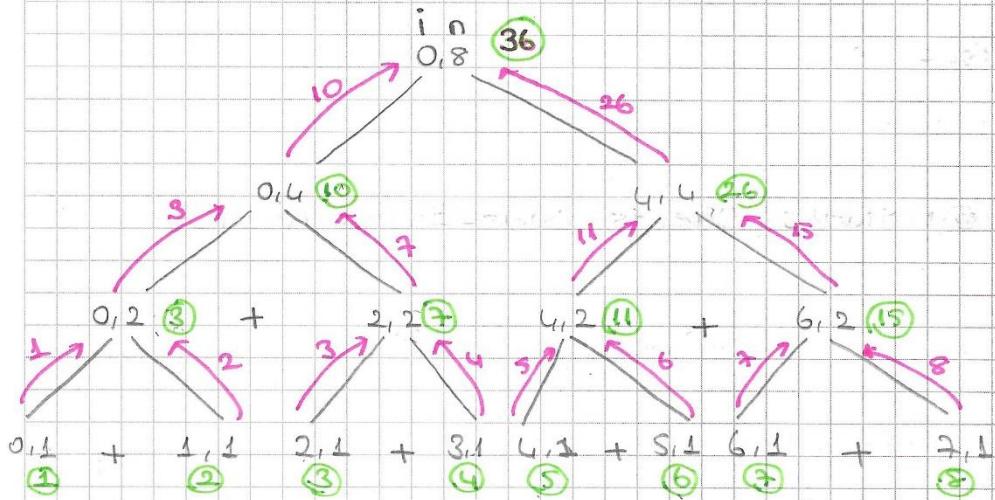
~ int binarysum ( int A[], int i, int n )  
 {

    if (n==0) return A[i];

    else

        return binarysum (A, i, n/2) + binarysum (A, i+n/2, n/2);

Burayı çağırabilmek için öncesiin  
return yapılması lazım. Bir  
sayısal değer gerer.



~ int binaryFibonacci (int k)

{

    if (k <= 1)

        return k;

    else

        return binaryFibonacci (k-1) + binaryFibonacci (k-2);

}

~ int linearFibonacci (int a, int b, int n)

{

    if (n <= 1)

        return b;

    else

        return linearFibonacci (b, a+b, n-1);

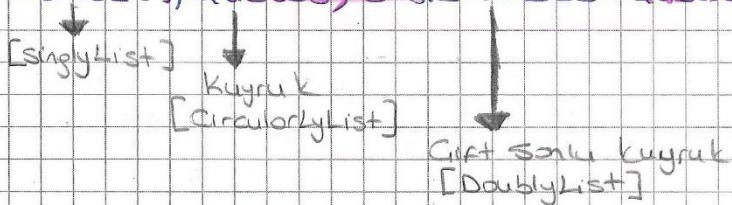
}

```

int main()
{
    (0, 1, 10) 10 F1
    1, 4, 9 F2
    1, 2, 8 F3
    2, 3, 7 F4
    3, 5, 6 F5
    5, 8, 5 F6
    8, 13, 4 F7
    13, 2, 3 F8
    2, 34, 2 F9
    34, 55, 1 F10
}
return b

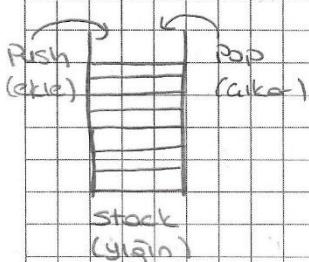
```

## CHAPTER 5 : Stacks, Queues, Double-Ended Queues



### STACKS

Internette yada browserda bir önceliği sayfaya gitmek için back tusuna bastığımızda bir önceliği sayfanın linkleri yığınab tutulur. Bu yığın veri yapısıdır, LIFO [last in first out; son giren ilk çıkar.] prensibine göre çalışır.



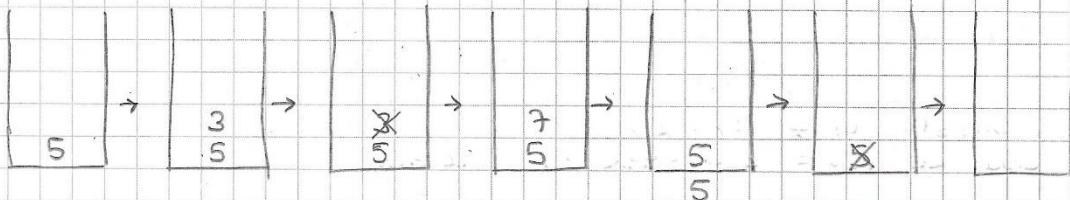
Yığının tepesinde en son eklenen sayfa tutulur.

\* Güncel həyatdan ; silah şərəfçisi, dolmuşların bəzək pəsə kəşdikləri apərt + LIFO məntiqiylə çalışır.

~ Yığın veri yapısının 3 temel fonksiyonu vardır:

1. TOP - Yığının tepesindəkini return yapar
2. Push - Yığınla işlər. Parametrelidir. [nəcəfliyeceğini parametre olaraq verir]
3. Pop - Tepedəkini siler.

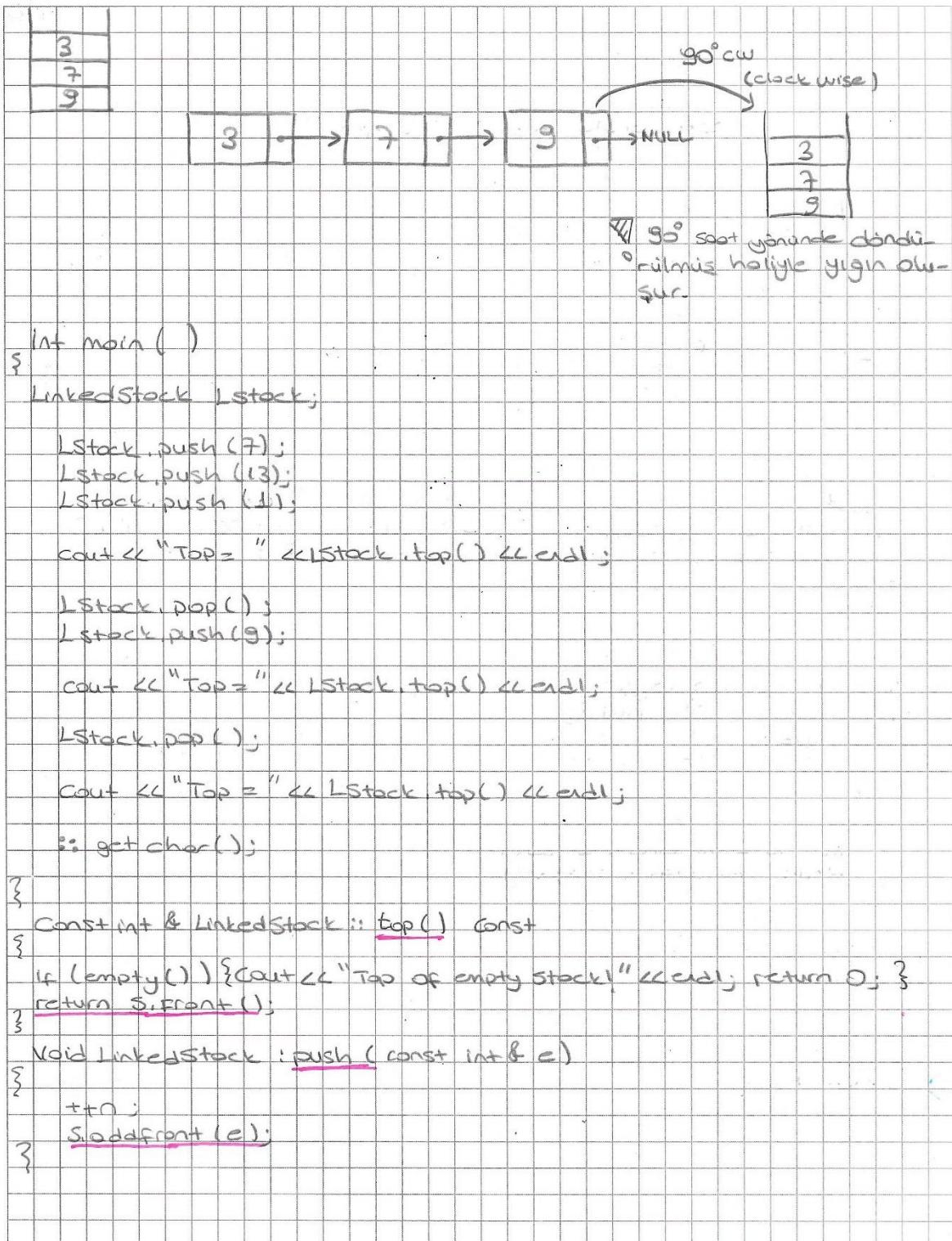
Operation	Output	Stack Content	
1. Push(5)	-	5	→ 5'i yığına ekle
2. Push(3)	-	5, 3	→ 3'ü " "
3. Pop()	-	5	→ 3'ü yığından sil
4. Push(7)	-	5, 7	
5. Pop()	-	5	
6. top	5	5	
7. Pop()	-	0	
8. Pop()	error	0	
9. top()	error	0	
10. empty()	true	0	
11. Push(9)	-	9	
12. Push(7)	-	9, 7	
13. Push(3)	-	9, 7, 3	
14. Push(5)	-	9, 7, 3, 5	
15. size	4	9, 7, 3, 5	
16. Pop	-	9, 7, 3	
17. Push(8)	-	9, 7, 3, 8	
18. Pop()	-	9, 7, 3	
19. top()	3	9, 7, 3	



→ Yığın boş olduğu için 8. satırda birsey eklemeye çalışıldığında error olmaktadır.

- ? • front → yığında top
- addFront → Push
- removeFront → Pop

⇒ STL (Standard Template Library) → Veri yapıları için kütüphane



```

Void LinkedStack:: pop()
{
    if (empty())
        cout << "Pop from empty stack!" << endl;
    return;
}
-- A;
S.removeFront();

```

X	Top=1
X	Top=9
13	Top=13
7	

// getHtmlTags html taglarını (etiketlerini) alıp vectorlerde tutuyor. Satır satır okuyor, "<" simbolünü arıyor. "<" simbolunu bulduktan sonra ">" simbolunu öriyor. Tags Vektörünü Vector'e push back yapıyor.

```

Vector<string> getHtmlTags()
{
    Vector<string> tags;
    ifstream fin ("a.html");
    string line;
    while (getline (fin, line))
    {
        int pos = 0;
        int ts = line.find ("<", pos);
        while (ts != string::npos)
        {
            int te = line.find (">", ts+1);
            tags.push_back (line.substr (ts, te-ts+1));
            pos = te + 1;
            ts = line.find ("<", pos);
        }
    }
    return tags;
}

```

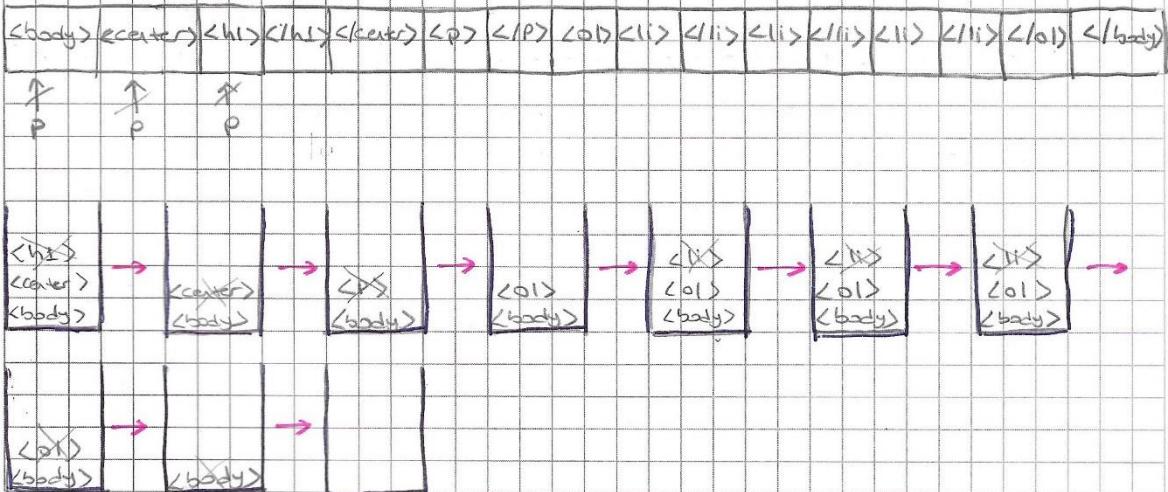
```

bool isHTMLMatched (const vector<string> &tags)
{
    linkedStack S;
    typedef vector<string>::const_iterator Iter;
    for (Iter p = tags.begin(); p != tags.end(); ++p)
    {
        if (p->at(1) != '/') // '/' karakteri ise push yap. Kapanma
            S.push(*p)          taglerini S'ye push yap. (S=yigin)
        else
        {
            if (S.empty()) return false;
            string open = S.top().substr(1);
            string close = p->substr(2);
            if (open.compare(close) != 0) return false;
            else S.pop();
        }
    }
    if (S.empty()) return true;
    else return false;
}

```

- tags.begin → Vektörün ilk elementini işaret eder.
- tags.end → Son elementin kadar dönsün
- p->at(1) → P'in işaret ettiği tagın 1.karakteri (0. indis)
- substr(1) → </h1>  

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \times \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$$



## QUEUES

Ekleme kuyruğun sonuna, silme kuyruğun başından yapılır. Yüzünde S, kuyruk veri yapısında C kullanıyor. Kuyruk veri yapısı FIFO olgoritmasıyla çalışır. [First in First out : ilk giren ilk çıkar.]

Enqueues → ekleme  
Dequeues → silme

\* Dairesel bağlı listelerde aynı colison odds mi remove mu?

- Dairesel bağlı listelerde odd, oddfront olarak yapılıyordu yani listen başına ekleme yapılıyor. Remove ise removefront yapılıyordu, yani listen başından siliniyordu. Queues te ise sondan eklenen baştan silme yapıldığı için remove aynı colisi.

Struct CircularlyLinkedQueue

  CircularlyLinkedList C;  
  int n;

  CircularlyLinkedQueue () ;

  int size () const ;

  bool empty () const ;

  const string & front () ;

  void enqueue (const string & c) ;

  void dequeue () ;

  void CircularlyLinkedQueue :: dequeue ()

  if (empty ())

  {

    cout << "dequeueing of empty queue!" << endl ;

    return ;

  C.remove () ;

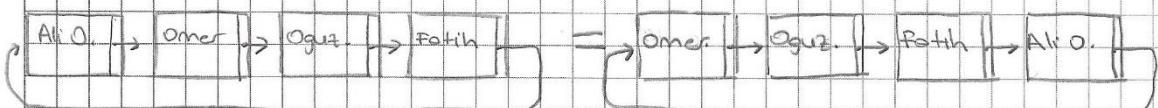
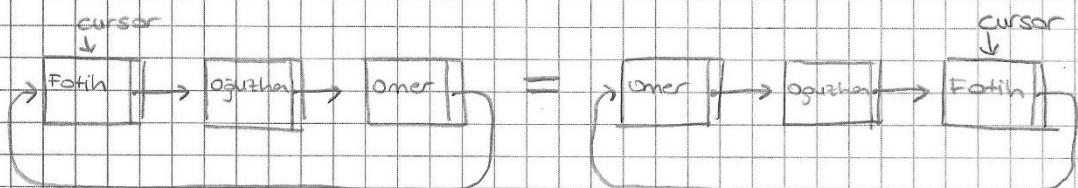
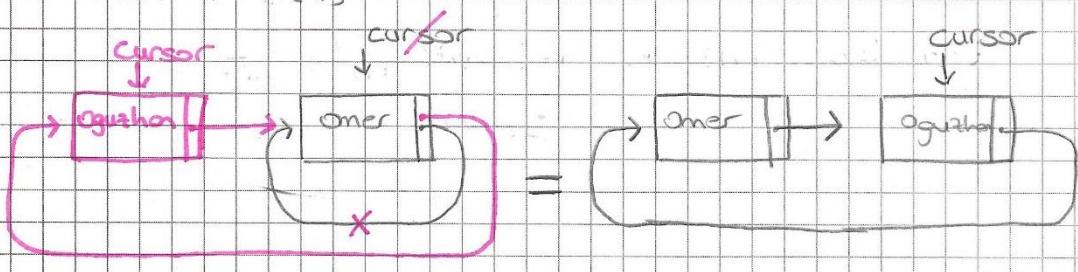
  n-- ;

}

```
int main ()
```

```
{ Circularly Linked Queue ----
```

```
Queue.enqueue ("Omer");  
// ("Oguzhan");  
// ("Fatih");  
// ("Ali Osman");  
Queue.c.print();
```



## DOUBLE-ENDED QUEUES

Kuyruğun başından sonundan eklenme yapmak.

```
InsertFront → D.insertFront (e,i);  
n++;
```

```
InsertBack → D.insertBack (e,i);  
n++;
```

```
RemoveFront → D.removeFront ();  
n--;
```

```
RemoveBack → D.removeBack ();  
n--;
```

## CHAPTER - 7

### Ağac Veri Yapısı

Add BelowRoot

Add Root

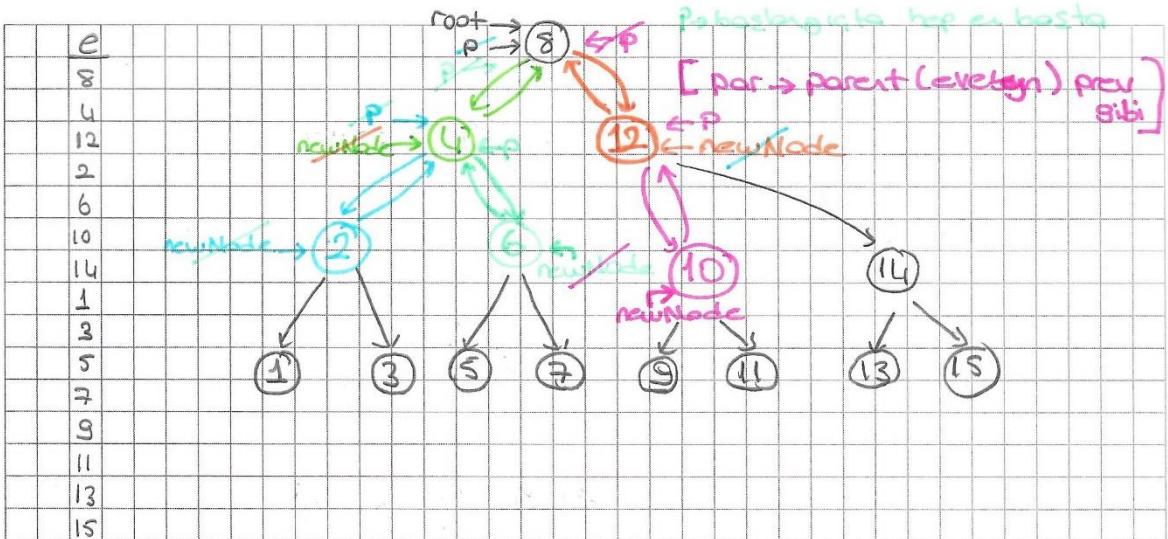
→ Ağacta düşüm oluşturmak için

Delete node → silmek için

↓ Küçükse → sola  
Büyükse → sağa

```
Void BinaryTree :: addBelowRoot (TreeNode * p, int e)
{
    TreeNode * newNode = new TreeNode;
    newNode->elem = e;

    While (true)
    {
        If (e < p->elem) // p haslangıta ağacın rootu
        {
            If (p->left == NULL)
            {
                p->left = newNode;
                newNode->par = p;
                break;
            }
            Else p = p->left;
        }
        Else
        {
            If (p->right == NULL)
            {
                p->right = newNode;
                newNode->par = p;
                break;
            }
            Else p = p->right;
        }
    }
    n += 1;
}
```



Ağacın gezinme için 4 tane fonksiyon var.  
→ inorder, preorder, postorder, Euler Tour

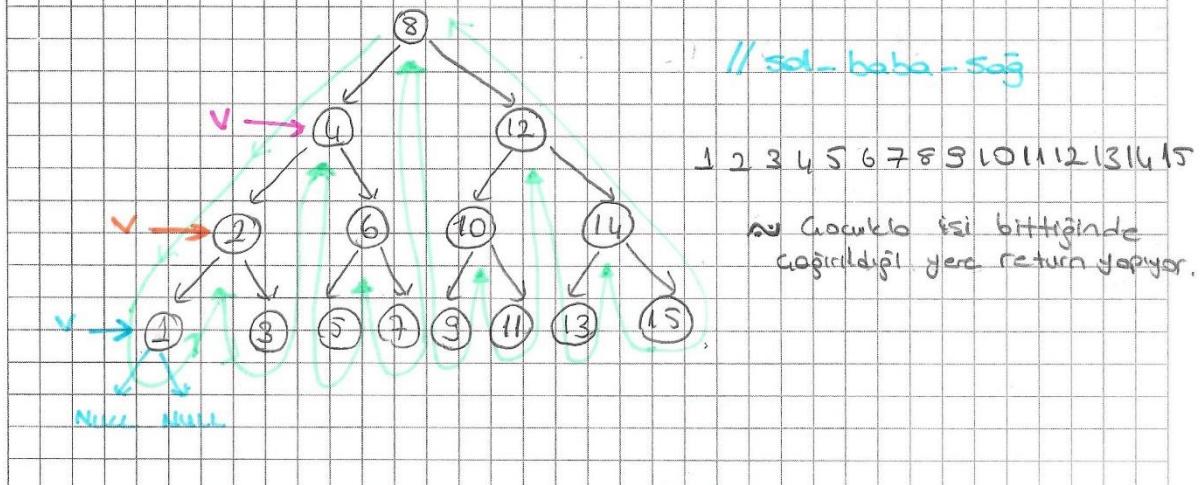
### INORDER

```
Void BinaryTree :: inorder (TreeNode* v) const
{
    if (v->left != NULL) inorder (v->left);

    cout << v->elem " ";

    if (v->right != NULL) inorder (v->right);
}
```

// Ağactaki düğümleri küçükten büyüğe koymak yapacak



## PREORDER

```

Void BinaryTree :: preorder (TreeNode* v) const
{
    cout << v->elem << " "; //ilkini cout yap
    if (v->left != NULL) preorder (v->left); //sol oğlunu var mı?
    if (v->right != NULL) preorder (v->right);
}

```

### // Baba - sol - sağ

8 4 2 1 3 6 5 7 12 10 9 11 14 13 15
 ↓    ↓    ↓    ↗
 2 6 5 7    return    return    return
 1 3    10    11    14    13    15
 sol oğlundan
 sağındakı.

## POSTORDER

```

Void BinaryTree :: postorder (TreeNode* v) const
{
    if (v->left != NULL) postorder (v->left);
    if (v->right != NULL) postorder (v->right);
    cout << v->elem << " ";
}

```

### // sol - Sağ - Baba

1 3 2 5 7 6 4 8 11 10 13 15 14 12 8

## EULER TOUR

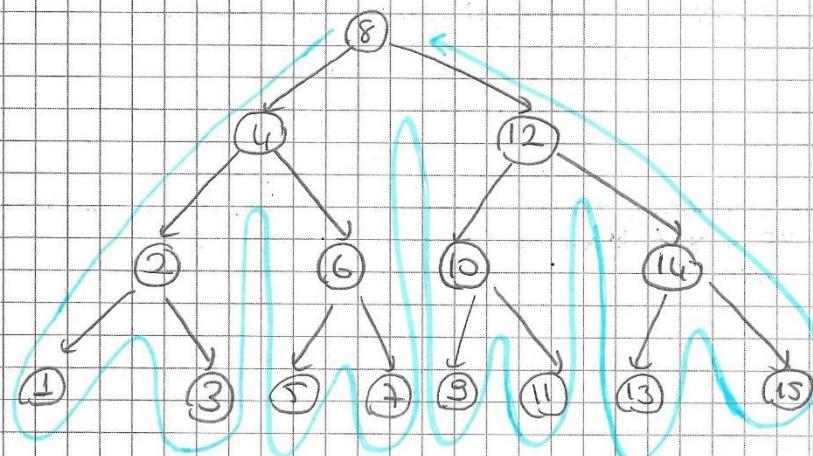
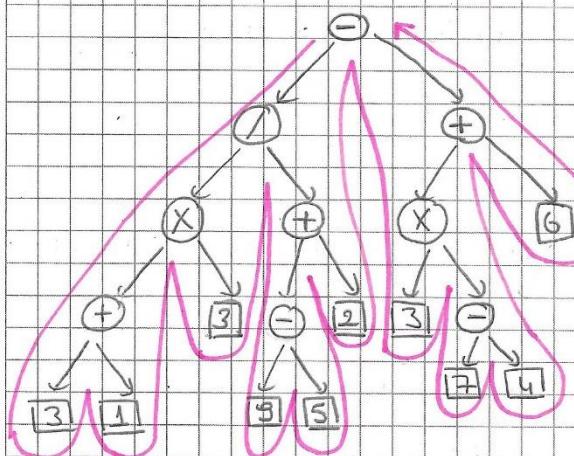
```

Void BinaryTree :: eulerTour (TreeNode* v) const
{
    cout << v->elem << " ";
    if (v->left != NULL)
    {
        EulerTour (v->left);
        cout << v->elem << " ";
    }
}

```

```
{ if (v->right != NULL)
```

```
    colorTour(v->right);  
    cout << v->elem << " ";
```



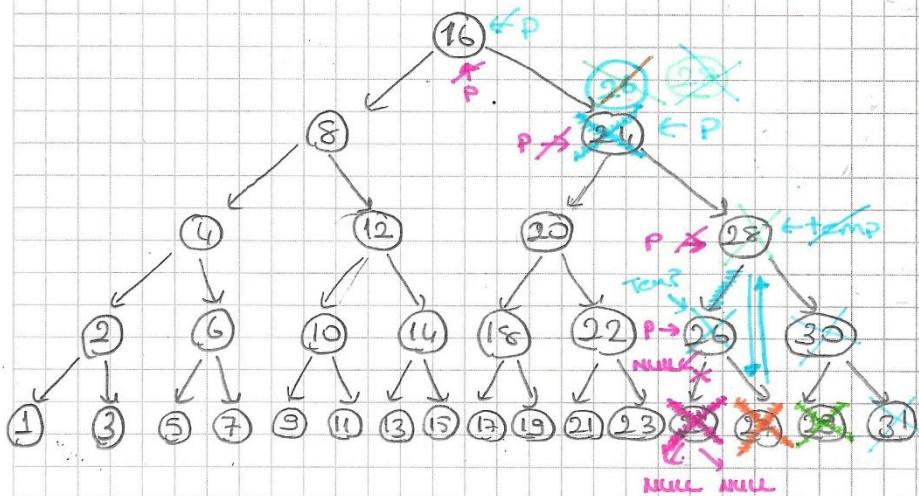
8 4 2 1 2 3 2 4 6 5 6 7 6 4 8 12 10 9 10

11 10 12 14 13 14 15 14 12 8

## Düğüm Silmek

Cocuğu varsa Cocuğu için yeni baba söylememiz gerekebilir.  
Kendisinden büyük en küçük düğümü kendisine boy.

25 - 24 - 27 - 26 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 28  $\Rightarrow$  sırasıyla silicez.



Eğer çocuklu düğümü siliyor oluyorsa kendisinden en yoken büyük düğümü yerine kayuyoruz. Yani 8'i silseydik yerine 9'u kayıp çocuk olan 9'u silicektik.

## VİZE SONRASI

STL

List / vector / stack / queue

```
# include <list>
# include <vector>
# include <stack>
# include <queue>
```

### STL List Samples

```
DoublyNode Node;
```

```
list<DoublyNode> stl_list;
```

```
Node.elem = "Paul";
Node.score = 720;
```

```
stl_list.push_back <Node>;
```



### List Priority Queue (Öncelikli Kuyruk)

```
struct ListPriorityQueue
{ std::list<int> L;
```

```
int size() const;
bool empty() const;
void insert(const int& e);
const int& min() const;
void removeMin();
bool isLess(const int& e, const int& f) const;
void print();
}

bool ListPriorityQueue :: isLess (const int &e, const int &f) const
{
    if (e < f) return true;
    else return false;
}

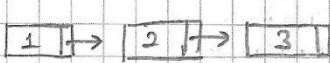
// Öncelikli kuyrukta Verileri sıralı eklerken
```

e = eklenen element  
P = başlangıç elementi

```
Void ListPriorityQueue :: insert (const int & e)
```

```
{  
    std :: list <int> :: iterator p;  
    p = L.begin();  
    while (p != L.end() && !isLess (e, *p)) ++p;  
    L.insert (p, e);  
}
```

```
priorityQueue.insert (3);  
(2);  
(1); } }
```

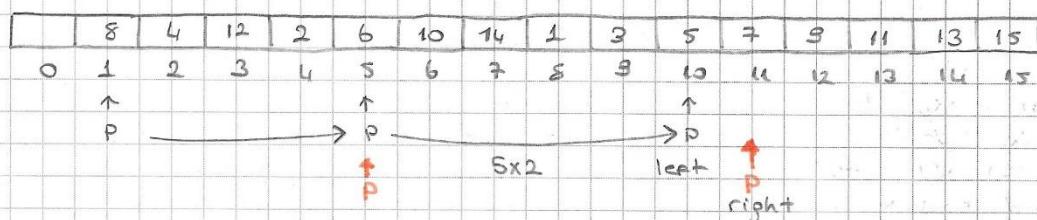
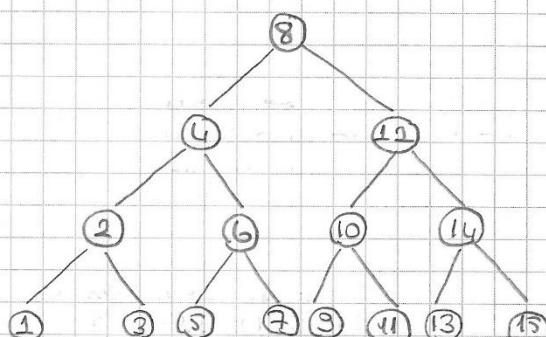


```
priorityQueue.print()
```

```
priorityQueue.min(); // 1
```

## Heap Priority Queue

Heap, öncelikli kuyruğun sağa tırılmış hali



```

int size () const return V.size () - 1;
position left (const position & p)
    return pos (2 * id X (p));
position right (const position & p)
    return pos (2 * id X (p) + 1);
position parent (const position & p)
    return pos (id X (p) / 2);
bool has left (const position & p) const
    return 2 * id X (p) <= size ();
bool has right (const position & p) const
    return 2 * id X (p) + 1 <= size ();
bool isRoot (const position & p) const
    return id X (p) == 1;
Position root () return pos (1);
position last () return pos (size ());
void addLast (const int & e) V.push_back (e);
void removeLast () V.pop_back ();

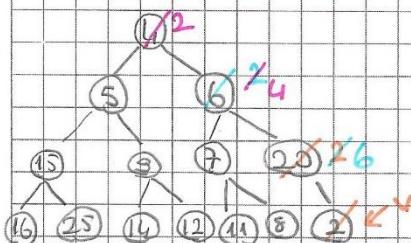
```

*id(p) → Vertenin indexini geri döndürür.  
pos → pointer döndürür.*

left → parametre olarak verilen p'nin sol çocuğu  
right → parametre olarak verilen p'nin sağ çocuğu  
parent → Baba

isRoot index değeri 1 mi? boolean değer döndürür

"ÖR // Heap.insert 4,5,6,15,8,7,25,16,25,14,12,11,8,2  
Void \_\_\_\_\_ :: insert (\_\_\_\_\_ )



```

    {
        T.addLast (e);
        position v = T.last ();
        while (!T.isRoot (v))
    {
        position u = T.parent (v);
        if (!isLess (*v, *u)) break;
        T.swap (v, u);
        v = u;
    }
}

```

	4	5	6	15	8	7	20	16	25	14	12	11	8	2
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
↑	↑	✓												
U														

4 için while 'a girmedi, çünkü root  
 S in parent i 4 old.徳 4=4  
 while 'a gir.  
 $S < 4$  mü? (isLess)  
 $V = 6$  bobası 4  
 $6 < 4$  mü? False → true (break yapar.)

swap yeri eklenen elemen bobasından küçükse yukarı tesis.

$size = 2$   
 $2 < 20$  evet → hayır break yapmez  
 swap yapar.

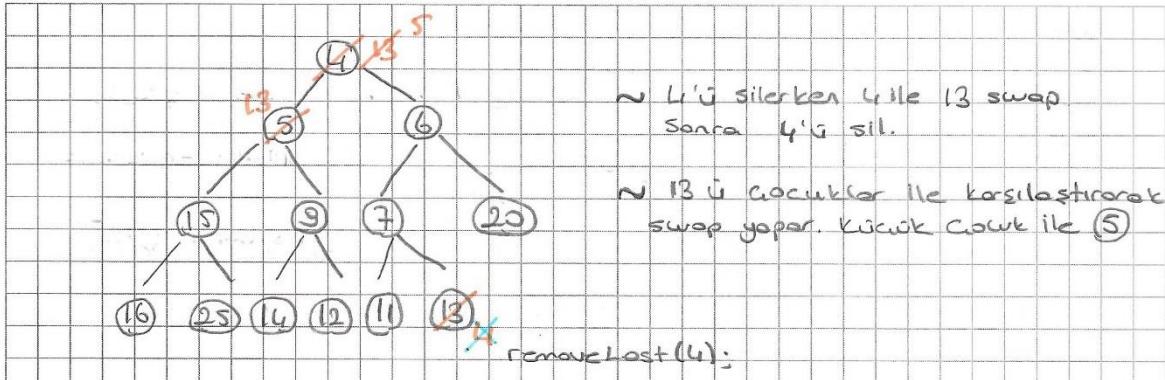
min elemen root ta tutuldugu için 2 yukarı kadar alır

void :: --- removeMin()

```

{
    if (size() == 1) T.removeLast();
    else
    {
        position u = T.root();
        T.swap (u, T.last());
        T.removeLast();
        while (T.hasLeft (u))
        {
            position v = T.left (u);
            if (T.hasRight (u) && isLess (*T.right (u)), *v))
                v = T.right (u);
            if (isLess (*v, *u))
            {
                T.swap (u, v);
                u = v;
            }
            else break;
        }
    }
}
    
```

4	8	6	15	9	7	20	16	25	14	12	11	13
18	18			12					13			X
5	9				12							



$5 < 13$  true / swap yap.

$9 < 15$

$9 < 13$  true / swap.

$12 < 14$        $v = 12$

$12 < 13$  true / swap

$11 \cdot 2 = 22$  while dan çıkış

size = 13

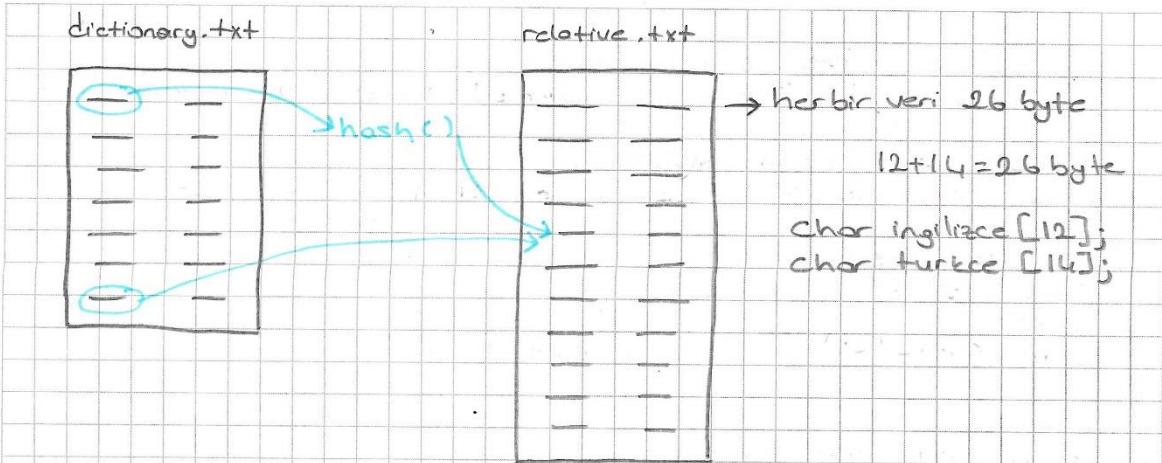
### Hashing (Sözlük Uygulaması)

↳ İngilizce girilen kelimenin türkçesini veren bir uygulama.

Hashing → Kelimenin İngilizcesini parametre olarak alıyor, Hash Fonksiyonunu kullanarak kelimenin ASCII karşılığını üzerinden bir bağıl adres üretiyor. Bu bağıl adres ilgili kayıda dictionary.txt listten karşılığını yazıyor.

Hash Fonk;

```
int Hash (char * key) // R(key) Fonksiyonu
{
    int sum=0;
    for (int i=0 ; i<4 ; i+=2)
        sum (sum + 10 * key[i] + key[i+1]);
    sum = sum % nRel; // nRel değeri genellikle 1000 gibi seçilmeli!
    return sum; // Aşağıdaki değerlerde daha iyi bir dağılım sağlanıyor.
}
```



### → Çakışma Çözümleme Yöntemleri

- 1) Linear Probing : Bir sonraki adrese bakar, boş adres arar.
- 2) Double Hashing : Forklı Hash() fonksiyonları kullanılır.

Başlıcık adres uzayı = 0 --- 40

```

Struct word
{
    char ingilizce [12];
    char turkce [14];
} kelime;

Void RelativeOlustur ()
{
    Int collisions = 0;
    dic = fopen ("dictionary.txt", "r");
    rcl = fopen ("relative.txt", "wt"); // wt hem okuma hem yazma
    // modusunu onlemek için
    For (int i=0 ; i<nRel ; i++) // Her başlıcık adrese * bakar. Başlangıç
        // adresini onlemek için
        fseek (rcl , i * sizeof (kelime) , 0 );
        F puts ('*' , rcl );
    printf ("\n \n"); // iş başlıcık adresi tonsil eder
    while (!feof (dic))
    {

```

```

fscanf (dic, "%s & kelime.ingilizce");
fscanf (dic, "%s & kelime.turkce");

Adres = Hash (kelime.ingilizce);
fseek (rel, Adres * sizeof (kelime), 0);

Temp = Adres;
c = fgetc (rel);

while (c != '*')
{
    // LINEAR PROBING

    printf ("%ld ADRESINE %s ITLT CARKISMA YAZINDEN LINEAR PROBING YAP \n",
            Adres, kelime.ingilizce);
    collisions++;

    Adres = (Adres + 1) % nRel;
    if (Adres == Temp)
    {
        printf ("DOSYA DOLU ! \n");
        return;
    }

    fseek (rel, Adres * sizeof (kelime), 0);
    c = fgetc (rel);

    printf ("%ld ADRESINE %s ITLT ADRES BOS OLDUGU ICIN YAZ \n",
            Adres, kelime.ingilizce);

    fseek (rel, Adres * sizeof (kelime), 0);
    fwrite (&kelime, sizeof (kelime), 1, rel);

    strcpy (kelime.ingilizce, "      ");
    strcpy (kelime.turkce, "      ");

    fcloseall ();

    printf ("-----");
    printf ("-----");
    printf ("-----");

    getch ();
}

```

0	stack	—	10	class	—	20	signal	—	30	friend	—
1	*	—	11	gate	—	21	sorting	—	31	*	—
2	*	—	12	artificial	—	22	*	—	32	Omnibus	belarus
3	*	—	13	external	—	23	*	—	33	list	—
4	*	—	14	linked	—	24	*	—	34	object	—
5	inheritance	—	15	overloading	—	25	array	—	35	client	—
6	sibling	—	16	recursion	—	26	*	—	36	*	—
7	compiler	—	17	data	—	27	binary	—	37	queue	—
8	server	—	18	priority	—	28	null	—	38	child	—
9	tree	—	19	root	—	29	order	—	39	circuit	—
									40	parent	—

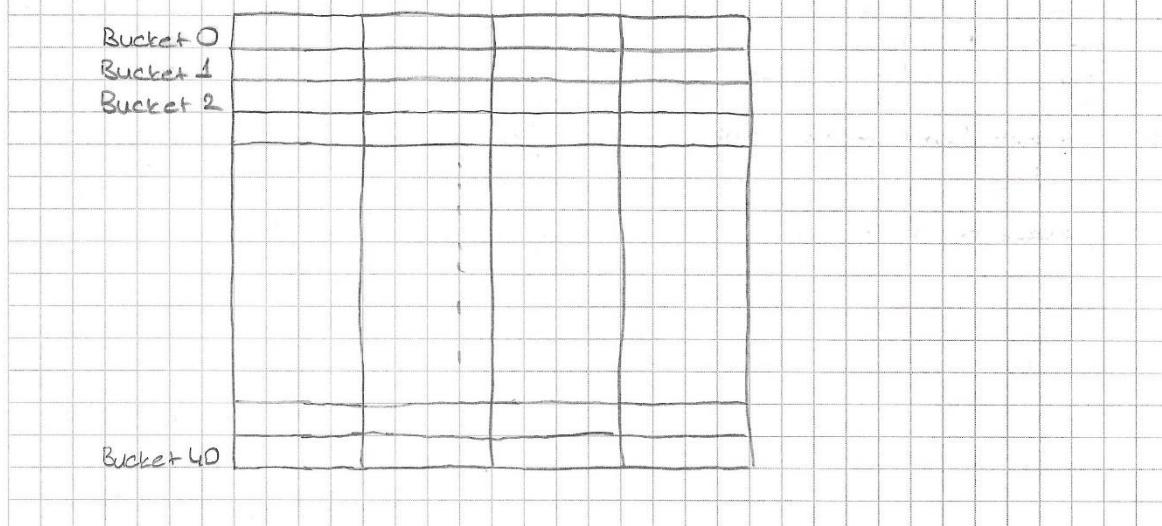
- ilk basılı hepsinde \* Var
  - kayıt otomatik siliniyor.
  - \* : o adresin bas olduğunu gösteriyor.

## // Hashing with Bucket Addressing

Her bağıl adresin birden fazla kayıt tutuyoruz. Her bağıl adres birden fazla kayıt tutunca Linear Probingi hale getiriyor (her bağıl adres 4 kopyasını tutucak). Birde fazla bağıl adres kayıt tuttuğunda bunu bucket derir.

Hash fonksiyonunun döndürdüğü değer  $\rightarrow$  Bucket

- Her bağıl adresin i'sinde posta paket tuttuğumuzu versayalım.



~ Cache bellek montajına benzeyen, 0 adres için bucket içerisinde yer bulmak kolay, 1 incər probinqi iyleştiriliyor. Koyut otomatik kolay

~ Her koyut için birde fazla yer ayıriyorsun. Bellək kullanımı  $n+1$  kədər fazla.

⚠️  $(n+1)$  boyut kədər fazla koyut olun.

Aventajı = pəsəsə yerler bulabiliyorsun

Her bir böyük adres max. kənə kərə üretebiləliyir

Optimum bucket size = 4

Bucket = 0 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 1 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 2 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 3 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 4 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 5 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 6 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 7 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 8 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 9 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 10 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 11 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 12 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 13 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 14 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 15 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 16 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 17 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 18 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 19 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 20 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 21 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 22 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 23 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 24 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 25 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 26 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 27 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 28 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 29 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 30 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 31 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 32 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 33 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 34 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 35 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 36 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 37 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 38 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 39 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 40 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 41 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 42 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 43 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 44 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 45 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 46 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 47 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 48 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 49 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 50 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 51 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 52 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 53 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 54 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 55 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 56 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 57 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 58 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 59 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 60 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 61 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 62 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 63 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 64 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 65 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 66 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 67 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 68 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 69 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 70 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 71 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 72 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 73 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 74 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 75 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 76 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 77 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 78 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 79 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 80 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 81 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 82 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 83 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 84 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 85 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 86 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 87 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 88 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 89 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 90 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 91 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 92 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 93 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 94 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 95 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 96 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 97 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 98 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 99 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 100 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 101 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 102 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 103 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 104 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 105 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 106 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 107 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 108 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 109 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 110 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 111 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 112 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 113 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 114 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 115 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 116 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 117 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 118 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 119 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 120 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 121 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 122 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 123 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 124 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 125 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 126 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 127 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 128 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 129 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 130 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 131 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 132 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 133 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 134 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 135 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 136 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 137 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 138 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 139 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 140 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 141 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 142 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 143 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 144 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 145 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 146 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 147 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 148 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 149 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 150 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 151 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 152 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 153 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 154 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 155 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 156 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 157 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 158 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 159 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 160 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 161 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 162 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 163 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 164 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 165 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 166 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 167 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 168 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 169 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 170 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 171 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 172 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 173 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 174 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 175 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 176 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 177 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 178 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 179 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 180 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 181 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 182 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 183 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 184 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 185 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 186 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 187 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 188 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 189 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 190 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 191 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 192 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 193 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 194 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 195 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 196 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 197 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 198 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 199 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 200 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 201 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 202 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 203 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 204 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 205 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 206 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 207 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 208 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 209 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 210 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 211 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 212 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 213 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 214 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 215 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 216 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 217 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 218 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 219 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 220 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 221 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 222 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 223 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 224 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 225 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 226 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 227 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 228 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 229 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 230 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 231 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 232 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 233 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 234 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 235 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 236 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 237 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 238 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 239 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 240 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 241 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 242 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket = 243 : \* \* \* \*

Bucket

**size of Bucket** = Bütün kelimeler için adres usayı kadar dizi tutuyor.  
Bağlı adresin kaç kere üretilğini hesaplıyor. Diziyi 1 ortalarak.

Hashingde çok benzer bir分工 corpo ( \* OBucket ) var.

Bir Bucketten dışına geçebilmek için OBucket ile correlation lostur.

- Kelime ekleme -

fseek (rel, Bucket \* sizeof (kelime) \* OBucket, 0);

Adres = Bucket \* OBucket;

Temp = Bucket \*

C = fgetc (rel);

while (c != '\*')

{

    Adres = (Adres + 1) % (nRel \* OBucket);

    if (Adress == Temp)

{

        printf ("Dasya Dolu! \n");

        return;

}

    fseek (rel, Adres \* sizeof (kelime), 0);

    C = fgetc (rel);

}

    printf ("Bucket = %d \t Kelime = %s \n" Bucket, kelime.ingilizce);

Hash fonk. dandırıldığı değər OBucketle çarpılırak gidiyor.  
(Birinde dizerine oturken veya Bucketin başına giderken 4 ilz çarpıyoruz.)

- Kelime Silme -

Kelime silme kelime sorgulamaya benzer. Bucket üretilir,  
O bucketun başına gider, Bucket içerisinde eronur, yoxsa diğer  
buckete gider.

2 tone root var soldan sağa doğru ilerlediği için ilk yazılı  
olan rootu siler.

Hashingden farklı; 2 veya daha fazla kayıt tutması.

## // Hashing with Synonym Chaining

Catışan kayıtlara synonym chaining denir. Çatışan kayıtları synonym da tutuyoruz.

Aksatıcı: Hızlı sorgulama. Çatışan kayıtları listede tuttuğu için bucketten daha hızlı. Bucket doluysa cat oğullarına yazabılır. Synonym chaining de aynı dosyaya yazılır.

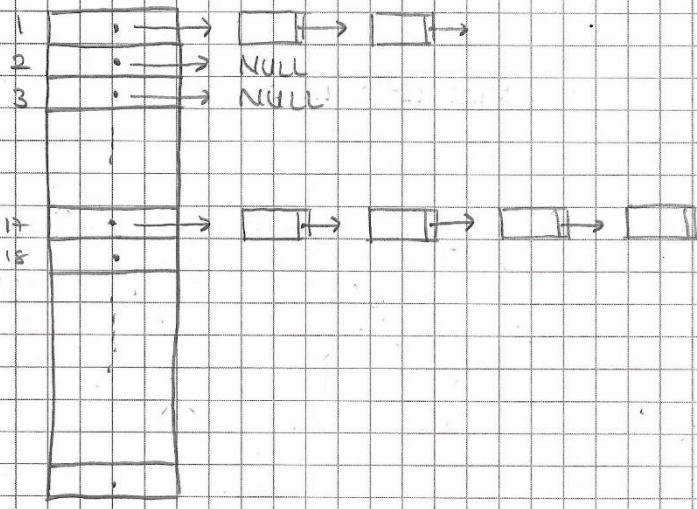
Singly-linkedList \* listofSynonyms;  
int nList = 0;

Void printSynonyms ():

```
int Hash (char* key) // R(key) Fonksiyonu  
{  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int j=0; j<4; j+=2)  
        sum = (sum + 10 * key [j] + key [j+1]);  
  
    sum = sum % nRel;  
    return sum;  
}
```

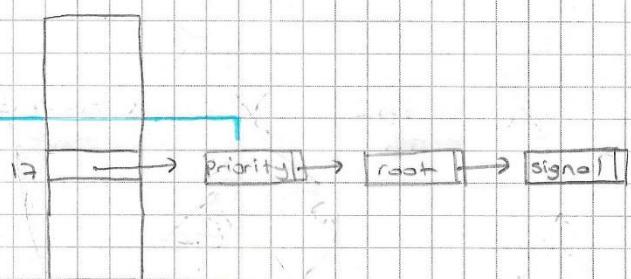
! ilgili listenin  
bosunu tutan  
pointeri gösteren  
dizi

\*listofSynonyms



relative.txt

17 data veri



Struct SinglyLinkedList {

```

SinglyNode * head;
SinglyLinkedList();
bool empty() const;
void print();
void addBack (char* ing, char* tur, const int& i);
void removeOrdered (char* ing, char* tur, const int& i);
int n=0;
}
  
```

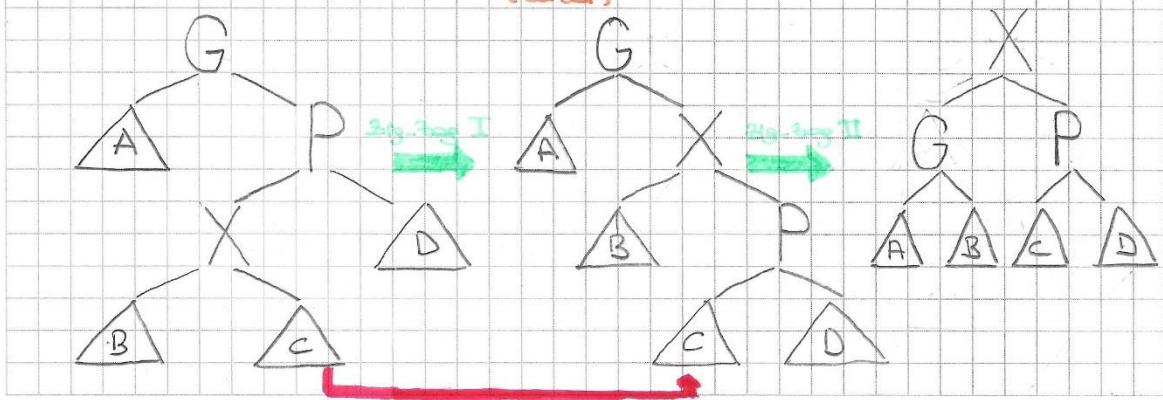
### SPLAY TREES

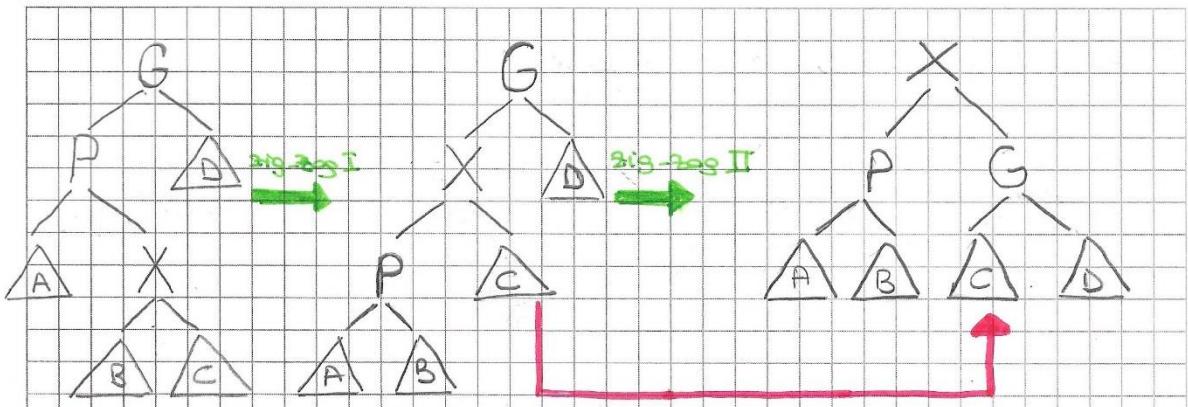
! Her yeni eklediğimiz veriyi root'a kadar sıklarıyoruz.

#### 1.) Zig-Zag:

X is left child of a right child, or right child of a left child

X  $\xrightarrow{\text{P (soyut)}}$  P  $\xrightarrow{\text{(babası)}}$



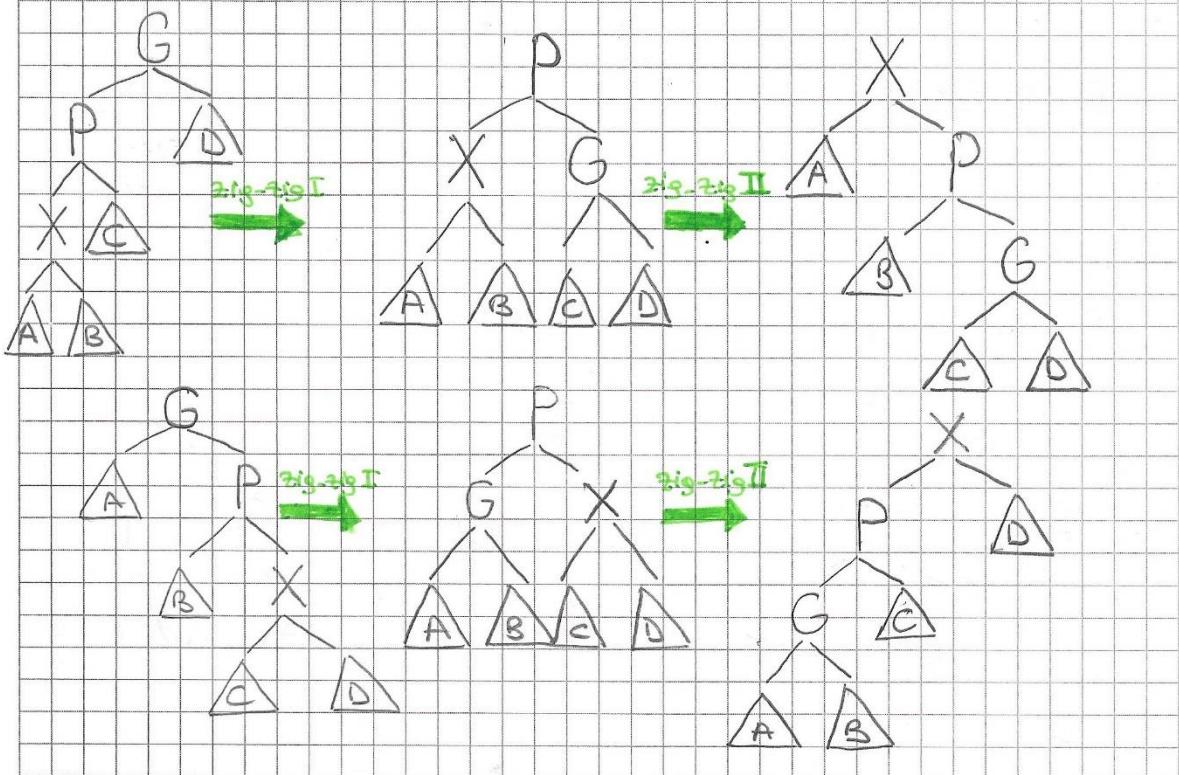


# Amacımız ağacı dengelenmek

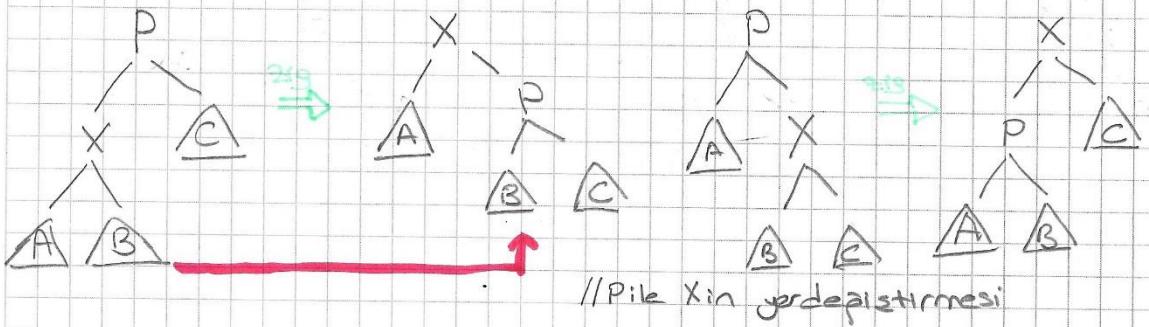
## 2-) Zig-Zig :

X is left child of a left child or right child of a right child

~ Zig-Zag'dan farklı önce baba (P) dedenin (G) servyesine çıkarıyor.



3. zig : X is child of the root

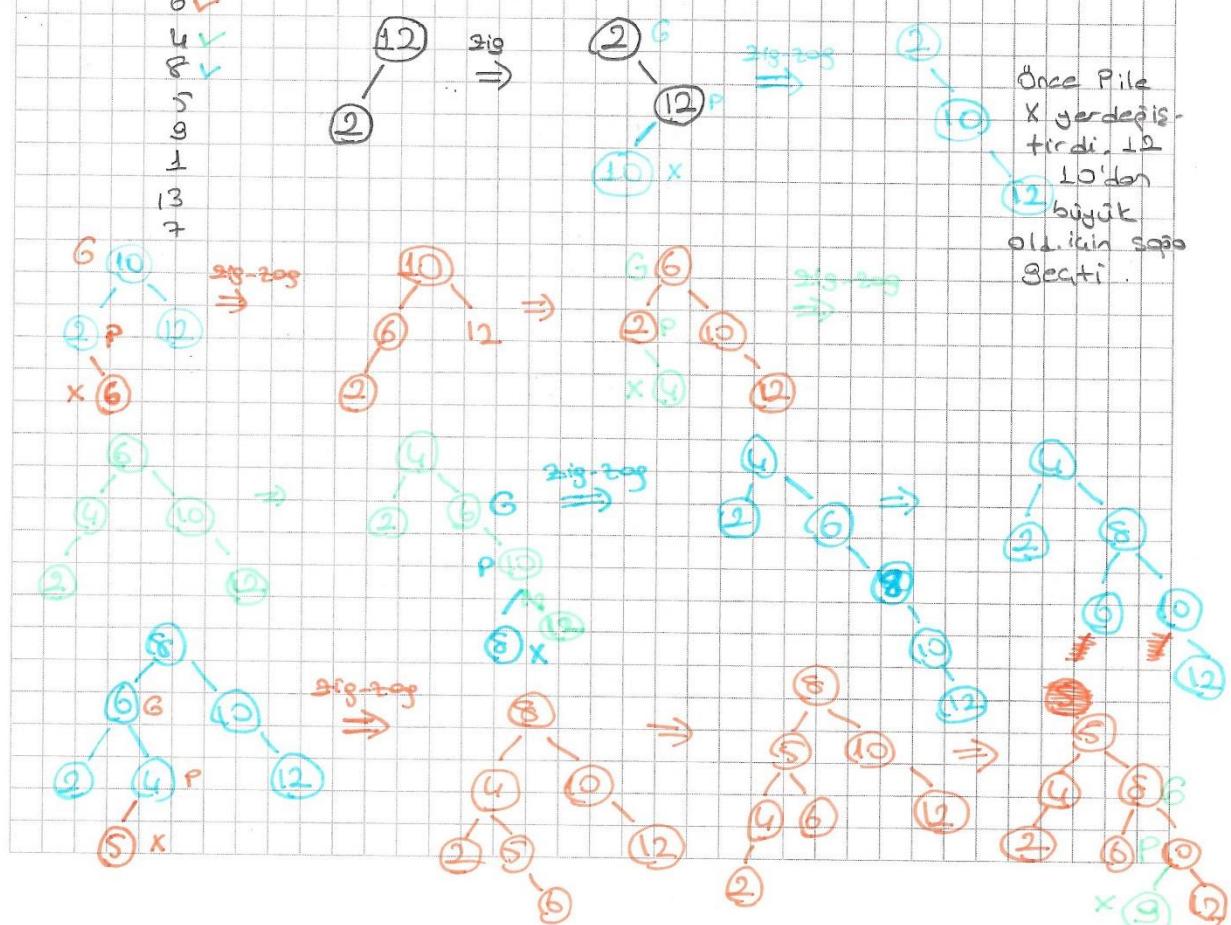


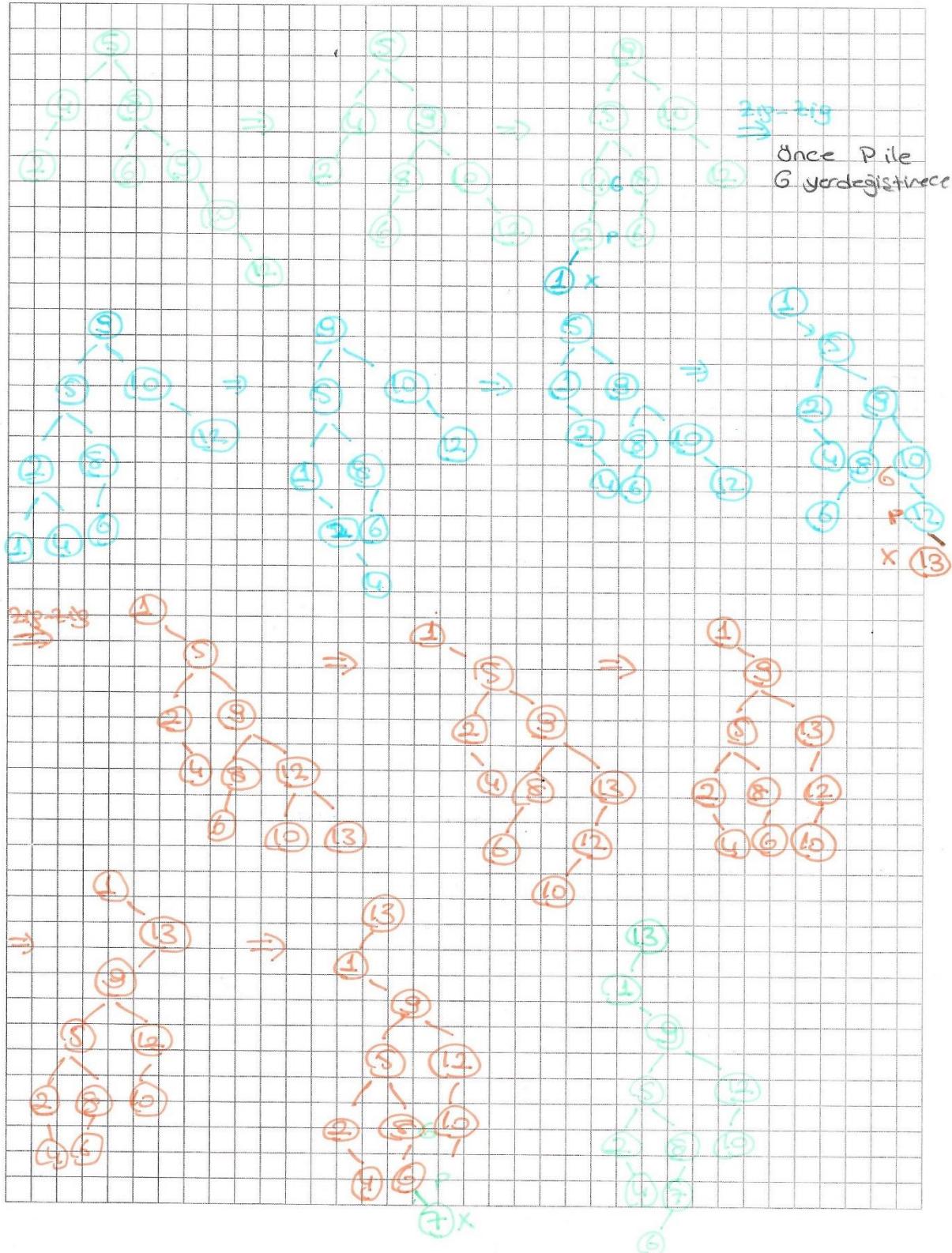
2012 Final

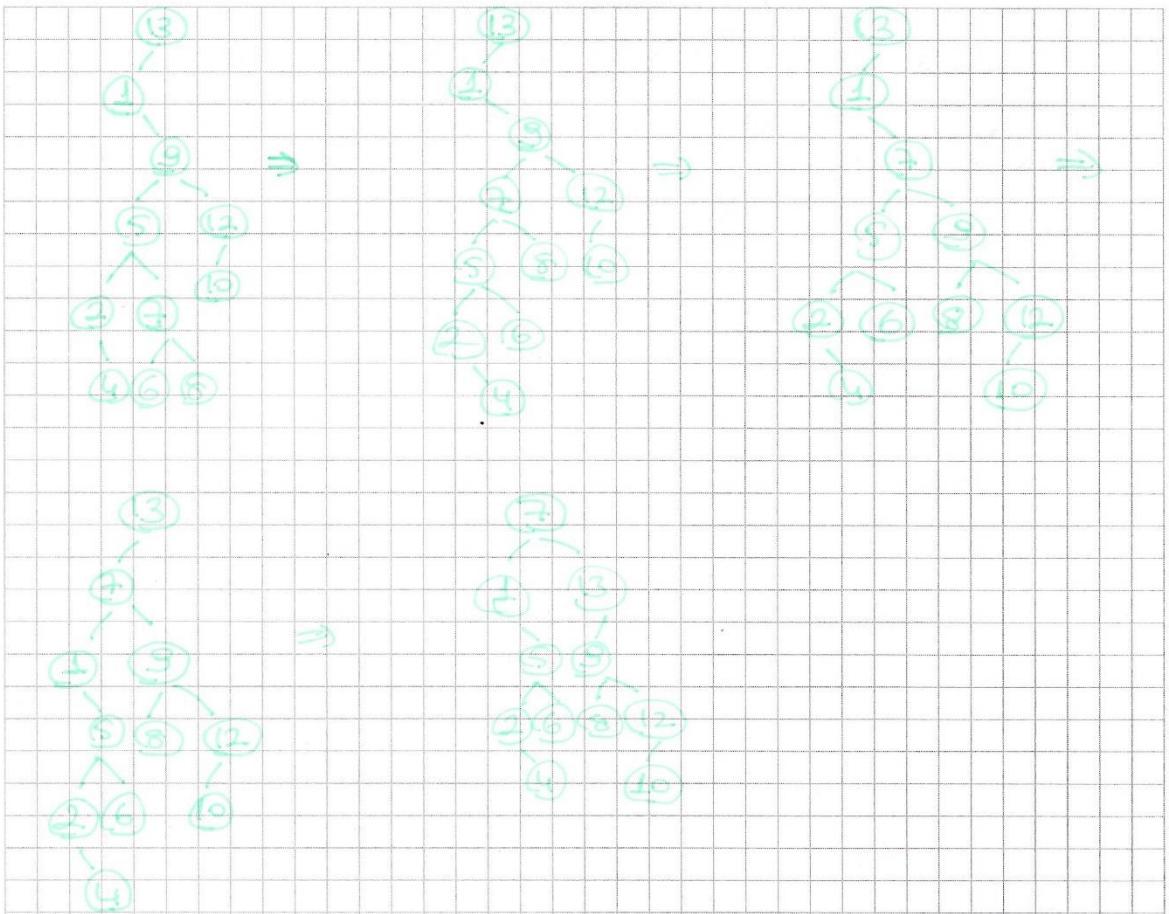
Soruşunun cevabı:

Root  
12 ✓  
2 ✓  
10 ✓  
6 ✓  
4 ✓  
8 ✓  
5 ✓  
9 ✓  
1 ✓  
13 ✓  
7 ✓

! Yeni eklenen sayı büyükse sağa, küçükse sola







### // ZIG-ZAG (left-right)

```

else if ((newNode == parent->right) && (parent == Gparent->left))
{
    if (newNode->left != NULL) // newNode ← parent I
    {
        parent->right = newNode->left;
        newNode->left->par = parent;
    }
    else parent->right = NULL;
    newNode->left = parent;
    parent->par = newNode;
    Gparent->left = newNode;
    newNode->par = Gparent;
}
  
```

```

if (newNode->right != NULL) //newNode <-> Gparent II
{
    Gparent->left = newNode->right;
    newNode->right->par = Gparent;
}
else Gparent->left = NULL;

newNode->par = Gparent->par;
newNode->right = Gparent;
Gparent->par = newNode;
}

```

### //ZIG-ZAG (right-left)

```

else if ((newNode == parent->left) && (parent == Gparent->right))
{
    if (newNode->right != NULL) //newNode <-> parent I
    {
        parent->left = newNode->right;
        newNode->right->parent = parent;
    }
    else parent->left = NULL;

    newNode->right = parent;
    parent->par = newNode;
    Gparent->right = newNode;
    newNode->par = Gparent;

    if (newNode->left != NULL) //newNode <-> Gparent II
    {
        Gparent->right = newNode->left;
        newNode->left->par = Gparent;
    }
    else Gparent->right = NULL;

    newNode->par = Gparent->par;
    newNode->left = Gparent;
    Gparent->par = newNode;
}

```

### // ZIG-ZIG (left-left)

```
else if (newNode == parent->left) && (parent == Gparent->left)
{
    if (parent->right != NULL) // Parent <-> Gparent I
    {
        Gparent->left = parent->right;
        parent->right->par = Gparent;
    }
    else Gparent->left = NULL;
    newNode->par = Gparent->par;
    parent->right = Gparent;
    Gparent->par = parent;

    if (newNode->right != NULL) // newNode <-> parent II
    {
        parent->left = newNode->right;
        newNode->right->par = parent;
    }
    else parent->left = NULL;
    newNode->right = parent;
}
```

### // ZIG-ZIG (right-right)

```
else if ((newNode == parent->right) && (parent == Gparent->right))
{
    if (parent->left != NULL) // parent <-> Gparent I
    {
        Gparent->right = parent->left;
        parent->left->par = Gparent;
    }
    else Gparent->right = NULL;
    newNode->par = Gparent->par;
    parent->left = Gparent;
    Gparent->par = parent;

    if (newNode->left != NULL) // newNode <-> parent II
    {
        parent->right = newNode->left;
        newNode->left->par = parent;
    }
}
```

```

if (newNode->par == NULL)
    root = newNode;
else
{
    if (newNode->elem < newNode->par->elem)
        newNode->par->left = newNode;
    else
        newNode->par->right = newNode;
    parent = newNode->par;
    GoParent = parent->par;
}

```

### // zig

```

if (newNode->par == root)
{
    if (newNode->elem < root->elem)
    {
        if (newNode->right != NULL)
        {
            root->left = newNode->right;
            newNode->right->par = root;
        }
        else root->left = NULL;
        newNode->right = root;
        root->par = newNode;
    }
    else
    {
        if (newNode->left != NULL)
        {
            root->right = newNode->left;
            newNode->left->par = root;
        }
        else root->left = NULL;
        newNode->right = root;
        root->par = newNode;
    }
    else
    {
        if (newNode->left != NULL)
        {
            root->right = newNode->left;
            newNode->left->par = root;
        }
        else root->right = NULL;
        newNode->left = root;
        root->par = newNode;
        newNode->par = NULL;
    }
}

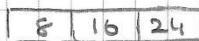
```

## 2-3-4 Tree

Herhangi bir düğümde max. 3 eleman tutulur. Solu küçük, sağa büyük gelir.

16, 8, 24, 4, 12, 20, 28, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, ...

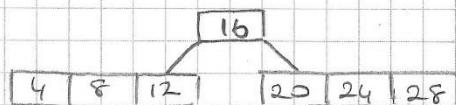
insert → 8, 16, 24



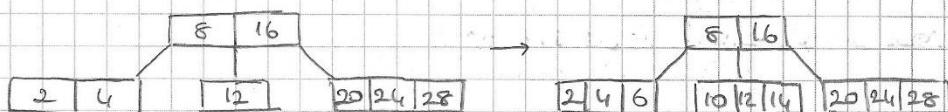
- ✓ İkiye parçalarken ortadotini yukarı alırız.

insert → 4, 12, 20, 28

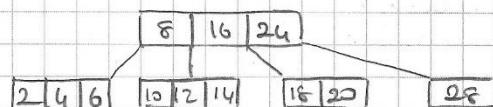
- ⚠ Eleman eklerken üstten aşağı doğru batılır.



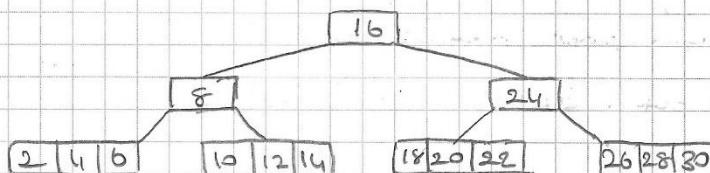
Insert → 2, 6, 10, 14



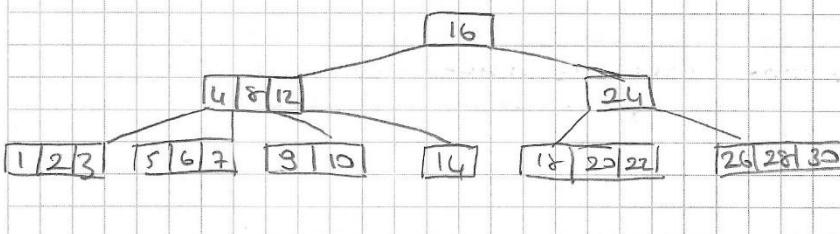
Insert → 18 [16 den büyük sağa eklicez ama yer yok porcalıcaz]



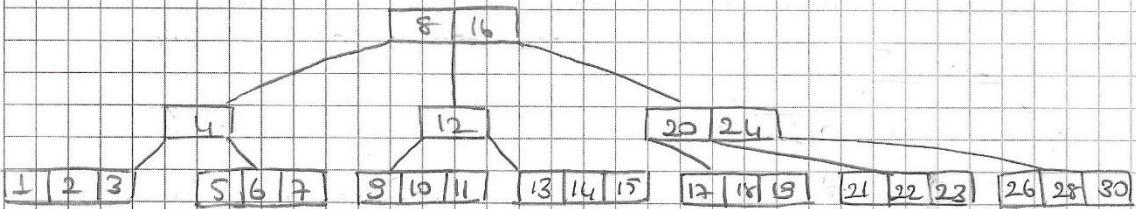
Insert → 22, 26, 30



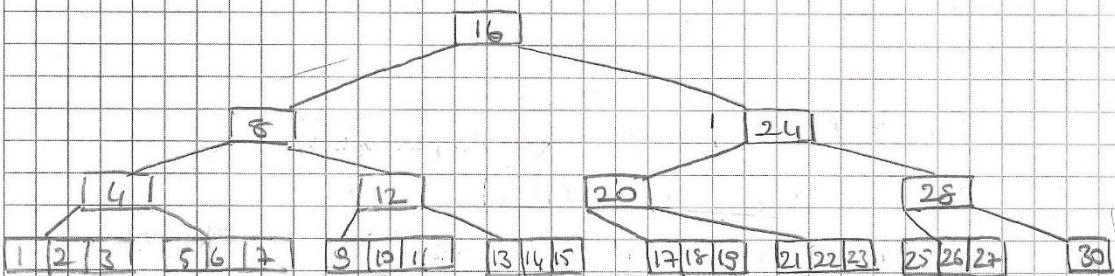
Insert → 1, 3, 5, 7, 9



Insert → 11, 13, 15, 27, 18, 21, 23



Insert → 25



### Remove () :

~ External = En sağ seviyede çocuğu olmayan düğümler.

~ Internal = Çocuğu olan düğüm.

2-3-4 den düğüm silerken ;

External ise direkt sil

Internal ise kendisinden büyük en küçük düğümü yerine yoz ve sil.

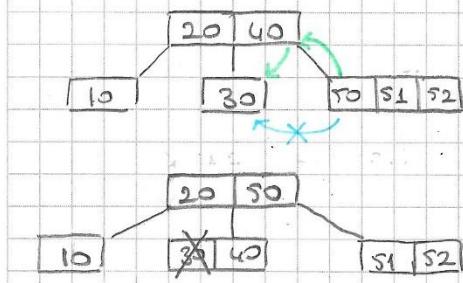
// Bu iki durumda silinecek düğüm ararken (root dışında) tek elementli düğüm rastlanır ;

R1 : Kardeşten ölümcül al.

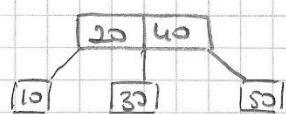
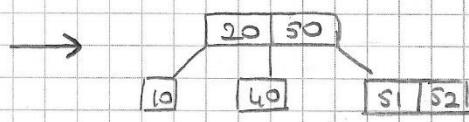
R2 : Babadan ölümcül ol. (Kardeş, baba, kendisi) 3 elementli düğüm oluşturur.

R3 : Baba tek elementli, root ve kardeşte tek elementli ise (Kardeş, root, kendisi) 3 elementli bir root düğüm oluşturur. Bu durumda ağacın seviyesi 1 azalır.

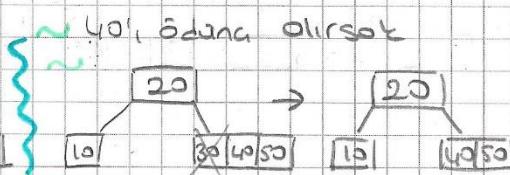
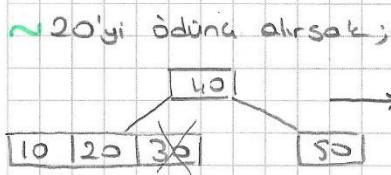
remove (30)



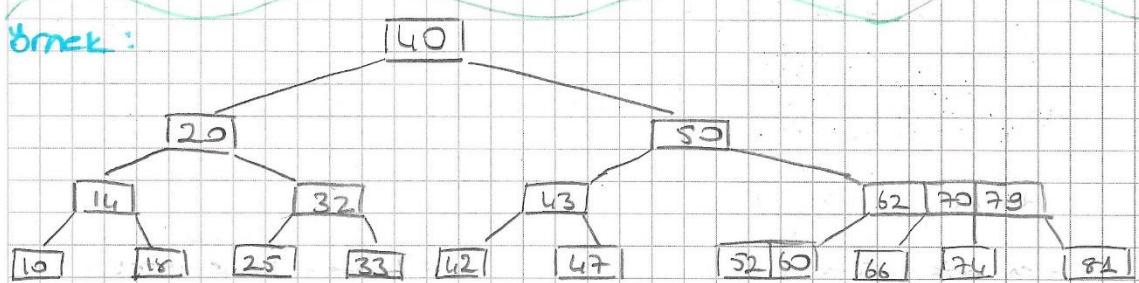
❗ Kardeslerin Ödünç al. (Rule 1)



❗ Babadan ödünç al. (Babadan 20'yi de 40'a ödünç alabiliriz)



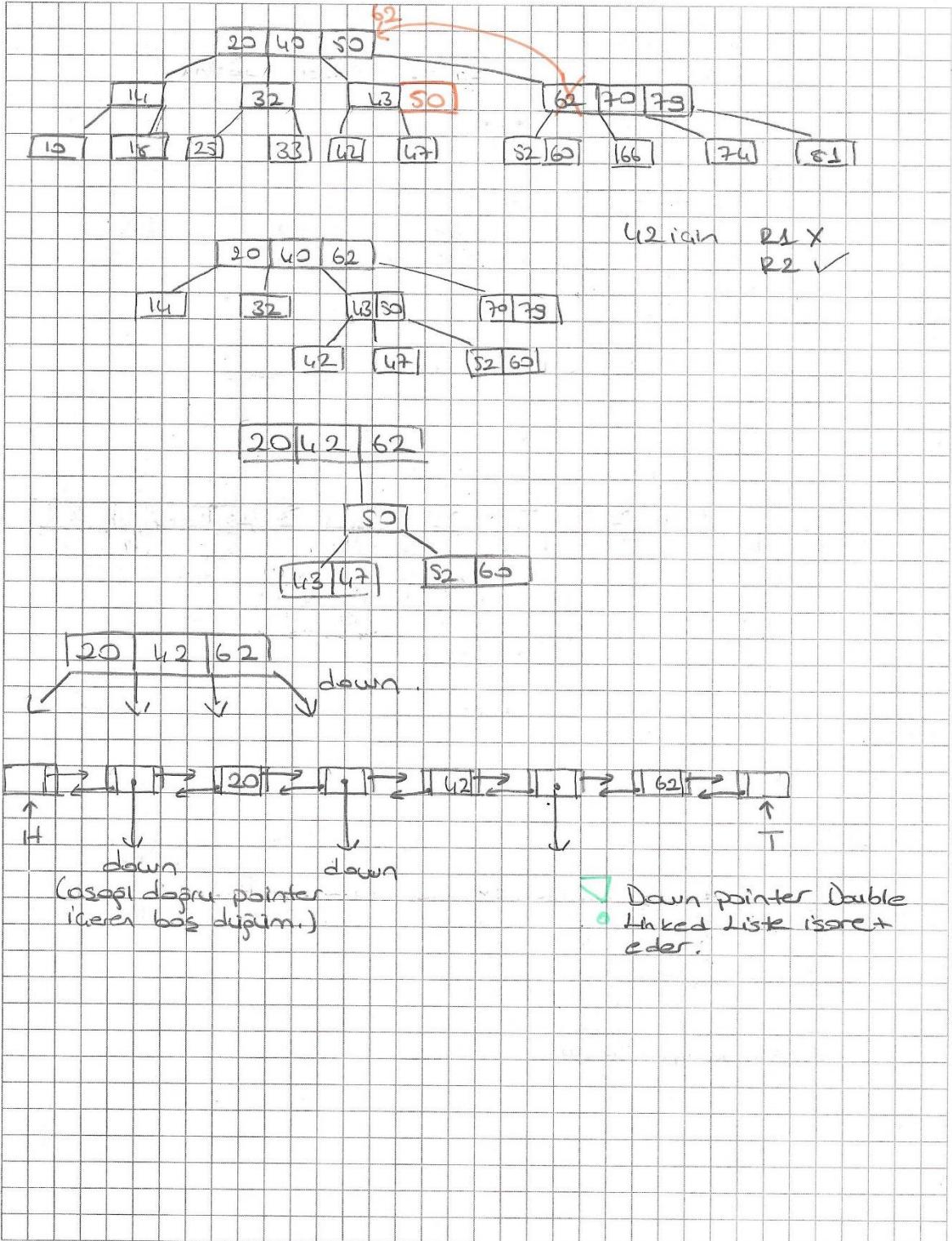
Yanlış:



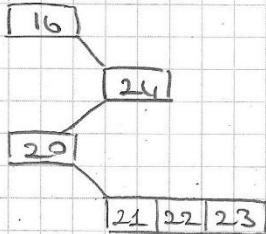
remove (40) :

KBEK

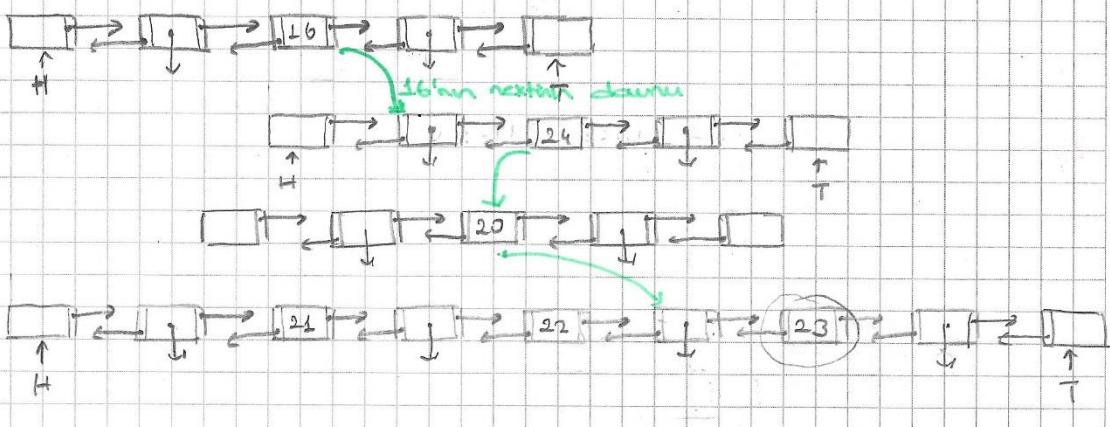
40'in sağına bat [50] root değil  $\rightarrow R3$   
 $R1 \times$   
 $R2 \times$   
 20-40-50 birleştir.



**Örnek :**



16 dan 23 e gidelim.



**Örnek:** i  
insert 16  
8  
24

\* current = header  $\rightarrow$  next  $\rightarrow$  next;  
while (current != trailer)  
{ if  
else break;  
}

### 234 ağırlı kodu

- down pointer i boşta bir düğüme işaret ediyor.
- insert order, double linked liste code benzer. Aradaki fark downlar.

```
DoublyLinkedList :: DoublyLinkedList()
{
    header = new DoublyNode();
    trailer = new DoublyNode();
    header->score = 0;
    trailer->score = 0;

    Doubly
}
```

```
Void DoublyLinkedList :: insert ordered (const int & i)
```

```
    DoublyNode * newNode = new DoublyNode ;
```

```
    :
```

```
    :
```

```
else
```

```
    break;
```

```
}
```

```
:
```

```
:
```

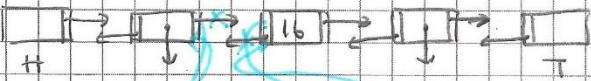
```
n++
```

\* 8-16-24 dairesinde insert (16) yapacağınız.

Once paralelismeye ihtiyacın var.

```
p=root;
```

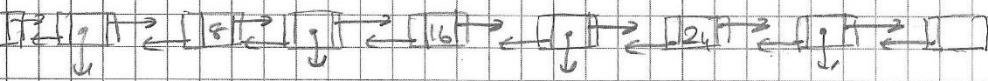
downNode



newNode



newNode

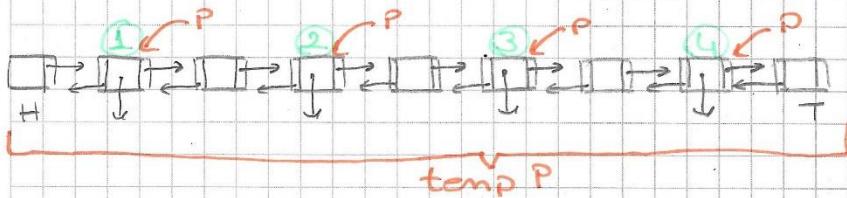


int DoublyLinkedList :: hNextScr (int c)

- 1. elemde erişmek için 2 next
- 2. " " " 4 next
- 3. " " " 6 next yapılıyor.

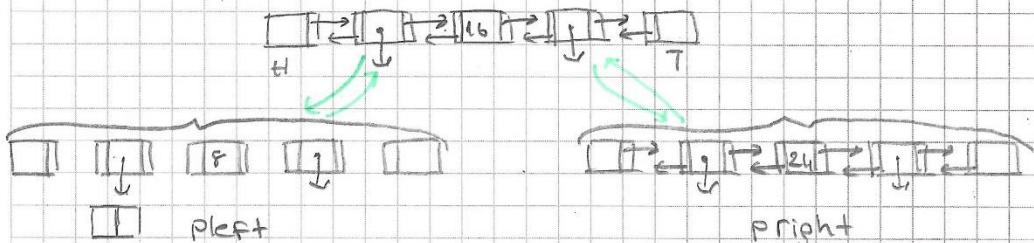
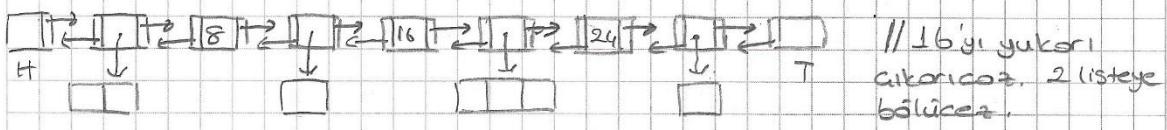
:: downptr (int e)

Down Pointers işaret eden elemeni döndürür.



Parent nötrde doğru yeri eklenen elemenin en alt seviyeye inip yerini oradan babasına işaret eder.

insert  $\frac{i}{4}$



down pointer = Listeye pointer

up pointer = düğüm'e pointer

! root parçaları son  
yeni liste oluşturuyorsun