

# Aufgabenblatt 12: Dynamische Datenstrukturen (2)

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## Aufgabe 1 – Doppelt verkettete Listen

a), b)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3
4 struct dnode *head, *last;
5
6 struct dnode{
7     int data;
8     struct dnode *next, *prev;
9 };
10
11 struct dnode *mkNode(int val){
12     struct dnode *node = NULL;
13     if((node = malloc(sizeof (struct dnode))) != NULL) {
14         node -> data = val;
15         node -> next = node -> prev = NULL;
16         return node;
17     }
18     else return NULL;
19 }
20
21 void printList(void) {
22     if (head == NULL) {
23         printf("( )");
24         return;
25     }
26     printf(" ( ");
27     struct dnode *tmp = head;
28     while(tmp != NULL){
29         printf("%d ", tmp -> data);
30         tmp = tmp -> next;
31     }
32     printf(")\n");
33 }
34
35 struct dnode *insert_start(int val) {
36     struct dnode *new_node = mkNode(val);
37     if (head == NULL) {
38         new_node -> next = NULL;
39         head = new_node;
40         last = head;
41     } else {
42         new_node -> next = head;
43         head -> prev = new_node;
44         head = new_node;
45     }
46     new_node -> prev = NULL;
47     return new_node;
48 }
```

```

49
50 void remove_element(int val) {
51     if (head -> next == NULL) return;
52     struct dnode *deleted;
53     if (head -> data == val) {
54         deleted = head;
55         head = head -> next;
56         head -> prev = NULL;
57     } else {
58         struct dnode *temp = head;
59         while(temp -> data != val && temp -> next != NULL) {
60             temp = temp -> next;
61         }
62         if (temp == NULL) return;
63         deleted = temp;
64         (temp -> prev) -> next = temp -> next;
65         if (temp -> next != NULL) {
66             temp -> next -> prev = temp -> prev;
67         }
68     }
69     if (deleted) free(deleted);
70 }
71
72 int main(void) {
73     int remove, primes[] = { 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
74         43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97 };
75     for (int i = sizeof(primes) / sizeof(int) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
76         insert_start(primes[i]);
77     }
78     printf("Zahl eingeben: ");
79     scanf("%d", &remove);
80     remove_element(remove);
81     printList();
82     return 1;
83 }
```

b)

## Aufgabe 2 – Binäräbäume

1 ...