

# Aufgabenblatt 12: Dynamische Datenstrukturen (2)

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24. Januar 2020

## Aufgabe 1 – Doppelt verkettete Listen

```
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;

```

## Aufgabe 2 – Binäräbäume

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 struct node {
5     struct node *left;
6     struct node *right;
7     int data;
8 };
9
10 struct node *mkNode(int d, struct node *l, struct node *r) {
11     struct node *n = NULL;
12     if((n = malloc(sizeof (struct node))) != NULL){
13         n->data = d; n->left = l; n->right = r; return n;}
14     else { return NULL;}
15 }
16
17 struct node *mkLeaf(int d) {
18     return mkNode(d, NULL, NULL);
19 }
20
21 void print_inorder(struct node *n) {
22     if(n == NULL) return;
23     print_inorder(n->left);
24     printf("%c\n", n->data);
25     print_inorder(n->right);
26 }
27
28 int count_occurrences(struct node *n, char c) {
29     if (n == NULL) return 0;
30     int match = (n -> data == c);
31     int left_occurrences = count_occurrences(n -> left, c);
32     int right_occurrences = count_occurrences(n -> right, c);
33     return match + left_occurrences + right_occurrences;
34 }
35
36 int main(void) {
37     struct node *tree = mkNode(' ', mkNode('n', mkNode(' ', mkNode('e', mkLeaf('S'), mkNode('i', NULL, mkLeaf('n'))), mkNode('e', mkNode('o', NULL, mkLeaf('d'))), mkNode('r', NULL, mkLeaf(' '))), mkNode(' ', mkNode('c', mkLeaf('i'), mkNode('h', NULL, mkLeaf('t'))), mkNode('i', mkNode('s', NULL, mkLeaf('e'))), mkNode('n', NULL, mkLeaf(' ', ))))), mkNode('e', mkNode('i', mkNode('a', mkLeaf('d'), mkNode('s', NULL, mkLeaf(' '))), mkNode(' ', mkNode('s', NULL, mkLeaf('t'))), mkNode('h', NULL, mkLeaf(' ', )))), mkNode(' ', mkNode(' ', mkNode('d', mkNode('r', NULL, mkLeaf(' '))), mkNode('i', NULL, mkLeaf('e'))), mkNode('a', mkNode('F', NULL, mkLeaf('r'))), mkNode('g', NULL, mkLeaf('e'))));
38
39     char input;
40     printf("Zeichen eingeben: ");
41     scanf("%c", &input);
42     printf("Das Zeichen '%c' kommt %d mal vor\n", input, count_occurrences(
43         tree, input));
44     print_inorder(tree);
45     return 1;
46 }
```