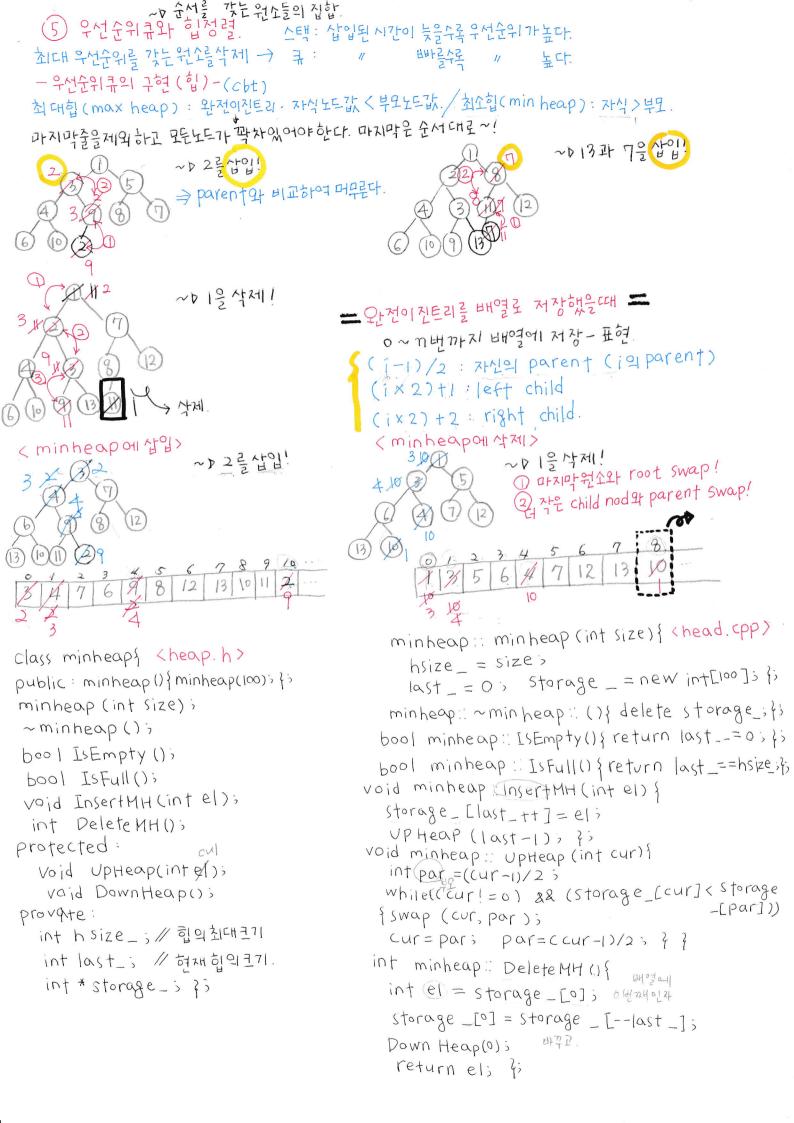
자료구조 자료

```
gueue. cpp > 2
 → 큐 (선입선출목록)~ > 목록에들어온지 가장 오래된것
                                                 # include queve.h
                                              ⊕ \ # include (iostream > using ~ >
- queue의 구현(array) 개내기.
 front: 큐의 첫번째요소= 삭제될원소의위치
                                                 Queue :: Queue(){ 如时
 rear: 큐의 마지막 원소의 다음위치 = 삽입될 위치
                                                  front = 0;
 class Queue { (queue. h> 0
                                                  rear = 0; {
                                                 void Queue :: Insert Q (int el) }
 public :
                                                if (rear = = HAXQ) return false;
     Queue ();
    bool IsEmpty(){return(rear==front)};
                                                 arr[reartt] = el; }
     bool IsFull() { return (rear == MAXQ) };
                                                  int Queue : Delete Q () {
     bool Inserta (int el);
                                                 if(rear == front) return -1;
                                   grueue Coto
     int DeleteQ();
                                                  return arr[front tt];
                                                       queue
 private:
                                                                          Inserta
    int arr[MAXQ];
                                                                           (intel)
    int front;
                          front: 큐의첫번째원소위치
                        y rear: 큐의마지막원소의 G DeleteQ()
    int rear;
 3
                                           #include queue.h OV (gueue.cpp>(3)
                                           Queue: Queue() { front=0; rear=0; }
 - gueuea 707 (pointer)
 # define ERROR -1 > // 양의정수만다류다.
                                           bool Queue: IsEmpty (){
 class node { < node. h > 0
                                            if(front == 0) return true;
                                            return false; 4
 public :
   node (int d, node * n = 0){
                                          bool Queue : Is Full ()}
                                            return false; q
     next=n;
     data = d; }
                                          void Queue :: Inserta (int el) {
                                           if (IsEmpty (1) { if (IsFull(1) return;
#include node.h < queue.h> >
                                            front = rear = new node (e1);
 class Queue {
                                           return >
public: Queue();
                                           rear > next = new Node (el);
  bool (sempty()
  bool Is Full ()
                                           rear = rear > next; }
  bool Inserta (intel);
                                           int Queue : Delete Q() {
                                           if ( IsEmpty ()) return 1;
   int DeleteQ();
                                           int el = front + data;
private:
                                           Node * ptr = front;
   node *front;
                                           front = front > next;
   node * rear >
                                            if (front == 0) rear = 0;
                                Inserta
                                            delete Ptr;
                                (int el)
                                            return el; }
                              ← Delete Q
                              \rightarrow int e
                        rear
                                     ~ D 9 49
                        front
                                         기 삭제
                        ptr
```

```
② 스택 (후입선축) 재귀적인구조를표현하는데적절
 -Stack 9 구詩 (array)
  top: 다음삽입될위치= 다음번원소가들어갈위치~D 자료삽입삭제는 모두 top에서이루어짐.
                                          #include Stack.h
  class Stack { < stack.h >
                                          bool Stack: Push (int el) {
   public:
                                            if (IsFull ()) return false;
    Stack (int 5=100)}
                                  top==0014storage [top++] = el;
      Size = 5;
     Storage = new int[size];
                                 प्रमार्क्सियम return true; }
                                    없는경우:int Stack:: Pop() 1 → 사제.
      top = 0; {
 bool IsEmpty () { return top==0, };
                                            if (IsEmpty ()) return 0;
 bool Is Full () { return top==size; };
                                            return Storage [--top]; }
 bool Push (int el);
                                           int Stack :: Top 1) {
  int Pop(); int Top;
                                            if ([s Empty ()) return 0;
 Private:
                                            return storage [top-1]; }
 int * storage; int top; int size; }
                                       #include stack.h @ V ( stack. < pp >
- Stack의 子현 (pointer)
                                        void Stack :: Stack () { top=0; }
< node. h> 12452.
                                        void Stack: Is Empty () { return (top = = 0); }
 Class Stack ( stack h)
                                        void stack: IsFull() { return false; }
public : Stack ();
                                        bool Stack: Push (int el) {
 bool IsEmpty ();
                                         if (Is Full ()) return false;
 600 | IsFull ();
                                         top = new node (el, top), return true; }
 bool Push (int el);
                                        int Stack: Pop () {
  int Pop ();
                                         if([sEmpty ()) return 0;
                                         node * ptr = top; top=top → next;
  int Top ();
private: node * top; }
                                         int el = ptr > data; delete ptr;
                                          return el; }
 ③ 큐익응유-과제.
                                         int Stack :: Top ()
class queue 3{
                                         if(Is Empty ()) return 0; return top > data; }
public : queue3() { rear = 0; }
                                          queue 6 :: queue 6 () { qz = new queue 3 (); }
bool IsEmpty() { return (rear == 0); };
                                          boolqueue 6: [sEmpty() } return q1 | ls Empty();}
bool IsFull() { return (rear == 3); };
                                          bool queve6 :: [sFull() { return q1. [sFul](); }
bool Inserta (int el) {
                                          bool queue6 :: InsertQ (int el) f
 if (rear == 3) return false;
                                           if (q1 IsFull ()) return q2 - Insert Q(e1);
 arr[reartt] = el; return true; {
                                          q1. Insert Q(el); return true; 4
int Delete Q (){
                                          int queue6 :: Delete Q () {
                                          if (q2 → IsEmpty (1) { return q1. DeleteQ();}
 if (rear == 0) return -1;
 int e = arr[0]; rear --;
                                          elses
for (int 1=0; is rear; itt)
                                          int i=q1. Pelete Q();
                                          q1. Insert Q(q2 → Delete Q()); 732ct=1
 arr[i] = arr[iti]; return el; }
private: int arr[3]; int rear; ?;
                                                                Queue6
                                          return is 39
                         1 gueue 6
deletes
          93-1
                                                              g2=new queue3();
                                                               81. Is Empty ();
                                                               92 → IsEmpty (1;
   insult fulloled.
                                                    21 PQ3
                969192
      962191
```

```
(4) 트리. 이진트리: 최대 2개의 child node를 가진다.
                            ♡ 임익익노드기준·왼(자기보다작은값)/오(쿠값)
 3 Binary Search Tree.
                                                )FS: Stack (재귀하수)를써서모든 도방문.→ 깊이 우선탐색
  BFS: 큐를써서모든노드방문 → 너비우선탐사
                                                  void binary Tree :: DFS (node * ptr) {
 void binary Tree :: BFS (){
                                                    if(ptr == 0) return;
  queue 9;
  q.Inserta(root_);
                                                    DFS (ptr + 1c_);
                                                    DFS (ptr + rc_); };
 while (!q. Is Empty ()) }
 node * ptr = q DeleteQ();
  visit (ptr);
  if (ptr + |c_! = 0) q. Insert Q (ptr + |c_);
  if (ptr +rc_!=0) q. Inserta (ptr +rc_);
(pre/In/Post) Order Travelsal (node*ptr) 전위: 중위·후위탐색.~D Stack을 이용한 재귀.
                                      · visit(ptr); 하수익위치에 따라 기능이 다르다.
  if (ptr==0) return ><
                                                             + * 326
(//) Order Traversal (ptr → |c_);
                                                               3 * 2+6
                      (ptr + rc_);
                                                             의 사게-
                                                -이지탐생트리
                                                                        임익의노드역의
 - 이진탐색트리의 삽입-
                                                                          right Subtree 전체를
void bst : Insert (int el) {
                                                                         왼쪽으로 | 번가서 오른쪽으로
 if (root_== 0) root_ = new node(e1);
                                                                         끝까지 간것 (preorder)
 else Insert (root_, el); }
                                                                               에 붙임.
void bst :: Insert (node * ptr, int el) }
  if (ptr + d == en) return;
                                                                           ~D94711
  else if (ptr > d - > el) {
                                                 a) Delete By Merging
                                                : 어떤임의의소를삭제하고 만들어진 Subtree 의
  -if(ptr \rightarrow 1 == 0)ptr \rightarrow 1 = new nade(el, ptr);
                                                  루트를 돌려주는일. → 9를삭제하고 5를돌려주는일.
-else Insert (ptr +1_, el);
  Pelse { ----- l을 r로바꾸고동일 } }
                                              a) node * BST :: Delete By Merging (node * ptr) {
                                                 if(Ptr → 1 == 0 && Ptr → r == 0) return 0;
 b) Delete By Copying: preorder 7219 2세.
                                                 if Lptr +1 == 0) return ptr + r-;
                  ~ ロタイトス11.
                                                 if (ptr > r_ == 0) return ptr > 1 _;
                                                 node * tptr = ptr → 1_;
                                                 Lwhile (tptr \rightarrow r_! = 0) tptr = tptr \rightarrow r_-;
                                                  tptr +r_ = ptr +r_;
                                                  return ptr > 1- > }
 bool BST :: Delete (int el) ( 구설제삭제 🏵
                                              b) node * BST :: Delete By Copying ( node * ptr ) {
   node * ptr = Search(el);
                                               -\Phi ptr \rightarrow d_= tptr \rightarrow d_-;
   if (ptr == 0) return false;
                                                 if (tptr → P_ == ptr) ptr → 1_ = tptr → 1;
   if(ptr > P- >d-> ptr >d_).
                                                else tptr + P_ +r_ = tptr +1_5
  Ptr \rightarrow P_{-} \rightarrow I_{-} = Delete ByMerging(ptr);
                                                 return ptr ; }
  else ptr + P_+r_=
                                               D OINEZ!!!
   delete Ptr;
   return true; }
                                                  bool binary Tree: Search (intel) {
  int binaryTree : Height (node * Ptr) }
                                                   if (Search (root_, el) == 0) return false;
                              else returnhetti;
   if (ptr == 0) return 0;
   int hl = Height (ptr > 1c_);
                                                   return true;
   int hr = " (ptr + rc_);
   if (h1>hr) return h1+1;
```



```
void minheap: Down Heap (int cur) {
 while ((cur * 2 + 1 < last) {
   int mg= cur * 2+1; //mc=1c;
 if (cur *2+2 < last_) && (storage_[mc] > Storage_[cur *2+2]))
    mc = cur + 2+2 // mc = rc;
  if (Storage_[cur] < Storage_[mc]) break;
   Swap (cur, mc); cur=mc; } };
 ⑥ 예년무제.
 * 자료구조란 무엇인가? 추상자료형 : 전체의 명세와 그연산의명세가 전체의 표현과 연산의 구현으로부터.
                               분리된 자료형
 리스트 - 큐 · 스탠 · 그래프 · 트리 · 사전기계/
                                                            14
                                                   12
 소기상터
 (1) insert (1)
                                                                     13
                                                                15
                                                            14
                                                        13
Insert(1)=
                                                   12
                                          10
                                               11
 (2) insert(2)
Insert(2)す
                                                                 15
                                                                      16
                                   8
                                          6
                                                        13
                                                             14
                                                   12
                                               11
Delete()
                                       9
                         0
                                   8
                                           16
                                                11
                                                    12
                                                         13
                                                             14
                                                                  15
Deletel) $0
                     8
                                                     12
                                                              15
                              7
                          10
                                   14
                                       9
                                                1
                                           16
-BST91 Search-
                                                   - 초1 CH· 초1소 -
                                                   Maxn (node * ptr)
bool bst .: Search (int el) {
                                                    if (ptr == 0) return 0;
 if (Search (root_, el) (=0)
                                                    Static int max = ptr + data _;
  return true;
 else return false; ?
                                                  if (max <ptr + data_) max =ptr + data;
                                                   Maxn(ptr+1c-);
node * bst :: Search (node *Ptr, intel) {
                                                   Maxn(ptr→rc_);
 if (ptr == a) return 0;
                                                  Minn ? Max 9+ Etch~!
 if (ptr + d == el) return ptr;
 else if (ptr + d - >el) return Search(ptr + l -, el);
                                                        int BTS: Sum (node*ptr)}
                                                        Static ints;
 else return Search (ptr → r_,el);
                                                      if (ptr==0) return 0;
                                               int x = sum (ptr + 10)
- Height 9+ number of nodes -
                                                                  return si
 Height ( node * ptr) { (트리의높이 >
                                     Number of nodes (node *ptr) of <4372026+E559
                                     * @ int n1 = Number of Nodes (ptr → 1c_);
 * if (ptr == 0) return 0;
 int h1 = Height (ptr - 10_); That
                                               nr
                                                                        >rc_);
                                      return nitnr (1
 int hr = Height (ptr + rc _);
 if(h1>hr) return h1+1; 轻型的时间;
 else return hr+1; };
```