```
#양수/음수/제로 판결
main() {
 int inputValue;
 char* decision;
 scanf("%d", &inputValue); // 입력받음
 if(inputValue>0) // 양수이면
   decision="양수";
 else if(inputValue<0) // 음수이면
   decision="음수";
 else decision="제로"; // 양수, 음수가 아니면
 printf( "%s" , decision);
#홀수 출력하기
main() {
 int limit;
 scanf( "%d" , &limit); //입력을 받음
 for(i=1; i<=limit; i=i+2) //순환하며 출력
   printf( "%d" , i);
 }
}
#홀수 더하기 짝수 빼기
main() {
 int sum=0, flag=0;;
 for (i=1; i=100; i=i+1)
   if(flag==1)
   {
    sum=sum-l;
     flag=0
   } else {
     sum=sum+1;
     flag=1;
 printf( "%d" , sum);
#50개 배열 평균 구하기
main() {
 int student[50], total=0, average;
 for (i=1; i \le 49; i=i+1)
   scanf( "%d" , &student[i]);
  total=total+student[i];
 average=total/50;
 printf( "%d" , average);
```

```
#학번과 점수 출력
main() {
   int score[2][30], num;
   scanf( "%d" , &num);
   for (i=1; i<30; i=i+1)
       if(score[0][i]==num
       {
           printf( "%d" , score[1][i];
           break;
       }
   }
class Node : # 연결 리스트를 구성하는 단위 데이터의 모습은 data+다음 데이터
   def __init__(self, data, next=None) :
       self.data = data
       self.next=next
def init(): # 연결 리스트를 생성한다. node 1~node 4 그리고 연결 포인터 구성
   global node1
   node1 = Node(1)
   node2 = Node(2)
   node3 = Node(3)
   node4 = Node(4)
   node1.next = node2
   node2.next = node3
   node3.next = node4
def delete(del_data) : # 구성된 리스트에서 데이터를 지우고, 나머지를 연결한다.
   global node1
   pre\_node = node1
   next_node = pre_node.next
   if pre_node.data == del_data :
       node1 = next\_node
       del pre_node
       return
   while next_node :
       if next_node.data == del_data:
           pre_node.next = next_node.next
           del next_node
           break
       pre_node = next_node
       next_node = next_node.next
def insert(ins_data) : # 연결 리스트에 데이터를 추가한다.
   global node1
   new_node = Node(ins_data)
   new_node.next=node1
   node1 = new_node
def print_list() : # 연결 리스트의 데이터를 출력한다.
   global node1
   node = node1
   while node:
       print (node.data)
       node=node.next
   print()
def LinkedList() :
   init();
   delete(2)
   insert("9")
   print_list()
```

LinkedList()

```
public class Tree {
    TreeNode topNode=null;
    public void add(int key,Object value) {
    if(topNode==null)
        topNode=new TreeNode(key, value);
    else
        topNode.add(key, value);
    }
    public Object get(int key) {
        return topNode==null ? null:topNode.find(key);
def Queue() :
    queue = []
    queue.append(1)
    queue.append(2)
    queue.append(3)
    queue.append(4)
    queue.append(5)
    print(queue)
    while queue :
        print("Get Value :", queue.pop(0))
Queue()
public class TreeNode {
private int itsKey;
private Object itsValue;
private TreeNode nodes[]=new TreeNode[2];
public TreeNode(int key, Object value) {
   itsKey=key;
    itsValue=value;
    System.out.println("start TreMapNode");
}
public Object find(int key) {
    if(key == itsKey ) {
        return itsValue;
    return findSub(selectSubNode(key), key);
}
private int selectSubNode(int key) {
    return (key <itsKey) ? 0 : 1;</pre>
private Object findSub(int node, int key) {
    return nodes[node] == null ?
        null:nodes[node].find(key);
}
public void add(int key, Object value) {
    if(key == itsKey)
        itsValue=value;
    else
        SubNode(selectSubNode(key), key, value);
}
private void SubNode(int node, int key, Object value) {
    if(nodes[node]==null)
        nodes[node]=new TreeNode(key, value);
        nodes[node].add(key, value);
}
```

```
def radix(order) :
    is_sorted = False
   position = 1
    while not is_sorted :
        is_sorted = True
       queue_list = [list() for _ in range(10)]
        for num in order :
           digit_number = (int) (num/position) % 10
            queue_list[digit_number].append(num)
            if is_sorted and digit_number >0 :
                is_sorted = False
        index=
        for numbers in queue_list:
            for num in numbers:
                order[index] =num
                index += 1
       position *=10
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
radix(x)
def change(x, i, j):
    x[i], x[j] = x[j], x[i]
def selectionSort(x) :
    for size in reversed(range(len(x))) :
       max_i = 0
       for i in range(1, 1+size):
            if x[i] > x[max_i]:
               max_i = i
       change(x, max_i, size)
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
selectionSort(x)
def mergeSort(x) :
    if len(x) > 1:
       mid = len(x) // 2
       colx, rowx = x[:mid], x[mid:]
       mergeSort(colx)
       mergeSort(rowx)
    coli, rowi, i = 0.0,0
    while coli < len(colx) and rowi < len(rowx) :
        if colx[coli] < rowx[rowi] :</pre>
           x[i] = colx[coli]
           coli += 1
       else :
           x[i] =rowx[rowi]
           rowi +=1
    x[i:] =colx[coli:] if coli != len(colx) else
    rowx[rowi :]
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
mergeSort(x)
```

```
def insertSort(x) :
    for size in range(1, len(x)):
       val= x[size]
        i = size
    while i>0 and x[i-1] > val:
       x[i] = x[i-1]
       j -= 1
    x[i] = val
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
insertSort(x)
def Between(x, start, ranges) :
    for target in range(start+ranges, len(x), ranges) :
       val = x[target]
       i = target
       while i > start :
       if x[i - ranges] > val :
           x[i] = x[i - ranges]
       else :
           break
        i -= ranges
    x[i] = val
def shellSort(x):
    ranges=len(x)//2
    while ranges >0:
        for start in range(ranges):
            Between(x, start, range)
        ranges= ranges//2
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
shellSort(x)
def change(x, i, j):
    x[i], x[j] = x[j], x[i]
def Select(x, I, r):
   select_val = x[l]
    select_idx = 1
    while <= r :
       while I \le r and x[I] \le select\_val:
           | += 1
       while I \le r and x[r] >= select_val:
          r -=1
       if | <= r:
           change(x, I, r)
            | =+ 1
           r -= 1
    change(x, select_idx, r)
    return r
def quickSort(x, pivotMethod = Select) :
       def Qsort(x, first, last) :
            if first < last :</pre>
                splitP = pivotMethod(x, first, last)
                Qsort(x, first, splitP-1)
                Qsort(x, splitP+1, last)
    Qsort(x, 0, len(x)-1)
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
quickSort(x)
```

```
def sequentialSearch(array, value) :
   for i in range(len(array)) :
       if array[i] == value:
           return i
   return False
x = [5,2,8,6,1,9,3,7]
i = sequentialSearch(x, 3)
print(i)
public class LinearList {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
        int sale[] = new int [] {12, 45, 67, 43, 56, 98}; // 리스트 구조의 선언
        for(int i=0; i<6; i++) // 리스트 구조의 출력
           System.out.printf("The sales result = %d %n", sale[i]);
   }
public class Link {
   public int data1;
   public double data2;
   public Link nextLink;
   public Link(int d1, double d2) {
       data1 = d1;
       data2 = d2;
   }
   public void printLink() {
       System.out.print("{" + data1 + ", " + data2 + "} ");
   }
}
class LinkListTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       LinkList list = new LinkList();
       list.insert(1, 100);
       list.insert(2, 200);
       list.insert(3, 300);
       list.insert(4, 400);
       list.insert(5, 500);
       list.printList();
       while(!list.isEmpty()) {
           Link deletedLink = list.delete();
           System.out.print("deleted: ");
           deletedLink.printLink();
           System.out.println("");
       list.printList();
   }
}
```

```
import java.util.*;
public class Stack {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        java.util.Stack<Integer> s = new java.util.Stack<Integer>();
       System.out.println("Stack created :");
        for(int i =0; i <10;i++) // 0~9의 수로 스택을 구성한다
           s.push(new Integer(i));
       System.out.println("1pop:" + s.pop()); // 스택의 값은 뺀다
       System.out.println("2pop:" + s.pop());
       System.out.println("3pop:" + s.pop());
       System.out.println("4pop:" + s.pop());
       System.out.println("stack top :" + s.peek()); // 현재 스택의 위치를 보여준다
   }
}
def Queue() :
   queue = []
   queue.append(1)
   queue.append(2)
   queue.append(3)
   queue.append(4)
   queue.append(5)
   print(queue)
   while queue :
       print("Get Value :", queue.pop(0))
Queue()
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Tree TM=new Tree();
       TM.add(10, "cho");
       TM.add(20, "KIM");
       TM.add(30, "minho");
       TM.add(40, "JYeon");
       System.out.println("Data Search and Get...");
       Object Temp=TM.get(20);
       System.out.println(Temp);
       System.out.println("Data Search and Get...");
       Object Temp2=TM.get(40);
       System.out.println(Temp2);
   }
}
public class Tree {
   TreeNode topNode=null;
   public void add(int key,Object value) {
        if(topNode==null)
           topNode=new TreeNode(key, value);
       else
            topNode.add(key, value);
   }
   public Object get(int key) {
       return topNode==null ? null:topNode.find(key);
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public class QuickSort {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer[] array = { 30, 50, 7, 40, 88, 15, 44, 55, 22, 33, 77, 99, 11, 66, 1, 85 };
        ArrayList<Integer> aList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        aList.addAll(Arrays.asList(array));
        aList = (ArrayList<Integer>) quicksort(aList);
        out.print(aList.toString());
    }
    public static <T extends Comparable<? super T>> List<T> quicksort(List<T> list) {
        if (list.size() <= 1) return list;</pre>
        int pivot = list.size() / 2;
        List<T> a = new ArrayList<T>(); // lesser
        List<T> b = new ArrayList<T>(); // greater
        int c = 0; // same
        for (T number : list) {
            if (list.get(pivot).compareTo(number) < 0)</pre>
                b.add(number);
            else if (list.get(pivot).compareTo(number) > 0)
                a.add(number);
            else
                C++;
        }
        a = quicksort(a);
        for (int i = 0; i < c; i++)
           a.add(list.get(pivot));
        b = quicksort(b);
        List<T> sorted = new ArrayList<T>();
        sorted.addAll(a);
        sorted.addAll(b);
        return sorted;
}
import static java.lang.System.out;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class SelectionSort {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [] array = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
        int size=6;
        array=SelectionSort(array, size);
        out.print(Arrays.toString(array));
    public static int [] SelectionSort(int arr[], int MAX) {
        int i, j;
        int min, temp;
        for(i=0; i<MAX-1; i++) {
            min = i;
            for(j=i+1; j < MAX; j++) {
                if(arr[j] < arr[min]) min = j;</pre>
            temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[min];
            arr[min] = temp;
        return arr;
    }
}
```

```
import static java.lang.System.out;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class ExchangeSort {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [] array = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
        array=ExchangeSort(array);
        out.print(Arrays.toString(array));
    }
    public static int [] ExchangeSort(int arr[]) {
        int i, j;
        int temp;
        int numLength=6;
        for(i=0; i<numLength-1; i++) {
            for(j = (i+1); j < numLength; j++){
                if(arr[i] >arr[j]) {
                    temp= arr[i];
                    arr[i] = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = temp;
                }
            }
        }
        return arr;
    }
}
public class InsertSort {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int[] a = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
        for(int j = 1; j < a.length; j++) {
            int key = a[j];
            int i = j-1;
            while(i \ge 0 \&\& a[i] > key) {
                a[i+1] = a[i];
                i = i - 1;
            }
            a[i+1]=key;
        for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
            System.out.print(a[i] + " ");
    }
}
public class ShellSort {
   public static void intervalSort(int arr[], int begin, int end, int interval) {
        int item=0;
        int j=0;
        for(int i=begin+interval; i<=end; i=i+interval) {</pre>
            item=arr[i];
            for(j=i-interval; j >=begin && item < arr[j]; j -=interval)</pre>
                arr[j+interval]=item;
        }
    }
    public static void shellSort(int arr[]) {
        int interval=0;
        int t=1;
        int arrSize=arr.length;
        interval=arrSize/2;
        while(interval >= 1) {
            for(int i
```

```
import static java.lang.System.out;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class RadixSort {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [] array = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
       array=rSort(array);
       out.print(Arrays.toString(array));
        // 결과는 12, 58, 110, 127, 326, 467로 나온다
    public static int [] rSort(int [] array) {
            for(int shift=Integer.SIZE - 1; shift > -1; shift--) \{
                int [] tmp=new int[array.length];
                int j=0;
                for ( int i =0; i <array.length; i++) \{
                    boolean move=array[i] << shift >=0;
                    if(shift == 0 ? ! move:move) {
                        tmp[j] = array[i];
                        j++;
                    } else {
                    array[i-j] = array[i];
                }
            }
            for(int i = j; i < tmp.length; i++) {
                tmp[i] = array[i-j];
            array =tmp;
        }
       return array;
    }
}
import static java.lang.System.out;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class SelectionSort {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [] array = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
        int size=6;
        array=SelectionSort(array, size);
       out.print(Arrays.toString(array));
    public static int [] SelectionSort(int arr[], int MAX) {
        int i, j;
        int min, temp;
        for(i=0; i<MAX-1; i++) {
            min = i;
            for(j=i+1; j < MAX; j++) {
                if(arr[j] < arr[min]) min = j;</pre>
            }
            temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[min];
            arr[min] = temp;
       return arr;
    }
}
```

```
import static java.lang.System.out;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class ExchangeSort {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int [] array = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
       array=ExchangeSort(array);
       out.print(Arrays.toString(array));
   public static int [] ExchangeSort(int arr[]) {
        int i, j;
        int temp;
        int numLength=6;
        for(i=0; i<numLength-1; i++) {
            for( j = (i+1); j < numLength; j++){
                if(arr[i] >arr[j]) {
                    temp= arr[i];
                    arr[i] = arr[j];
                    arr[j] = temp;
                }
            }
       }
       return arr;
    }
}
public class InsertSort {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int[] a = {12, 326, 127, 467, 110, 58};
        for(int j = 1; j < a.length; j++) {
            int key = a[j];
            int i = j-1;
            while(i \ge 0 \&\& a[i] > key) {
                a[i+1] = a[i];
                i = i - 1;
            }
            a[i+1]=key;
       }
       for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
            System.out.print(a[i] + " ");
        }
    }
}
public class ShellMain {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int [] arr = {23, 12, 45, 3, 18, 32, 49};
       ShellSort.shellSort(arr);
    }
}
```

```
public class ShellSort {
   public static void intervalSort(int arr[], int begin, int end, int interval) {
       int j=0;
       for(int i=begin+interval; i<=end; i=i+interval) {</pre>
           item=arr[i];
           for(j=i-interval; j >=begin && item < arr[j]; j -=interval)</pre>
               arr[j+interval]=item;
       }
   }
   public static void shellSort(int arr[]) {
       int interval=0;
       int t=1;
       int arrSize=arr.length;
       interval=arrSize/2;
       while(interval >= 1) {
           for(int i =0; i<interval; i++)</pre>
               intervalSort(arr, i, arrSize-1, interval);
           System.out.println("셀 정렬 "+ t++ +" 단계 : interval =>" +interval);
           System.out.println(arr);
           interval/=2;
       }
   }
}
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SequentialSearch {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int[] dataArray = { 4, 21, 2, 10, 11, 16 };
       System.out.println("검색할 데이터를 입력하세요");
       Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
       int search = Integer.parseInt(scan.nextLine().trim()); // 데이터를 입력받습니다.
       int result = sequentialSearch(dataArray, search);
       if(result == -1)
           System.out.println("데이터를 찾지 못하였습니다");
       else
           System.out.println("데이터의 위치는 " + result + "번째 입니다.");
   }
   public static int sequentialSearch(int[] arr, int search) {
       for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) { // 순서대로 비교하기 위해 배열의 크기만큼 반복합니다.
           if (arr[i] == search) // 비교할 데이터가 배열에 있으면 배열의 위치를 return하고, 없다면 -1을 return 합니다.
               return i;
       }
       return -1;
   }
}
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class BinarySearch {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       int[] dataArray = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
       System.out.println("검색할 데이터를 입력하세요");
       Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
       int search = Integer.parseInt(scan.nextLine().trim()); // 데이터를 입력받습니다.
       binarySearch(dataArray, search); // 이진 검색 모듈의 수행
   }
   public static void binarySearch(int arr[], int iKey) {
       int mid;
       int left = 0;
       int right = arr.length - 1;
       while (right >= left) {
          mid = (right + left) / 2;
          if (iKey == arr[mid]) {
              System.out.println(iKey + " is in the array with index value: " + mid);
              break:
          }
          if (iKey < arr[mid]) {</pre>
              right = mid - 1;
          } else {
              left = mid + 1;
       }
   }
}
public class StringAlgorithm {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String str = "abcdabcdfgab";
       String sStr = "ab";
       int orStrLen = str.length(); // 오리지널 스트링
       int sStrLen = sStr.length(); // 찾으려는 단어
       char[] searchString= sStr.toCharArray(); // 찾을 단어를 character형 배열로 변환
       char[] allString = str.toCharArray(); // 전체 문장을 character형 배열로 변환
       int start; // 전체의 문장에서 찾으려는 단어를 빼서 시작 인덱스를 구한다.
       int i;
       int count = 0; // 문장에서 찾으려는 개수
       for(start=0; start < orStrLen ; start++) { // 전체 문장의 처음부터 시작
           for( i=0; i<sStrLen; i++ ) { // 찾으려는 단어를 대입
              if( allString[start] == searchString[i] ) { // 각 단어의 첫 번째 단어의 비교
                  if( allString[start+1] == searchString[i + 1] ) { // 두 번째 단어의 비교
                     count++; // 두 개의 단어가 같으면 하나 증가
              } else {
                 break;
              }
          }
       System.out.println("찾아진 단어의 개수 = " + count);
   }
}
```

```
public class KMP {
   private final int R; // the radix
   private int[][] dfa; // the KMP automoton
   private String pat; // or the pattern string
   public KMP(String pat) {
       this.R = 256;
        this.pat = pat;
       int m = pat.length();
       dfa = new int[R][m];
       dfa[pat.charAt(0)][0] = 1;
       for (int x = 0, j = 1; j < m; j++) {
            for (int c = 0; c < R; c++)
               dfa[c][j] = dfa[c][x]; // Copy mismatch cases.
           dfa[pat.charAt(j)][j] = j+1; // Set match case.
           x = dfa[pat.charAt(j)][x]; // Update restart state.
        }
   }
   public int search(String txt) {
       int m = pat.length();
        int n = txt.length();
       int i, j;
       for (i = 0, j = 0; i < n && j < m; i++) {
           j = dfa[txt.charAt(i)][j];
       if (j == m) return i - m; // found
       return n; // not found
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
public class BMAlgorithm
```