## Xilinx Zynq FPGA, TI DSP, MCU 기반의 프로그래밍 및 회로 설계 전문가 과정

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## 1. Binaray Tree

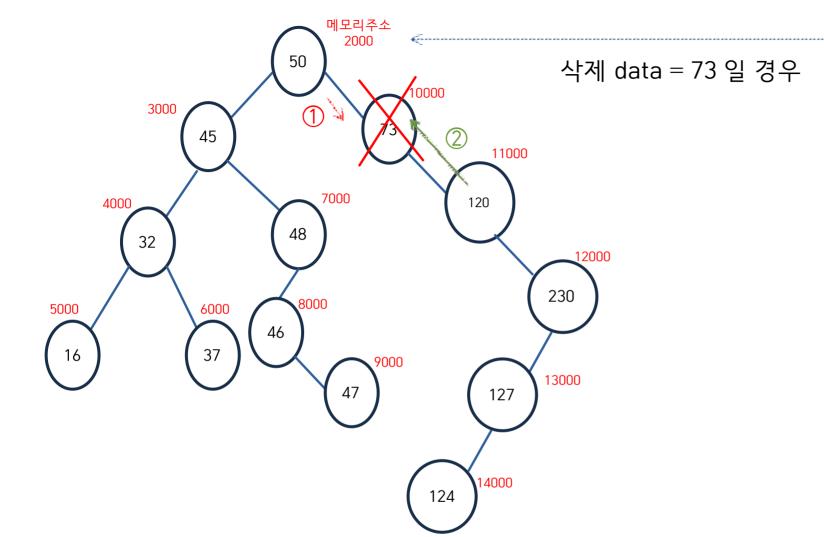
- Delete 구현

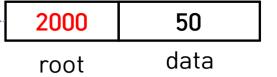
```
65 tree *chg_node(tree *root)
66 {
67 tree *tmp = root;
    if(!root->right)
70
       root = root->left;
    else if(!root->left)
72
      root = root->right;
73
74 free(tmp);
75
76 return root;
77 }
79 tree *find_max(tree *root, int *data)
80 {
81 if(root->right)
       root->right = find_max(root->right, data);
83 else
84 {
85
       *data = root->data;
86
       root = chg_node(root);
87 }
88
89
     return root;
90 }
```

## 1. Binaray Tree

- Delete 구현

```
tree *delete_tree(tree *root, int data)
93 {
94
      int num;
      tree *tmp;
96
      if(root == NULL)
97
98
       printf("Not Found₩n");
99
       return NULL;
100 }
101
     else if(root->data > data)
102
        root->left = delete_tree(root->left, data);
      else if(root->data < data)
103
104
        root->right = delete_tree(root->right, data);
105
      else if(root->left && root->right)
106
107
        root->left = find_max(root->left, &num);
108
        root->data = num;
109
110
      else
111
        root = chg_node(root);
112
      return root;
113 }
```



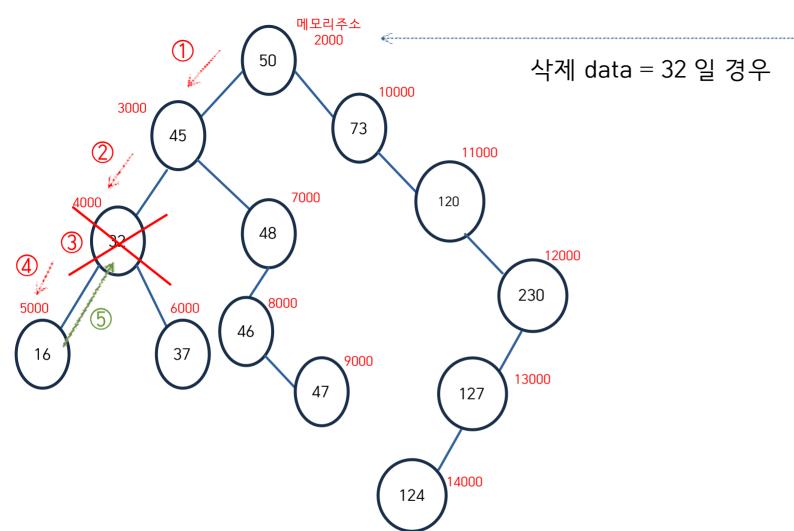


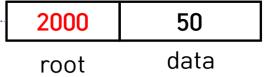
① data > root->data 크기비교 root = root->Right; //오른쪽 이동

10000	50	
root	data	

② data == root->data

root = root->right; 광살ṭ振p삵제 후 right노드로 대체





① data < root->data 크기비교
root = root->Left; //왼쪽 이동

3000	45
root	data

- ② data < root->data 크기비교
  root = root->Left; //왼쪽 이동
  크기 비교에 의한 계속 왼쪽 이동
- 3 root->left && root->right
- 4 root->left = find\_max(root->left, 원택마한의 최대값을 찾음(오른쪽 노드 최 끝단)
- ⑤ 16값을 가진 노드를 삭제한 32 노드 위치로 이동