



13 . (Search)



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
4. (BST)
5. AVL tree
6. B-tree



가

()

가

가

가

가

, AVL

, B-

B-

< C

>



1. (linear search)

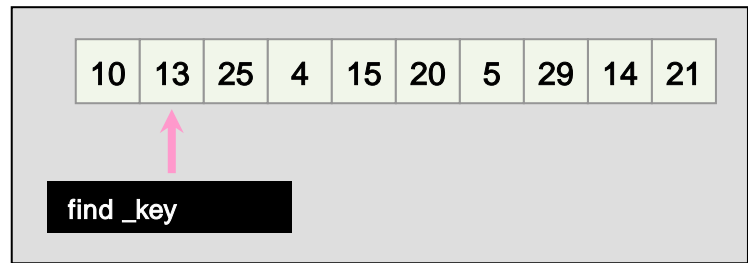
(?)

(, 가) .

()

```
/* - keys[] find_key */
int sequential_search(int keys[], int find_key, int n)
{
    int i=0;
    while(i <= n)
    {
        i++;
        if(keys[i] == find_key return(i);
    }
    return(0);
}
```

()





(key)
가 . 가 1 ,
가 n
O(n)
가 1000-10000
가 가
1 1
O(logn) O(n)

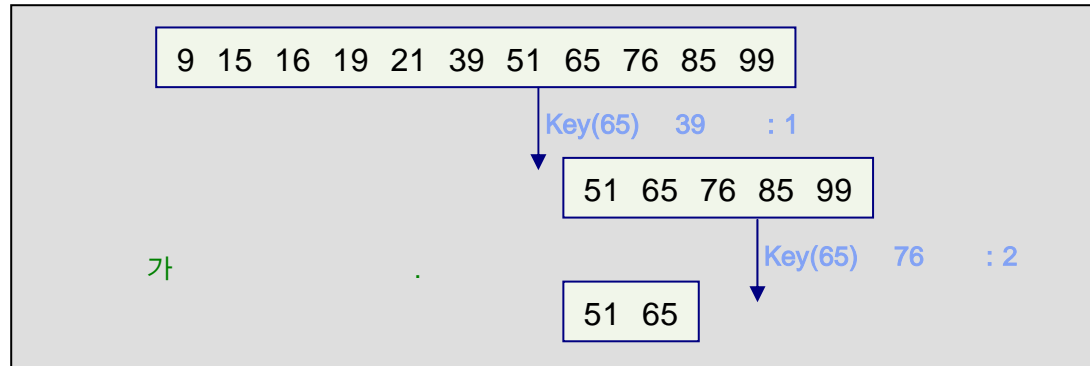


2. (Binary Search)

(?)

가 (, 1 10000 , 1000) , 가 "5001"
 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가
 , 1/2 , .

- 65



< C

>



```
/*          - list[]   searchnum          */
/*searchnum list [0]<=list[1]<= ...<=list[n-1]          .
          -1          .*/

int binsearch(int list[],int searchnum, int left,int right)
{
    int middle;
    while(left <= right) {
        middle = (left + right) / 2; /* middle          */
        switch(COMPARE(list[middle],searchnum)) {
            case -1: left = middle + 1; break;
            case 0: return middle;
            case 1: right = middle - 1; break;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```



2. (Binary Search)

()

While 가 . While key

1

가 1

$n \rightarrow n/2 \rightarrow n/4 \rightarrow n/8 \rightarrow \dots$

$n = 2^k$ 가

$2^k \rightarrow 2^{k-1} \rightarrow 2^{k-2} \rightarrow 2^{k-3} \dots, 2^0$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

가 1

, k

k

$n = 2^k$

가 2 log

$\log n = k$

$\log n$

$O(\log n)$

< C

>

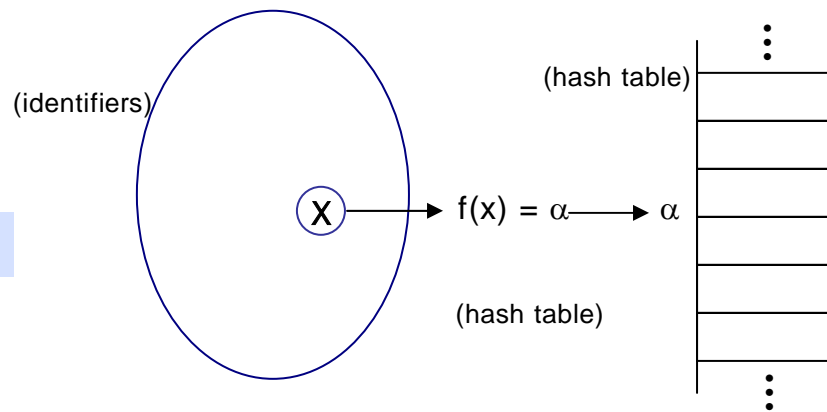


3. (Hash Search)

(?)

123 $123^2=15129$ 가 29 가
 123 123 가 $X[29]$
 $n/2$ $\log n$
 가 $23, 123, 223, 323, 423, 523$

-



< C

>



3. (Hash Search)

()

- hash tables -

b : (bucket) : ,
 s : (slot :
 $s * b$.

	0	1	2	...	s-1
0					
1					
2					
⋮					
b-1					

- identifier density : n/T

n:

T: 가

) 50 가 100
 $50/100 = 0.5$.

< C >



- _____ : $a = n/(s \cdot b)$

s: (slot, socket)

b: (bucket)

) 가 $n=90$ 100 , 2
 $90/(100 \cdot 2) = 0.45$. 가 0.45가 .

- (synonym) : i_1 i_2 가 f .

$$f(i_1) = f(i_2)$$

- (overflow)
full bucket i가 .

- (collision) - 가 bucket 가
* 가 . 가 가 1 .



3. (Hash Search)

()

ht, b = 26, s = 2,
 f = ()
 = { acos, atan, char, ceil, exp, float,
 define, floor, ... }

()

1. x

2.

-
 -

3. uniform hash function :

f(x)=i: 1/b
 random x가

	slot()	slot 1
0	acos	atan
1		
2	char	ceil
3	define	
4	exp	
5	float	floor
6		
...		
25		



3. (Hash Search)

()

(1) mid-square

- 가 .
- 1) .
- 2) 가 () .
- 가 uniform 가 가 .
- (3 9가 가 가 .)

(2) division

- (modulus, %) .
- $f_D(x) = x \% M, M :$
- bucket : 0 ~ M-1
- M . M (prime number) .

(3) digit analysis

- 가 .

(4) folding -

가 .

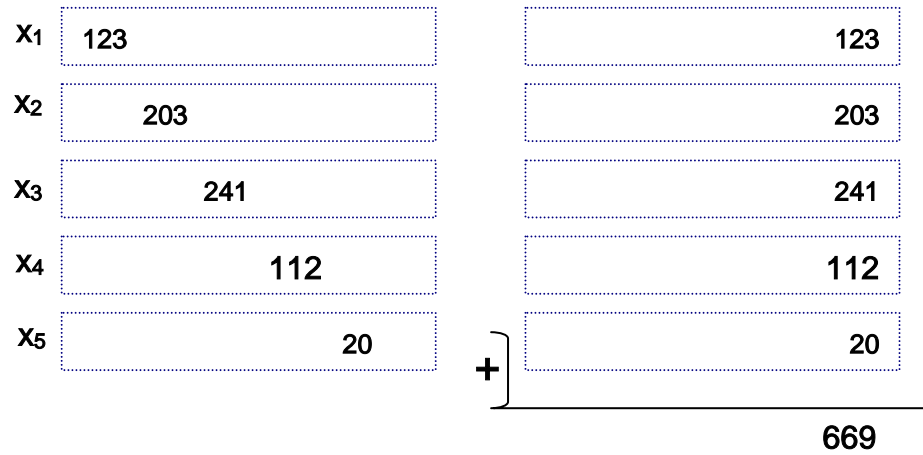
) $x = 12320324111220$

< C >



(4) folding

Case 1) (shift folding)



Case 2)



$$123 + 302 + 241 + 211 + 20 = 897$$



3. (Hash Search)

()

1) (open addressing) -

2

(linear probing)

- 1

```
/* 1 Hash Table */
#define MAX_CHAR 10
/* max number of characters in an
identifier*/
#define TABLE_SIZE 13
/* max table size = prime number*/
typedef struct {
    char key[MAX_CHAR];
    /* other filed */
} element;
element hash_table[TABLE_SIZE];
```

< C

()

```
/* key
가 number */
int transform(char *key) {
    int number = 0;
    while (*key)
        number = number + *key++;
    return number;
}
/* */
int hash(char *key) {
    return(transform(key) % TABLE_SIZE);
}
14
```

>



()

- : “for, do, while, if, else, function”
- : b = 13, s = 1

		x	hash
for	102+111+114	327	2
do	110+111	211	3
while	119+104+105+108+101	537	4
if	105+102	207	12
else	101+108+115+101	425	9
function	102+117+110+99+116+105+111+110	870	12

[0]	function
[1]	
[2]	for
[3]	do
[4]	while
[5]	
[6]	
[7]	
[8]	
[9]	else
[10]	
[11]	
[12]	if

[]

()

(13 buckets, 1 slot/bucket)

< C

>



3. (Hash Search)

```
/* */
void linear_insert(element item, element ht[])
{
    int i, hash_value;
    hash_value = hash(item.key);
    i = hash_value;
    while(strlen(ht[i].key)) {
        if(!strcmp(ht[i].key, item.key)) {
            fprintf(stderr, "duplicate entry\n");
            exit(1);
        }
        i = (i + 1) % TABLE_SIZE;
        if(i == hash_value) {
            fprintf(stderr, "the table is full\n");
            exit(1);
        }
    }
    ht[i] = item;
}
```

()

-

-

가

) C

(built-in function)

26

1

가

“acos, atoi, char, define, exp, ceil, cos, float, atol, floor, ctime”

→ : atol



(26, 1 /)

“acos, atoi, char, define, exp, ceil, cos, float, atol, floor, ctime”

bucket	x	bucket searched
0	acos	1
1	atoi	2
2	char	1
3	define	1
4	exp	1
5	ceil	4
6	cos	5
7	float	3
8	atol	9
9	floor	5
10	ctime	9
...		
25		

2 (quadratic probing)

1, 2, 3

- $ht[(f(x) + i^2) \% b]$ and $ht[(f(x) - i^2) \% b]$, where $0 \leq i \leq (b-1)/2$

b:

< C

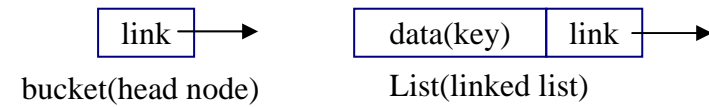
>



3. (Hash Search)

2) (rehashing)

- f_1, f_2, \dots, f_b
- $f_i(x) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, b$



3) chaining

-
-
-
- 가
-

```
/*      */ (chaining)
#define MAX_CHAR 10
#define TABLE_SIZE 13
#define IS_FULL(ptr) (!(ptr))
typedef struct {
    char key[MAX_CHAR];
    /* other fields */
} element;

typedef struct list *list_ptr;
typedef struct list {
    element item;
    list_ptr link;
}
list_ptr hash_table[TABLE_SIZE]; 18
```

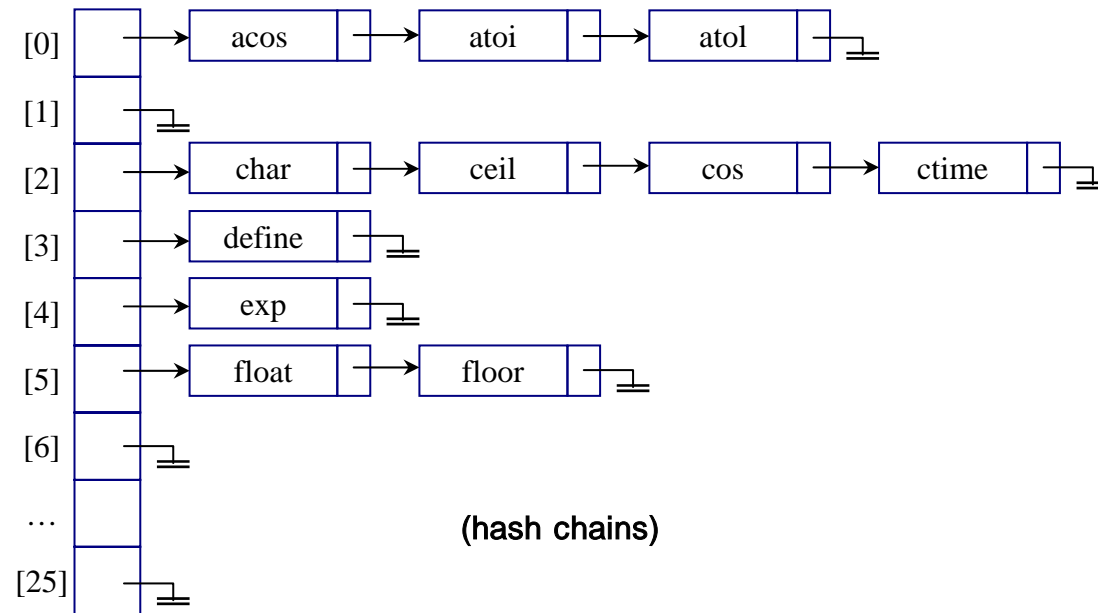
(chaining)



3. (Hash Search)

chaining

```
/* chaining */
void chain_insert(element item,list_ptr ht[])
{
    int hash_value = hash(item.key);
    list_ptr ptr, trail = NULL;
    list_ptr lead = ht[hash_value];
    for(; lead; trail=lead, lead = lead->link)
        if(!strcmp(lead->item.key, item.key))
            { fprintf(stderr,"the key is in the table  n");
              exit(1);
            }
    ptr = (list_ptr)malloc(sizeof(list));
    if(IS_FULL(ptr)) {
        fprintf(stderr,"the memory is full  n");
        exit(1);
    }
    ptr->item = item;
    ptr->link = NULL;
    if(trail) trail->link = ptr;
    else ht[hash_value] = ptr;
}
```





4. (BST, Binary Search Tree)

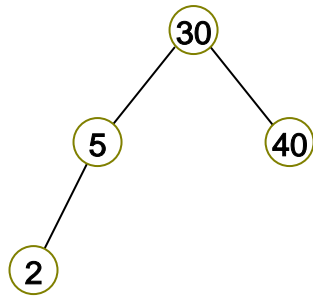
()

:

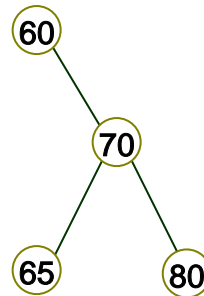
empty

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

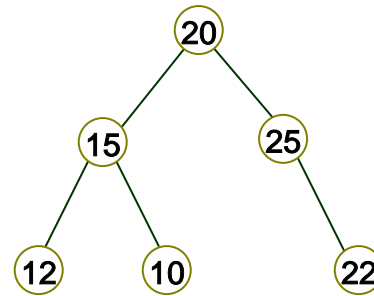
가 BST



(a) BST



(b) BST



(c) BST가

()

- (searching), (insertion), (deletion)
 $O(h)$, h : BST (height)

-

- (inorder traversal) 가
 $< C$ $>$



4. (BST, Binary Search Tree)

```
/* - */
tree_ptr iter_search(tree_ptr tree, int key)
{
    while(tree) {
        if(key == tree->data) return tree; /* */
        if(key < tree->data)
            tree = tree->left_child; /* */
        else
            tree = tree->right_child; /* */
    }
    return NULL;
}
```

```
/* - */
tree_ptr search(tree_ptr root, int key)
{
    if(!root) return NULL; /* */
    if(key == root->data) return root; /* */
    if(key < root->data)
        return search(root->left_child, key); /* */
    return search(root->right_child, key); /* */
}
```

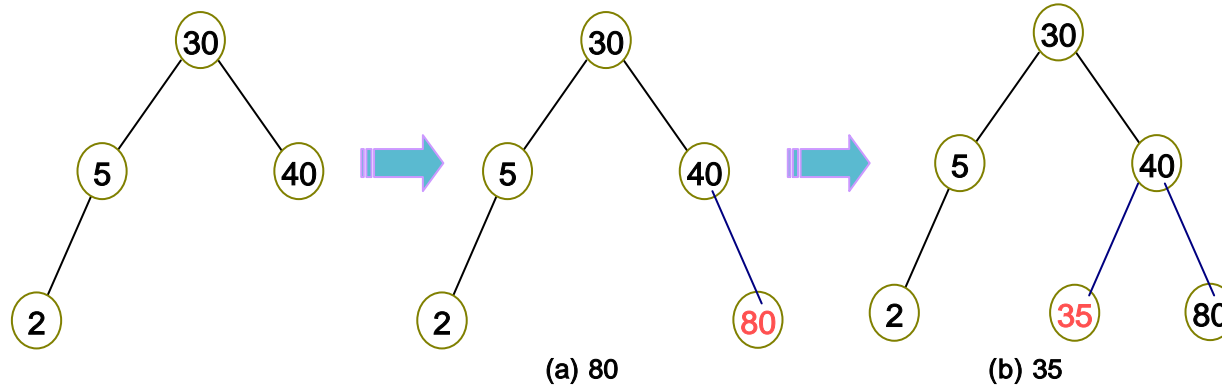


```
/*          */
void insert_node(tree_ptr *node, int num) {
    tree_ptr ptr, temp = modified_search(*node, num);
    /* modified search()                temp          */
    if(temp || !(*node)) {
        ptr = (tree_ptr)malloc(sizeof(node));
        if(IS_FULL(ptr)) {
            fprintf(stderr, "The momory is full n");
            exit(1);
        }
        ptr->data = num;
        ptr->left_child = ptr->right_child = NULL;
        if(*node)
            if(num < temp->data) temp->left_child = ptr;
            else temp->right_child = ptr;
        else *node=ptr;
    }
}
```

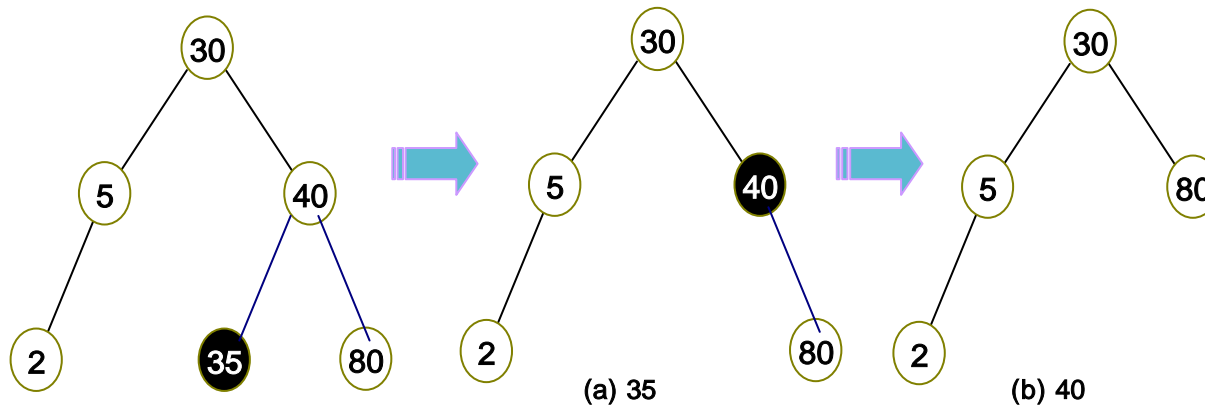


4. (BST, Binary Search Tree)

[BST



[BST

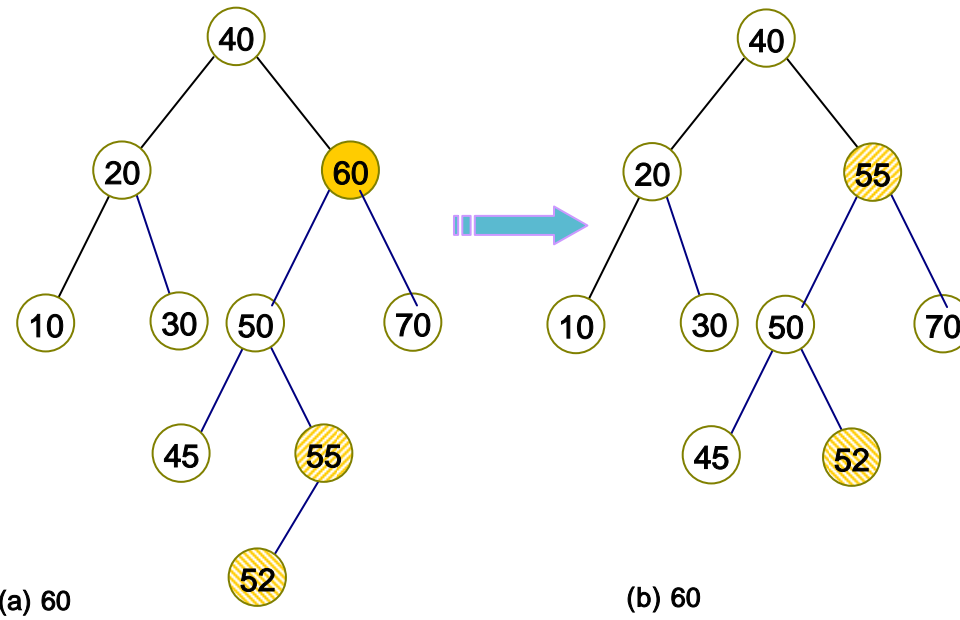


< C

>



[가 2]





4. (BST, Binary Search Tree)

(BST)

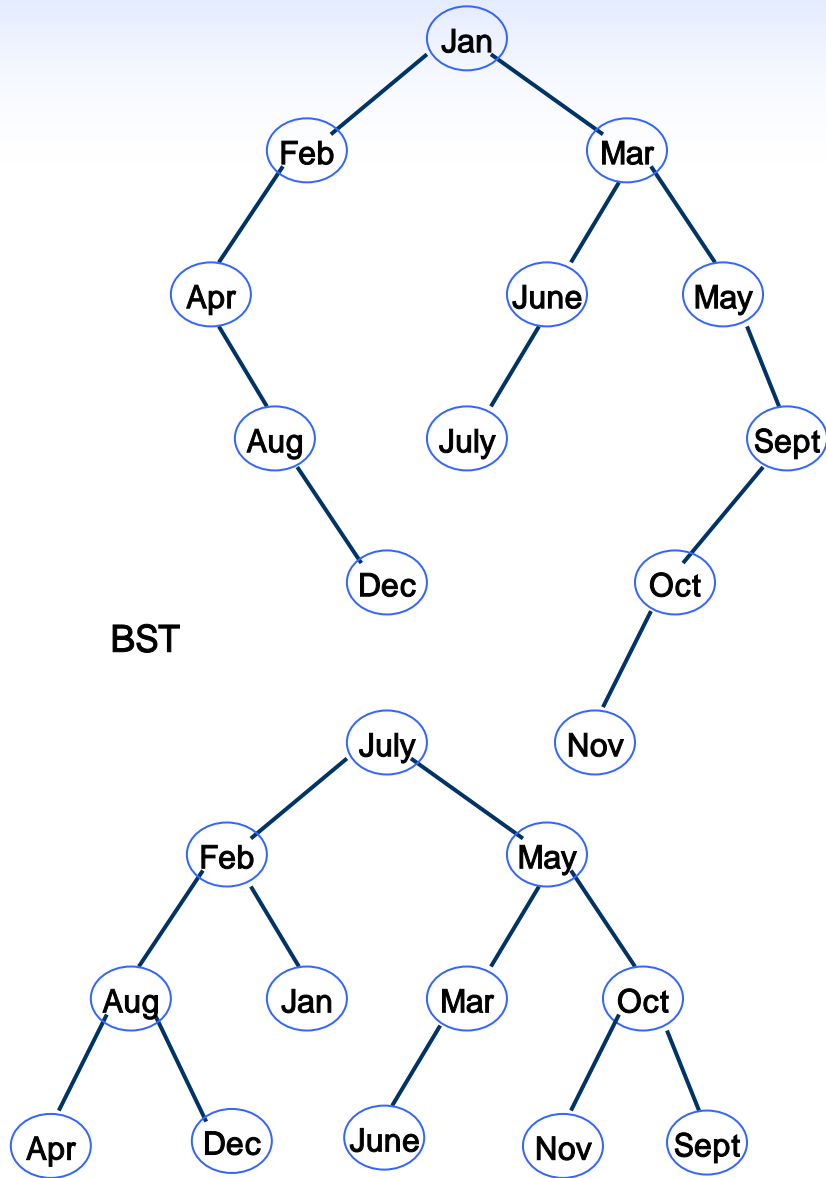
가 skewed 가 가 . BST

- (average case) : $O(\log_2 n)$

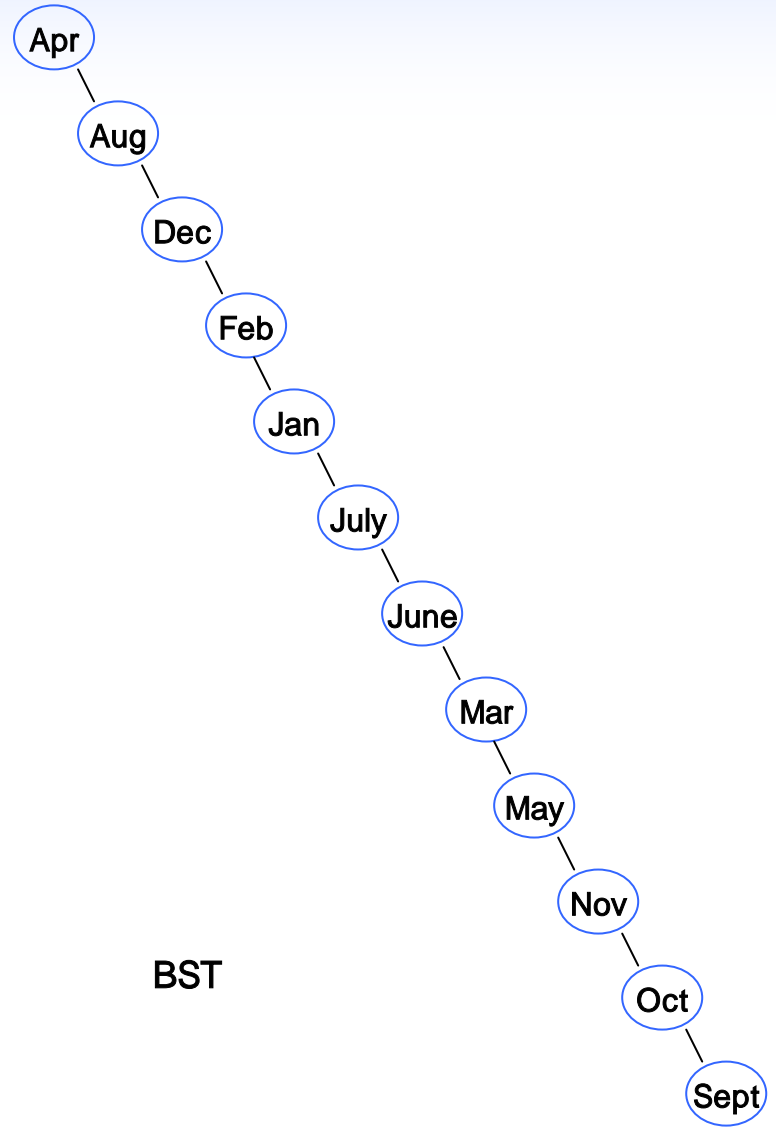
- (worst case) : $O(n)$

-

- $O(\log_2 n)$



BST



BST

< C

>



5. AVL

(AVL)

- (balanced binary trees) .
1 .

- (average and worst case) : $O(\log_2 n)$

() (height balanced binary tree)

- ,

- T가 T_L T_R , T
(height balanced) .

1) T_L T_R (height balanced) ,

2) $|h_L - h_R| \leq 1$, h_L h_R T_L T_R

() (balance factor), $BF(T)$

- $h_L - h_R$, h_L h_R (height)

- AVL $BF(T) = -1, 0, 1$.



()

BF +2 AVL ?2가 .

4가 - BF +2, -2가 .

- LL, LR, RR, RL

- LL RR (symmetric)

- LR RL (symmetric)

- Y :

- A : Y 가 ±2

LL : Y 가 A

LR : Y 가 A

RR : Y 가 A

RL : Y 가 A

< C >



5. AVL

1) LL(Left high, go Left) rotation

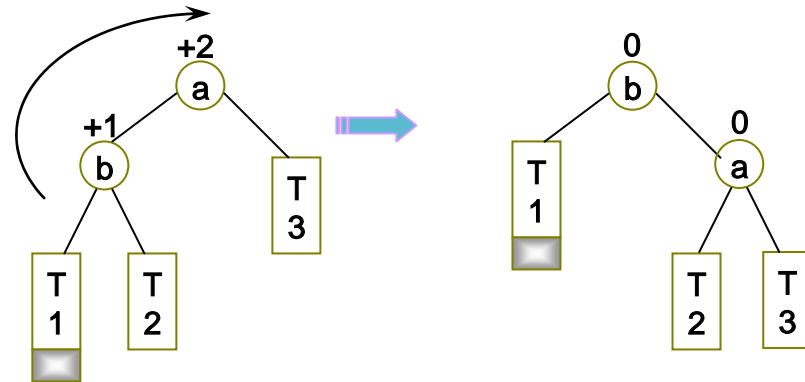
algorithm_LL

temp <- left(pivot)

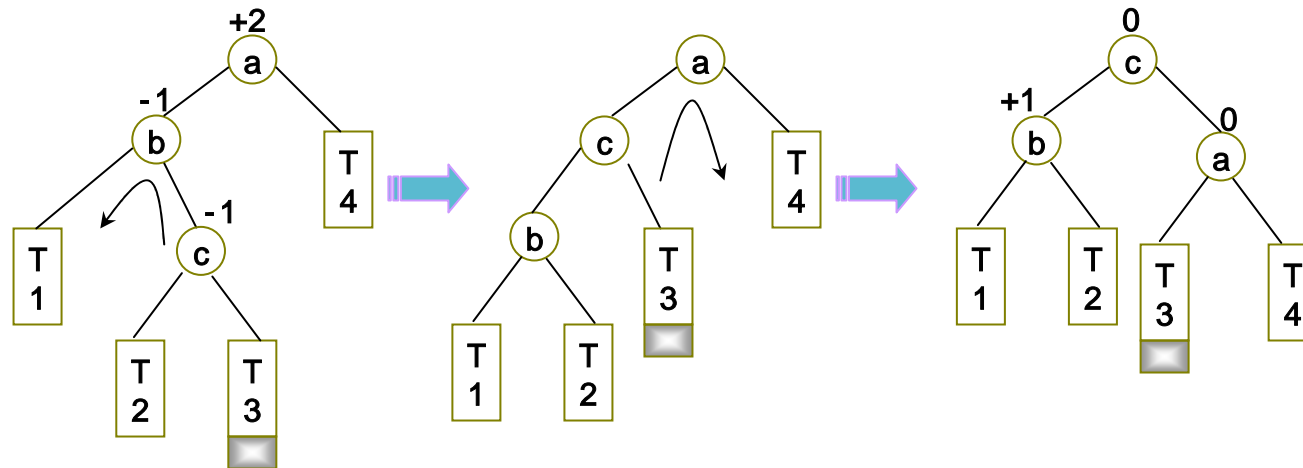
left(pivot) <- right(temp)

right(temp) <- pivot

pivot <- temp



2) LR rotation



< C

>



3) RR(Right high, go right) rotation

-

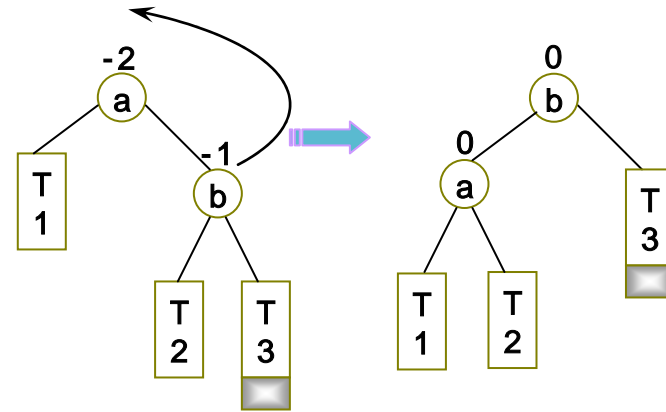
algorithm_RR

temp <- right(pivot)

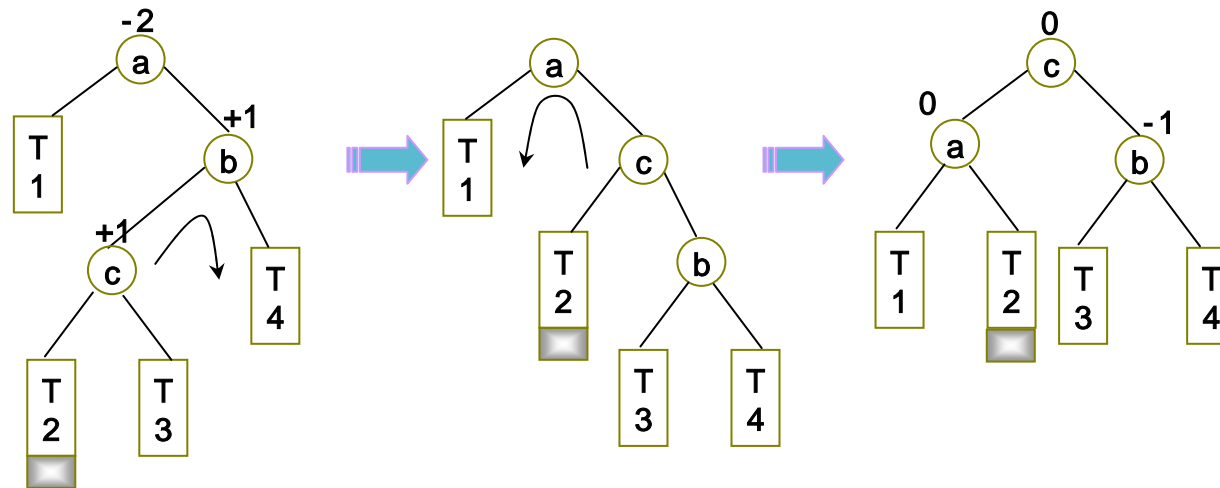
right(pivot) <- left(temp)

left(temp) <- pivot

pivot <- temp



4) RL rotation



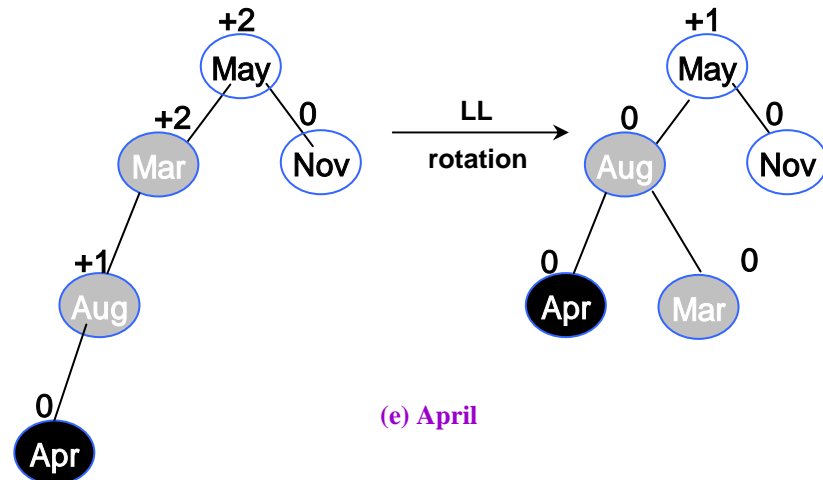
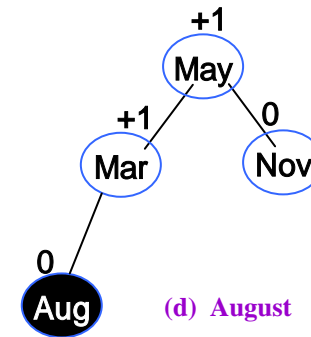
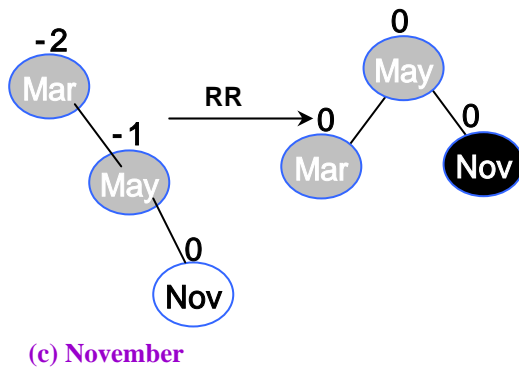
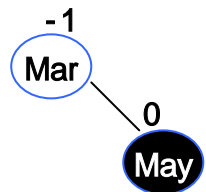
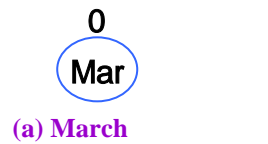
< C

>



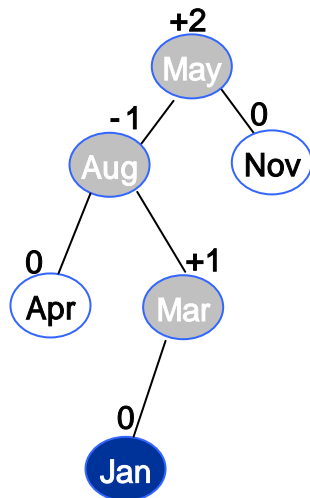
5. AVL

) AVL

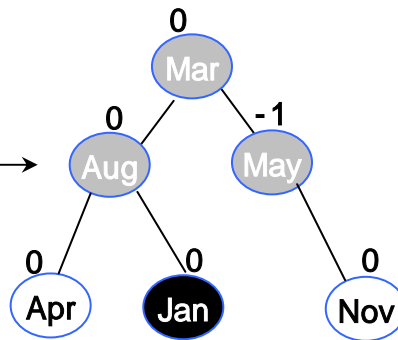


< C

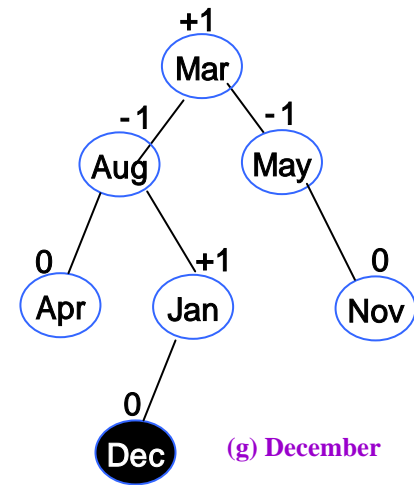
>



LR
rotation



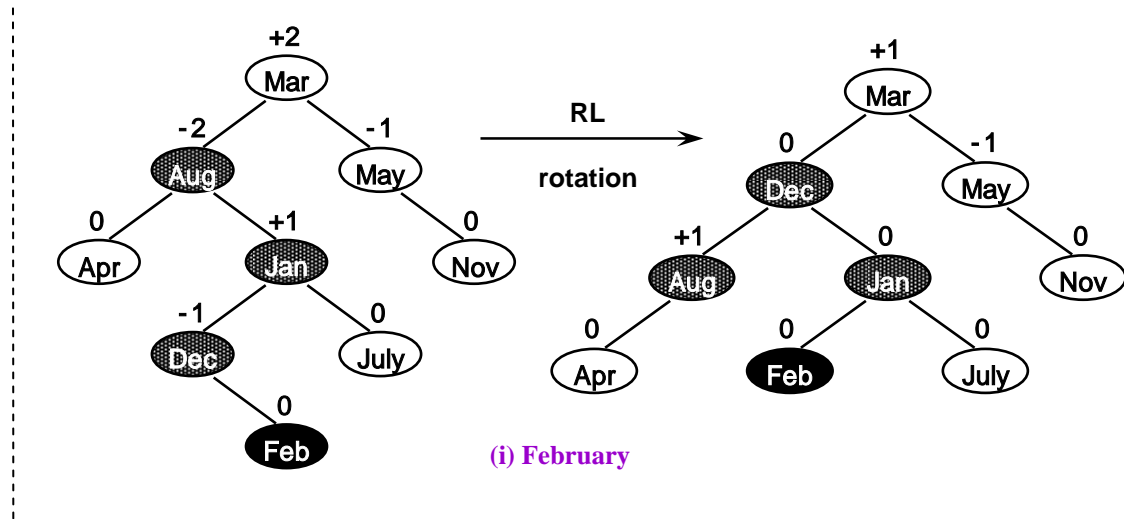
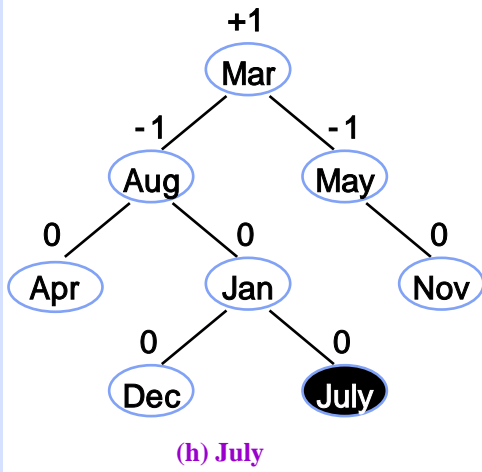
(f) January

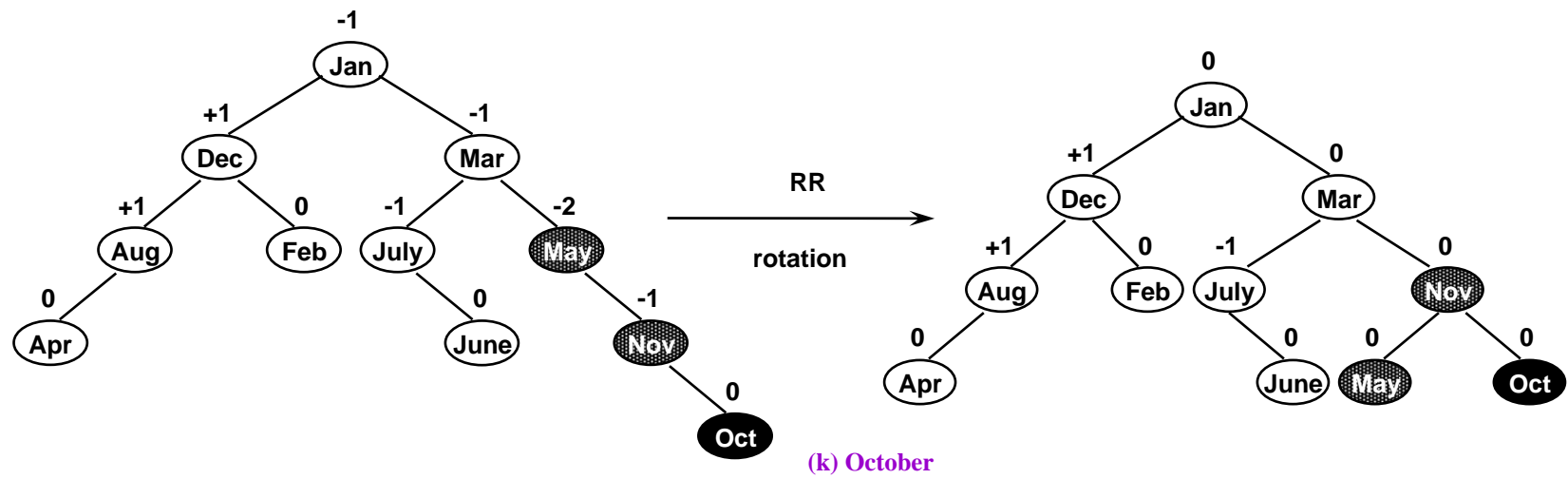
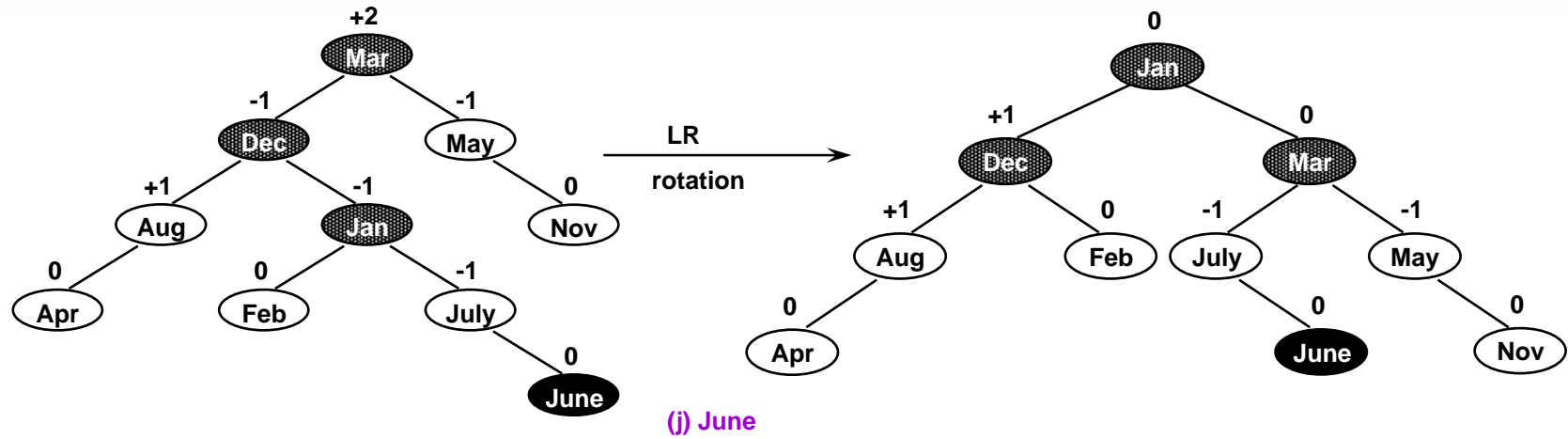


(g) December

< C

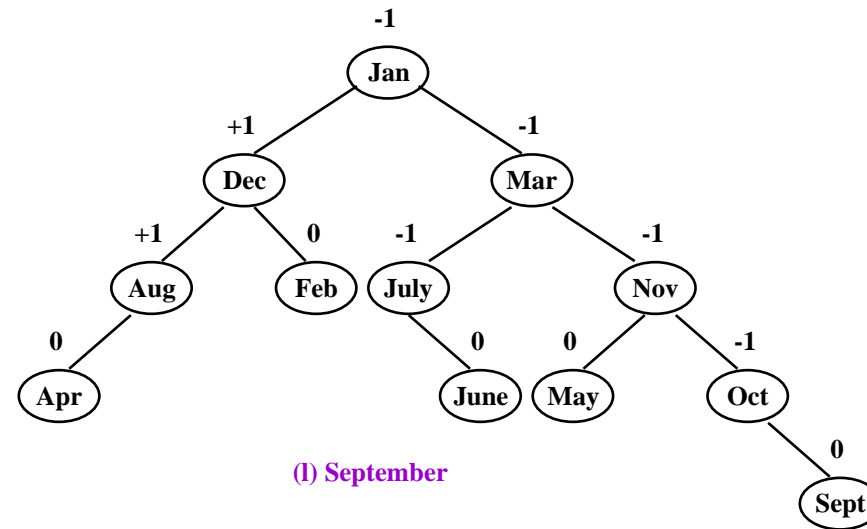
>





< C

>





5. AVL

AVL

```

/* AVL */
#define IS_FULL(ptr) (!(ptr))
#define FALSE = 0
#define TRUE = 1
typedef struct {
    int key;
} element;
typedef struct tree_node *tree_ptr;
struct tree_node {
    tree_ptr left_child;
    element data;
    short int bf;
    tree_ptr right_child;
};
int unbalanced = FALSE;
tree_ptr root = NULL;

```

(AVL)

AVL

가 log n

$O(\log n)$

(balance factor)가 가

가 +2 ?2

(average and worst case) : $O(\log_2 n)$

< C >



6. B-tree

(m-way)

m-way 가 가 m

m-way

-

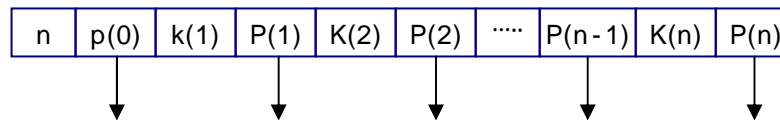
n , P(i) , K(i)

-

- P(i)가 가 K(i)

K(i+1)

- P(i)가 가 m-way .



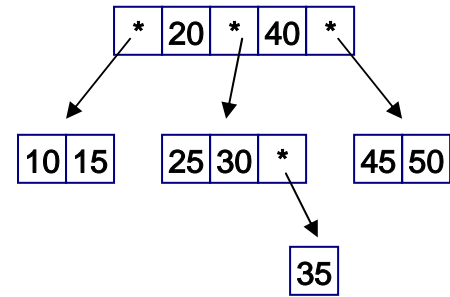
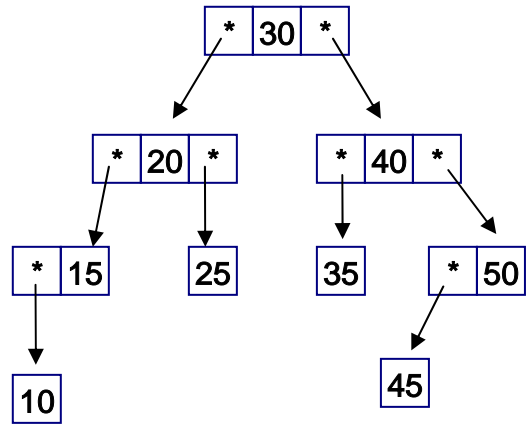
[]

) 2

3-way

(: 30, 20, 40, 15, 25, 10, 35, 50, 45)

< C >



3-way

- 3-way

2

가

.

- 2

가

3-

1/3

.

< C

>



6. B-tree

(m B-)

m 가 B-
 m -

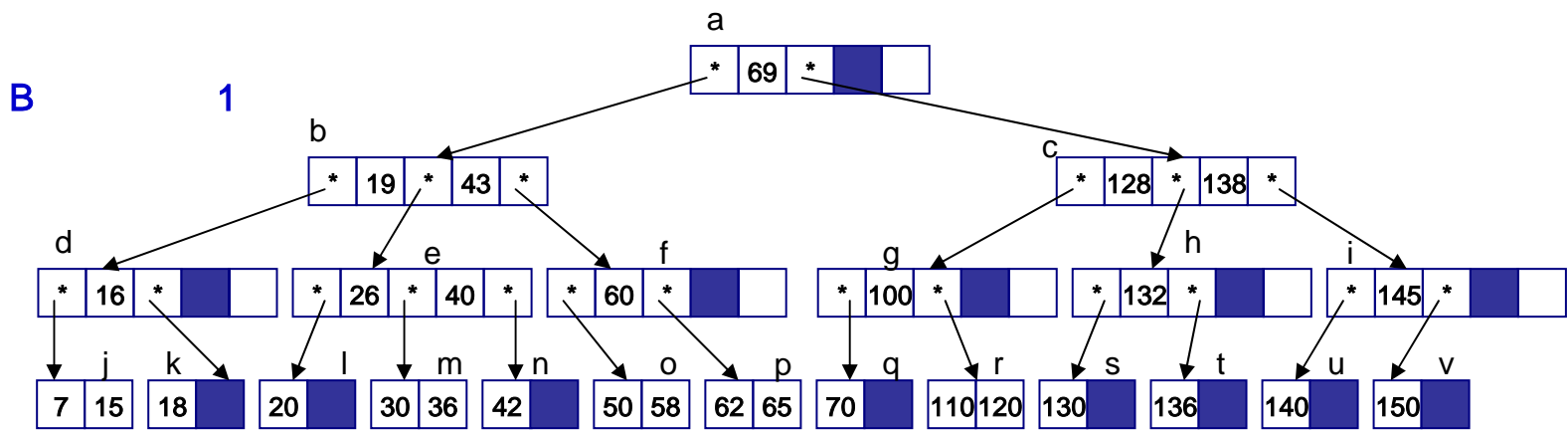
() B- m -way

1) m , $m/2$

2)

3)

4) $m-1$, $(m/2)-1$



< C >



6. B-tree

(B)

B-

B -

가

B-

, AVL

가 가

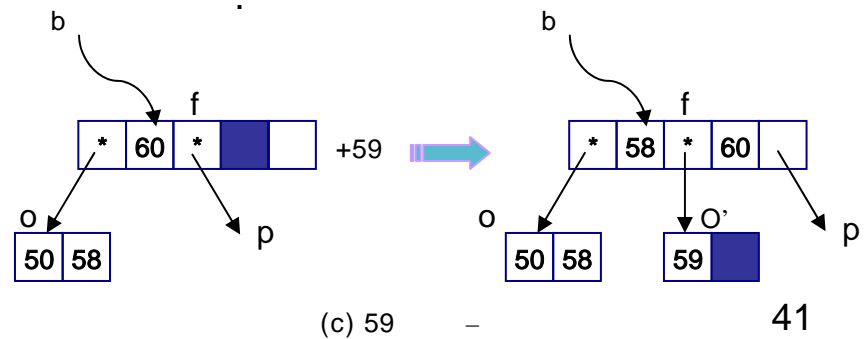
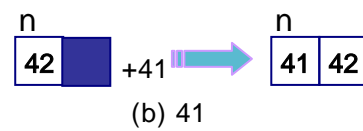
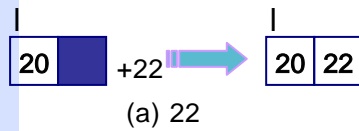
가 가

(B)

1 B-

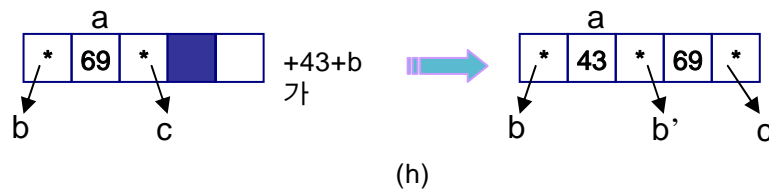
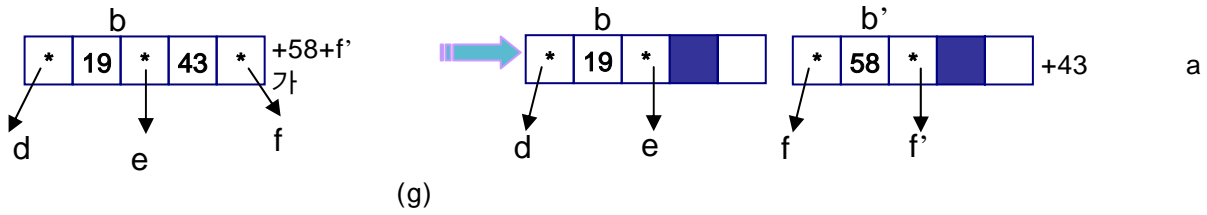
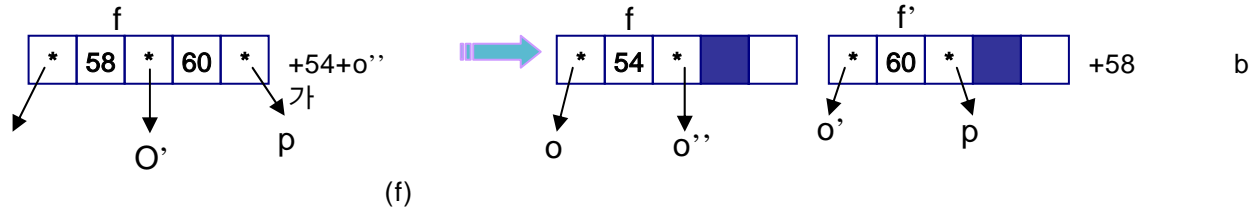
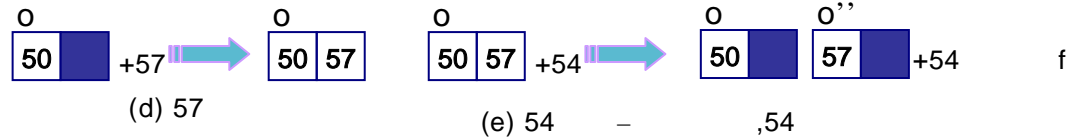
가

(22, 41, 59, 57, 54)



< C

>



33,75, 124, 122, 160, 155

< C >

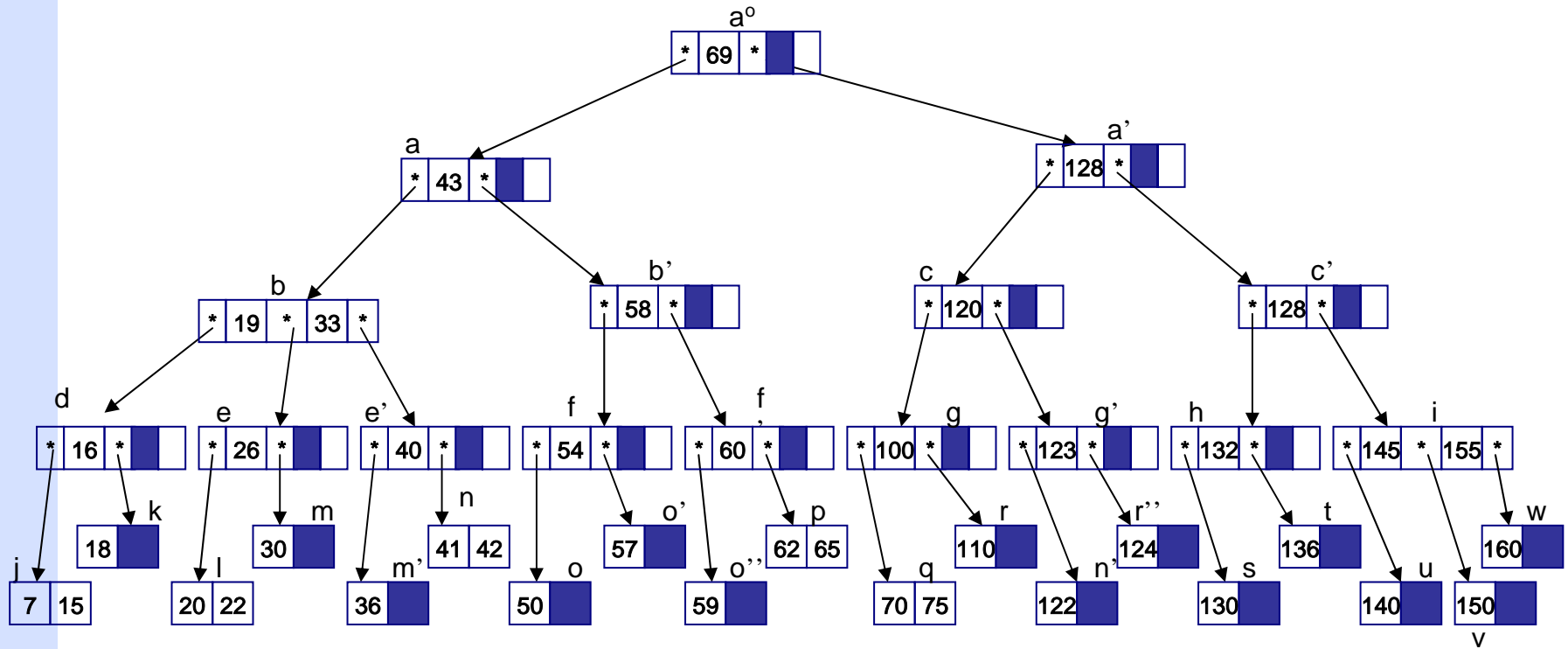


6. B-tree

(m B-)

1

: (22, 41, 59, 57, 54, 33, 75, 124, 122, 160, 155, 123)



B 2 - 1

< C >

43



6. B-tree

(B)

-

-

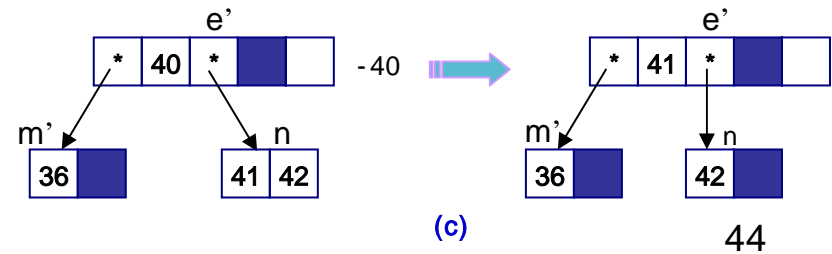
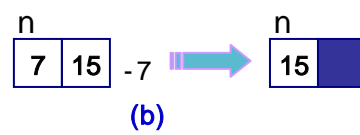
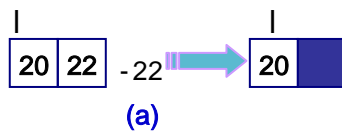
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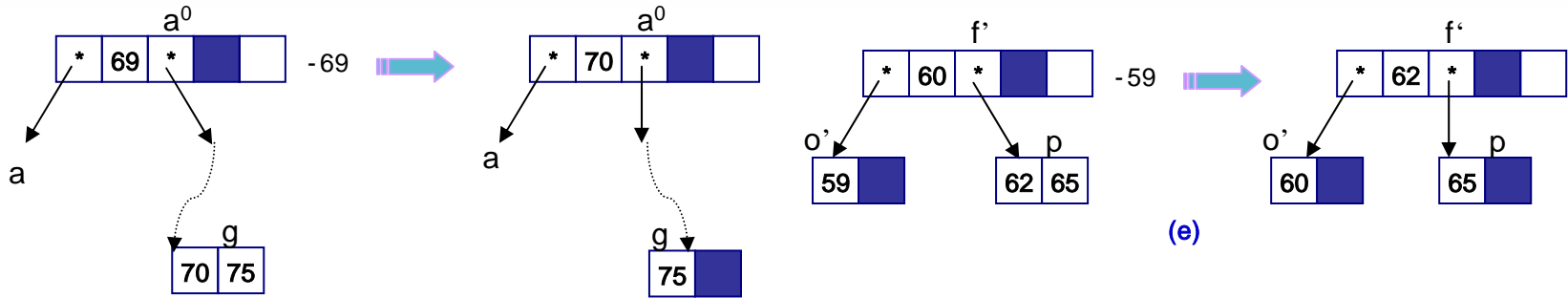
(22, 7, 40, 69, 59, 150, 16, 128)



< C

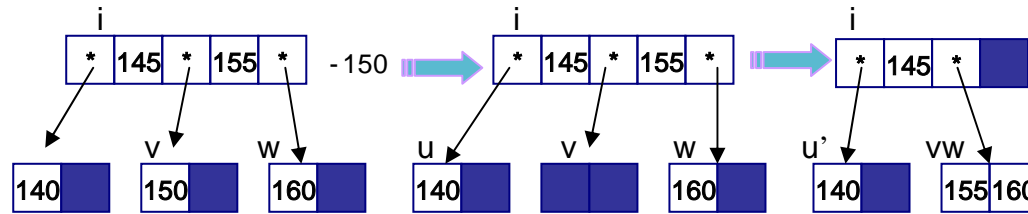
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44

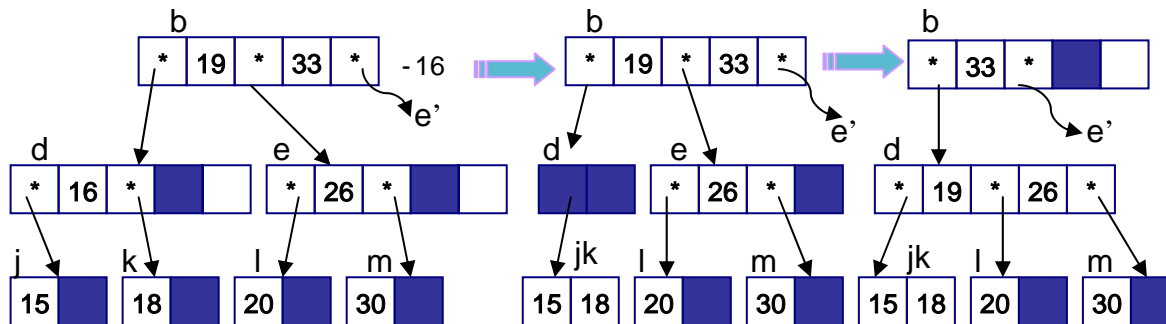


(d)

(e)



(f)



(g)

< C

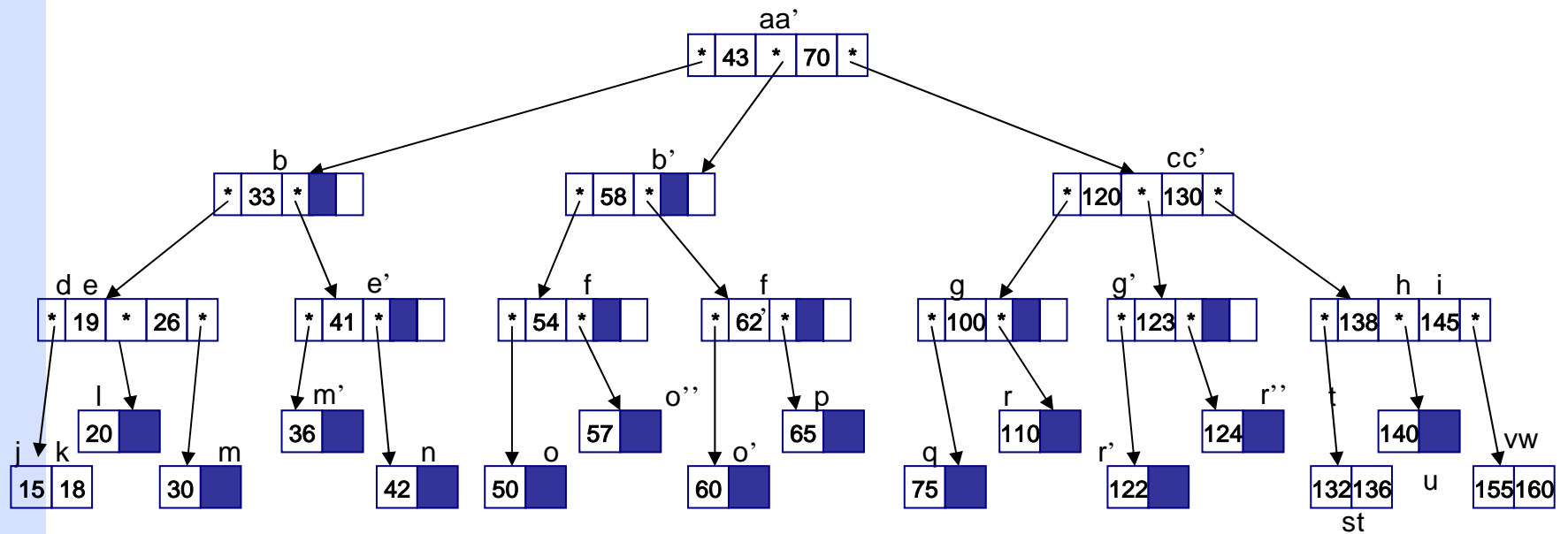
>



6. B-tree

(m B-)
2

: (22, 7, 59, 40, 69, 16, 128)



B 3 - 2

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6. B-tree

(B)

- B-

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. B-

(block)

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$O(\log_m n)$

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m

32 ~ 256

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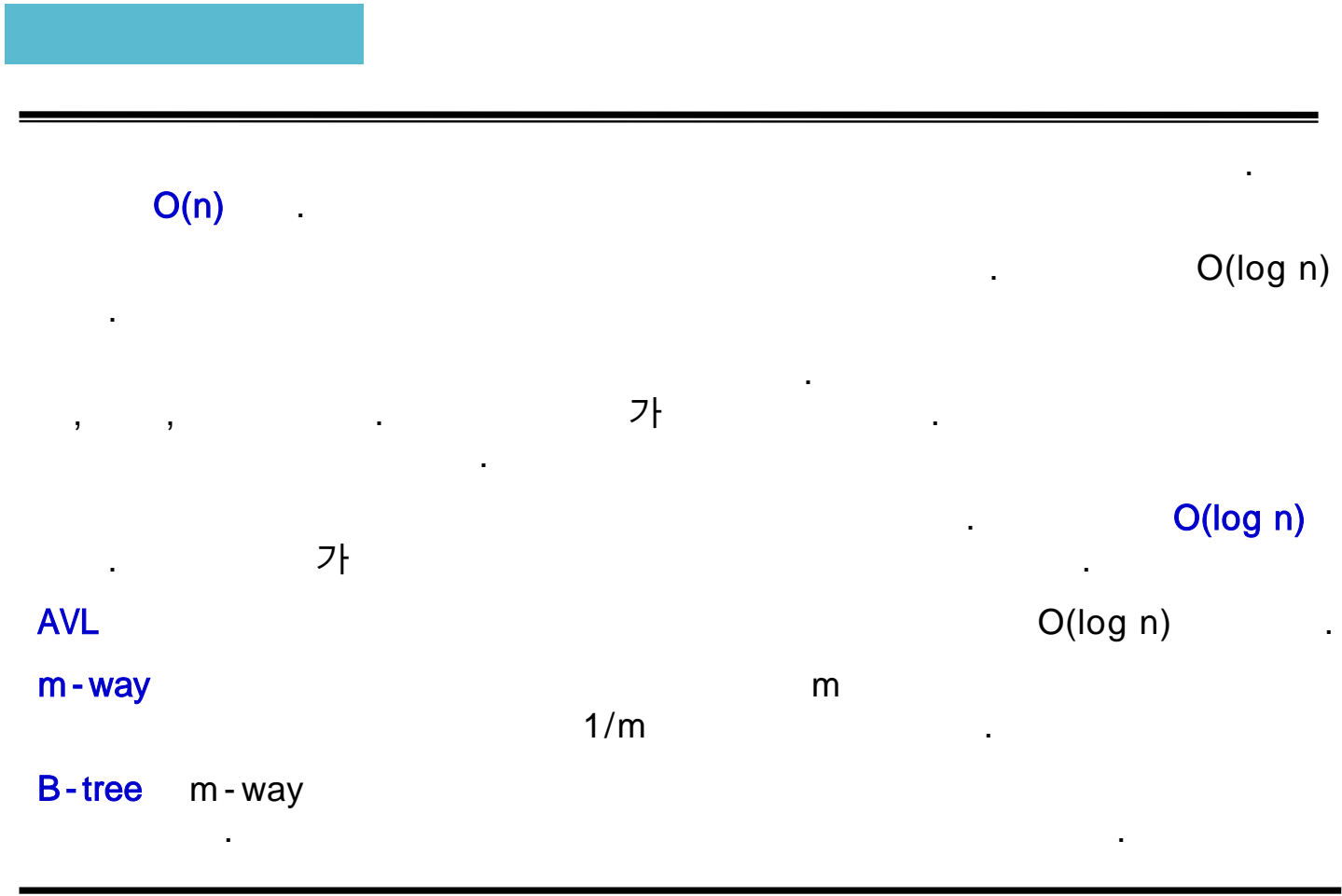
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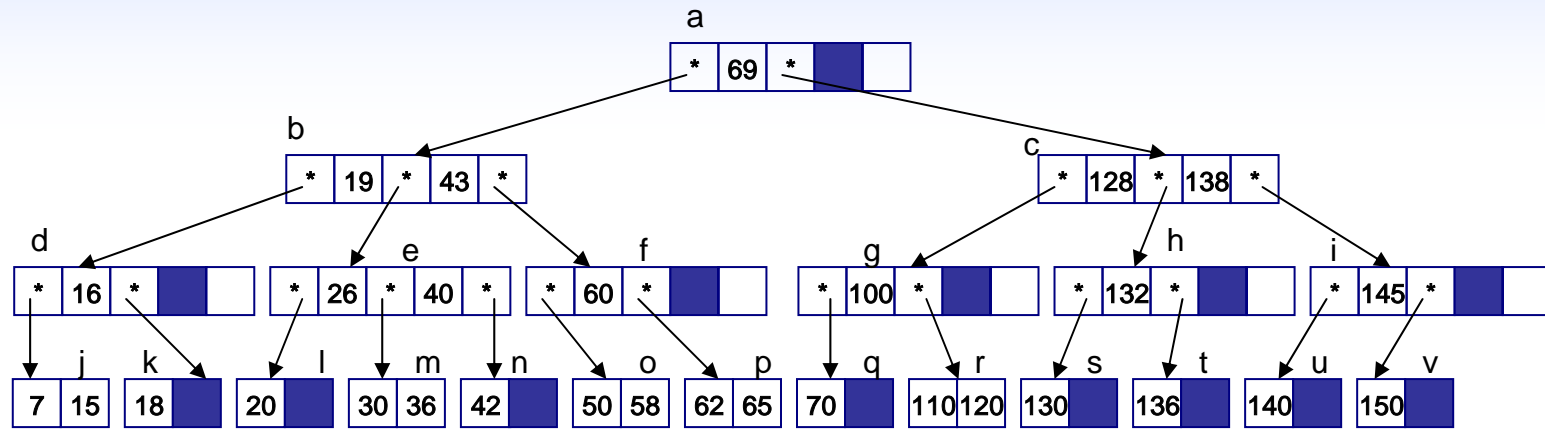
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(22, 41, 59, 57, 54, 33, 75, 124, 122, 160, 155, 123)