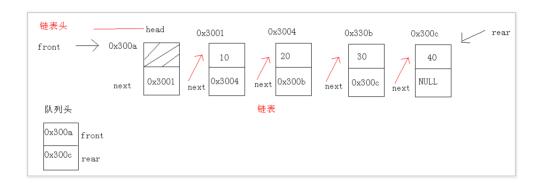
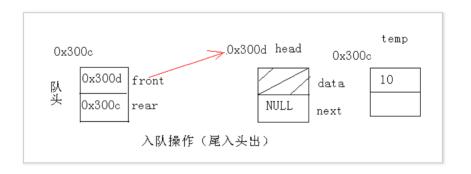
4.3 链式队列操作_物联网 / 嵌入式工程师 - 慕课 网

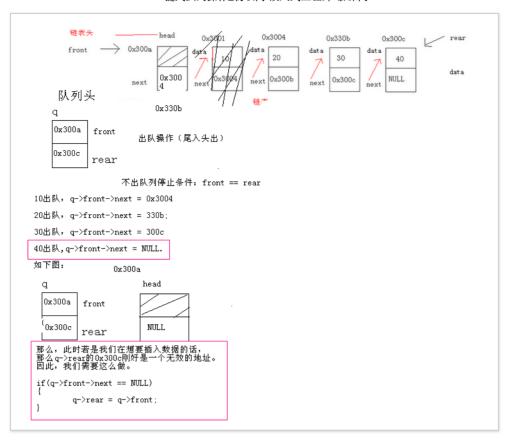
4.3 链式队列操作涵盖海量编程基础技术教程,以图文图表的形式,把晦涩难懂的编程专业用语,以通俗易懂的方式呈现给用户。

链式队列: 插入操作在队尾进行, 删除操作在队头进行, 由队头指针和队尾指针控制队列的操作。



队列头 + 带头节点的链表。





```
typedef int data_t;
typedef struct node
   data_t data;
   struct node *next;
}linknode_t;
typedef struct
   linknode_t *front;
   linknode_t *rear;
}linkqueue_t;
linkqueue_t *create_empty_linkqueue()
    linkqueue_t *q = NULL;
   linknode_t *head = NULL;
   head = (linknode_t *)malloc(sizeof(linknode_t));
   head->next = NULL;
   q = (linkqueue_t *)malloc(sizeof(linkqueue_t));
   q->front = q->rear = head;
   return q;
}
int is_empty_linkqueue(linkqueue_t *q)
{
   return q->front == q->rear ? 1 : 0;
}
void enter_linkqueue(linkqueue_t *q,data_t data)
   linknode_t *temp = NULL;
```

```
temp = (linknode_t *)malloc(sizeof(linknode_t));
    temp->data = data;
    temp->next = q->rear->next;
    q->rear->next = temp;
    q->rear = temp;
    return ;
}
data_t delete_linkqueue(linkqueue_t *q)
    linknode_t *temp = NULL;
    data_t data;
    temp = q->front->next;
   data = temp->data;
   q->front->next = temp->next;
    free(temp);
    temp = NULL;
    if(q->front->next == NULL)
         q->rear = q->front;
    return data;
int main()
    linkqueue_t *q = NULL;
    int i = 0;
    q = create_empty_linkqueue();
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        enter_linkqueue(q,i);
    while(!is_empty_linkqueue(q))
        printf("%d ",delete_linkqueue(q));
   printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

全文完

本文由 简悦 SimpRead 优化,用以提升阅读体验

使用了 全新的简悦词法分析引擎 beta, 点击查看详细说明



