

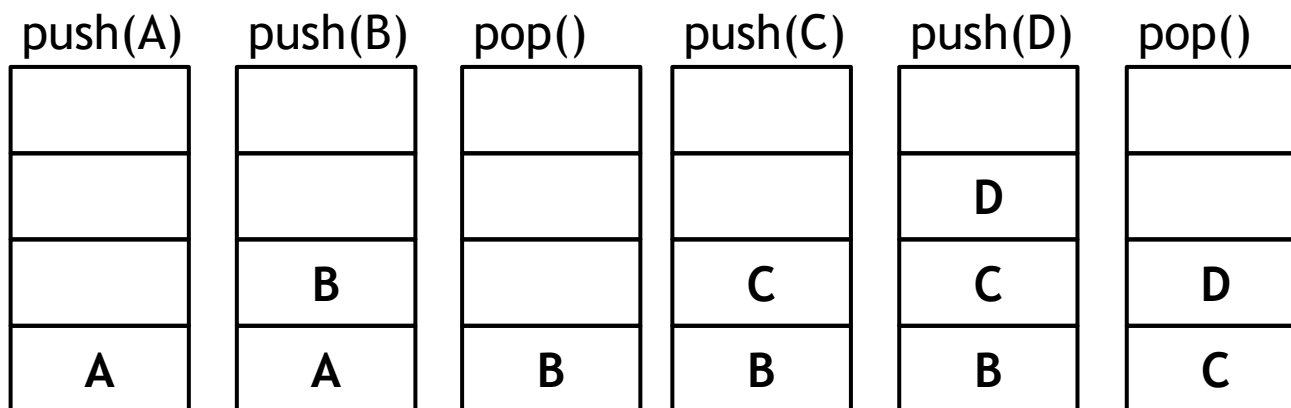
# 資料結構與C++進階班 佇列

講師：黃銀鵬

E-mail: [yinpenghuang@gmail.com](mailto:yinpenghuang@gmail.com)

# 基本佇列

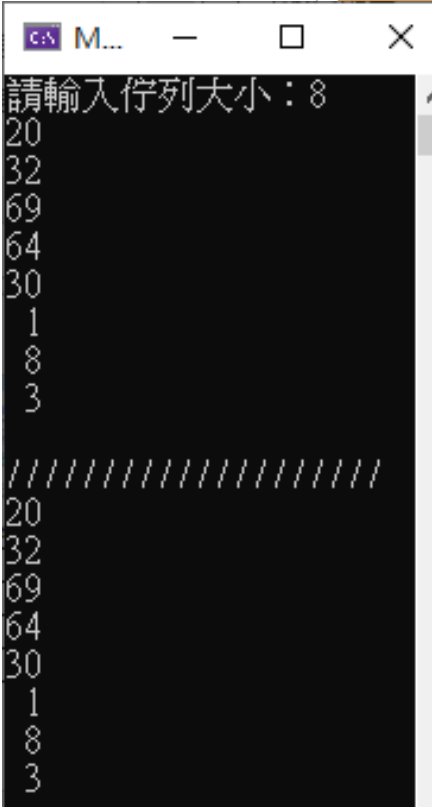
- ▶ 可使用一維陣列結構或鏈結串列實作。
- ▶ 只允許在陣列尾端加入元素，在陣列頭端移除元素；最先進入堆疊的元素最先離開堆疊；最後進入堆疊的元素最後離開堆疊。(尾進頭出)
- ▶ 先進先出規則(FIFO, First In First Out)。(排隊)



# 佇列實作-陣列

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <time.h>
#include "CBaseQueue.h"

int main()
{
    int i, size;
    srand(time(NULL));
    CBaseQueue<int> baseQueue;
    std::cout << "請輸入佇列大小：" ;
    std::cin >> size;
    baseQueue.SetSize(size);
    int val;
    for (i = 0; i < size; ++i)
    {
        val = rand() % 100;
        baseQueue.Push(val);
        std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " " << std::endl;
    }
    std::cout << std::endl << "////////////////////" << std::endl;
    for (i = 0; i < size; ++i)
    {
        baseQueue.Pop(val);
        std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " " << std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```



```
C++ M...
請輸入佇列大小：8
20
32
69
64
30
1
8
3

////////////////////
20
32
69
64
30
1
8
3
```

```

#pragma once
template <class T>
class CBaseQueue {
private:
    unsigned int m_Head;
    unsigned int m_Tail;
    unsigned int m_RealNum; 元素數量
    unsigned int m_Size;
    T* m_Elements;
public:
    CBaseQueue();
    ~CBaseQueue();
    bool SetSize(unsigned int size);
    bool Push(T value);
    bool Pop(T& val);
};

template<class T>
inline CBaseQueue<T>::CBaseQueue()
    : m_Head(0)
    , m_Tail(0)
    , m_RealNum(0)
    , m_Size(0)
    , m_Elements(NULL)
{
}

template<class T>
inline CBaseQueue<T>::~~CBaseQueue()
{
    delete[] m_Elements;
}

```

head: 有值的第一個  
tail: 無值的第一個

```

template<class T>
inline bool CBaseQueue<T>::SetSize(unsigned int size)
{
    if (m_Elements)
        delete[] m_Elements;
    m_Elements = new T[size];
    if (!m_Elements)
        return false;
    m_Size = size;
    return true;
}

template<class T>
inline bool CBaseQueue<T>::Push(T value)
{
    if (m_Tail + 1 > m_Size)
        return false;
    m_Elements[m_Tail++] = value;
    m_RealNum++;
    return true;
}

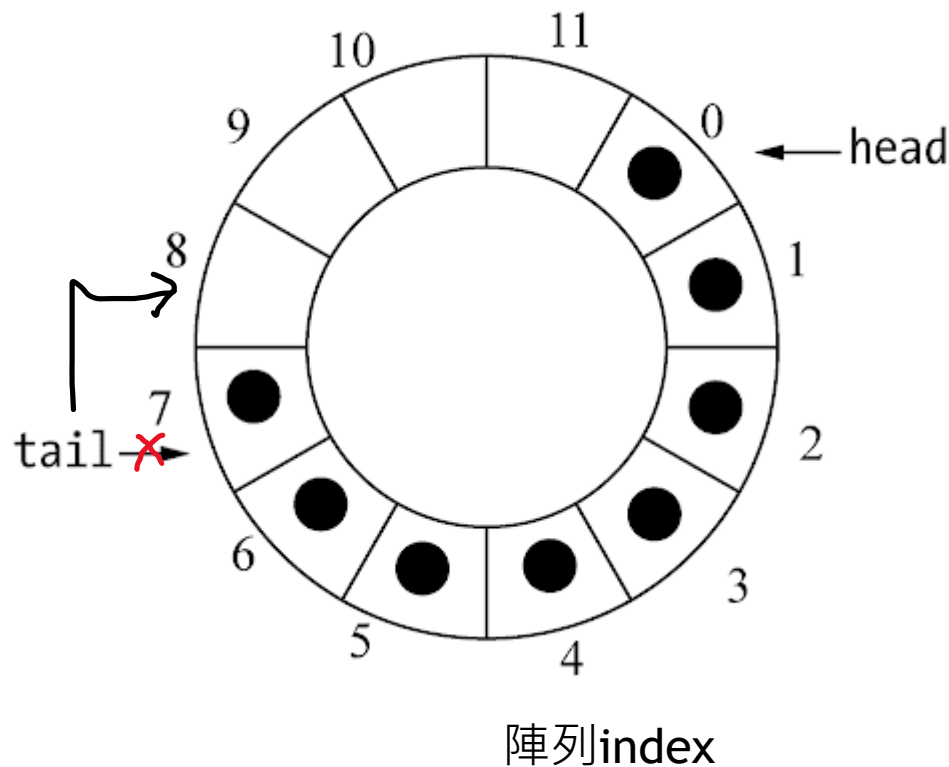
template<class T>
inline bool CBaseQueue<T>::Pop(T& val)
{
    if (m_RealNum == 0)
        return false;
    val = m_Elements[m_Head++];
    m_RealNum--;
    return true;
}

```

# 練習

- ▶ 新增與移除中間元素
  - ▶ 修改基本佇列，增加新增與移除中間元素功能。
  - ▶ `bool Insert(int position, T value);` (前有空格，要往前推)
  - ▶ `bool Remove(int position);` (前有空格，要往前推)
  - ▶ **Pop**產生的空格不理他(**pop**前面的空間沒用到)，空格到一定的比例再搬動資料
  - ▶ 即時性(real time)運算
    - ▶ Soft(有彈性，可lag)：網路
    - ▶ Hard(嚴格時間規定內回應，不能lag)：看影片，影片本身技術，每秒25張
- ▶ Queue用在影片緩衝區buffer，影片就是先進先出。

# 環形佇列



Pop 0, pop 1, 尾巴多空間，就不用搬了，但記憶體是線性的，若tail超出了，則回指到0的那個位置，head也超出時，則回指到0的那個位置

```

#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <time.h>
#include "CCircularQueue.h"

int main()
{
    int i, size;
    srand(time(NULL));
    CCircularQueue<int> circularQueue;
    std::cout << "請輸入佇列大小 : ";
    std::cin >> size;
    circularQueue.SetSize(size);
    int val;
    for (i = 0; i < size + 2; ++i)
    {
        val = rand() % 100;
        if (circularQueue.Push(val))
            std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " ";
        else
            std::cout << "推入失敗 ";
    }
    std::cout << std::endl << "//////////" << std::endl;
    for (i = 0; i < size / 2; ++i)
    {
        if (circularQueue.Pop(val))
            std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " ";
        else
            std::cout << "取出失敗";
    }
    std::cout << std::endl << "//////////" << std::endl;
}

```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

```

請輸入佇列大小 : 10
5 57 22 36 8 77 23 64 2 8 推入失敗 推入失敗
//////////
5 57 22 36 8
//////////
56 23 77 77 2 推入失敗 推入失敗
//////////
77 23 64 2 8 56 23 77 77 2 取出失敗 取出失敗

```

```

std::cout << std::endl << "//////////" << std::endl;
for (i = 0; i < size / 2 + 2; ++i)
{
    val = rand() % 100;
    if (circularQueue.Push(val))
        std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " ";
    else
        std::cout << "推入失敗 ";
}
std::cout << std::endl << "//////////" << std::endl;
for (i = 0; i < size + 2; ++i)
{
    if (circularQueue.Pop(val))
        std::cout << std::setw(2) << val << " ";
    else
        std::cout << "取出失敗 ";
}
return 0;
}

```

```

template<class T>
inline bool CCircularQueue<T>::SetSize(unsigned int size)
{
    if (m_Elements)
        delete[] m_Elements;
    m_Elements = new T[size];
    if (!m_Elements)
        return false;
    m_Size = size;
    return true;
}

```

overload [], 在裡面做運算，漿一維的換成二維，表準函示庫內，堆疊用一維，佇列用二維，函示庫內還是有搬移，環形會比較好

環形通常不長大

```
#pragma once
template <class T>
class CCircularQueue
{
private:
    unsigned int m_Size;      容量
    unsigned int m_Head;
    unsigned int m_Tail;
    unsigned int m_RealNum;  實際存放量
    T* m_Elements;
public:
    CCircularQueue();
    ~CCircularQueue();
    bool SetSize(unsigned int size);
    bool Push(T value);
    bool Pop(T& val);
};

template<class T>
inline CCircularQueue<T>::CCircularQueue()
: m_Size(0)
, m_Head(0)
, m_Tail(0)
, m_RealNum(0)
, m_Elements(NULL)
{
}

template<class T>
inline CCircularQueue<T>::~~CCircularQueue()
{
    delete[] m_Elements;
}
```

```
template<class T>
inline bool CCircularQueue<T>::Push(T value)
{
    if (m_RealNum == m_Size)
        return false;
    if (m_Tail + 1 > m_Size)
    {
        m_Tail = m_Tail - m_Size;
        m_Elements[m_Tail++] = value;
    }
    else
        m_Elements[m_Tail++] = value;
    m_RealNum++;
    return true;
}

template<class T>
inline bool CCircularQueue<T>::Pop(T& val)
{
    if (m_RealNum == 0)
        return false;
    if (m_Head + 1 > m_Size)
    {
        m_Head = m_Head - m_Size;
        val = m_Elements[m_Head++];
    }
    else
        val = m_Elements[m_Head++];
    m_RealNum--;
    return true;
}
```

Tail = 0

Head = 0

Delete會自己檢查ptr指向的是不是NULL



# 作業(雙向皆可進入的佇列)

- ▶ 修改前例，將環形佇列加入頭尾皆能存入與取出元素的功能。
  - ▶ `bool PushBack(T val);` (原本的push)
  - ▶ `bool PushFront(T val);`
  - ▶ `bool PopBack(T& val);`
  - ▶ `bool PopFront(T& val);` (原本的pop)

# C++標準函式庫-deque

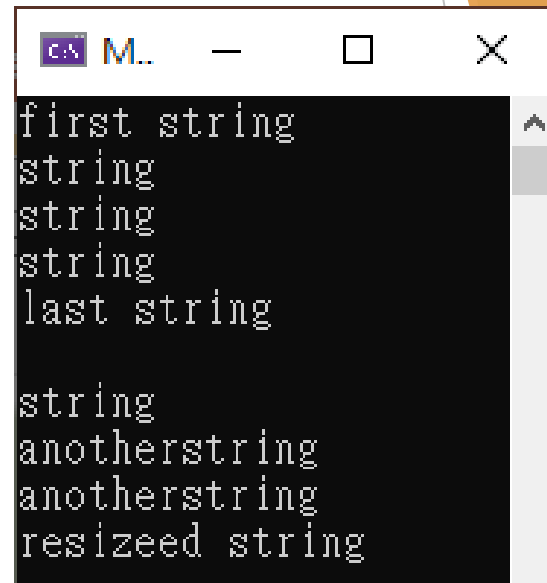
- ▶ 陣列版本的佇列，以動態陣列為基礎實作。(動態2維)
- ▶ 支援泛型，自動擴展長度，可隨機存取。
- ▶ 在頭尾可以快速增刪元素，在中間增刪元素則相當耗時。
- ▶ 使用方式接近陣列，經常取代陣列使用。
- ▶ 須含入**deque**檔。
- ▶ 參考資料：  
<http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/deque/deque/>

# Deque範例

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <deque>
int main()
{
    unsigned int i;
    std::deque<std::string> coll;
    coll.assign(3, std::string("string"));
    coll.push_back("last string");
    coll.push_front("first string");
    for (i = 0; i < coll.size(); ++i)
        std::cout << coll[i] << std::endl;
    std::cout << std::endl;
    coll.pop_front();
    coll.pop_back();
    for (i = 1; i < coll.size(); ++i)
        coll[i] = "another" + coll[i];
    coll.resize(4, "resized string");
    for (i = 0; i < coll.size(); ++i)
        std::cout << coll[i] << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

(預設空間大小, 預設內容)

(多空間, 加預設內容)



A screenshot of a C++ program's output window. The window has a title bar with a small icon, the text "M.", and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The output text is as follows:

```
first string
string
string
string
last string

string
anotherstring
anotherstring
resized string
```

# 想想看

- ▶ 堆疊與佇列有什麼差異？(前端的產生的方式不同，最明顯差別**LIFO vs FIFO**)
- ▶ 是否有比使用陣列來時做佇列更好的方法。
  - ▶ 鏈結串列有好有壞
    - ▶ pro:
    - ▶ con: 隨機存取沒了，只能循序存取，費時