

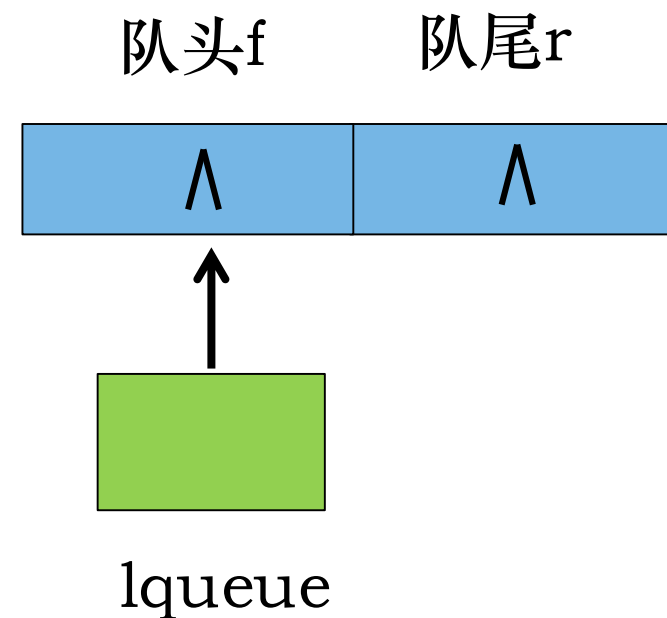
## 3.10 链队列

```
1  typedef int DataType;
2  struct Node
3  {
4      DataType data;
5      struct Node *link;
6  };
7  typedef struct Node *PNode;
8  struct Queue
9  {      PNode          f;
10         PNode          r;
11 };
12 typedef struct Queue *LinkQueue;
```

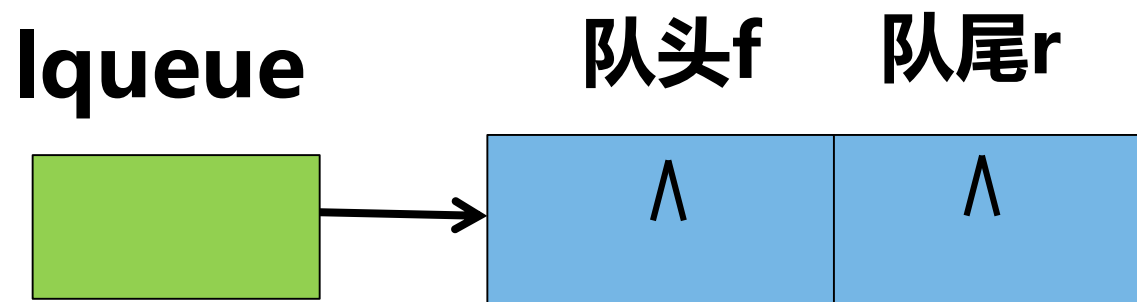
## 3.10.1 创建空队列

## 算法3-24

```
1 LinkQueue SetNullQueue_Link()//创建空队列
2 {
3     LinkQueue lqueue;
4     lqueue = (LinkQueue)malloc(sizeof(struct Queue));
5     if (lqueue != NULL)
6     {
7         lqueue->f = NULL;
8         lqueue->r = NULL;
9     }
10    else
11        printf("Alloc failure! \n");
12    return lqueue;
13 }
```

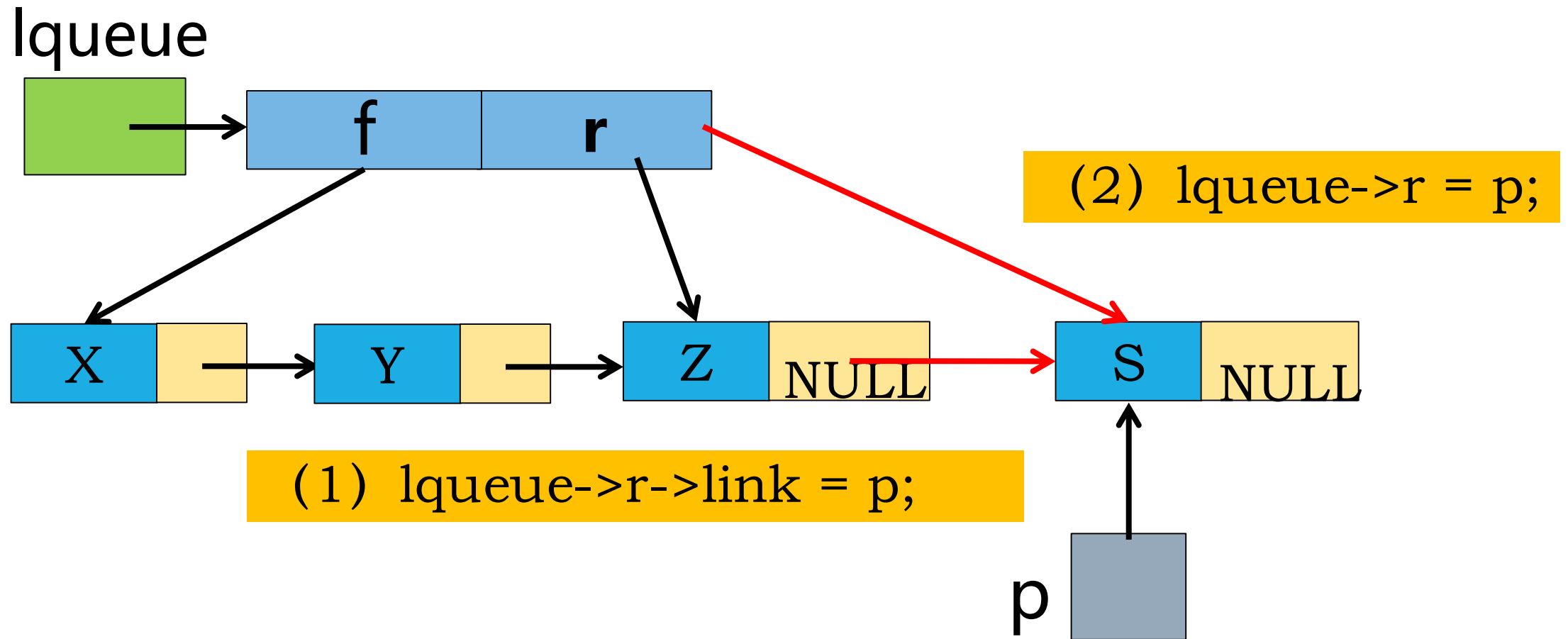


### 3.10.2 判断队列是否为空 算法3-25



```
1 //判断队列是否为空
2 int IsNullQueue_Link(LinkQueue lqueue)
3 {
4     return (lqueue->f == NULL);
5 }
```

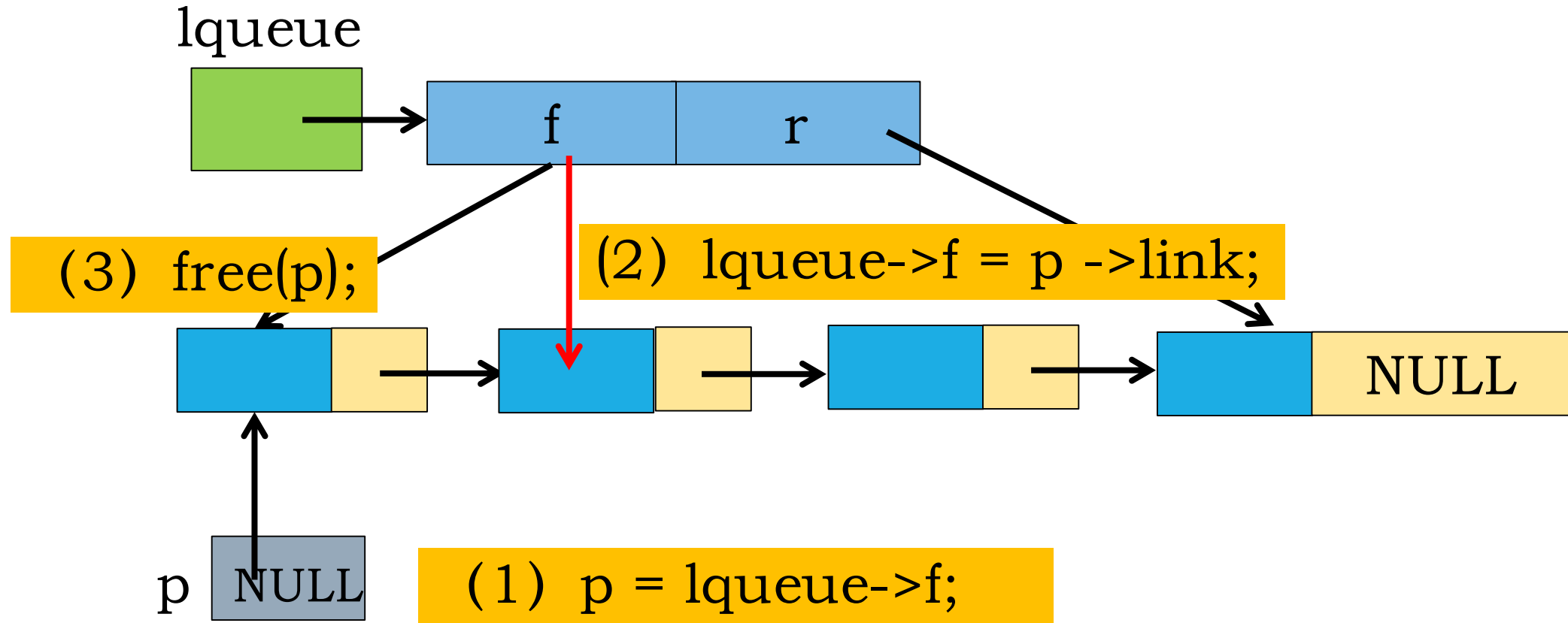
### 3.10.3 入队



## 算法3-26

```
1 void EnQueue_link(LinkQueue lqueue, DataType x){ //入队操作
2     PNode p;
3     p = (PNode)malloc(sizeof(struct Node)); //申请结点空间
4     if (p == NULL)
5         printf("Alloc failure!");
6     else{
7         p->data = x; //数据域赋值
8         p->link = NULL; //指针域赋值
9         if (lqueue->f == NULL) { //空队列的特殊处理
10             lqueue->f = p;
11             lqueue->r = p;
12         }
13         else{
14             lqueue->r->link = p; //插入队尾
15             lqueue->r = p; //修改队尾指针
16         }
17     }
18 }
```

### 3.10.4 出队



## 3.10.4 出队

## 算法3-27

```
1 void DeQueue_link(LinkQueue lqueue) //出队
2 {
3     struct Node * p;
4     if (lqueue->f == NULL) //判断队列是否为空
5         printf( "It is empty queue!\n ");
6     else
7     {
8         p = lqueue->f; //p指向队头结点，以方便后面的释放
9         lqueue->f = lqueue->f->link; //修改队头指针
11        free(p); //是否结点空间
12    }
13 }
```