# 자료구조 5장 과제

Global Business & Technology 201904385 우인경

### 1. 원형 큐 구현 및 실습

<코드 화면>

```
MAX_QSIZE = 10
class CircularQueue:
          def __init__(self):
    self.front = 0
                      self.rear = 0
                      self.items = [None] * MAX_QSIZE
          self.items = [None] * MAX_QSIZE

def isEmpty(self):
    return self.front == self.rear

def isFull(self):
    return self.front == (self.rear+1) % MAX_QSIZE

def claer(self):
    self.front = self.rear

def enqueue(self, item):
    if not self.isFull():
    self.rear = (self.rear+1) % MAX_QSIZE
                               self.rear = (self.rear+1) % MAX_QSIZE
self.items[self.rear] = item
         def dequeue(self):
    if not self.isEmpty():
        self.front = (self.front+1) % MAX_QSIZE
        return self.items[self.front]
         return self.items[self.front]

def peek(self):
    if not self.isEmpty():
        return self.items[(self.front + 1) % MAX_QSIZE]

def size(self):
    return (self.rear - self.front + MAX_QSIZE) % MAX_QSIZE

def display(self):
    out = []
    if self.front < self.rear:
        out = self.items[self.front+1 : self.rear+1 ]
    else.</pre>
                      out = self.items[self.front+1:MAX_QSIZE] + self.items[0:self.rear+1]
print("[f=%s, r=%d] ==>" %(self.front, self.rear), out)
q = CircularQueue()
for i in range(8):
    q.enqueue(i)
q.display()
for i in range(5):
    q.dequeue()
q.display()
for i in range(8, 14):
    q.enqueue(i)
q.display()|
```

# 2. 미로탐색 구현 및 실습

<코드 화면>

```
from CircularQueue import *
def isValidPos(x,y):
     if x < 0 or y < 0 or x >= MAX_SIZE or y >= MAX_SIZE:
    return False
          return map[x][y] == '0' or map[x][y] == 'x'
def BFS():
     que = CircularQueue()
     que.enqueue((1,0))
print('BFS: ')
     while not que.isEmpty():
          here = que.dequeue()
          print(here, end='->')
          x, y = here
if map[x][y] =='x':
               return True
          else:
               map[x][y] = '.'
               if isValidPos(x-1, y): que.enqueue((x-1,y)) #8
if isValidPos(x+1, y): que.enqueue((x+1,y)) #8
if isValidPos(x, y-1): que.enqueue((x,y-1)) #3
if isValidPos(x, y+1): que.enqueue((x,y+1)) #9
     return False
MAX_SIZE = 6
result = BFS()
if result:
    print(' --> 미로탐색 성공')
else:
     print(' --> 미로탐색 실패')
```

#### 3. 우선순위 큐를 이용한 미로탐색 구현 및 실습

<코드 화면>

```
class PriorityQueue:
    def __init__(self):
         self.items = []
    def isEmpty(self):
         return len(self.items) == 0
    def size(self):
    return len(self.items)
def clear(self):
         self.items = []
    def enqueue(self, item):
         self.items.append(item)
    def findMaxIndex(self):
         if self.isEmpty():
             return None
         else:
             highest = 0
              for i in range(1, self.size()):
    if self.items[i] > self.items[highest]:
                      highest = i
              return highest
    def dequeue(self):
         highest = self.findMaxIndex()
         if highest is not None:
    return self.items.pop(highest)
    def peeks(self):
         highest = findMaxIndex()
         if highest is not None:
    return self.items[highest]
q = PriorityQueue()
q.enqueue(34)
q.enqueue(18)
q.enqueue(27)
q.enqueue(45)
q.enqueue(15)
print("PQueue: ", q.items)
while not q.isEmpty():
    print("Max Priority = ", q.dequeue() )
```

```
===== RESTART: /Users/inkyung/Documents/Priority_Queue.py ====
PQueue: [34, 18, 27, 45, 15]
Max Priority = 45
Max Priority = 34
Max Priority = 27
Max Priority = 18
Max Priority = 15
>>> |
```

## 4. 피보나치 수열

<코드 화면>

```
from CircularQueue import *

q = CircularQueue()
q.enqueue(0)
q.enqueue(1)

print("피보나치 수열: ", 0, 1, end=' ')

for i in range(2,10):
    num1 = q.dequeue()
    num2 = q.peek()
    q.enqueue(num1 + num2)
    print(num1+num2, end=' ')
```