**EECS2040 Data Structure Hw #2 (Chapter 3 Stack/Queue)**

**due date 4/17/2022**

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**Part 2 Coding (5% of final Grade)**

You should submit:

(a) All your source codes (C++ file). Proper comments should be included in the code.

(b) Show the execution trace of your program.

1. (30%) Based on the circular queue and template queue ADT in **ADT 3.2** shown below (or pptx pp.82), write a C++ program to implement the queue ADT using dynamic (circular) array (10%)**.** Then add three more functions to
2. (5%) Return the size of a queue (int Size()).
3. (5%) Return the capacity of a queue (int Capacity()).
4. (10%) Merge two queues into a one by alternately taking elements from each queue. The relative order of queue elements is unchanged. What is the complexity of your function?

You should **demonstrate all the functions** using at least one example.

**template** < **class** T >

**class** Queue

{

**public**:

Queue (**int** queueCapacity = 0);

**bool** IsEmpty( ) **const**;

**void** Push(**const** T& item); // add an item into the queue

**void** Pop( ); // delete an item

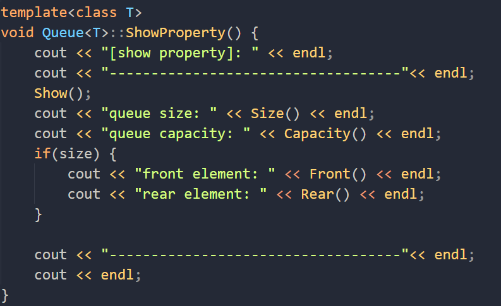
T& Front() const; // return top element of stack

T& Rear() const; // return top element of stack

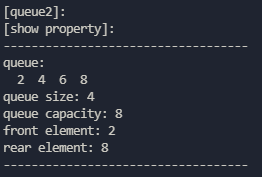
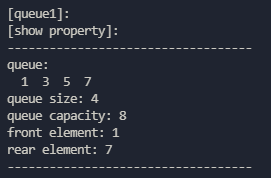
} ;

1. (20%) Design a C++ function template, reverseQueue, that takes as a parameter a queue object and uses a stack object to reverse the elements of the queue. The operations on queue and stack should strictly follow the ADT 3.2 Queue ADT and ADT 3.1 Stack ADT. You should **demonstrate the functions** using at least one example, e.g., queue1=(1,3,5,7), queue2=(2,4,6,8), mergedqueue=(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

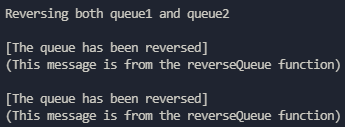
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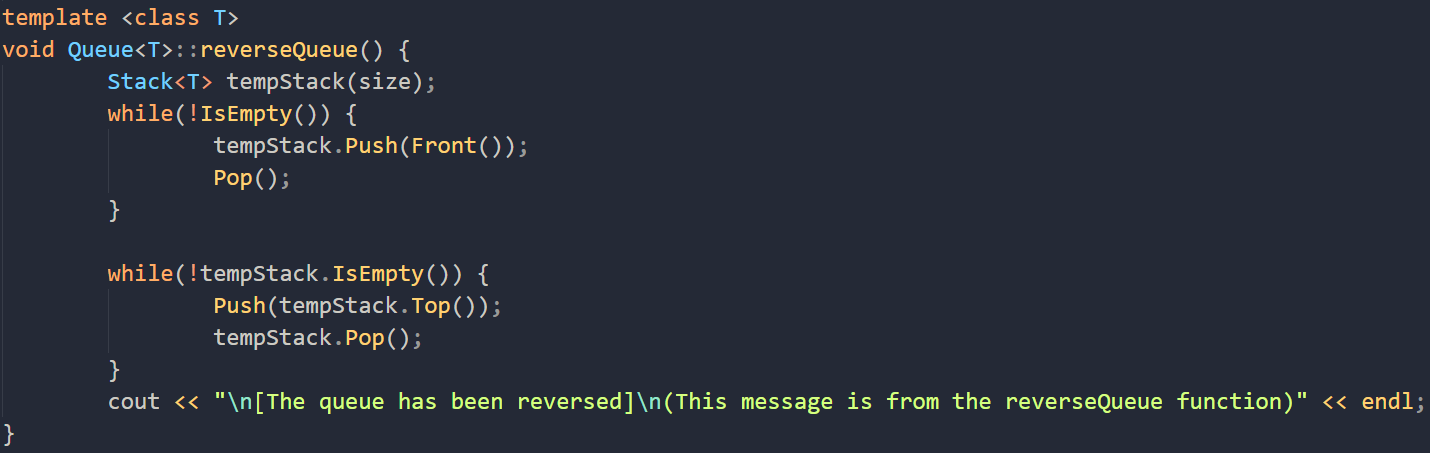
Demo 會多次利用到Queue 的class method, showProperty() 來展示queue的變化和內容

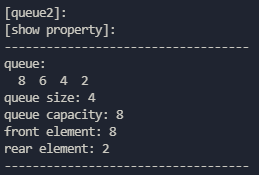
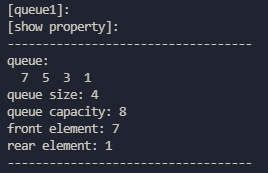
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先用showProperty() 展示queue1 和 queue2的內容

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再利用class method, reverseQueue() 來反轉整個queue

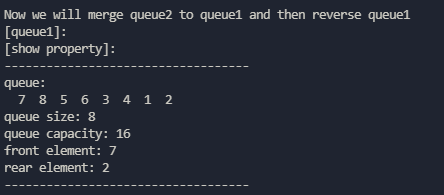
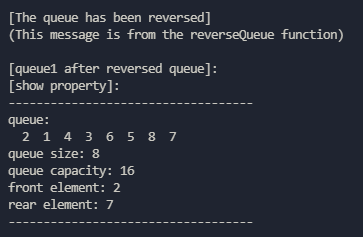
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再來我們使用第一題的merge function 把queue2 merge到 queue1. 再來再使用reverseQueue() 來反轉整個merged過的 queue1

Merge過的應該會長(7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2)

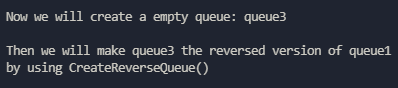
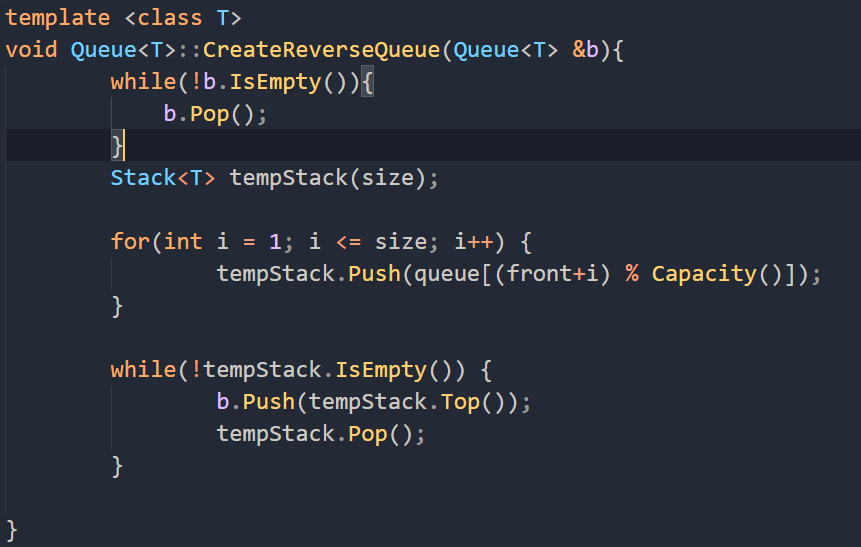
Reverse過會長(2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7)

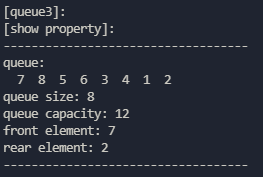
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最終我們再來使用另一個class method, CreateReverseQueue() 來把一個queue object便成一個queue的反轉版本

所以原先empty queue3會變成 queue1的倒轉版本

(7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2)

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1. (25%) Referring to **Program 3.13** in textbook (pptx pp.98),
2. (5%) Implement Stack as a publicly derived class of Bag using template. **Demonstrate** your C++ code using at least two element types (e.g., int, float,…). **Show results** of a series of Pushes and Pops and Size functions.
3. (5%) Implement Queue as a publicly derived class of Bag using template. **Demonstrate** your C++ code using at least two element types (e.g., int, float,…). **Show results** of a series of Pushes and Pops and Size functions.
4. (15%) A template double-ended queue (deque) is a linear list in which additions and deletions may be made at either end. Implement the class Deque as a publicly derived templated class of Queue. The class Deque must have public functions (either via inheritance from Queue or by direct implementation in Deque) to add and delete elements from either end of the deque and also to return an element from either end. The complexity of each function (excluding array doubling) should be (1).

**Demonstrate** your C++ code using at least two element types (e.g., int, float,…). **Show results** of a series of two types of Pushes and Pops and Size functions to illustrate your code is working.

1. (25%) Write a C++ program to implement the maze in textbook using the example codes of **Program 3.15** (pptx pp.106 Algorithm()) and **3.16 (pptx void Path(const int m, const int p)**. You should use a text editor to edit a file containing the maze matrix and then **read in the file** **to establish the maze matrix** in your program. The default entrance and exit are located in the upper left corner and lower right corner, respectively as shown in textbook.
2. (10%) Demonstrate your maze program using the maze shown in **Figure 3.11**.
3. (5%) Find a path manually through the maze shown in **Figure 3.11**.
4. (10%) Trace out the action of function path (**Program 3.16**) on the maze shown in Figure 3.11. Compare this to your own attempt in (b).