作業一、 【創建一個 Student class, 再用 template 創一個 Queue class, 並將 Student 用進 Queue】

執行流程:

【截圖1】

```
#pragma once
⊞#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
 #pragma warning(disable : 4996)
 using namespace std;
//Student class 實作
     Student();
     Student(int stud_id, const char* stud_name);
     ~Student() {};
     int SetID(int stud_id);
     int SetName(const char* stud_name);
     int GetID();
     char* GetName();
     void Print();
     int ID;
     char* name;
```

說明: 先在 Header 檔創建所需的類別 Student。

【截圖 2】

說明:Source 檔定義函式。

【截圖3】

說明:在 Header 檔創建所需的類別 Queue (用 template 創建)

【截圖 4】

```
template <class T>
class T>
c
```

```
□void Queue<T>::Push(T& element)
     if (rear = capacity - 1 & front=0) // 若成立,表示rear在最後一格,且front在第一格,佇列已滿
Įġ:
         throw std::runtime_error("佇列已滿,無法推進元素");
     else if (rear = capacity - 1) //若成立,表示rear到底,但front前面還有空。
         for (int i = front; i \leftarrow capacity-1; i++)
            queue_elements[i - front] = queue_elements[i]; //所以要把整個佇列往前移front格
         queue_elements[++rear] = element; //推進元素並更新rear指標
  template <class T>
 □void Queue<T>::Pop()
     if (IsEmpty()) //若為empty,則在IsEmpty()把front觀rear重製
₽₿
          throw std::runtime_error("堆疊是空的,無法彈出元素");
      front += 1; //計算Pop次數,同時表示front座標
      cout << "已 Pop 出 Front 之成員!" << endl;
  template <class T>
 □T& Queue<T>::Front()
      return queue_elements[front];
  template <class T>
 DT Queue<T>::Rear()
      return queue_elements[rear];
```

說明:在Header檔定義函式。

【截圖 5】

```
#include <iostream>
 #include"1019.h"
⊡int main()
     //Student class 實作
     Student Eric:
     const char* name = "Eric";
     Eric.SetID(11125114);
     Eric.SetName(name);
     int a = Eric.GetID();
     char* b = Eric.GetName();
     cout << a << endl;
     cout << b << endl;
     Eric.Print();
     Student* Eric_ck = new Student(11125114, "Eric");
     Student* Liang = new Student(11141346, "Liang");
     Student* Peng = new Student(11225228, "Peng");
```

說明:在 main 檔 , 先做 Student 的測試, 再用動態記憶體創建三個。

【截圖 6】

```
//Queue class 管作(T = int)
Queue<int> Number;
int aa = 1, bb = 2, cc = 3;
Number.Push(aa);
Number.Push(bb);
Number.Push(cc);
int front = Number.Front();
int rear = Number.Rear();
cout << "front:" << front << endl;</pre>
cout << "rear:" << rear << endl;</pre>
Number.Pop();
int new_front= Number.Front();
cout << "new front:" << new_front << endl;</pre>
//Queue class 實作 (T = Student, Student 為 class)
Queue<Student> Student_Queue:
Student_Queue.Push(*Eric_ck); //Push 3 students
Student_Queue.Push(*Liang);
Student_Queue.Push(*Peng);
cout << "show the front student:" << endl;</pre>
Student_Queue.Front().Print(); //Show the front student
cout << "show the rear student:" << endl;</pre>
Student_Queue.Rear().Print(); //Show the rear student
Student_Queue.Pop();//Pop
cout << "show the new front student:" << endl;</pre>
Student_Queue.Front().Print(); //Show the front student
```

```
    Microsoft Visual Studio 偵錯∃ ×

11125114
Eric
student's id is:11125114
student's name is:Eric
front:1
rear:3
已 Pop 出 Front 之成員!
new front:2
show the front student:
student's id is:11125114
student's name is:Eric
show the rear student:
student's id is:11225228
student's name is:Peng
已 Pop 出 Front 之成員!
show the new front student:
student's id is:11141346
student's name is:Liang
```

說明:之後在 main 檔測試 Queue, 再把剛剛的 3個 Student 丟進去。

程式碼:

Main 檔:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include"1019.h"

int main()
{
    //Student class 實作
    Student Eric;
    const char* name = "Eric";
    Eric.SetID(11125114);
    Eric.SetName(name);
    int a = Eric.GetID();
    char* b = Eric.GetName();
```

```
班級:醫工二甲
學號:11125114
姓名: 許仁駿
    cout << a << endl;</pre>
    cout << b << endl;
    Eric.Print();
   //create 3 Student class by DMA
    Student* Eric_ck = new Student(11125114, "Eric");
    Student* Liang = new Student(11141346, "Liang");
    Student* Peng = new Student(11225228, "Peng");
    //Queue class 實作 (T = int)
    Queue<int> Number;
    int aa = 1, bb = 2, cc = 3;
   Number.Push(aa);
    Number.Push(bb);
   Number.Push(cc);
    int front = Number.Front();
    int rear = Number.Rear();
    cout << "front:" << front << endl;</pre>
    cout << "rear:" << rear << endl;</pre>
    Number.Pop();
    int new_front= Number.Front();
    cout << "new front:" << new_front << endl;</pre>
    //Queue class 實作 (T = Student, Student 為 class)
   Queue<Student> Student_Queue;
   Student Queue.Push(*Eric ck); //Push 3 students
    Student Queue.Push(*Liang);
    Student_Queue.Push(*Peng);
    cout << "show the front student:" << endl;</pre>
    Student_Queue.Front().Print(); //Show the front student
    cout << "show the rear student:" << endl;</pre>
   Student_Queue.Rear().Print(); //Show the rear student
    Student_Queue.Pop();//Pop
    cout << "show the new front student:" << endl;</pre>
    Student_Queue.Front().Print(); //Show the front student
    return 0;
       Source 檔:
#include "1019.h"
```

#include <iostream> using namespace std;

}

```
班級:醫工二甲
學號:11125114
姓名: 許仁駿
Student::Student() //建構子
       ID = 0;
       name = NULL;
Student::Student(int stud_id, const char* stud_name) //建構子
       ID = stud_id;
       name = new char[10];
       std::strcpy(name, stud_name);
}
int Student::SetID(int stud_id)
       ID = stud id;
       return 1;
}
int Student::SetName(const char* stud_name)
       name = new char[10];
       std::strcpy(name, stud_name);
       return 1;
}
int Student::GetID()
       return ID;
char* Student::GetName()
       return name;
}
void Student::Print()
       cout << "student's id is:" << ID << endl;</pre>
       cout << "student's name is:" << name << endl;</pre>
```

班級:醫工二甲

學號:11125114 姓名: 許仁駿 Header 檔: #pragma once #include <iostream> #include <cstring> #pragma warning(disable : 4996) using namespace std; //Student class 實作 class Student { public: Student(); Student(int stud_id, const char* stud_name); ~Student() {}; int SetID(int stud_id); int SetName(const char* stud_name); int GetID(); char* GetName(); void Print(); private: int ID; char* name; }; //Queue 實作 template<class T> class Queue public: Queue(); ~Queue(); Queue(int MaxQueueSize); bool IsEmpty(); T& Front(); T Rear(); void Push(T& element); void Pop();

```
班級:醫工二甲
學號:11125114
姓名: 許仁駿
private:
   T* queue_elements;
   int front;
   int rear;
   int capacity;
};
template <class T>
inline Queue<T>::Queue()
   this->capacity = 3;
   queue_elements = new T[capacity];
   front = 0; //計算Pop次數,以得到front的座標
   rear = -1; //初始化rear指標為-1,表示佇列是空的
}
template <class T>
Queue<T>::Queue(int capacity)
{
   this->capacity = capacity;
   queue_elements = new T[capacity];
   front = 0; //計算Pop次數,以得到front的座標
   rear = -1; //初始化rear指標為-1,表示佇列是空的
}
template <class T>
Queue<T>::~Queue()
   delete[] queue_elements; //delete堆疊內存
}
template <class T>
bool Queue<T>::IsEmpty()
   if (rear - front = -1) //若成立,代表剛Pop出rear那一格的東西,即empty。
   {
       front = 0;
       rear = -1;
       return true;
   else
       return false;
```

```
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姓名: 許仁駿
   }
}
template <class T>
void Queue<T>::Push(T& element)
   if (rear == capacity - 1 && front=0) //若成立,表示rear在最後一格,且front在第一格,佇列已滿
       throw std::runtime error("佇列已滿,無法推進元素");
   else if (rear = capacity - 1) //若成立,表示rear到底,但front前面還有空。
      for (int i = front; i \le capacity-1; i++)
          queue elements[i - front] = queue elements[i]; //所以要把整個佇列往前移front格
   }
   else
      queue_elements[++rear] = element; //推進元素並更新rear指標
template <class T>
void Queue<T>::Pop()
{
   if (IsEmpty()) //若為empty,則在IsEmpty()把front跟rear重製
      throw std::runtime_error("堆疊是空的,無法彈出元素");
   front += 1; //計算Pop次數,同時表示front座標
   cout << "已 Pop 出 Front 之成員!" << endl;
template <class T>
T& Queue<T>::Front()
{
   return queue_elements[front];
template <class T>
T Queue<T>::Rear()
```

班級:醫工二甲 學號:11125114 姓名:許仁駿 { return queue_elements[rear];

補充說明(遇到的困難或心得,選填):

在上一次作業中了解 template 以及 Stack 後,這次的 Queue 概念其實相似,改變的大概是把 top 去掉,多了 front 以及 rear 的概念,並且 Pop 是把最前先 Push 的移出,就好比 Stack 是堆疊,Queue 是排隊一樣,了解完後,其實我在上課就順利完成作業了!