과목: 자료구조

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자료구조 <과제 5>

- 스택과 큐 클래스의 작성 -

홍지훈

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0. 과제

- 강의내용과 교재를 참고하여 스택과 큐 클래스를 작성하고 예제코드를 작성하여 제출

1. 소스코드

1-1. Stack.h

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
//cpp 파일을 따로 나누면 오류가 생겨서 헤더파일에 합쳤습니다.
template<class T>
class Stack
private:
   T* stack;
   int top;
    int capacity;
public:
    Stack(int stackCapacity = 10);
   bool IsEmpty() const;
   T& Top() const;
   void Push(const T& item);
    void Pop();
    void print();
};
template <class T>
void ChangeSize1D(T*& a, const int oldSize, const int newSize)
   if (newSize < 0) throw "New length must be >= 0";
   T* temp = new T[newSize];
    int number = min(oldSize, newSize);
    copy(a, a + number, temp);
   delete[] a;
    a = temp;
template<class T>
Stack<T>::Stack(int stackCapacity) : capacity(stackCapacity)
    if (capacity < 1) throw "Stack capacity must be > 0";
    stack = new T[capacity];
```

```
top = -1;
template<class T>
inline bool Stack<T>::IsEmpty() const { return top == -1; }
template<class T>
inline T& Stack<T>::Top() const
{
    if (IsEmpty()) throw "Stack is empty";
    return stack[top];
template<class T>
void Stack<T>::Push(const T& x)
    if (top == capacity - 1)
        ChangeSize1D(stack, capacity, 2 * capacity);
        capacity *= 2;
    stack[++top] = x;
template<class T>
void Stack<T>::Pop()
    if (IsEmpty()) throw "Stack is empty. Cannot delete.";
    stack[top--].~T();
template<class T>
void Stack<T>::print()
    for (int i = 0; i \leftarrow top; i++) {
        cout << stack[i] << " <u>"</u>;
        if (i == top)
            continue;
        cout << "-> ";
    cout << endl;</pre>
```

1-2. Queue.h

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
template<class T>
class Queue
private:
   T* queue;
   int front;
   int rear;
    int capacity;
public:
    Queue(int queueCapacity = 10);
   bool IsEmpty() const;
   T& Front() const;
   T& Rear() const;
    void Push(const T& item);
    void Pop();
    void print();
};
template <class T>
Queue<T>::Queue(int queueCapacity) : capacity(queueCapacity)
    if (capacity < 1) throw "Queue capacity must be > 0";
    queue = new T[capacity];
    front = rear = 0;
template <class T>
inline bool Queue<T>::IsEmpty() const { return front == rear; }
template <class T>
inline T& Queue<T>::Front() const
   if (IsEmpty()) throw "Queue is empty. No front element";
   return queue[(front + 1) % capacity];
template <class T>
inline T& Queue<T>::Rear() const
```

```
if (IsEmpty()) throw "Queue is empty. No rear element";
    return queue[rear];
template <class T>
void Queue<T>::Push(const T& x)
    if ((rear + 1) % capacity == front)
        T* newQueue = new T[2 * capacity];
        int start = (front + 1) % capacity;
        if (start < 2)</pre>
            copy(queue + start, queue + start + capacity - 1, newQueue);
        else
            copy(queue + start, queue + start + capacity - 1, newQueue);
            copy(queue, queue + rear + 1, newQueue + capacity - start);
        front = 2 * capacity - 1;
        rear = capacity - 2;
        capacity *= 2;
        delete[] queue;
        queue = newQueue;
    rear = (rear + 1) % capacity;
    queue[rear] = x;
template <class T>
void Queue<T>::Pop()
    if (IsEmpty()) throw "Queue is empty. Cannot delete.";
    front = (front + 1) % capacity;
    queue[front].~T();
template <class T>
void Queue<T>::print()
    for (int i = front+1; i <= rear; i++)</pre>
        cout << queue[i] << " ";</pre>
        if (i == rear)
            continue;
        cout << "-> ";
```

```
}
cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

1-3. Main.cpp

```
#include "Stack.h"
#include "Queue.h"
using namespace std;
int main(void) {
    //Stack
    cout << "Stack" << endl;</pre>
    Stack<int> s1;
    cout << "s1 is Empty? => " << s1.IsEmpty() << endl;</pre>
    s1.Push(5);
    s1.Push(10);
    s1.Push(15);
    s1.print();
    cout << "s1 Top => " << s1.Top() << endl;</pre>
    s1.Pop();
    s1.print();
    cout << "s1 Top => " << s1.Top() << endl;</pre>
    //Queue
    cout << endl << "Queue" << endl;</pre>
    Queue<int> q1;
    cout << "q1 is Empty? => " << q1.IsEmpty() << endl;</pre>
    q1.Push(5);
    q1.Push(10);
    q1.Push(15);
    q1.print();
    cout << "q1 Front => " << q1.Front() << endl;</pre>
    cout << "q1 Rear => " << q1.Rear() << endl;</pre>
    q1.Pop();
    q1.print();
    cout << "q1 Front => " << q1.Front() << endl;</pre>
    cout << "q1 Rear => " << q1.Rear() << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

2. 실행 화면

```
■Microsoft Visual Studio 디버그 콘슐

Stack
$1 is Empty? ⇒ 1
5 → 10 → 3 15
$1 Top ⇒ 15
5 → 10
$1 Top ⇒ 10

Queue
$1 is Empty? ⇒ 1
5 → 10 → 3 15
$1 Front ⇒ 5
$1 Rear ⇒ 15
$10 → 15
$1 Front ⇒ 15
$10 > 15
$1 Front ⇒ 15
$10 > 15
$10 > 15
$10 > 15
$10 > 15
$10 > 15
$11 Front ⇒ 15
$10 > 15
$11 Front ⇒ 10
$11 Front ⇒ 10
$11 Front ⇒ 10
$12 Front ⇒ 10
$13 Front ⇒ 10
$14 Rear ⇒ 15
$15
$15 Front ⇒ 10
$15 Front ⇒ 10
$16 Front ⇒ 10
$17 Front ⇒ 10
$18 Front ⇒ 10
$18 Front ⇒ 10
$19 Front ⇒ 10
$10 Fr
```