

# 队列

FIFO 先进先出

顺序结构  $\rightarrow$  循环队列

```
typedef struct Queue {  
    T elem[MAX_SIZE];  
    int front, rear;
```

} Queue;

初始化 front = rear = 0;

入队 Q.elem[rear] = value; rear = (rear + 1) % MAX;

出队 value = Q.elem[front]; front = (front + 1) % MAX;

队满 front == (rear + 1) % MAX

队列长度 (rear - front + MAX) % MAX

链队列 typedef struct QNode {

T elem;

QNode \*next;

} QNode;

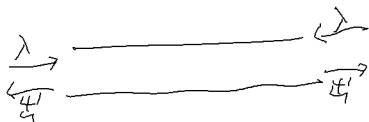
typedef struct {

QNode \*front;

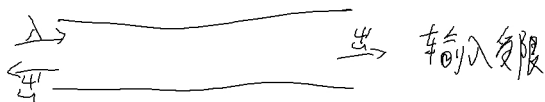
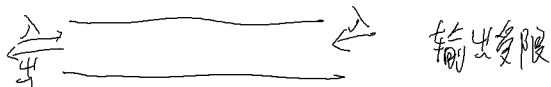
QNode \*rear;

} \*Queue;

## 双端队列



## 受限情况



## 队列应用

树的层次遍历

图的广度优先搜索

作为计算机系统中的缓冲区

作为OS中的请求资源队列