

Lecture5: 스택(5.1절), 큐(5.2절), 데크(5.3절)

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요약

❖ 스택 (stack)

- 임의의 객체들을 삽입한 순서대로 저장하는 자료 구조
- 삭제는 Last In, First Out 방식으로 수행됨
- 최근성(recency)가 중요한 상황에서 많이 사용됨
 - ❖ 웹 페이지 방문 기록, 에디터의 undo, ...

❖ 큐 (queue)

- 임의의 객체들을 삽입한 순서대로 저장하는 자료 구조
- 삭제는 First In, First Out 방식으로 수행됨
- 시간 순서(time order)가 중요한 상황에서 많이 사용됨
 - ❖ 대기자 명단, 생산자-소비자 관계 (프린터), ...

❖ 데크 (deque: double-ended queue)

- 임의의 객체들을 큐 형태로 저장하되, 큐의 앞과 뒤에서 각기 삽입과 삭제가 가능한 자료 구조
- 데크를 스택 또는 큐처럼 사용할 수 있음

5.1절 스택

```
template <typename E>
class Stack {
public:
    int size() const;
    bool empty() const;
    const E& top() const throw(StackEmpty);
    void push(const E& e);
    void pop() throw(StackEmpty);
}
```

활용예: 산술식 계산기

$$14 - 3 * 2 + 7 = (14 - (3 * 2)) + 7$$

Operator precedence

* has precedence over +/–

Associativity

operators of the same precedence group
evaluated from left to right

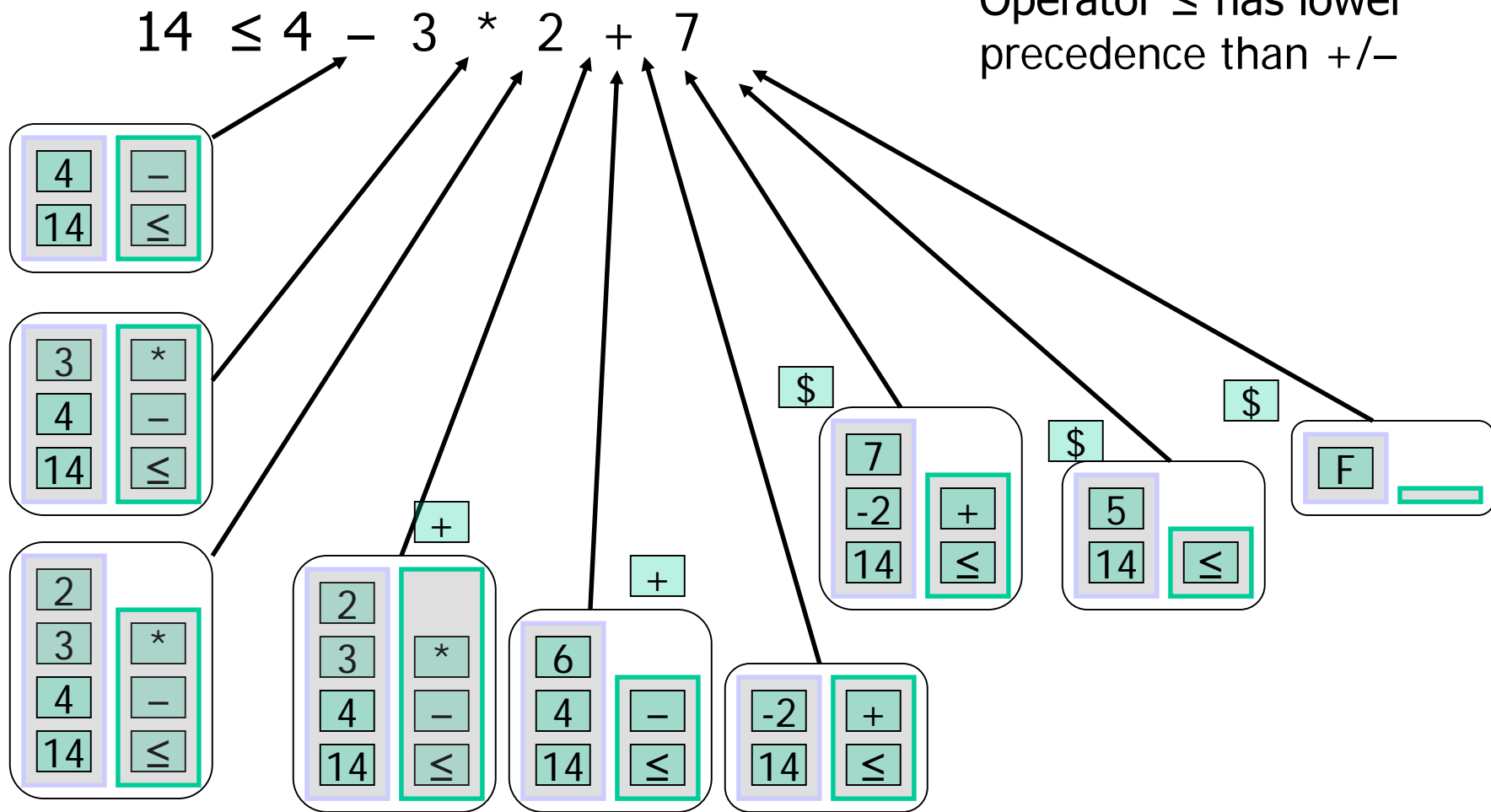
Example: $(x - y) + z$ rather than $x - (y + z)$

Idea: push each operator on the stack, but first pop and perform higher and *equal* precedence operations.

활용예: 산술식 계산기

Slide by Matt Stallmann included with permission.

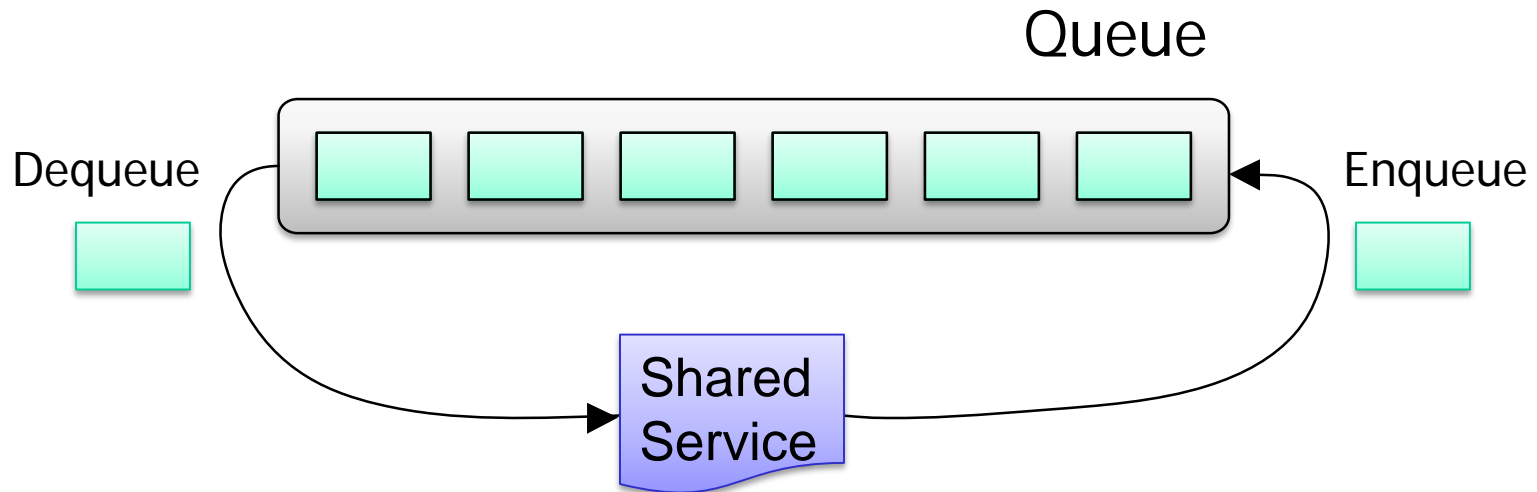
Operator \leq has lower precedence than $+/-$



5.2절 큐

```
template <typename E>
class Queue {
public:
    int size() const;
    bool empty() const;
    const E& front() const throw(QueueEmpty);
    void enqueue(const E& e);
    void dequeue() throw(QueueEmpty);
};
```

활용예: Round Robin Scheduler



5.3절 데크

```
template <typename E>
class Deque {
public:
    int size() const;
    bool empty() const;
    const E& front() const throw(DequeEmpty);
    const E& back() const throw(DequeEmpty);
    void insertFront(const E& e);
    void insertBack(const E& e);
    void removeFront() throw(DequeEmpty);
    void removeBack() throw(DequeEmpty);
};
```


Deque 활용

❖ Stack → Deque

- `top()` → `front()`
- `push()` → `insertFront()`
- `pop()` → `removeFront()`

❖ Queue → Deque

- `front()` → `front()`
- `enqueue()` → `insertBack()`
- `dequeue()` → `removeFront()`

Total Number of Explored States (O+C): 385

[illegible]

p(14,3) -> p(15,3) -> p(16,3) -> p(16,4) -> p(16,5) -> p(16,6) -> p(17,6) -> p(18,6) -> p(19,6) -> p(20,6) -> p(21,6) -> p(22,6) -> p(23,6) -> p(24,6) -> p(25,6) -> p(25,7) -> p(25,8) -> p(25,9) -> p(25,10) -> p(25,11) -> p(25,12) -> p(25,13) -> p(25,14) -> p(25,15) -> p(25,16) -> p(25,17) -> p(25,18) -> p(25,19) -> p(25,20) -> p(25,21) -> p(25,22) -> p(25,23) -> p(25,24) -> p(25,25) -> p(24,25) -> p(23,25) -> p(22,25) -> p(21,25) -> p(20,25) -> p(19,25) -> p(18,25) -> p(17,25) -> p(16,25) -> p(15,25) -> p(14,25) -> p(14,24) -> p(14,23) -> p(15,23) -> p(16,23) -> p(17,23) -> p(18,23) -> p(18,22) -> p(18,21) -> p(17,21) -> p(16,21) -> p(15,21) -> p(14,21) -> p(13,21) -> p(12,21) -> p(11,21) -> p(11,22) -> p(10,22) -> p(10,23) -> p(9,23) -> p(9,24) -> p(8,24) -> p(8,25) -> p(7,25) -> p(6,25) -> p(6,24)

Total Number of Explored States (O+C): 419

Maze.cpp

```
// Taken from https://github.com/steffanc/MazeBot
// Edited by khkim for readability
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
#include <string>
#include <fstream>
// #define __STL_DEQUE__
#ifdef __STL_DEQUE__
#include <deque> // Standard Template Library
#else
#include "LinkedDeque.h" // "Data Structures and Algorithms in C++ (2nd Edition)"
#define deque LinkedDeque
#define push_back insertBack
#define pop_back removeBack
#define push_front insertFront
#define pop_front removeFront
#endif
```

Maze.cpp

```
class Point {  
private:  
    int depth;  
    Point *parent;  
public:  
    int cy, cx;  
    Point(): cy(0), cx(0), depth(0), parent(0) { }  
    Point(int cy, int cx, int depth, Point * parent) { ... }  
    ~Point() { delete parent; }  
    int getDepth() const { return depth; };  
    Point *getParent() const { return parent; };  
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const Point& obj);  
};
```

Maze.cpp

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    Point start, goal;  
    InitMaps(argv[1], start, goal);  
    bool found = FindRoute(start, goal);  
    if (!found) {  
        cout << "This maze has no solution!" << endl;  
        return 1;  
    }  
  
    PrintRoute();  
    //ClearMaps();  
    FreeMaps();  
    return 0;  
}
```

map1.txt

27 27

```

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
1 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

```

❖ 27x27 행렬

'1'→ 벽

'0'→ 빈공간

'8'→ 시작

'9'→ 목표

Maze.cpp

```

void InitMaps(char *fname, Point& start, Point& goal) {
    ifstream mapFile;
    mapFile.open(fname, ios::in);
    if (!mapFile.is_open()) {    cout << "Unable to open file";    exit(1); }
    mapFile >> mapHeight;      // '>>' operator는 콘솔 입력을 변수에 저장함
    mapFile >> mapWidth;
    mazeMap = new int*[mapHeight];
    mazeRoute = new int*[mapHeight];
    for (int y = 0; y < mapHeight; y++) {
        mazeMap[y] = new int[mapWidth];
        mazeRoute[y] = new int[mapWidth];
    }
    for (int y = 0; y < mapHeight; y++) {
        for (int x = 0; x < mapWidth; x++) {
            mapFile >> mazeMap[y][x];
            mazeRoute[y][x] = mazeMap[y][x];
            if (mazeMap[y][x] == START) {
                start.cy = y;
                start.cx = x;
            } else if (mazeMap[y][x] == GOAL) {
                goal.cy = y;
                goal.cx = x;
            }
        }
    }
    mapFile.close();
    return;
}

```


Maze.cpp

```

bool FindRoute(const Point& start, const Point& goal) {
    int cy = 0, cx = 0;
    bool found = false;
    maxOpenQSize = 1;
    mazeRoute[start.cy][start.cx] = OPEN;
    openDeque.push_back(new Point(start.cy, start.cx, 0, 0));
    while(openDeque.size() != 0) { // Keep searching until an goal is determined or no solution is found
        cy = openDeque.front()->cy;
        cx = openDeque.front()->cx;
        mazeRoute[cy][cx] = CLOSED; // Current position has now been opened and explored
        nMoves++;
        closedDeque.push_back(openDeque.front()); // move the 1st element from openDeque to closedDeque
        Point *p = openDeque.front();
        openDeque.pop_front();

        if(mazeMap[cy][cx] == GOAL) { found = true; break; }
        else { StepNext(cy, cx); } // check surrounding positions

        cout << endl; PrintRoute(); cout << endl;
        getchar();
    }
    return found;
}

void StepNext(int cy, int cx) {
    if (data_struct == 'q') StepNext_w_Queue(cy, cx);
    else if (data_struct == 's') StepNext_w_Stack(cy, cx);
}

```

Maze.cpp

```

void StepNext_w_Queue(int cy, int cx) {
    int depth = (closedDeque.back()->depth)+1;
    Point *parent = closedDeque.back();
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy][cx-1])) { // west
        mazeRoute[cy][cx-1] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_back(new Point(cy, cx-1, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_back(" << cy << ", " << cx-1 << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy-1][cx])) { // north
        mazeRoute[cy-1][cx] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_back(new Point(cy-1, cx, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_back(" << cy-1 << ", " << cx << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy][cx+1])) { // east
        mazeRoute[cy][cx+1] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_back(new Point(cy, cx+1, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_back(" << cy << ", " << cx+1 << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy+1][cx])) { // south
        mazeRoute[cy+1][cx] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_back(new Point(cy+1, cx, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_back(" << cy+1 << ", " << cx << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    maxOpenQSize = (openDeque.size() > maxOpenQSize) ? openDeque.size() : maxOpenQSize;
}

```

Maze.cpp

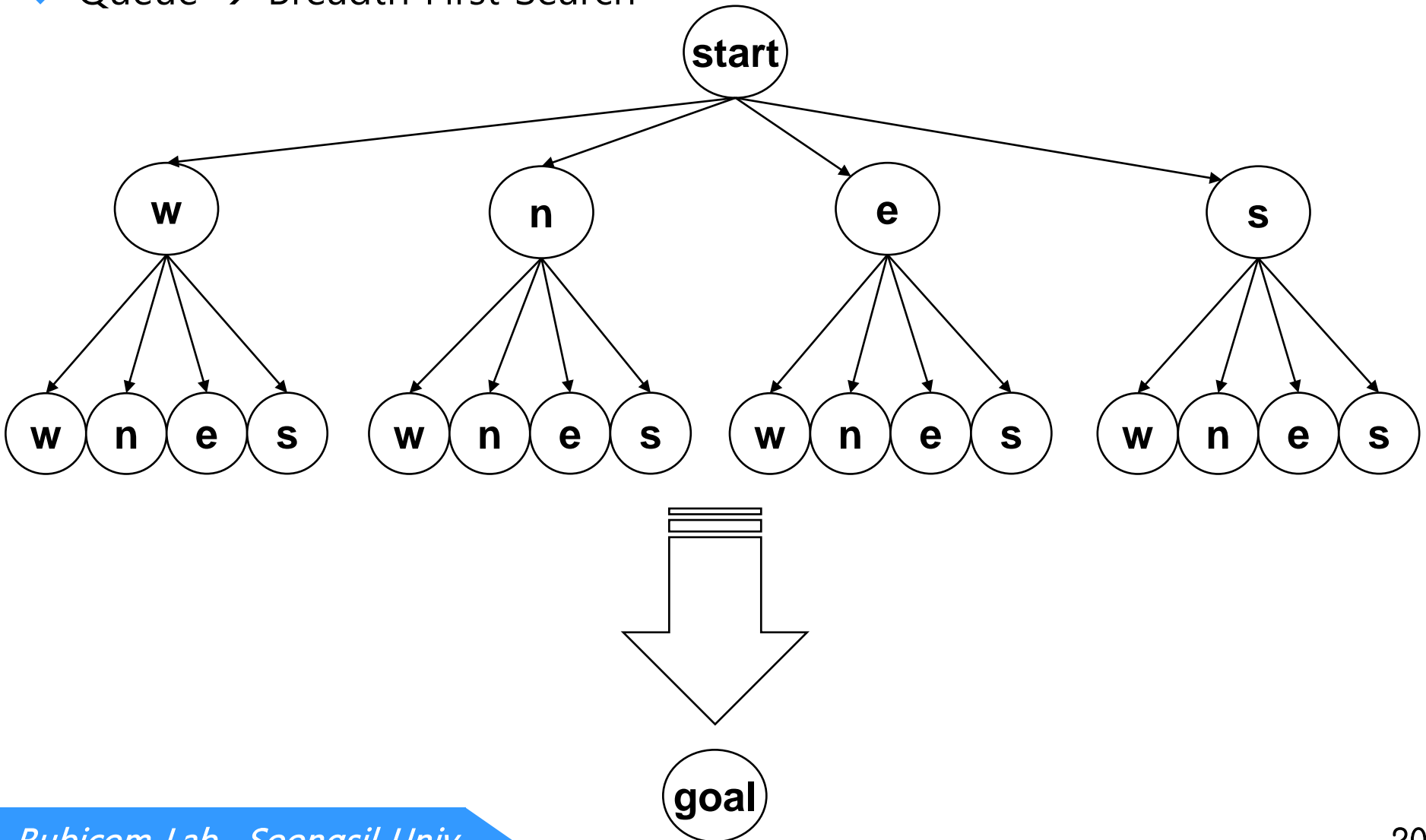
```

void StepNext_w_Stack(int cy, int cx) {
    int depth = (closedDeque.back()->depth)+1;
    Point *parent = closedDeque.back();
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy][cx-1])) { // west
        mazeRoute[cy][cx-1] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_front(new Point(cy, cx-1, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_front(" << cy << ", " << cx-1 << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy-1][cx])) { // north
        mazeRoute[cy-1][cx] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_front(new Point(cy-1, cx, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_front(" << cy-1 << ", " << cx << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy][cx+1])) { // east
        mazeRoute[cy][cx+1] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_front(new Point(cy, cx+1, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_front(" << cy << ", " << cx+1 << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    if (never_visited(mazeRoute[cy+1][cx])) { // south
        mazeRoute[cy+1][cx] = OPEN;
        openDeque.push_front(new Point(cy+1, cx, depth, parent));
        cout << "openDeque.push_front(" << cy+1 << ", " << cx << ", " << depth << ")" << endl;
    }
    maxOpenQSize = (openDeque.size() > maxOpenQSize) ? openDeque.size() : maxOpenQSize;
}

```

Stack vs. Queue

- ❖ Stack → Depth First Search
- ❖ Queue → Breadth First Search



감사합니다!