# 程式設計與實習(二)

BY 孫茂勛

EMAIL:JOHN85051232@GMAIL.COM

# 下禮拜(5/2)有小考

- 考Linked List、Stack、Queue的實作
- 怎麼做Linked List的新增、刪除、輸出
- Stack和Queue的相關基本操作
- 這次不能OPEN BOOK (因為答案就在上面了....)

# 下下禮拜(5/9)有測驗

要進行APCS的C程式設計檢測試作(高中生的程式檢定)時間:

9:00~10:00預備

10:00~12:00正式測驗

算一次小考成績,並且會有小禮物

#### 基本操作:

- push
- pop
- top
- size
- empty

#### 基本操作:

• push

push A -> push B -> push C

С	
В	
А	

#### 基本操作:

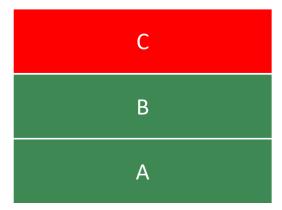
pop

bob -> bob -> bob

С
В
A

基本操作:

top



基本操作:

• size = 3

C B A

#### 基本操作:

empty

```
struct stack
{
    int num;
    stack *next;
};
```

```
lint main()
   stack *head = new stack;
   head->next = NULL;
   while(1)
       printf("| Stack相關操作 O:print 1:push 2:pop 3:top 4:size 5:empty | |\n")。
       int n = 0, num = 0;
       scanf("%d",&n);
       switch(n)
          case 0:print(head);break;
          case 1:
             printf("要新增的資料:");
             scanf("%d",&num);
             push(head,num);
             break:
          case 2:pop(head);break;
          case 3: top(head); break;
          case 4:size(head);break;
          case 5:empty(head);break;
   system("pause");
```

# print

```
lvoid print(stack *head)
    stack *ptr = head;
    printf("目前堆疊裡面的資料有:");
    while(ptr->next != NULL)
       ptr = ptr->next;
       printf("%d ",ptr->num);
    printf("\n");
```

# push

```
void push(stack *head, int data)
    stack *n = new stack;
    n->num = data;
    n \rightarrow next = NULL;
    stack *ptr = head;
    while(ptr->next != NULL)
        ptr = ptr->next;
    ptr->next = n;
```

### op

```
lvoid pop(stack *head)
    if(head->next == NULL)
        printf("沒有資料可進行pop()!\n");
    else
        stack *ptr = head;
        while(ptr->next->next != NULL)
            ptr = ptr->next;
        stack *temp = ptr->next;
        delete temp;
        ptr->next = NULL;
```

# top

```
void top(stack *head)
    stack *top = head;
    while(top->next != NULL)
        top = top->next;
    printf("Stack top = %d\n", top->num);
```

### size

```
void size(stack *head)
    int n = 0;
    stack *ptr = head;
    while(ptr->next != NULL)
        ptr = ptr->next;
        n++;
    printf("Stack size = %d\n",n);
```

# empty

```
void empty(stack *head)
    if(head->next == NULL)
       printf("stack目前是空的!\n");
   else
       printf("stack目前不是空的\n");
```

#### 基本操作:

- push
- pop
- front
- size
- empty

#### 基本操作:

• push

push A -> push B -> push C

С	
В	
А	

#### 基本操作:

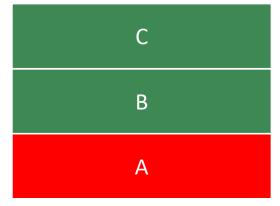
pop

bob -> bob -> bob

С
В
A

#### 基本操作:

• front



#### 基本操作:

• size = 3

C B A

#### 基本操作:

empty

### pop

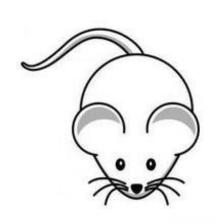
```
queue *pop(queue *head)
    if(head->next == NULL)
       printf("沒有資料可進行pop()!\n");
    else
       queue *ptr = head->next;
        delete head;
        return ptr;
```

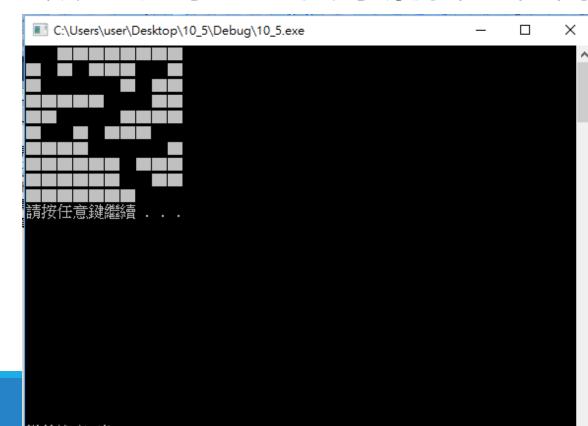
### oop

```
printf("| Queue相關操作 O:print 1:push 2:pop 3:front 4:size 5:empty|\n");
   int n = 0, num = 0;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   switch(n)
       case O:print(head);break;
       case 1:
           printf("要新增的資料:");
           scanf("%d",&num);
           push(head,num);
           hreak:
       case 2:head = pop(head);break;//把新head的位址傳回來
       case 3:front(head);break;
       case 4:size(head);break;
       case 5:empty(head);break;
system("pause");
return 0;
```

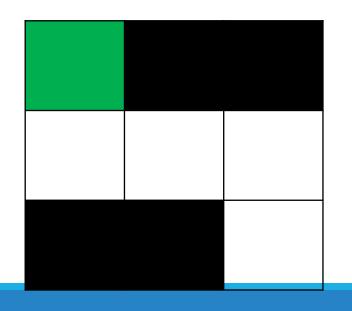
有一個迷宮,在終點(右下角)放置老鼠最愛吃的奶酪, 將老鼠放在左上角,老鼠必須穿越迷宮才能找到他的食物,

請問老鼠該怎麼走?





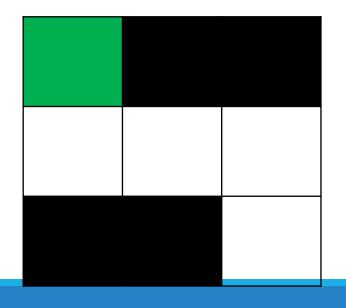
我們怎麼走迷宮的? 往一個方向走,直到沒路了再走另外一個方向



Q:假設走的先後順序依序是: 右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張3\*3的地圖會怎麼走?

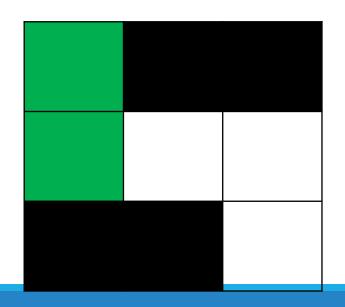
Q:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面

這張3\*3的地圖會怎麼走?

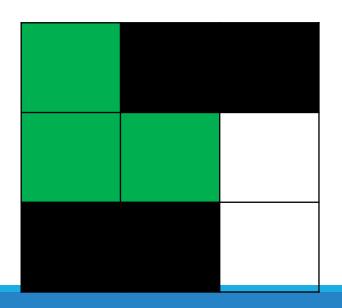


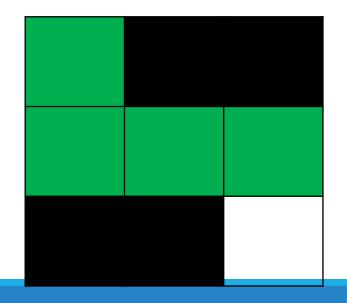
- 1.向右(X)
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(O)

Q:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張3\*3的地圖會怎麼走?



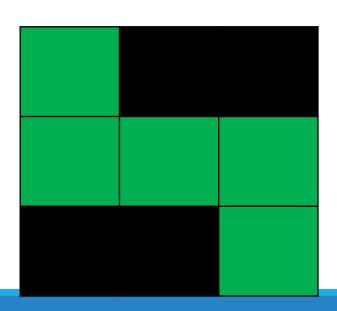
Q:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張3\*3的地圖會怎麼走?



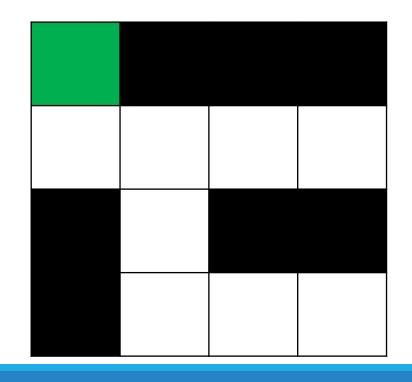


- 1.向右(X)
- 2.向左(X) ->走過的就不能再
- 走了, why?
- 3.向下(O)

Q:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張3\*3的地圖會怎麼走?

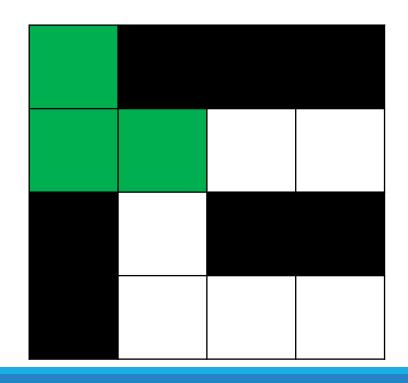


Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?

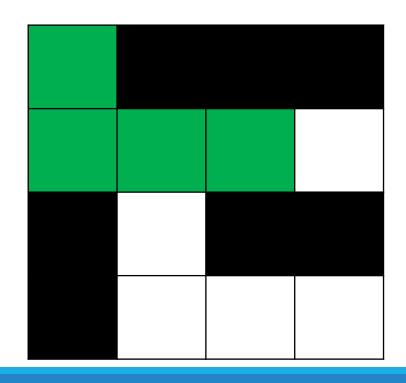


- 1.向右(X)
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(O)

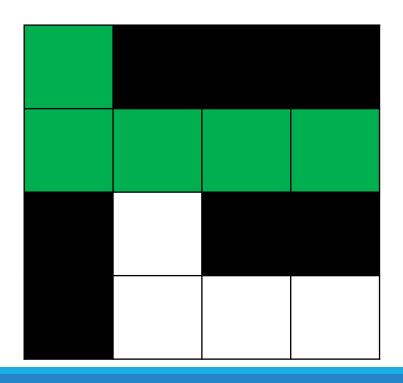
Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



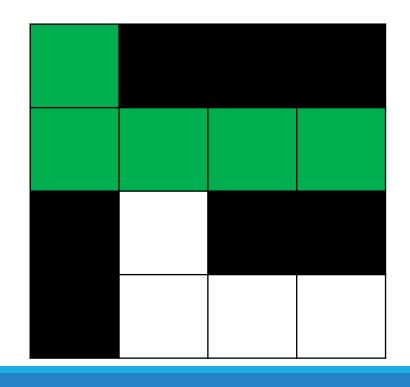
Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



# Created by free version of DocuFre

## 老鼠走迷宮

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?

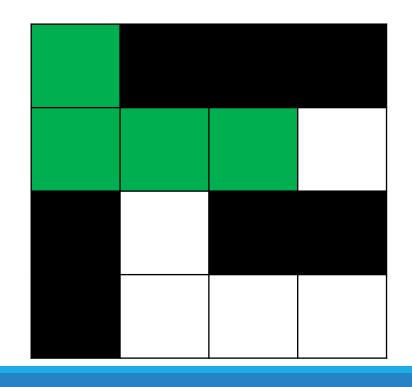


- 1.向右(X)
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(X)
- 4.向上(X)

都不能走了怎麼辦?

=>代表這一步是錯的,退回前一步

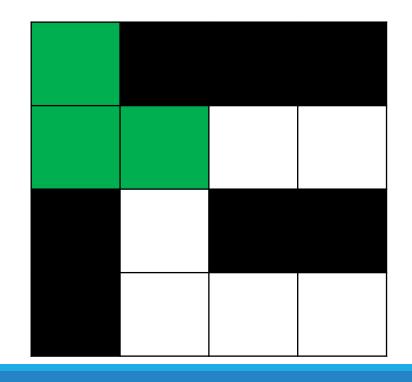
Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



- <del>1.向有(O)</del>
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(X)
- 4.向上(X)

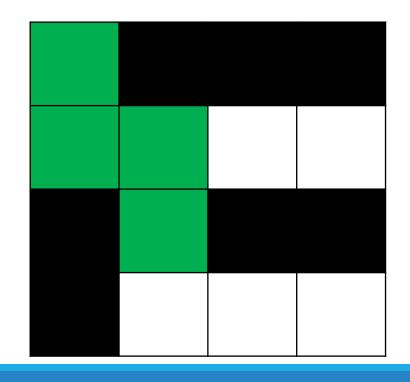
=>退回前一步

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



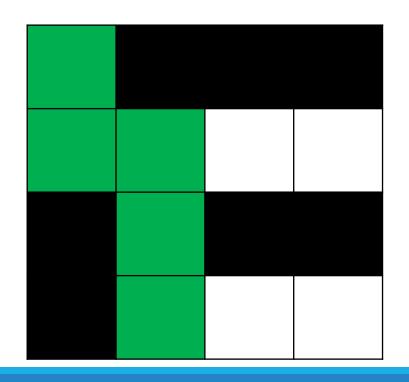
- <del>1.向有(O)</del>
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(O)

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



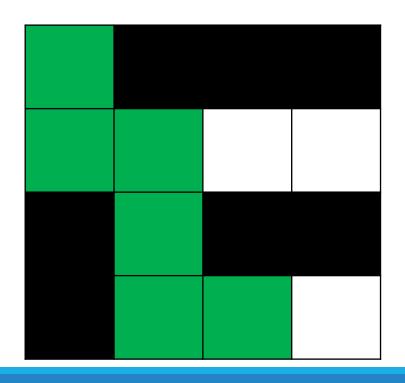
- 1.向右(X)
- 2.向左(X)
- 3.向下(O)

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面 這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



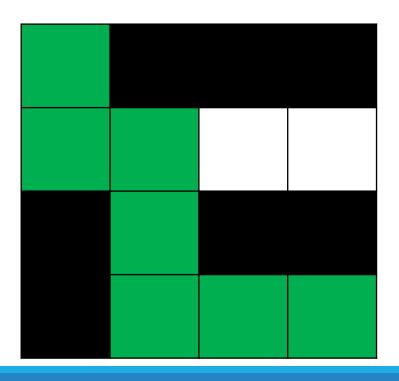
1.向右(O)

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



1.向右(O)

Q2:假設走的先後順序依序是:右邊->左邊->下面->上面這張4\*4的地圖會怎麼走?



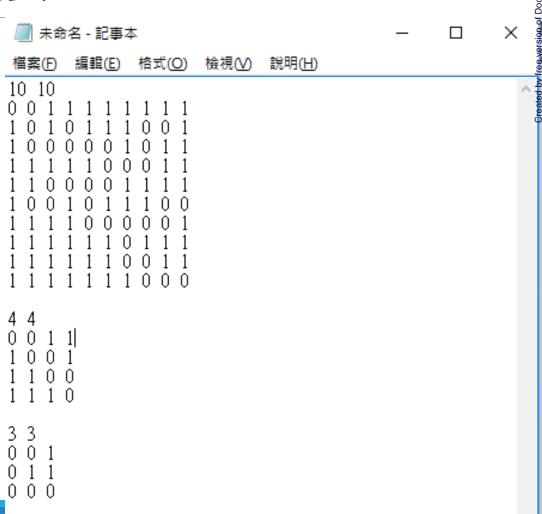
### 用stack的觀點來看老鼠走迷宮

Q:下面stack狀態中,假設(0,3)已經沒有路了怎麼辦?

A:pop掉top,在push(0,2)向左的code

(0,2)向左
(0,1)向右
(0,0)向右

設計2~3個你自己的地圖吧 (第一列的兩個數字是行跟列大小 (數字用空格隔開) 設計完先放在筆記本裡



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define SIZE 100
int col, row;
int map[SIZE][SIZE] ={0};
bool is_end = false;
//2:走過的路線 1:牆壁 0:走道
int main()
   scanf("%d %d",&col,&row);
   for(int i = 0 ; i < col ; ++i)
        for(int j = 0; j < row; ++j)
           scanf("%d",&map[i][j]);
    int start_x = 0,start_y = 0;
    int end_x = col-1,end_y = row-1;
   visit(start_x,start_y,end_x,end_y);
    system("PAUSE");
```

```
void print_map()
    system("cls");
    for(int i = 0 ; i < col ; ++i)
        for(int j = 0 ; j < row ; ++j)
            switch(map[i][j])
                case 0 :printf(" ");break;
                case 1 :printf(""");break;
                case 2 :printf("* ");break;
        printf("\n");
    _sleep(100);//延遲0.1秒
```

```
lvoid visit(int x, int y , int end_x, int end_y)
    print_map();//每次走前先印出地圖目前狀態
    if(x < 0 \mid | x >= row \mid | y < 0 \mid | y >= col)return; //超過地圖大小就返回
    if(x == end x && y == end y)//走到終點
        map[x][y] = 2;
        is_end = true;
        return:
    if(is_end == true)return;//已經到終點了就返回
    if(map[x][y] == 0)
        map[x][y] = 2;
        visit(x,y+1,end_x,end_y);
        visit(x,y-1,end_x,end_y);
        visit(x+1,y,end_x,end_y);
        visit(x-1,y,end_x,end_y);
```

## 還是看不懂怎麼執行的?

善用中斷點跟F10來看當下x跟y的狀態

