

# CSE2010

## Data Structures

### Week 5: Queue

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# 이번주 실습

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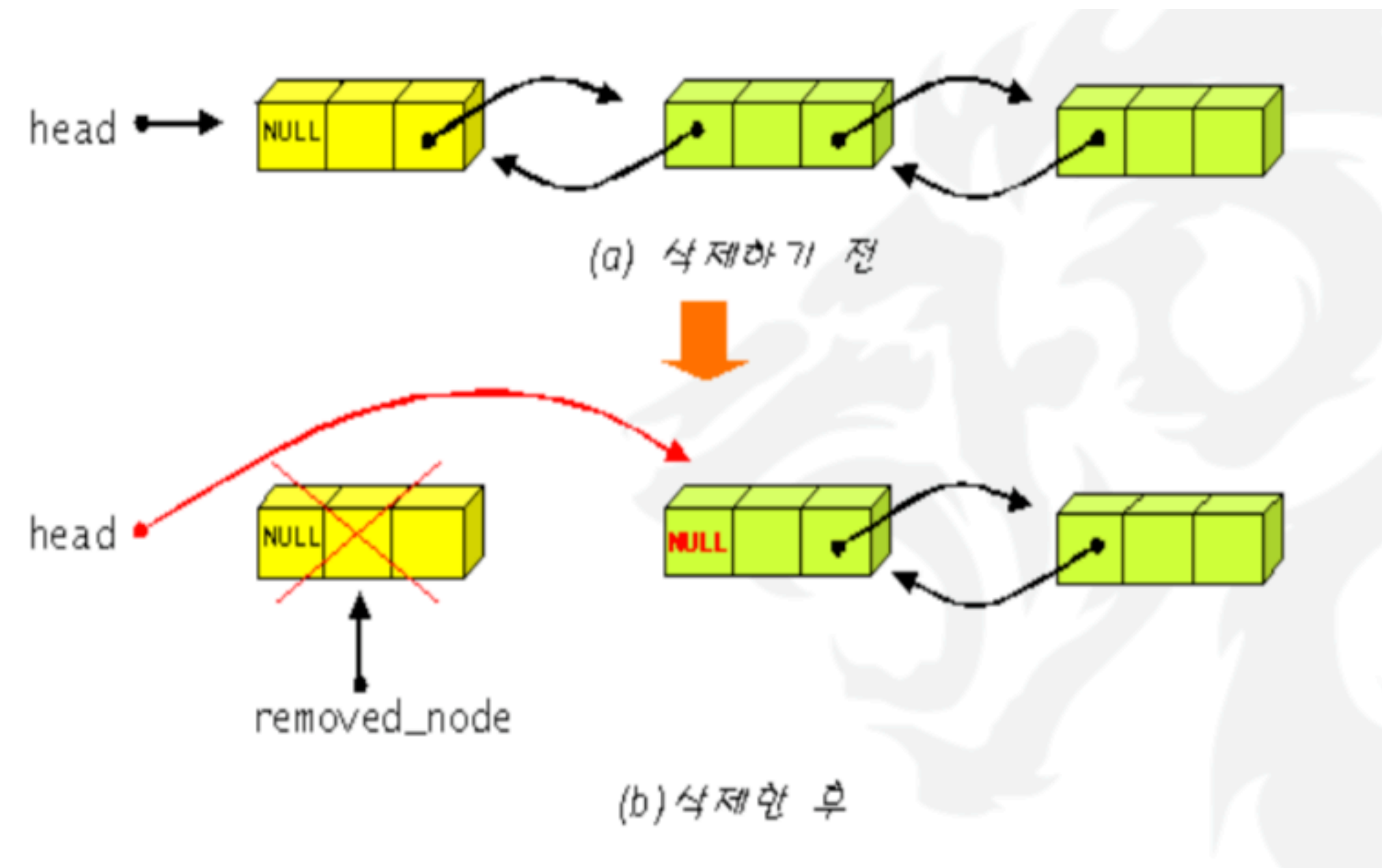
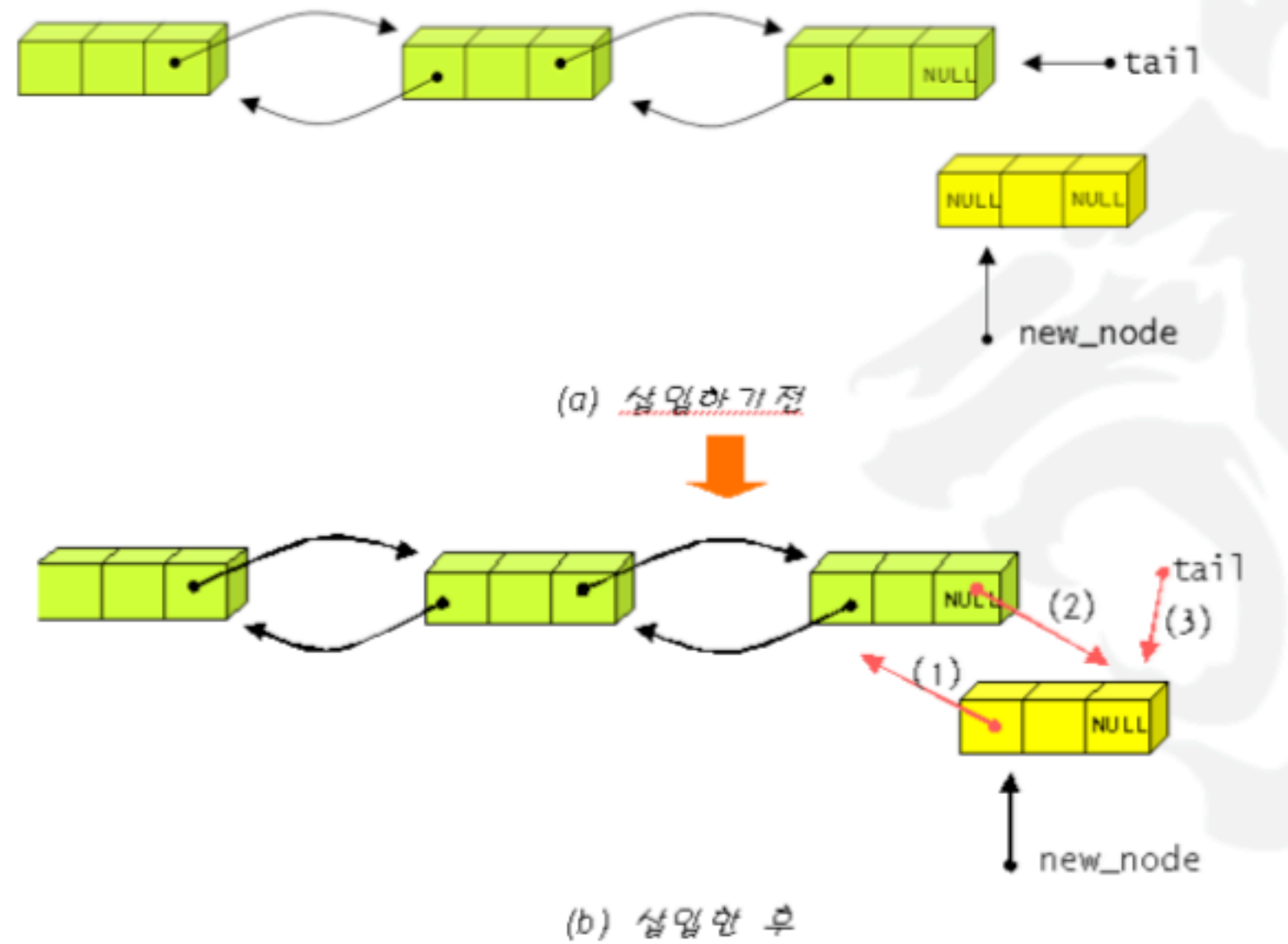
- Linked Deque 구현하기
- 함수 구현하기
  - `void add_front(QueueType *dq, element item)`
  - `void add_rear(QueueType *dq, element item)`
  - `int delete_front(QueueType *q)`
  - `int delete_back(QueueType *q)`

# Deque

- Doubly Ended Queue
- Front와 Rear로 모두 접근이 가능하고 노드도 이전과 이후의 링크를 모두 가지고 있다.

■ 연결리스트의 연산과 유사

■ 헤드포인터 대신 head와 tail 포인터 사용



# Doubly linked Node

```
typedef int element;
typedef struct QueueNode {
    element item;
    struct QueueNode *prev;
    struct QueueNode *next;
} QueueNode;
typedef struct {
    QueueNode *front, *rear;
} QueueType;
```

# 실행결과

```
add front 11
add front 48
add front 42
FRONT ==> [ 42 ] [ 48 ] [ 11 ] <== REAR
SIZE: 3
FRONT: 42, REAR: 11
REAR ==> [ 11 ] [ 48 ] [ 42 ] <== FRONT
SIZE: 3
FRONT: 42, REAR: 11
add back 43
add back 54
add back 68
FRONT ==> [ 42 ] [ 48 ] [ 11 ] [ 43 ] [ 54 ] [ 68 ] <== REAR
SIZE: 6
FRONT: 42, REAR: 68
REAR ==> [ 68 ] [ 54 ] [ 43 ] [ 11 ] [ 48 ] [ 42 ] <== FRONT
SIZE: 6
FRONT: 42, REAR: 68
add back 22
add back 56
add back 32
add back 14
FRONT ==> [ 42 ] [ 48 ] [ 11 ] [ 43 ] [ 54 ] [ 68 ] [ 22 ] [ 56 ] [ 32 ] [ 14 ] <== REAR
SIZE: 10
FRONT: 42, REAR: 14
REAR ==> [ 14 ] [ 32 ] [ 56 ] [ 22 ] [ 68 ] [ 54 ] [ 43 ] [ 11 ] [ 48 ] [ 42 ] <== FRONT
SIZE: 10
FRONT: 42, REAR: 14
큐가 꽉 찼습니다.
delete front 42
delete front 48
FRONT ==> [ 11 ] [ 43 ] [ 54 ] [ 68 ] [ 22 ] [ 56 ] [ 32 ] [ 14 ] <== REAR
SIZE: 8
FRONT: 11, REAR: 14
REAR ==> [ 14 ] [ 32 ] [ 56 ] [ 22 ] [ 68 ] [ 54 ] [ 43 ] [ 11 ] <== FRONT
SIZE: 8
FRONT: 11, REAR: 14
delete back 14
delete back 32
delete back 56
delete back 22
delete back 68
delete back 54
delete back 43
delete back 11
큐가 비어있습니다.
delete back -1
[ EMPTY QUEUE ]
큐가 비어있습니다.
delete back -1
[ EMPTY QUEUE ]
Program ended with exit code: 0
```