

```
/*
```

Using the queue ADT

edit from <http://www.dreamincode.net/forums/topic/49439-concatenating-queues-in-c/>

```
bin>bcc32 queue.cpp
```

```
*/
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h> // required for malloc()
```

```
// Queue ADT Type Defintions การกำหนดชนิดของคิว
```

```
typedef struct node
```

```
{
```

```
    void*    dataPtr;
```

```
    struct node* next;
```

```
} QUEUE_NODE;
```

```
typedef struct
```

```
{
```

```
    QUEUE_NODE* front;
```

```
    QUEUE_NODE* rear;
```

```
    int    count;
```

```
} QUEUE;
```

```
// Prototype Declarations ประกาศตัวแปร
```

```
QUEUE* createQueue (void);
```

```
QUEUE* destroyQueue (QUEUE* queue);
```

```
bool dequeue (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr); // * = pointer พอยเตอร์
```

```

bool enqueue (QUEUE* queue, void* itemPtr); // ** = pointer of pointer
bool queueFront (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr);
bool queueRear (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr);
int queueCount (QUEUE* queue);
bool emptyQueue (QUEUE* queue);
bool fullQueue (QUEUE* queue);

// End of Queue ADT Definitions

void printQueue (QUEUE* stack);

int main (void)
{
// Local Definitions
    QUEUE* queue1;

    QUEUE* queue2;

    int* numPtr;

    int** itemPtr;

// Statements
    // Create three queues
    QUEUE* queue1;
    QUEUE* queue2;
    QUEUE* queue3;

    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
    {

```

```

numPtr = (int*)malloc(sizeof(i)); // set pointer to memory กำหนดตัวชี้ไปยังหน่วยความจำ

*numPtr = i;

enqueue(queue1, numPtr);

if (!enqueue(queue2, numPtr))

{

    printf ("\n\n**Queue overflow\n\n");

    exit (100);

} // if !enqueue

} // for

printf ("Queue 1:\n");

printQueue (queue1); // 1 2 3 4 5

printf ("Queue 2:\n");

printQueue (queue2); // 1 2 3 4 5

return 0;

}

```

```

/* ===== createQueue ===== สร้างคิว

```

Allocates memory for a queue head node from dynamic  
memory and returns its address to the caller.

Pre nothing

Post head has been allocated and initialized

Return head if successful; null if overflow

```

*/

```

```

QUEUE* createQueue (void)

```

```

{
// Local Definitions คำนิยามเฉพาะที่

    QUEUE* queue;

// Statements คำสั่ง

    queue = (QUEUE*) malloc (sizeof (QUEUE));

    if (queue)
    {
        queue->front = NULL;

        queue->rear = NULL;

        queue->count = 0;

    } // if ถ้า

    return queue;
} // createQueue สร้างคิว

/* ===== enqueue ===== เพิ่มข้อมูลลงคิว

This algorithm inserts data into a queue.

    Pre queue has been created

    Post data have been inserted

    Return true if successful, false if overflow

*/

bool enqueue (QUEUE* queue, void* itemPtr)
{
// Local Definitions คำนิยามเฉพาะที่

// QUEUE_NODE* newPtr; QUEUE_NODEที่ไปที่ newPtr

// Statements คำสั่ง

```

```

// if (!(newPtr = (QUEUE_NODE*)malloc(sizeof(QUEUE_NODE)))) return false;

    QUEUE_NODE* newPtr = (QUEUE_NODE*)malloc(sizeof(QUEUE_NODE));

newPtr->dataPtr = itemPtr;

newPtr->next = NULL;

if (queue->count == 0)

    // Inserting into null queue แทรกลงในคิวว่าง

    queue->front = newPtr;

else

    queue->rear->next = newPtr;

(queue->count)++;

queue->rear = newPtr;

return true;

} // enqueue เพิ่มข้อมูลลงในคิว

```

```

/* ===== dequeue ===== ลบข้อมูลออกจากคิว

```

This algorithm deletes a node from the queue.

Pre queue has been created

Post Data pointer to queue front returned and

front element deleted and recycled.

Return true if successful; false if underflow

```

*/

```

```

bool dequeue (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr)

```

```

{

```

```

// Local Definitions คำนิยามเฉพาะที่

```

```

    QUEUE_NODE* deleteLoc;

```

```

// Statements คำสั่ง

if (!queue->count)

    return false;

*itemPtr = queue->front->dataPtr;

deleteLoc = queue->front;

if (queue->count == 1)

    // Deleting only item in queue ลบทุกอย่างออกจากคิว

    queue->rear = queue->front = NULL;

else

    queue->front = queue->front->next;

(queue->count)--;

free (deleteLoc);

return true;

} // dequeue ลบข้อมูลออกจากคิว

```

```

/* ===== queueFront ===== การดึงข้อมูลตรงส่วนหัวออกมาใช้งาน

```

This algorithm retrieves data at front of the queue

queue without changing the queue contents.

Pre queue is pointer to an initialized queue

Post itemPtr passed back to caller

Return true if successful; false if underflow

```

*/

```

```

bool queueFront (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr)

```

```

{

```

```

// Statements คำสั่ง

```

```

if (!queue->count)

    return false;

else

{

    *itemPtr = queue->front->dataPtr;

    return true;

} // else

} // queueFront
ข้อมูลตรงส่วนหัวของคิวสามารถถูกเรียกหรือดึงขึ้นมาใช้

```

```

/* ===== queueRear =====
การดึงข้อมูลตรงส่วนท้ายคิวออกมาใช้งาน

```

Retrieves data at the rear of the queue

without changing the queue contents.

Pre queue is pointer to initialized queue

Post Data passed back to caller

Return true if successful; false if underflow

```

*/

```

```

bool queueRear (QUEUE* queue, void** itemPtr)

```

```

{

```

```

// Statements คำสั่ง

```

```

if (!queue->count)

```

```

    return true;

```

```

else

```

```

{

```

```

    *itemPtr = queue->rear->dataPtr;

```

```

    return false;

```

```

} // else

```

```
} // queueRear ดึงข้อมูลตรงส่วนท้ายคิวมาใช้
```

```
/* ===== emptyQueue ===== ทดสอบว่าคิวว่างหรือไม่
```

This algorithm checks to see if queue is empty

Pre queue is a pointer to a queue head node

Return true if empty; false if queue has data

```
*/
```

```
bool emptyQueue (QUEUE* queue)
```

```
{
```

```
// Statements คำสั่ง
```

```
    return (queue->count == 0);
```

```
} // emptyQueue คิวว่าง
```

```
/* ===== fullQueue ===== ตรวจสอบว่าคิวเต็มหรือไม่
```

This algorithm checks to see if queue is full. It

is full if memory cannot be allocated for next node.

Pre queue is a pointer to a queue head node

Return true if full; false if room for a node

```
*/
```

```
bool fullQueue (QUEUE* queue)
```

```
{
```

```
// Check empty เช็คว่างหรือป่าว
```

```
if(emptyQueue(queue)) return false; // Not check in heap
```

```
// Local Definitions *
```

```
QUEUE_NODE* temp;
```



// Statements คำสั่ง

```
temp = (QUEUE_NODE*)malloc(sizeof(*(queue->rear)));
```

```
if (temp)
```

```
{
```

```
    free (temp);
```

```
    return false; // Heap not full ไม่ได้มี
```

```
} // if ถ้า
```

```
return true; // Heap full เต็ม
```

```
} // fullQueue ตรวจสอบว่าคิวเต็มหรือไม่
```

/\* ===== queueCount ===== จำนวนของคิว

Returns the number of elements in the queue.

Pre queue is pointer to the queue head node

Return queue count

\*/

```
int queueCount(QUEUE* queue)
```

```
{
```

// Statements คำสั่ง

```
    return queue->count;
```

```
} // queueCount คืนค่าจำนวนสมาชิกล่าสุดที่อยู่ในคิวกลับไป
```

/\* ===== destroyQueue =====]ลบข้อมูลที่อยู่ในคิวออกทั้งหมด

Deletes all data from a queue and recycles its

memory, then deletes & recycles queue head pointer.

Pre Queue is a valid queue

Post All data have been deleted and recycled

Return null pointer

\*/

QUEUE\* destroyQueue (QUEUE\* queue)

{

// Local Definitions คำนิยามเฉพาะที่

QUEUE\_NODE\* deletePtr;

// Statements คำสั่ง

if (queue)

{

while (queue->front != NULL)

{

free (queue->front->dataPtr);

deletePtr = queue->front;

queue->front = queue->front->next;

free (deletePtr);

} // while ในขณะที่

free (queue);

} // if ถ้า

return NULL;

} // destroyQueue ทำลายคิว

/\* ===== printQueue ===== พิมพ์คิว

A non-standard function that prints a queue. It is

non-standard because it accesses the queue structures.

Pre queue is a valid queue

Post queue data printed, front to rear

\*/

void printQueue(Queue\* queue)

{

// Local Definitions คำนิยามเฉพาะที่

Queue\_NODE\* node = queue->front;

// Statements คำสั่ง

printf ("Front=>");

while (node)

{

printf ("%3d", \*(int\*)node->dataPtr);

node = node->next;

} // while

printf(" <=Rear\n");

return;

} // printQueue พิมพ์คิว