

Algorithmique et structures de données

S11 Files d'attente



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1 IntQueueArray

```
// PRE: !isEmpty()
public int
                dequeue
        int myTemp = buffer[front];
        front++;
        if (front=buffer.length) {
                  * circular logic
                 front = 0;
        size --;
        return myTemp;
private void checkSize(){
        if (size < buffer.length) return;
        int [] CopyBuffer = new int [2*buffer.length];
        int x;
        int FrontTempo =1;
        for (x = front; x < buffer.length; x++)
                 CopyBuffer [FrontTempo] = buffer [x];
                 FrontTempo++;
        for (int j = 0; j < front; j++)
        CopyBuffer [FrontTempo] = buffer [j];
        FrontTempo++;
        buffer = CopyBuffer;
        front =1;
        back =—FrontTempo;
}
```

```
☐ Console ☑ Problems @ Javadoc ☆ Debug ☐ Declaration

<terminated> IntQueueArray [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre-9.0.4\bin\javaw.exe (1 mai 2018 à 15:40:22)

Using seed 24

Test passed successfully
```

FIGURE 1 – Résultat du mini test



2 IntQueueChained

```
public void enqueue (int elt) {
    if(front==null && back == null) {
        front = new QueueNode(elt);
        back = front;
    } else {
        QueueNode QueueNodeInternal = new QueueNode(elt);
        back.next = QueueNodeInternal;
        back = QueueNodeInternal;
}
```

```
© Console ☼ Problems @ Javadoc ❖ Debug © Declaration

<terminated> IntQueueArray [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre-9.0.4\bin\javaw.exe (1 mai 2018 à 15:40:22)

Using seed 24

Test passed successfully
```

FIGURE 2 – Résultat du mini test



3 Methode QueueChained<E>

3.1 partie a Code de la classe

```
public class QueueChained<E> {
                QueueChained() {};
public
        private IteratorQueue <E> Top;
        private IteratorQueue < E> Bot;
public void
                enqueue (E elt) {
        if(Top=null \&\& Bot = null) {
                 Top = new IteratorQueue < E > (elt);
                 Bot = Top;
        }else {
        IteratorQueue <E > NewItQueue = new IteratorQueue <E > (elt);
        Bot.prev = NewItQueue;
        Bot = NewItQueue;
    };
        public boolean is Empty () {
                 return Bot ==null;
        };
        public E
                        consult () {
                 return Top. elt;
        };
                        dequeue () {
        public E
                 E res = Top.elt;
                 if (Top=Bot) {
                         Bot = null;
                         Top = null;
                 }else {
                          Top = Top.prev;
                 return res;
        };
        static class IteratorQueue<E>{
                 E elt;
                 IteratorQueue prev = null;
                 IteratorQueue(E elt){
                          this.elt = elt;
                 }
        }
```



3.2 Code partie b

```
public class Demo {
        static void demo(int n) {
                 QueueChained<Integer> f;
                 int i, sum=0;
                 f = new QueueChained<Integer >();
                 for (i=0; i < n; i++)
                         f.enqueue(i);
                 while (! f.isEmpty())
                         sum = sum + f.dequeue();
                 System.out.println(sum);
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                 QueueChained < String > f = new QueueChained < String > ();
                 f.enqueue("Marc");
                 f.enqueue("Pierre");
                 f.enqueue("Paul");
                 f.enqueue("Jack");
                 f.enqueue ("Rouleau");
                 f.enqueue ("Michel");
                 while (!f.isEmpty()) {
                         System.out.println(f.dequeue());
                 QueueChained<Integer> g = new QueueChained<Integer>();
                 g.enqueue(1);
                 g.enqueue(2);
                 g.enqueue (3);
                 g.enqueue(4);
                 g.enqueue(5);
                 g.enqueue (6);
                 g. enqueue (7);
                 while (!g.isEmpty()) {
                         System.out.println(g.dequeue());
                 }
```

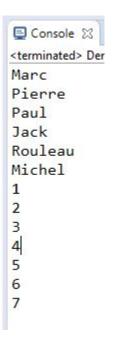


FIGURE 3 – Résultat des tests de généricité

3.3 Code

```
public class Demo {
    static void demo(int n) {
        ObjQueue f;
        int i, sum=0;
        f = new ObjQueue();
        for (i=0; i<n; i++)
            f.enqueue(i);
        while (! f.isEmpty())
            sum = sum + f.dequeue();
            System.out.println(sum);
        }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            Demo.demo(20);
        }
}</pre>
```