#### CLASSIFICATION OF DATA STRUCTURE

#### Data Structure









#### QUEUE

A list with the restriction that:

- Insertion can be performed only from one end, called the **rear** and
- Deletion can be performed at other end, called the **front**.



# INTRODUCTION TO THE QUEUE ADT

- Like a stack, a queue (pronounced "cue") is a data structure that holds a sequence of elements.
- A queue, however, provides access to its elements in *first-in*, *first-out (FIFO)* order.
- The elements in a queue are processed like customers standing in a grocery check-out line: the first customer in line is the first one served.



#### Enqueue

causes a value to be stored in (pushed onto) the queue

#### Dequeue

retrieves and removes a value from the queue



Enqueue(x)

Enqueue(2)

- Dequeue()
- IsEmpty()
- IsFull()





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IsFull( )

Enqueue(2) Enqueue(5) Enqueue(3) Dequeue() => 2 Is Empty() => false





#### QUEUE APPLICATIONS





# EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS OF QUEUES

- In a multi-user system, a queue is used to hold print jobs submitted by users, while the printer services those jobs one at a time.
- Communications software also uses queues to hold information received over networks and dial-up connections. Sometimes information is transmitted to a system faster than it can be processed, so it is placed in a queue when it is received.



# STATIC AND DYNAMIC QUEUES

#### Static Queues

- Fixed size
- Can be implemented with an array

#### Dynamic Queues

- Grow in size as needed
- Can be implemented with a linked list



int A[10]

front ← -1 rear ← -1



Is Empty() E if front==-1 4& rear==-1 return true else return false



```
Enqueue(x)
  if ISFULL()
      return
else if IsEmpty()

≥ front < rear < 0
   else
     rear - rear + 1
  A[rear] < x
```



Enqueue(2)



```
Enqueue (x)
  if ISFULL()
      return
else if IsEmpty()

≥ front ← rear ← 0
   else
    rear - rear + 1
⇒ A[rear] ← x
```





```
Enqueue(x)
  if ISFULL()
      return
   else if IsEmpty()
E front < rear < 0
   else
   rear - rear + 1
=>
  A[rear] < x
```





```
Enqueue(x)
 if ISFULL()
    return
 else if ISEmpty()
E front < rear < 0
 else
   rear - rear + 1
 A[rear] < x
```





```
Enqueue (x)
 if ISFULL()
    return
 else if IsEmpty()
E
front ← rear ← 0
 else
   rear - rear + 1
 A[rear] < x
```





```
Dequeue()
   if Is Empty ()
       return
   else if front == rear
      front + rear + -1
   else
=> front front+1
```





```
Dequeue()
 if Is Empty ()
     return
 else if front == rear
    front + rear + -1
 else
    fronte front+1
```





```
Dequeue()
{ if Is Empty()
     return
 else if front == rear
     front + rear + -1
 else
    front front +1
```

	fra	ont			rear					
	5	7	3	1	9	10	4	6		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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E	ngu	ene	= ( =	5)	Enqueue (10					
Er	194	ene	(7	)		Eng	que	ue(	(4)	
Dequeue()					Enqueuell					
En	ngue	eue	- (3	)		De	2u	eu	e()	
E.	nau	0 14	011	1)						



Dequeue() { if Is Empty() return else if front == rear front + rear + -1 else fronte front+1

	front					r. Z				
		7	3	1	9	10	4	6	2	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
En	ngu	eue	2	)		En	que	ue	(9)	
En	ngu	ene	2 ( 5	5)		En	que	ue	(10)	
Er	124	eue	(7	)		Eng	que	ue	(4)	
De	-qu	eu	e (	>		En	24	eue	(6)	
Er	19.40	eue	. (3	)		De	2u	eu	e()	
5	2011		011	1		En	que	zue	12	

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