Activity No. 5		
Queues		
Course Code: CPE010	Program: Computer Engineering	
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Name(s): Bona, Andrei Nycole So	Instructor: Prof. Maria Rizette Sayo	
6. Output		

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
string array[] = {"Vincent", "Frederick", "Andrei", "Anna"};
int i = 0;
void display(queue <string> students)
   while (!students.empty())
       students.pop();
   queue <string> students;
        students.push(array[i]);
   display(students);
   cout << "students.empty() : " << students.empty() << "\n";</pre>
```

```
cout <<"\n";
    students.pop();
    display(students);
    students.push("Bona");
    display(students);
The students in queue is :
Vincent
Frederick
Andrei
Anna
students.empty(): 0
students.size(): 4
students.front() : Vincent
students.back() : Anna
students.pop():
Frederick
Andrei
Anna
The students in queue is:
Frederick
Andrei
Anna
Bona
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Table 5-1. Queues using C++ STL

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

```
lass Node
      Node* next;
      Node* front;
      Node* rear;
      Queue()
  void enqueue(string name)
      Node* newNode = new Node(name);
      if (rear == nullptr)
         rear->next = newNode;
         rear = newNode;
  void dequeue()
```

```
Node* temp = front;
   delete temp;
void display()
    Node* temp = front;
    while (temp != nullptr)
       cout << temp->name << " ";</pre>
bool isEmpty()
```

```
int main()
   Queue q;
   q.enqueue("Vincent");
   q.display();
   q.enqueue("Frederick");
   q.display();
   q.enqueue("Andrei");
   q.enqueue("Anna");
   q.display();
   q.dequeue();
   q.display();
   q.dequeue();
   q.display();
   q.dequeue();
   q.display();
   q.dequeue();
```

```
/tmp/xthVW4UsUW.o
Inserting 'Vincent' into an empty queue.
Queue: Vincent
Inserting 'Frederick' into a non-empty queue.
Queue: Vincent Frederick
Inserting 'Andrei' and 'Anna' into the queue.
Queue: Vincent Frederick Andrei Anna

Deleting the front item (queue has more than one item).
Queue: Frederick Andrei Anna

Deleting items until only one is left...
Queue: Andrei Anna

Deleting the last remaining item from the queue.
Queue: Anna

Attempting to delete from an empty queue.

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Table 5-2. Queues using Linked List Implementation

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class Queue
{
    private:
        string* arr;
        int capacity;
        int front;
        int rear;
        int size;

    public:

        Queue(int cap = 10)
        {
              capacity = cap;
        }
}
```

```
arr = new string[capacity];
        rear = -1;
~Queue()
Queue (const Queue & other)
   capacity = other.capacity;
   front = other.front;
   rear = other.rear;
   size = other.size;
   arr = new string[capacity];
    for (int i = 0; i < capacity; i++)
    if (this != &other)
        capacity = other.capacity;
        rear = other.rear;
       size = other.size;
        arr = new string[capacity];
        for (int i = 0; i < capacity; i++)
```

```
return *this;
bool isEmpty() const
int getSize() const
void clear()
   front = 0;
string getFront() const
   if (isEmpty())
        throw out_of_range("Queue is empty");
   return arr[front];
string getBack() const
   if (isEmpty())
void enqueue(const string& name)
```

```
if (size == capacity)
        throw overflow_error("Queue overflow");
    rear = (rear + 1) % capacity;
void dequeue()
    if (isEmpty())
    front = (front + 1) % capacity;
void display() const
   if (isEmpty())
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
       cout << arr[(front + i) % capacity] << " ";</pre>
Queue q(5);
```

```
q.enqueue("Vincent");
q.enqueue("Frederick");
q.enqueue("Andrei");
q.display();
cout << "\nFront: " << q.getFront() << endl;</pre>
cout << "Back: " << q.getBack() << endl;</pre>
q.enqueue("Anna");
q.enqueue("Bona");
q.display();
q.dequeue();
q.display();
q.clear();
q.display();
q.enqueue("Nycole");
q.enqueue("Bona");
Queue q2 = q;
q2.display();
Queue q3;
q3.display();
```

```
/tmp/UykyUiQnpY.o
Enqueueing 'Vincent', 'Frederick', 'Andrei'.
Queue: Vincent Frederick Andrei

Front: Vincent
Back: Andrei

Enqueuing 'Anna', 'Bona'.
Queue: Vincent Frederick Andrei Anna Bona

Dequeuing one element.
Queue: Frederick Andrei Anna Bona

Clearing the queue.
Queue is empty.

Testing copy constructor.
Queue: Nycole Bona

Testing copy assignment operator.
Queue: Nycole Bona

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Table 5-3. Queues using Array Implementation

7. Supplementary Activity

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class Job
{
   public:
        int jobID;
        string userName;
        int numPages;

   Job(int id, string user, int pages)
   {
        jobID = id;
        userName = user;
        numPages = pages;
   }
}
```

```
void displayJob() {
numPages << endl;</pre>
};
class Printer
       Job** jobQueue;
       int capacity;
       int front;
       int rear;
       int size;
   Printer(int cap = 10)
       capacity = cap;
       jobQueue = new Job*[capacity];
       front = 0;
       rear = -1;
       size = 0;
   ~Printer()
           delete jobQueue[(front + i) % capacity];
       delete[] jobQueue;
   bool isFull() const
       return size == capacity;
   bool isEmpty() const
```

```
void addJob(int jobID, string userName, int numPages)
        if (isFull())
        rear = (rear + 1) % capacity;
        jobQueue[rear] = new Job(jobID, userName, numPages);
        cout << "Added job: " << jobID << " by " << userName << " with " << numPages</pre>
   void processJob()
        if (isEmpty())
       Job* currentJob = jobQueue[front];
       front = (front + 1) % capacity;
       size--;
       cout << "Processing: ";</pre>
       currentJob->displayJob();
       delete currentJob;
   void processAllJobs()
        while (!isEmpty())
           processJob();
int main()
   Printer printer(5);
```

```
printer.addJob(1, "Vincent", 10);
printer.addJob(2, "Frederick", 20);
printer.addJob(3, "Andrei", 30);
printer.addJob(4, "Anna", 40);
printer.addJob(5, "Bona", 50);

printer.addJob(6, "John", 60);

printer.processJob();
printer.processJob();
printer.addJob(6, "Doe", 10);

printer.processAllJobs();

return 0;
}
```

```
Added job: 1 by Vincent with 10 pages.
Added job: 2 by Frederick with 20 pages.
Added job: 3 by Andrei with 30 pages.
Added job: 4 by Anna with 40 pages.
Added job: 5 by Bona with 50 pages.
Printer queue is full. Cannot add more jobs.
Processing: Job ID: 1, User: Vincent, Pages: 10
Processing: Job ID: 2, User: Frederick, Pages: 20
Added job: 6 by Doe with 10 pages.
Processing: Job ID: 3, User: Andrei, Pages: 30
Processing: Job ID: 4, User: Anna, Pages: 40
Processing: Job ID: 5, User: Bona, Pages: 50
Processing: Job ID: 6, User: Doe, Pages: 10
```

8. Conclusion

During this laboratory, I learned about queues, which follow the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) principle. I explored different implementations: C++ STL queues, linked lists, and arrays, each with its advantages. Using STL provided a convenient way to manage queues without manual memory management, while linked lists demonstrated dynamic resizing. The array implementation was efficient for fixed sizes and suitable for applications like a job printer simulation.

In the supplementary activity, I effectively demonstrated how queues manage tasks on a first-come, first-served basis. I followed a systematic approach to implement various queue types, ensuring the handling of edge cases like overflow and underflow. Testing confirmed that each implementation behaved as expected, highlighting performance trade-offs between them.

I chose an array-based implementation for the job printer because it was simple and efficient, providing quick access times for the limited number of jobs the printer could handle. This choice allowed for effective job management.

Reflecting on the laboratory activity, I believe I successfully grasped key concepts about queues. However, I still acknowledge that my knowledge is still very basic because there are still methods and techniques of working with queues that are quite advanced which I have not mastered yet. I use different resources online to answer this laboratory and to improve my understanding and programming capability.

9. Assessment Rubric