



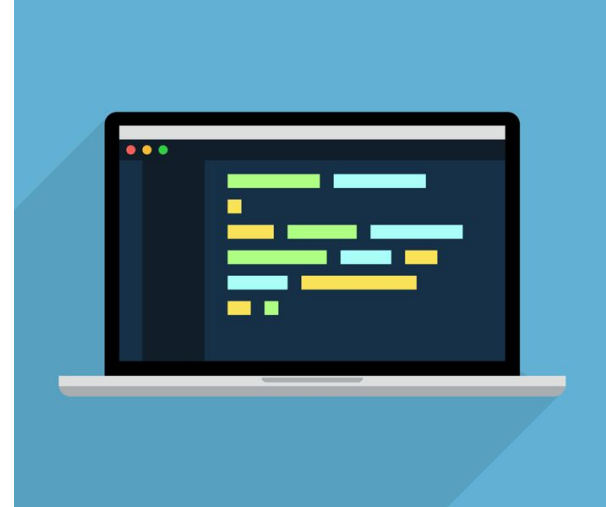
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Queue

by Gladden Rumao
CSA 221 : DSA

Quick Recap :

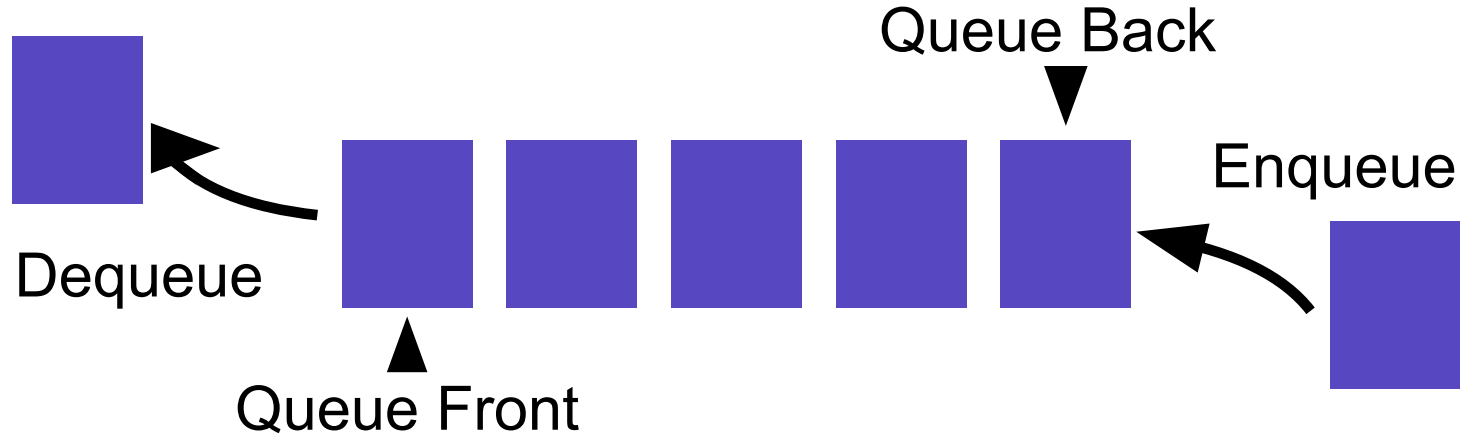
- **Stack**
 - LIFO
 - Push, pop, peek/top.
 - Array implementation
 - Linked list implementation



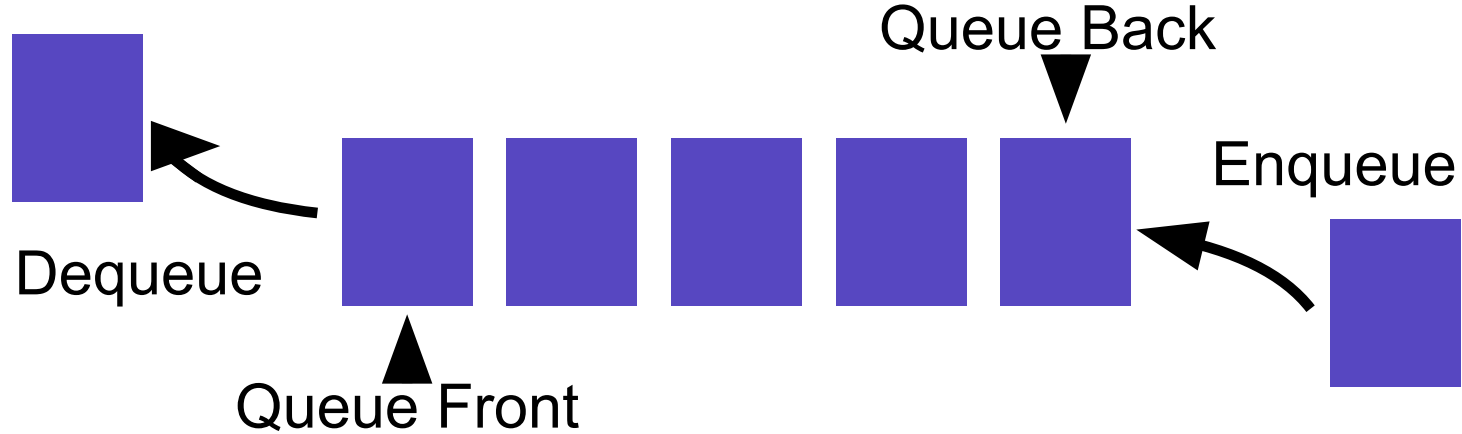
Introduction to Queue

What is a Queue?

A queue is a linear data structure which models real world queues by having two primary operations, namely **enqueue** and **dequeue**.



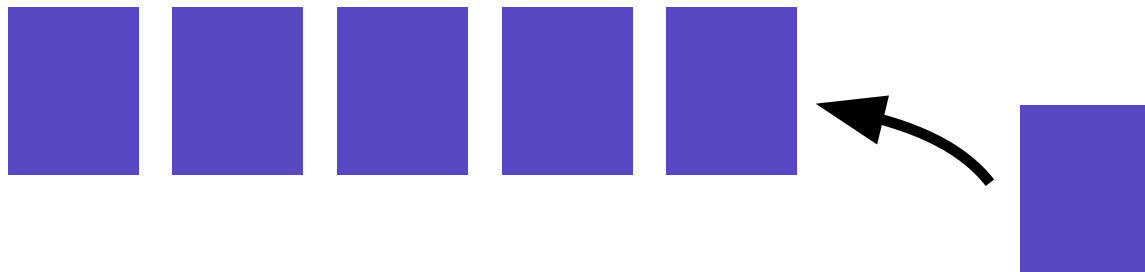
Queue Terminology



Queue Terminology

There does not seem to be consistent terminology for inserting and removing elements from queues.

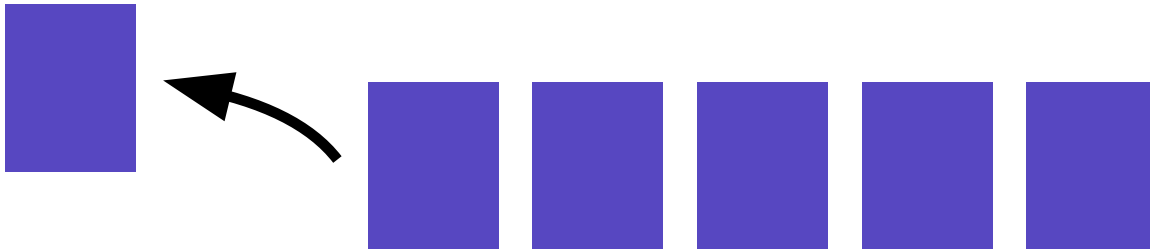
Enqueue = Adding = Offering



Queue Terminology

There does not seem to be consistent terminology for inserting and removing elements from queues.

Dequeue = Removing



Queue Example

Instructions:

Enqueue(12)

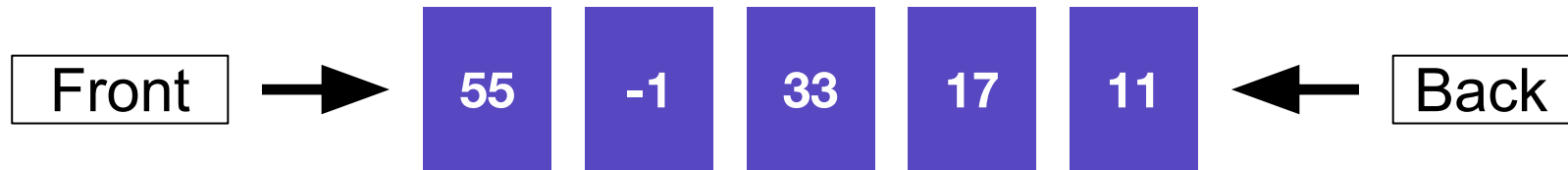
Dequeue()

Dequeue()

Enqueue(7)

Dequeue()

Enqueue(-6)



Queue Example

Instructions:

Enqueue(12)

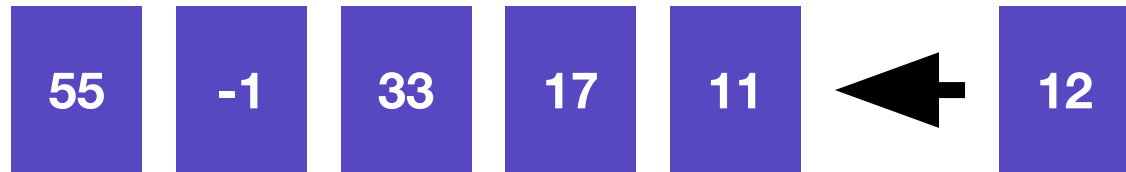
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Dequeue()

Enqueue(-6)



Queue Example

Instructions:

Enqueue(12)

Dequeue()

Dequeue()

Enqueue(7)

Dequeue()

Enqueue(-6)

55

-1

33

17

11

12

Queue Example

Instructions:

Enqueue(12)

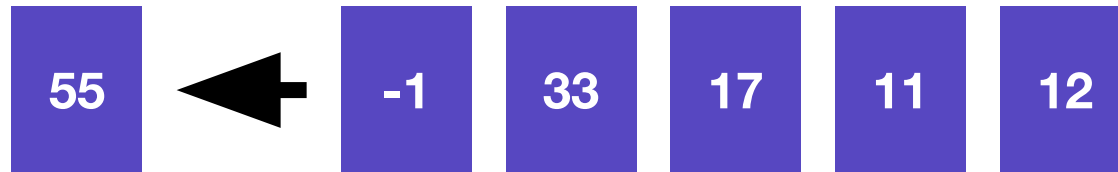
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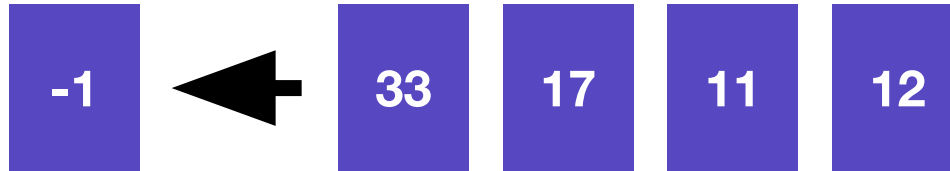
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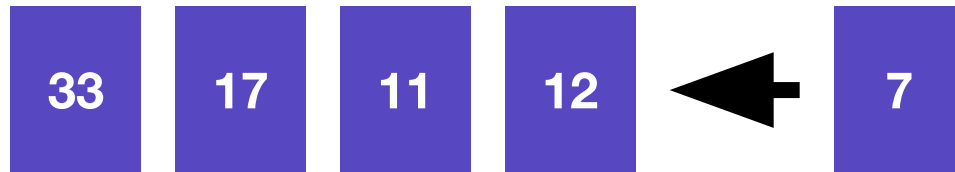
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Queue Example

Instructions

Enqueue(12)

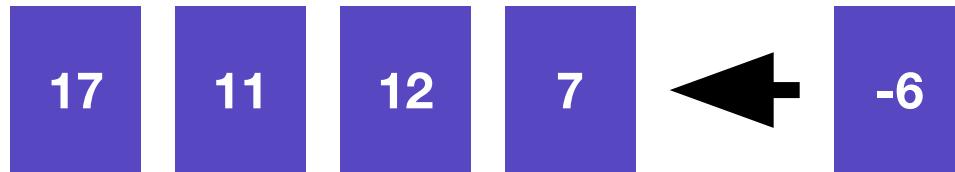
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Queue Example

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Enqueue(12)

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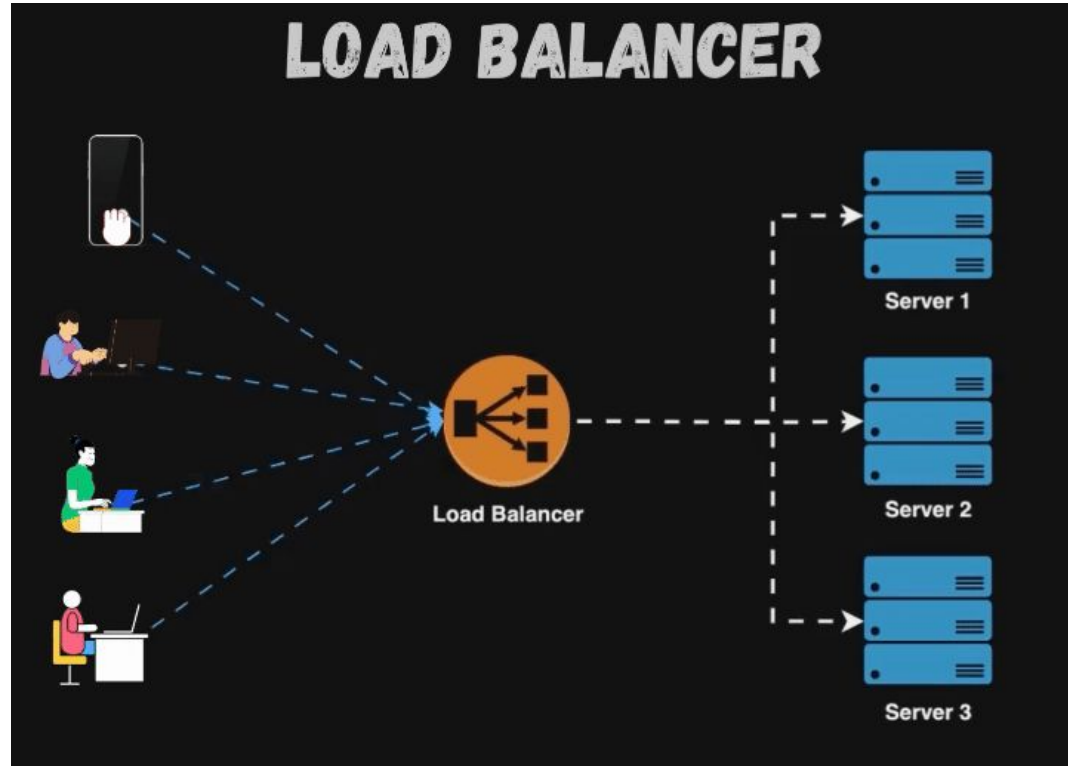
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When and where queue is used?

- Any waiting line models a queue, for example a lineup at a movie theatre.
- Can be used to efficiently keep track of the x most recently added elements.
- Web server request management where you want first come first serve.
- Breadth first search (BFS) graph traversal.

Queue Applications



Implementation of Queue

Queue Using Linked List

Queue Using Doubly Linked List with head and tail

Queue operation	Operation on Linked List
Enqueue	Insert at tail of the linked list.
Dequeue	Delete at head of the linked list.
Peek	Return the value at the head of the linked list.
Size	Return size of the linked list.

Implementation: Node & queue class

```
class Node:  
    def __init__(self, data):  
        self.data = data  
        self.next = None
```

```
class Queue:  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.front = None  
        self.rear = None  
        self.count = 0
```

Implementation: enqueue and dequeue

```
def enqueue(self, data):
    new_node = Node(data)
    if self.rear:
        self.rear.next = new_node
    self.rear = new_node
    if not self.front:
        self.front = new_node
    self.count += 1

def dequeue(self):
    if not self.front:
        raise IndexError("Queue is empty")
    data = self.front.data
    self.front = self.front.next
    if not self.front:
        self.rear = None
    self.count -= 1
    return data
```

Implementation: peek and size

```
def peek(self):  
    if not self.front:  
        raise IndexError("Queue is empty")  
    return self.front.data  
  
def size(self):  
    return self.count
```

What is a deque?

Deque confusion :

Deque (Removing elements)



Deque (Double ended queue)



Queue vs Deque

Data Structure	Operations Allowed
Queue	Enqueue at end, dequeue from start.
Deque	Enqueue at start or end (both), dequeue from start or end (both).

Inbuilt Python Implementation

Inbuilt Implementation: Deque

The **deque** (double-ended queue) from Python's **collections** module is a versatile and efficient data structure that allows fast appends and pops from **both ends**.

```
from collections import deque
```

Inbuilt Functions: Deque

Method	Description	Time Complexity
<code>append(x)</code>	Add element <code>x</code> to the right end (rear / end of queue)	$O(1)$
<code>appendleft(x)</code>	Add element <code>x</code> to the left end (front / start of queue)	$O(1)$
<code>pop()</code>	Remove and return element from the right end (rear)	$O(1)$
<code>popleft()</code>	Remove and return element from the left end (front)	$O(1)$
<code>clear()</code>	Remove all elements from the deque	$O(n)$
<code>count(x)</code>	Return the number of occurrences of element <code>x</code>	$O(n)$
<code>len(dq)</code>	Return the number of elements in the deque	$O(1)$

Inbuilt Implementation: Deque

```
from collections import deque

# Initialize deque
dq = deque()

# Append elements to both ends
dq.append(10)          # deque([10])
dq.append(20)          # deque([10, 20])
dq.appendleft(5)       # deque([5, 10, 20])

# Pop elements from both ends
dq.pop()              # deque([5, 10])
dq.popleft()          # deque([10])

# Count occurrences of 10
dq.count(10)          # returns 1

# Clear the deque
dq.clear()             # deque([])
```

Complexity Analysis

Time Complexity – Queue

Enqueue at end	$O(1)$
Dequeue from start	$O(1)$
Peek / Accessing start	$O(1)$
Enqueue at start	×
Dequeue from end	×

Time Complexity – Deque

Enqueue at end	$O(1)$
Dequeue from start	$O(1)$
Peek / Accessing start or end	$O(1)$
Enqueue at start	$O(1)$
Dequeue from end	$O(1)$

Summary Quiz

END