

$enqueue(x) \rightarrow$ Insert x in the queue

$dequeue()$ \rightarrow Remove one element from the queue.
/poll()

$front()$ \rightarrow Return the front of queue

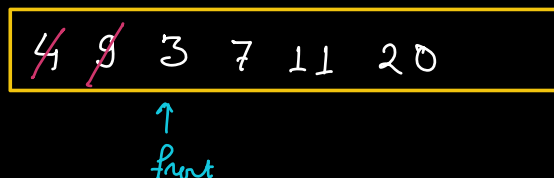
$isEmpty()$ \rightarrow Return true if queue is empty.

Implementation

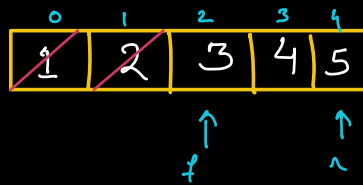
$eq(3)$ $eq(7)$ $eq(12)$ $dq()$ $dq()$ $eq(8)$ $eq(3)$



$eq(4)$, $dq()$, $eq(9)$, $eq(3)$, $eq(7)$, $eq(11)$, $eq(20)$, $dq()$



Using Arrays



6

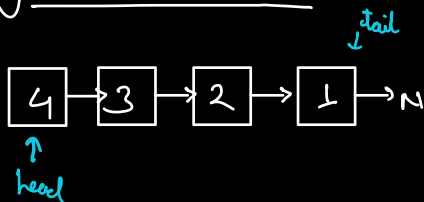
HW: Implement a

Circular Queue using an array

$(x+1)$

$(x+1) \% N$

Using Linked → list



$eq(1) \quad eq(2) \quad eq(3) \quad eq(4) \rightarrow O(1)$

$dq() \rightarrow O(N)$

Add at tail $\Rightarrow O(1)$

Remove from head $\Rightarrow O(1)$

Q Implement a queue using stacks (only)

enqueue(x)

dequeue()

→ Push(x)

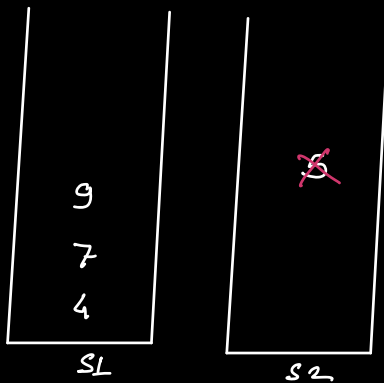
→ pop()

→ top()

→ isEmpty()

→ size()

eq(5) eq(4) eq(7) eq(9) dq()



Mahabub



eq(x) ⇒ O(1)

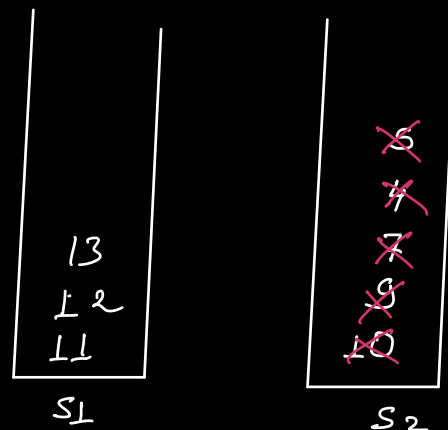
dq() ⇒ O(N)

5, 4, 7, 9

5, 4, 7, 9, 10, dq(), 11, 12, 13 dq() dq() dq()

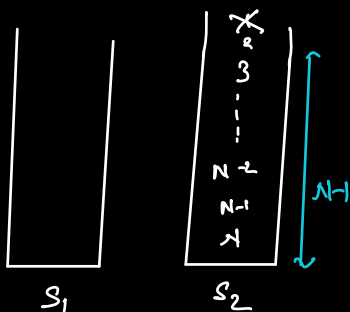
~~5~~, ~~4~~, ~~7~~, ~~9~~, ~~10~~, 11, 12

↑



```
void enqueue(x) {
    S1.push(x);
}
```

```
void dequeue() {
    if (S2.isEmpty()) {
        while (!S1.isEmpty()) {
            S2.push(S1.top());
            S1.pop();
        }
    }
    if (!S2.isEmpty()) {
        S2.pop();
    }
}
```



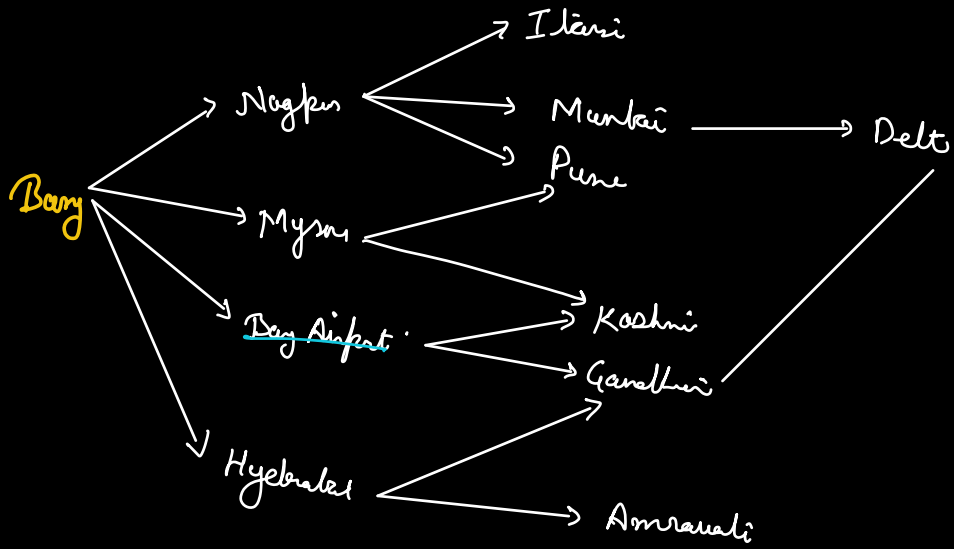
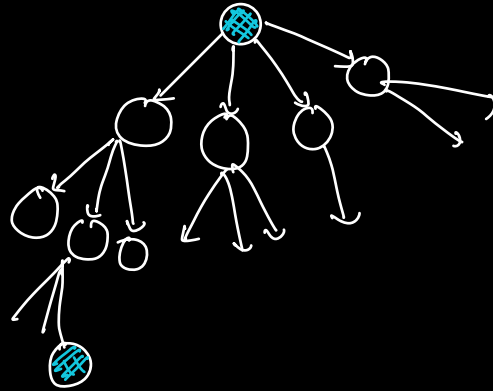
for 1st dq() \longrightarrow N iterations
 for rest $(N-1)$ dq() \longrightarrow 1 iteration
 $\times (N-1)$

Total iteration $\longrightarrow N + (N-1)$
 $\Rightarrow 2N-1$

N dq() $\longrightarrow 2N-1$ iterations
 $\approx O(N)$

1 dq() $\longrightarrow O(1)$

Amortized



Bang	1	4
	2	7
	3	8

Itanri Mumbai Pune Kashmir Gandhinagar

Amravati

Bang Nag Mysor Hyel

Q Nth number using only 1, 2, or 3 as digits.

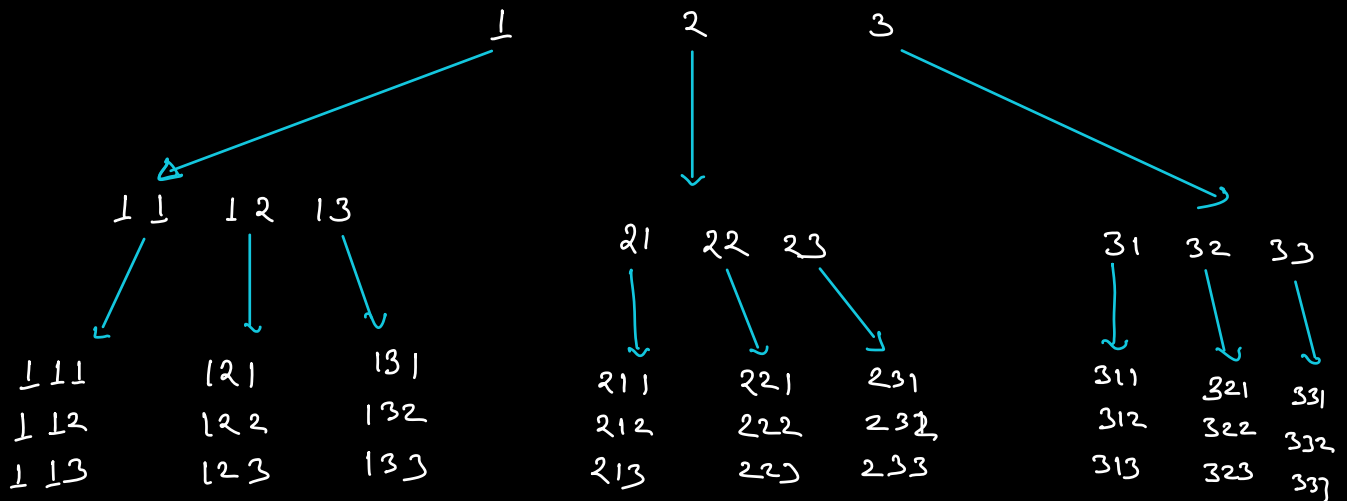
(digits apart from 1, 2, 3 must not be there)

1 \rightarrow 1st
 2 \rightarrow 2nd
 3 \rightarrow 3rd
 11 \rightarrow 4th
 12 \rightarrow 5th
 13 \rightarrow 6th
 21 \rightarrow 7th
 22 \rightarrow 8th
 23 \rightarrow 9th
 31
 32
 33
 ...
 ...

$N = 3 \rightarrow 3$

$N = 8 \rightarrow 22$

$N = 15 \rightarrow$



~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~11~~ 12 13 21 22 23 31 32 33 111 112 113.

11101
 111012
 111013

111101
 1111012
 1111013

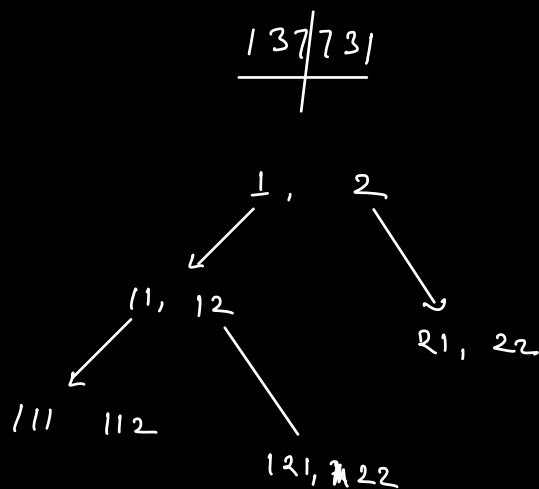
1 , 2, 3

11 12 13 21 22 23

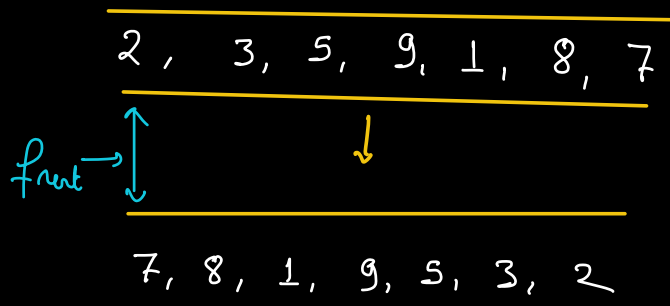
Q Find next perfect no.

- Can only have 1 or 2 or both as digits
- Even length
- Palindhrome

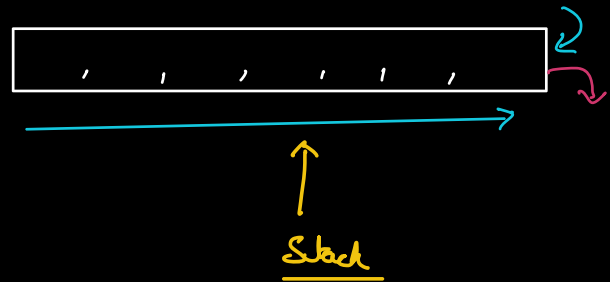
11
22
1111
1221
2112
2222
111111
112



Q Given a queue . Reverse it.



7 8 1 9 5 3 2



TC: $O(N)$
SC: $O(N)$



```
void reverse (Q q) {  
    Stack st;  
    while (q.size() > 0) {  
        st.push (q.poll());  
    }  
    while (st.size() > 0) {  
        q.add (st.pop());  
    }  
}
```