## Queue and Iterator

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CSC220 Programming II - Spring 2024













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EXCEPT THAT things that go in first come out FIRST (not last).





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- peek who is next to be served?
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Have a look at the Queue interface.









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- AbstractQueue is an abstract class,
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- ▶ To create an implementation of Queue, you just have to finish it.

"A Queue implementation that extends this class must minimally define a method Queue.offer(E) which does not permit insertion of null elements, along with methods Queue.peek(), Queue.poll(), Collection.size(), and a Collection.iterator() supporting Iterator.remove(). Typically, additional methods will be overridden as well. If these requirements cannot be met, consider instead subclassing AbstractCollection."







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- poll returns null on an empty queue.
  - Why do we need that? Think about parallel processing.





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- So both of us call remove().





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AbstractQueue implements **add** by calling *your* **offer** method. Can you write it?





# Implementations of Queue



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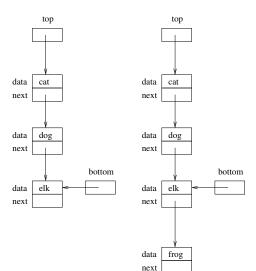
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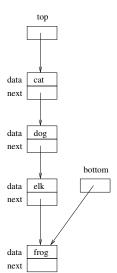
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- Offer on a non-empty queue adds a new Node below bottom.
- and sets bottom to the new Node.





### LinkedQueue offer













#### **ArrayQueue**

Like ArrayStack, adds at the "end".





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- $\blacktriangleright$  which takes O(n) time?













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0:Victor 1:Irina 2:Parul 3:Joe 4:null







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Serve Victor and then Irina.







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For the sake of clarity, I will set those locations to null,







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#### Serve Victor and then Irina.

- For the sake of clarity, I will set those locations to null,
- but I don't really have to.
- Actually, what I do is set first=2 and size=2.







0:null 1:null 2:Parul 3:Joe 4:null (first=2, size=2)





- 0:null 1:null 2:Parul 3:Joe 4:null (first=2, size=2)
- Lance arrives.





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- ▶ 0:null 1:null 2:null 3:Joe 4:Lance (first=3, size=2)
- ▶ Ana arrives. Where should she sit? Do we need to buy more chairs??



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- Sam arrives





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- Song arrives (Uh oh!). NOW we have to buy more chairs!





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- 0:Lance 1:Ana 2:Philip 3:Alex 4:Sam 5:Song 6:null 7:null 8:null 9:null (first=0, size=6)





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- Notice that we take the opportunity to put the first person in chair 0.





**ArrayQueue** 





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Assuming size < length, where does the next person go?

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- The mod (%) operator effectively subtracts length until the result is less than length.
- We will always mod by length whenever we access the array. That makes the array "circular".
- Also known as a RING BUFFER.











In order to implement MaintainQueue,

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It's a new kind of for-loop!





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for (int count = ?; count < ?; count++)
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The Iterator "deconstructs" these for-loops.





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Visit all the elements using a Iterator.

Iterator has next and hasNext.





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