

CSCI 2270 – CS 2: Data Structures



University of Colorado
Boulder



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Topics

- Queues



Queues

- Similar to queue at a bank or grocery store
- Commonly used in computer simulation
- First-In First-Out (FIFO) data structure
- Elements are added at one end (back/rear) and deleted from the other end (front).
- Rear is accessed when adding. Front is used for deleting.



Queue Applications

- Commonly used in computer simulation
- CPU and disk scheduling
- Print spooling
 - When a number of print jobs is placed in a queue
- Call center phone systems



Queue ADT

private:

head – first item in the queue (next thing to be processed)

tail – last item in the queue

queueSize – # of elements currently in the queue

public:

initialize() – constructor – initialize queue to empty state

bool = isFull() – check if stack is full

bool = isEmpty() – check if queue is empty

enqueue(item) – add element to rear of queue

item = dequeue() – removes front element from the queue

peek() or front() – get element at front without deleting it



Queue Rules

- A queue may be implemented to have a bounded capacity (i.e. array).
 - If a queue is full and doesn't contain enough space for enqueue, the result will be queue overflow.
 - If you attempt to dequeue from an empty queue, queue underflow will occur.



Queue Implementations

- Queues using linked lists
- Queue using simple arrays
- Queue using circular arrays
 - There isn't an end to the queue and elements are added or deleted in a circular motion.
 - The last position (last node) is connected back to the first position (first node) to make a circle.



Queues – Circular Arrays

head	1	2	tail	4	5	6	7
44	33	22	11	B	B	B	B

- enqueue(55);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(99);



Queues – Circular Arrays

head	1	2	3	tail	5	6	7
44	33	22	11	55	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>

- **enqueue(55);**
- dequeue();
- enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(99);



Queues – Circular Arrays

0	head	2	3	tail	5	6	7
<i>B</i>	33	22	11	55	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>

- enqueue(55);
- **dequeue()**;
- enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(99);



Queues – Circular Arrays

0	head	2	3	4	5	6	tail
B	33	22	11	55	66	77	88

- enqueue(55);
- dequeue();
- **enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);**
- dequeue();
- enqueue(99);



Queues – Circular Arrays

0	1	head	3	4	5	6	tail
B	B	22	11	55	66	77	88

- enqueue(55);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);
- **dequeue();**
- enqueue(99);



Queues – Circular Arrays

head	1	head	3	4	5	6	7
99	B	22	11	55	66	77	88

- enqueue(55);
- dequeue();
- enqueue(66); enqueue(77); enqueue(88);
- dequeue();
- **enqueue(99);**



Queues – Circular Arrays

- Let's look at sample code – queArrCir program.



Questions

