

DSA SERIES

- Learn Coding



Topic to be Covered today

Queue Problems



LETS START TODAY'S LECTURE

C++ STL Queue (GFG)

```
void push(queue<int> &q, int x) {
q.push(x);
int pop(queue<int> &q) {
   if(!q.empty()){
       int front = q.front();
       q.pop();
       return front;
   return -1;
int getSize(queue<int> &q) {
   return q.size();
```

```
int getBack(queue<int> &q) {
    if(!q.empty()){
        return q.back();
int getFront(queue<int> &q) {
    if(!q.empty()){
        return q.front();
    return -1;
```

Implement Stack Using Queue(225)

```
class MyStack {
public:
   queue<int> q;
   MyStack() {}
   void push(int x) {
        int n = q.size();
        q.push(x);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            q.push(q.front());
            q.pop();
    int pop() {
        if (q.empty()) {
            return -1;
```

```
int n = q.front();
        q.pop();
        return n;
    int top() {
        if (q.empty()) {
            return -1;
        return q.front();
   bool empty() {
        if (q.size() == 0) {
            return true;
        return false;
};
```

Implement Queue Using Stacks(225)

```
class MyQueue {
public:
    stack<int> s1;
    stack<int> s2;
    int count;
    MyQueue() { count = 0; }
    void push(int x) {
        s1.push(x);
        count++;
    }
    int pop() {
        if (s2.empty()) {
            while (!s1.empty()) {
                int d = s1.top();
                s1.pop();
                s2.push(d);
```

```
count--;
   int x = s2.top();
    s2.pop();
    return x;
int peek() {
    if (s2.empty()) {
        while (!s1.empty()) {
            int d = s1.top();
            s1.pop();
            s2.push(d);
    int x = s2.top();
    return x;
```

```
bool empty() {
    if (count == 0) {
        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
}
```

Implement Queue Using Linked List(GFG)

```
void MyQueue:: push(int x)
    QueueNode *newNode = new QueueNode(x);
    if(rear == NULL){
      front = rear = newNode;
    } else {
      rear -> next = newNode;
      rear = newNode;
//Function to pop front element from the queue.
int MyQueue :: pop()
  if(front == NULL){
    return -1;
```

```
int val = front->data;
   QueueNode* temp = front;
front = front ->next;

if(front == NULL){
   rear = NULL;
}
   delete temp;
   return val;
}
```

Design Circular Queue(622)

```
class MyCircularQueue {
public:
int *arr;
int front ,rear ,size ,capacity;
    MyCircularQueue(int k) {
        capacity = k;
        arr = new int[capacity];
        front = 0;
        rear =0;
        size=0;
    bool enQueue(int value) {
        if(size == capacity){
            return false;
        arr[rear]=value;
        rear = (rear+1)%capacity;
        size++;
        return true;
```

```
bool deQueue() {
    if(size == 0){
        return false;
    front = (front+1)%capacity;
    size--;
    return true;
int Front() {
    if(size == 0){
        return -1;
    return arr[front];
```

```
int Rear() {
      if(size==0){
          return -1;
      return arr[(rear-1+capacity)%capacity];
  bool isEmpty() {
      return size==0;
  bool isFull() {
      return size==capacity;
```

Reverse first k of a Queue(GFG)

```
class Solution {
  public:
    queue<int> reverseFirstK(queue<int> q, int k) {
        // Step 1 :
    if(q.size()<k) return q;</pre>
         step 2:
       stack<int> st;
       for(int i =0 ;i<k;i++){</pre>
           st.push(q.front());
           q.pop();
       // Step 3:
       while(!st.empty()){
           q.push(st.top());
           st.pop();
```

```
// step 4:
      int rem = q.size()-k;
      for(int i =0;i<rem;i++){</pre>
          q.push(q.front());
          q.pop();
      return q;
```



Learn coding

THANK YOU