

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND DA

Data Structures through Python



Queues and Hash Tables

Lecture No. **04**



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Topics to be covered



→ Circular Queue

Agenda → Double Ended Queue
⇒ Priority Queue



Double Ended Queue (Deque)

In Double Ended ^{Queue}, Insertion & Deletion can be done at both end.



Forms of
Double Ended
Queue

- Input restricted Queue → Insertion: rear
Deletion: rear, front
- Output restricted Queue → Deletion: front
Insertion: rear, front.

Consider a Deque D with maxsize = 7

$f=r=$ None

10	20	50	60	70	40	30
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

$\downarrow r$ $\downarrow f$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Enqueue_rear}(D, \text{value}) \\ \text{Enqueue_front}(D, \text{value}) \\ \text{Deque_rear}(D) \\ \text{Deque_front}(D) \end{array} \right.$

$\text{Enqueue_rear}(D, 10) \Rightarrow r = 0, r = 0$
 $D[r] = D[0] = 10$

$\text{Enqueue_rear}(D, 20) \Rightarrow r = (r + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$
 $r = 1, D[r] = D[1] = 20$

$\text{Enqueue_front}(D, 30) \Rightarrow$ if $f == 0$:
 $f = \text{maxsize} - 1$
 else
 $f = f - 1$

$\text{Enqueue_front}(D, 40)$
 $f = f - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$
 $D[f] = D[5] = 40$

$\text{Enqueue_rear}(D, 50)$
 $r = (r + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$
 $= 2$
 $D[r] = D[2] = 50$

$f = 7 - 1 = 6, D[f] = D[6] = 30$

Dequeue-rear(D)

↳ del-val = $D[r] = D[3] = 60$
 $r = r - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$

Dequeue-rear(D)

↳ del-val = $D[r] = D[2] = 50$
 $r = r - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$

Dequeue-front(D)

↳ del-val = $D[f] = D[4] = 70$
 $f = (f + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$
 $f = (4 + 1) \% 7 = 5$

if $f == \text{None}$
 queue is empty

D



if $f == r$
 $f = \text{None}, r = \text{None}$

Dequeue-rear(D)

⇒ del-val = $D[r]$

if $r == 0$:

$r = \text{maxsize} - 1$

else

$r = r - 1$

Dequeue-front(D)

↳ del-val = $D[f] = D[5] = 40$

$f = (f + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$

$= (5 + 1) \% 7$
 $= 6$

```
def Dequeue-rear(D):  
    if r == None:  
        print("Queue is empty")  
        return
```

```
    del-val = D[r]
```

```
    if f == r:  
        f = None  
        r = None
```

```
    else
```

```
        if r == 0:  
            r = maxsize - 1
```

```
        else
```

```
            r = r - 1
```

```
    return del-val
```

```
def Dequeue-front(D)  
    if f == None:  
        print("Queue is empty")  
        return
```

```
    out-val = D[f]
```

```
    if f == r:
```

```
        f = None
```

```
        r = None
```

```
    else
```

```
        f = (f + 1) % maxsize
```

```
    return out-val
```

Ques) Consider an empty DEQUE of size 7
 Enqueue-rear (D, 10)
 Enqueue-rear (D, 20)
 Dequeue-front (D)
 Enqueue-front (D, 30)
 Enqueue-front (D, 40)
 Enqueue-front (D, 50)
 Enqueue-rear (D, 60)

DEQUE of size 7
 Dequeue-front (D)
 Dequeue-front (D)
 Dequeue-rear (D)
 Enqueue-front (D, 70)
 Enqueue-rear (D, 80)
 Final DEQUE will be:



Enqueue

rear

$rear = (rear + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$
 $D[rear] = \text{value}$

Dequeue

$del_val = D[rear]$
if $rear == 0$
 $rear = \text{maxsize} - 1$

else

$rear = rear - 1$

front

if $front == 0$
 $front = \text{maxsize} - 1$

else

$front = front - 1$
 $D[front] = \text{value}$

$del_val = D[front]$
 $front = (front + 1) \% \text{maxsize}$


```
def Enqueue - rear (D, value)
    if f == ((r+1) % maxsize):
        print("Queue is full")
        return
```

```
    if r == None
        r = 0
        f = 0
```

```
    else
```

```
        r = (r+1) % maxsize
```

```
    D[r] = value
```

```
def Enqueue - front (D, value):
    if f == ((r+1) % maxsize)
        print("Queue is full")
        return
```

```
    if f == None
```

```
        f = 0
```

```
        r = 0
```

```
    else
```

```
        if f == 0
```

```
            f = maxsize - 1
```

```
        else
```

```
            f = f - 1
```

```
    D[f] = value
```

THANK - YOU