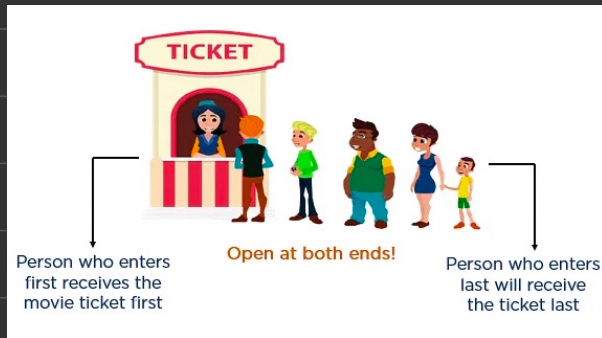
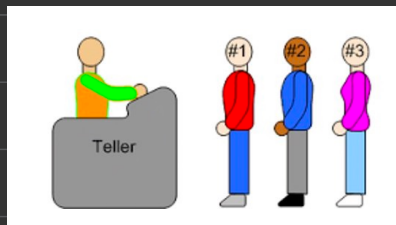


Queue:



Hospital Emergency Queue



Queue Operations: (FIFO, LIFO)

1. Insert into Queue : Enqueue
2. Remove from Queue : Dequeue

	0	1	2	3	4
q	10	20	40	50	

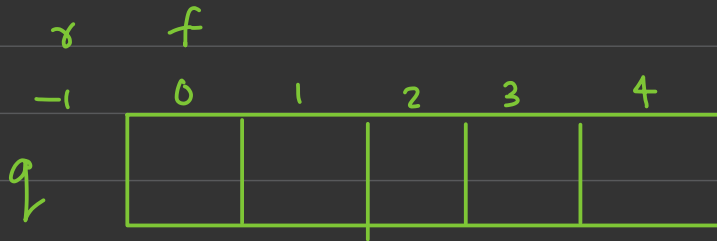
	Enqueue	Dequeue
1	10	
2	20	
3		✓
4	40	
5	50	

Queue Operations:

1. add()
2. peek(): returns head(front) of the queue without removing it
3. element(): Performs the same operation as peek(). Throws NoSuchElementException when the queue is empty
4. remove(): removes the head of the queue and returns it. Throws NoSuchElementException if the queue is empty
5. poll(): removes the head of the queue and returns it. If the queue is empty, it returns null
6. offer(): insert the new element e into the queue without violating capacity restrictions.
7. size()

Queue using Arrays :

front - f , rear - r



QUEUE SIZE = 5

Size = 0

enqueue: 1. Insert data = 10

2. If $\text{rear} == (\text{QUEUE SIZE} - 1)$

Print ("Queue full (cannot enqueue.)")

3. $q[\text{++rear}] = \text{data}$

dequeue: 1. If $\text{rear} < \text{front}$

Print ("Queue Underflow. (cannot remove.)")

2. return $q[\text{front++}]$;

The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named 'Main.java'. The code implements a queue using an array 'q' of size 5. It includes methods for enqueue and dequeue. The execution output in the terminal shows the following sequence of operations and their results:

```
10 Queue is empty. Cannot remove.
10 20 30 40
20 30 40
40 Queue is empty. Cannot remove.
10 Queue is full. Cannot enqueue.
```

Handwritten notes on the screenshot include:

- A diagram of the queue array 'q' with indices -1 to 4. The values 20, 30, 40 are shown in the first three cells. Above the array, 'f' is above -1, 'r' is above 0, and 'i' is above 4. The value 20 is crossed out in the first cell, and 30 is crossed out in the second cell.
- The formula $x = q[f]; // x = 10$.
- The loop $\text{for } (i = f+1; i \leq r; i++)$ with an arrow pointing to the next line.
- The assignment $q[i-1] = q[i];$.
- The update $r = r - 1;$.
- The return statement $\text{return } x;$.

	f i -1	i -1	i -1	i -1	i
	0	1	2	3	4
q	20	30	40	40	

Remove / Dequeue :

$\text{int } x = q[f]; \quad // x = 10$

for (int i = f+1; i ≤ r; i++)
 $q[i-1] = q[i]$

$r = r - 1;$

return x;

Traverse:

for (i = f; i ≤ r; i++)

Sop(q[i])

_____ X _____