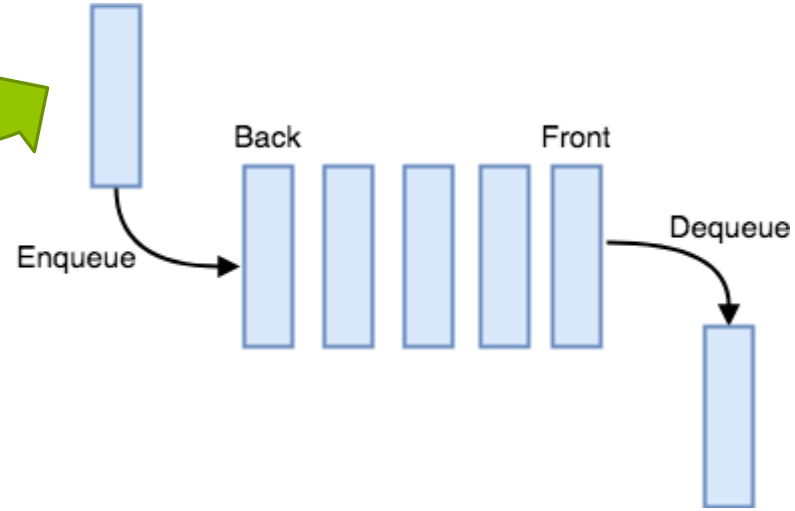
Queues

Queue

- Ordered list of elements in which we
  - Add elements only at one end, called Rear end of the queue
  - Delete elements only at the other end, called Front end of the queue.

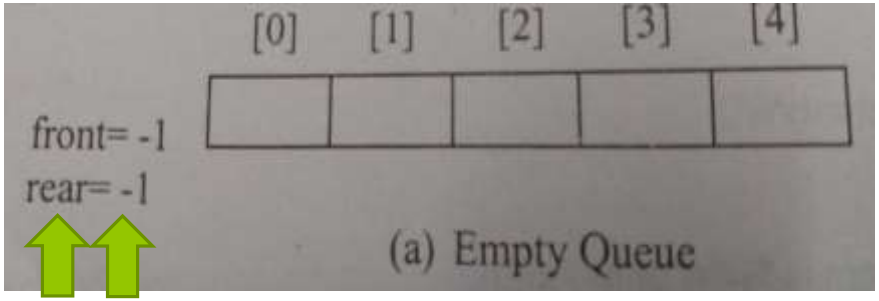


Queue Example

Accessing printer in multiuser environment-

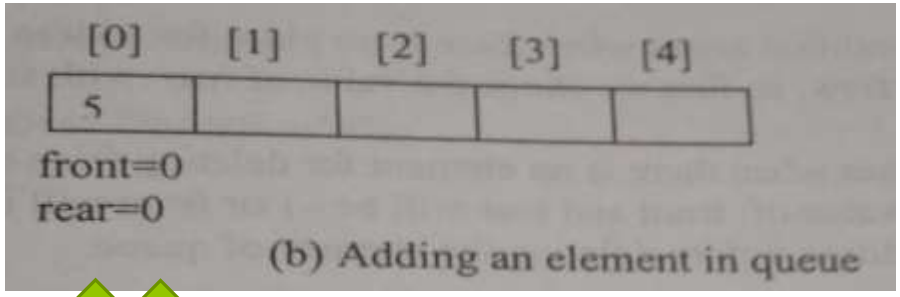
- If a printer is in process and more than one user wants to access the printer then
- it maintains the queue for user requesting access and serves in FIFO manner for giving access.

Working of Queue



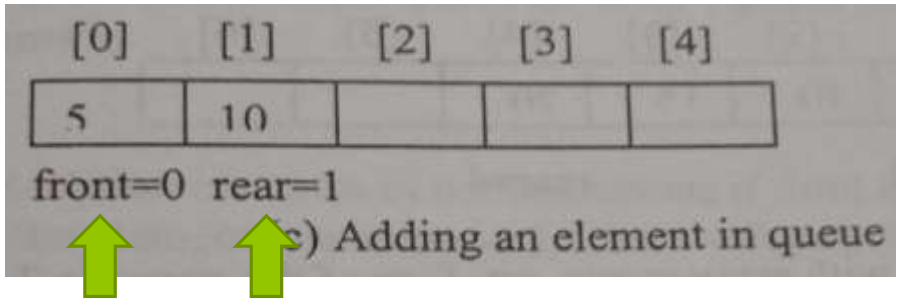
(a) Empty Queue

Initially Queue is empty



(b) Adding an element in queue

Adding 1st element, both front and rear pointing to the First element

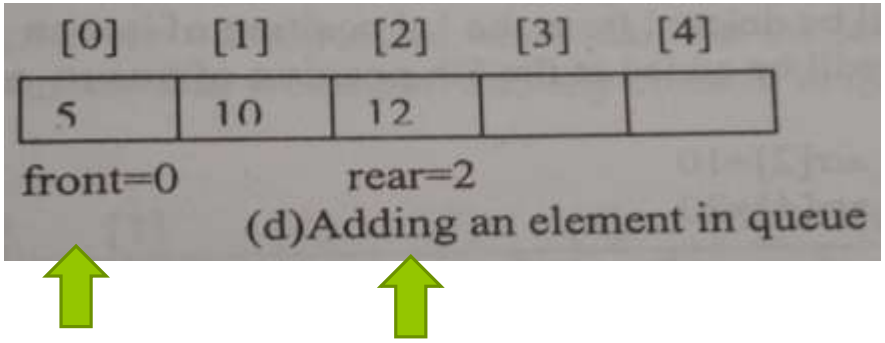


(c) Adding an element in queue

Adding 2nd element,

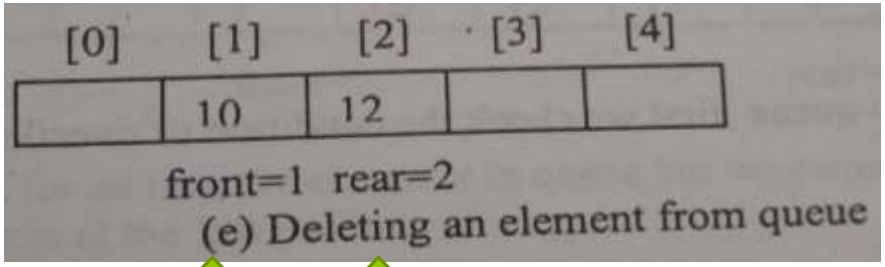
1) Rear gets incremented,
2) Insertion takes place at rear end.

Working of Queue



(d)Adding an element in queue

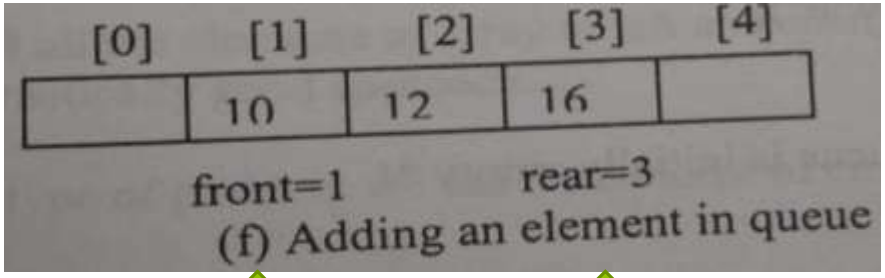
Adding 3rd element, Rear gets incremented, As Insertion takes place at rear end.



(e) Deleting an element from queue

Deleting an element,

1) Deletion takes place at Front end.
2) Front gets incremented,



(f) Adding an element in queue

Adding other element, Rear gets incremented, As Insertion takes place at rear end.

Array Representation of Queue

Queue Implementation using Arrays

Two Variables Needed-

- **Rear**
  - Keeps the status of **Last element added** in the queue
- **Front**
  - Keeps the status of **First element** of the queue

Conditions-

- **Queue Overflow condition,**
  - There is no place for adding elements in queue.
  - So need to **check the Value of rear with the size of array**
- **Queue Underflow condition,**
  - If there is no element in queue.
  - Either:
    - The value of **front and rear will be -1 or**
    - **Front will be greater than rear.**

Queue Implementation using Arrays

```
# define MAX 5
int queue_arr[MAX];
int rear = -1;
int front = -1;
```

Insert Operation

```
insert()
{
        int added_item;
        if (rear==MAX-1)
                printf("Queue Overflow\n");
        else
        {
                if (front==-1)                  /*If queue is initially empty */
                        front=0;

                printf("Input the element for adding in queue : ");
                scanf("%d", &added_item);

                rear=rear+1;
                queue_arr[rear] = added_item ;
        }
}/*End of insert()*/
```

1) Rear gets incremented,
2) Insertion takes place at rear end.

Delete Operation

```
del()
{
        if (front == -1  | |  front > rear)
        {
                printf("Queue Underflow\n");
                return ;
        }
        else
        {
                printf("Element deleted from queue is : %d\n",
queue_arr[front]);
                front=front+1;
        }
}/*End of del() */
```

1) Deletion takes place at Front end.
2) Front gets incremented,

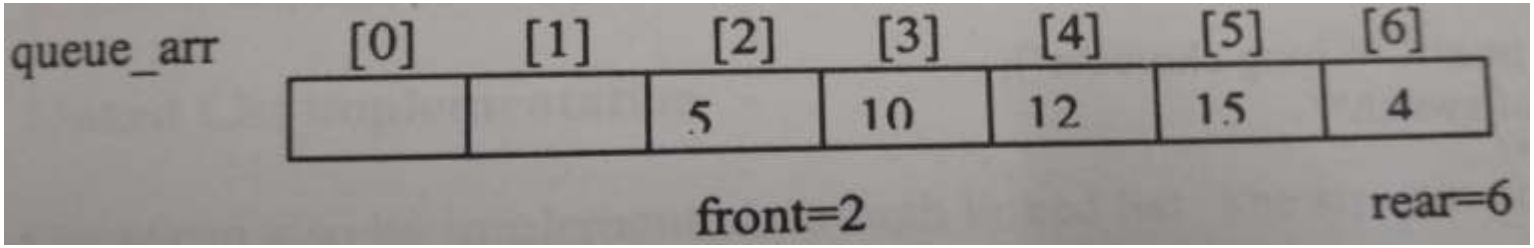
Display Operation

```
display()
{
        int i;
        if (front == -1)
                printf("Queue is empty\n");
        else
        {
                printf("Queue is :\n");
                for(i=front;  i<= rear;   i++)
                        printf("%d  ",queue_arr[i]);
                printf("\n");
        }
}/*End of display() */
```

Problem-

- A situation arises when
  - rear is at the last position of array and
  - front is not at the 0th position.

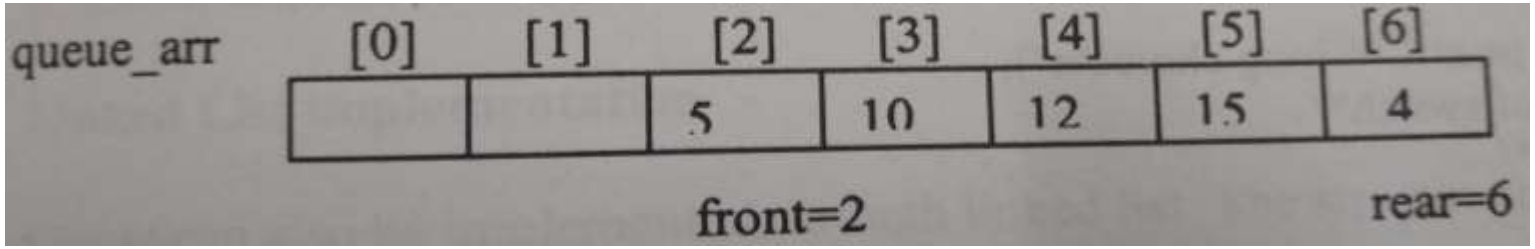
- But we cannot add element any element in queue because rear is at the n-1th position.



- There are 2 spaces for adding elements in queue but
  - we cannot add any element in queue because rear is at the last position of array

Solution-

- Ist Approach
  - Shift all elements of array to left and change the position of front and rear but it is not practically good approach



- Other approach-
  - **Use the concept of Circular queue**

Linked List Representation of Queues

Linked List Representation of Queues

- Queue can also be implemented through linked list.
- The structure of the node will be as:

```
struct node
  {
  int data;
  struct node*link;
  }
```

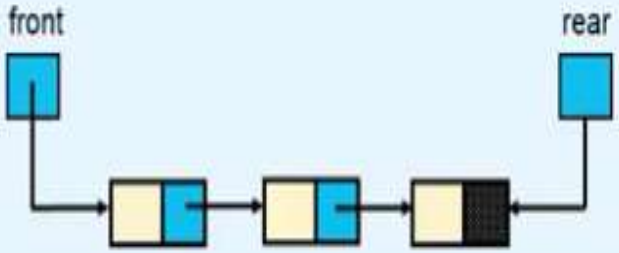
Queue Implementation using Linked List

Two Pointers Needed-

- **Rear**
  - Will point to the 1st node of the linked list
- **Front**
  - Will point to the last node of linked list

Linked implementation of Queue

Beginning of list	Front end of queue
End of list	Rear end of queue



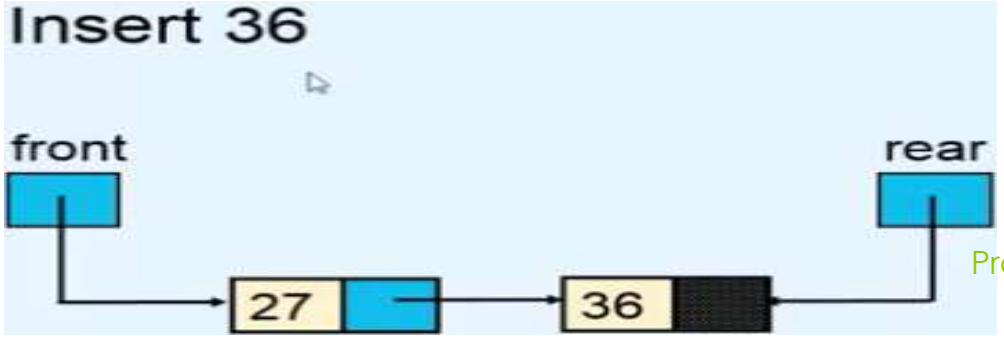
Insertion

Add a node at the end of the list

Deletion

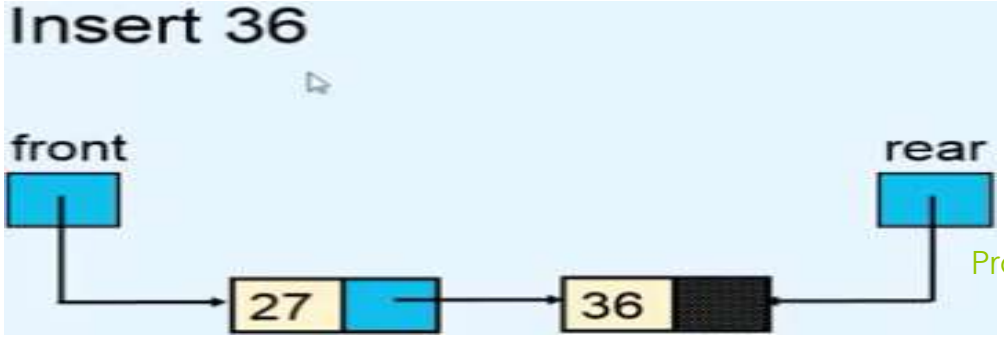
Delete a node from the beginning of the list

Working of Queues

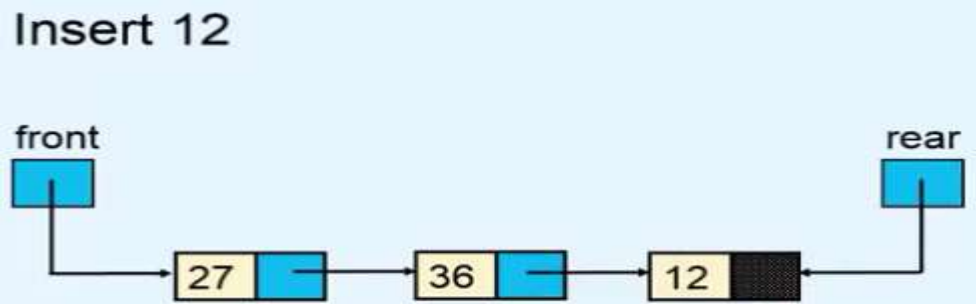


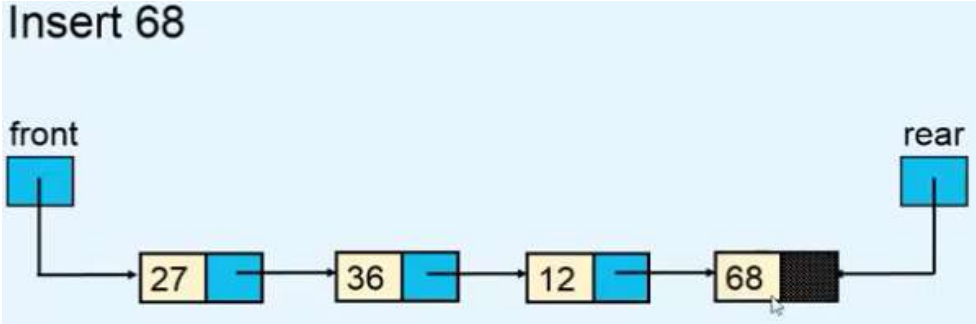
Working of Queues

With Annotations

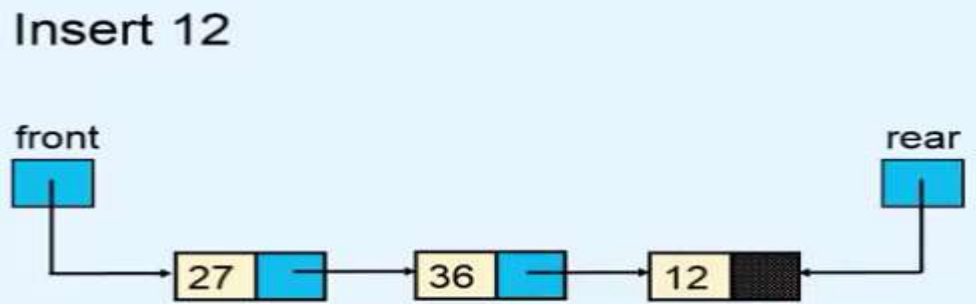


Working of Queues

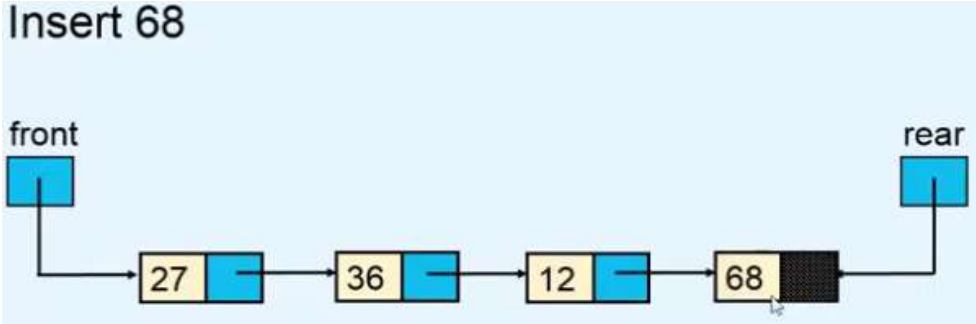




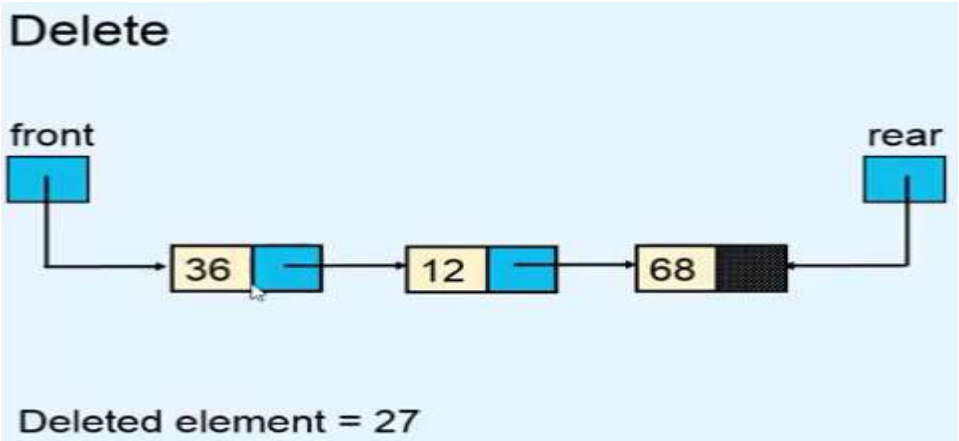
Working of Queues

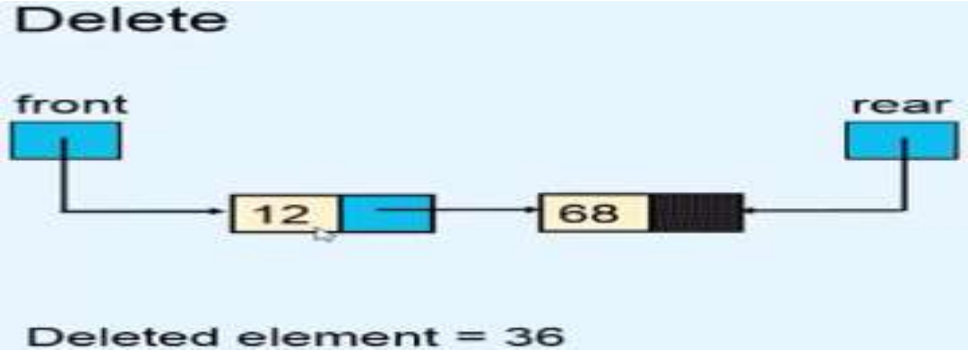


With Annotations

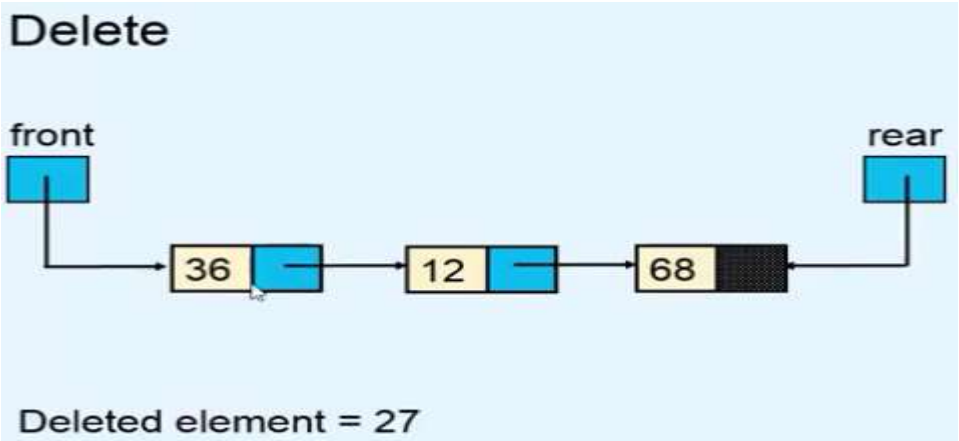


Working of Queues

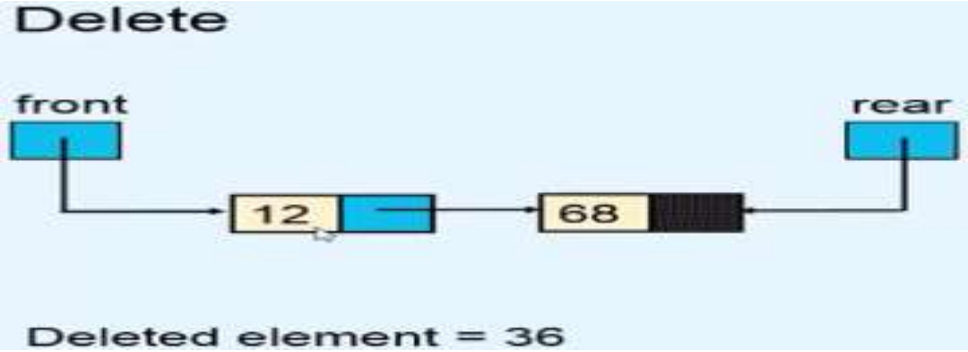




Working of Queues



With Annotations



Insert Operation

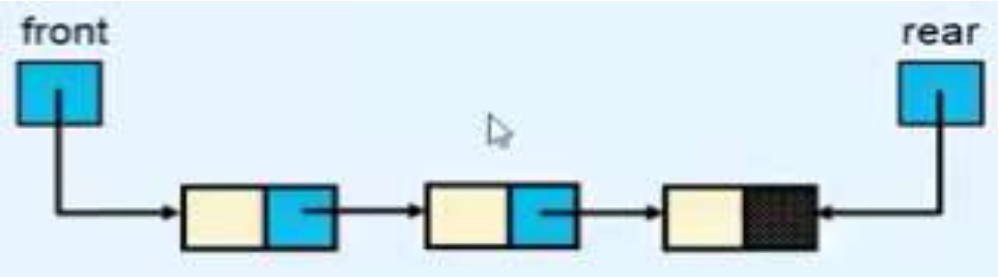
- For Insertion in Queue,
  - We add element at the end of the linked list.

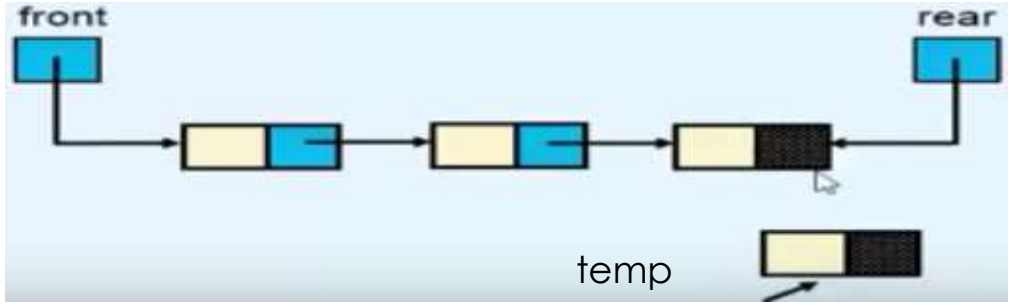
Insert Operation

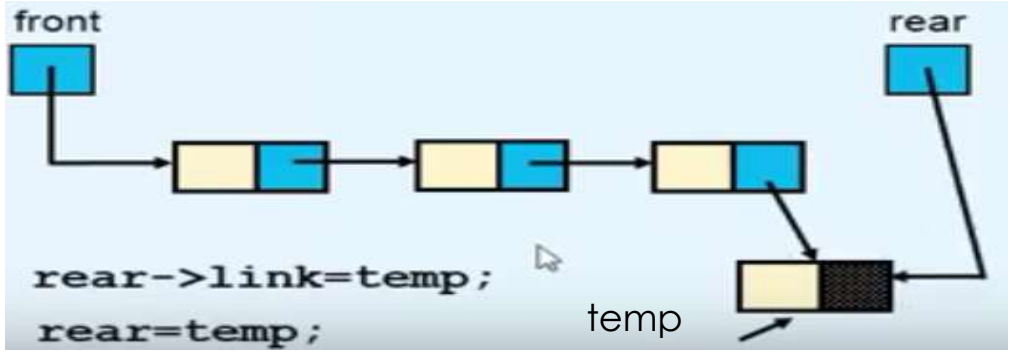
If the linked list is empty,

- After insertion, Both rear and front will point to the newly inserted node

Insert Operation



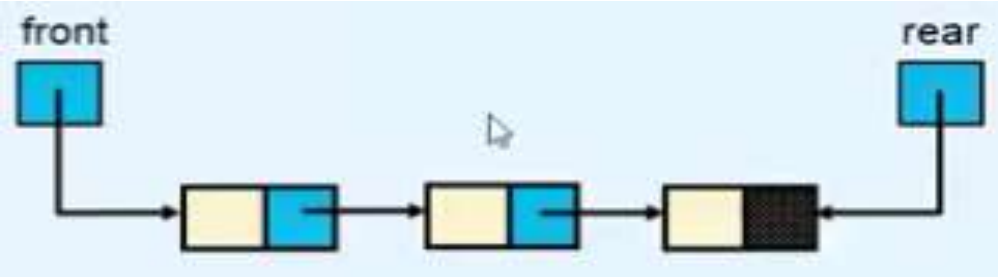


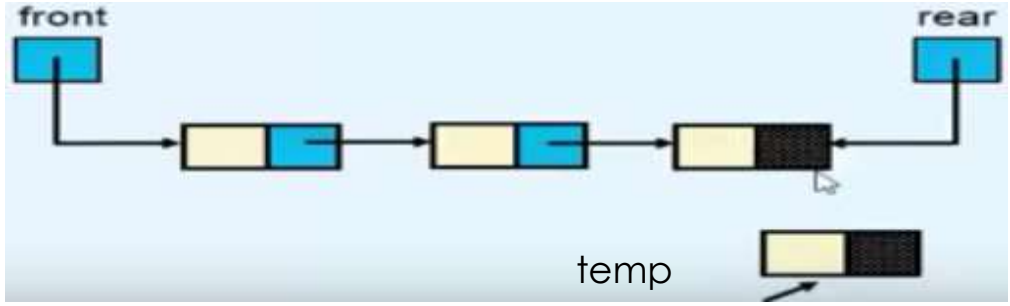


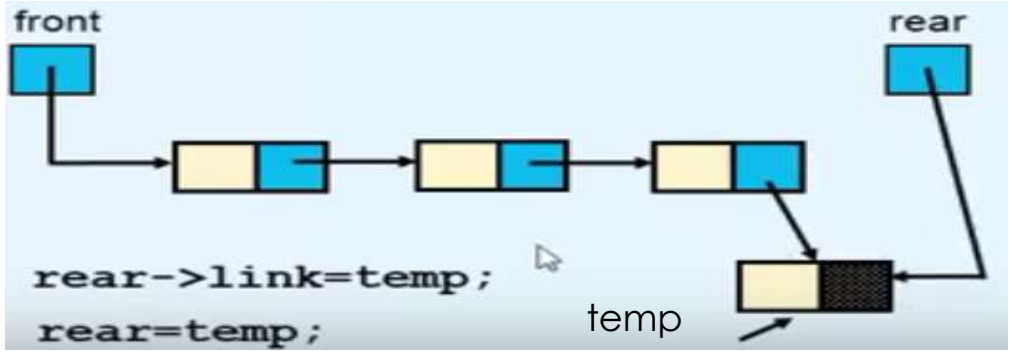
If the linked list is not empty,

- Rear will point to the newly inserted node

Insert Operation







If the linked list is not empty,

- Rear will point to the newly inserted node

With Annotations

Prof. Shweta Dhawan Chachra

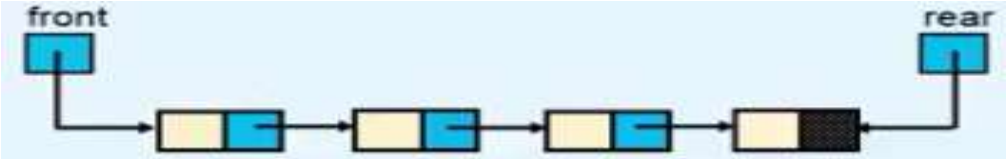
Insert Operation

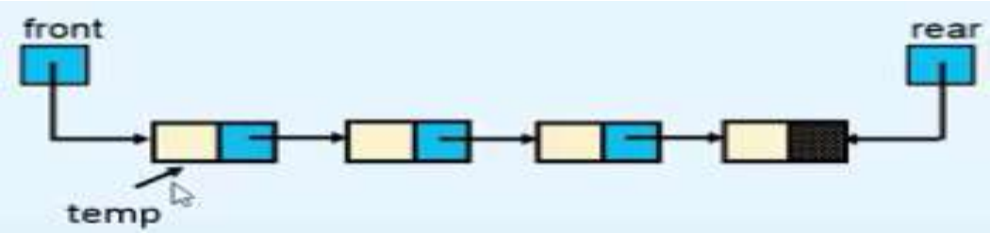
```
insert()
{
        struct node *tmp;
        int added_item;
        tmp = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
        printf("Input the element for adding in queue : ");
        scanf("%d",&added_item);

        tmp->info = added_item;
        tmp->link=NULL;
        if(front==NULL)                 /*If Queue is empty*/
                front=tmp;
        else
                rear->link=tmp;
        rear=tmp;
}/*End of insert()*/
```

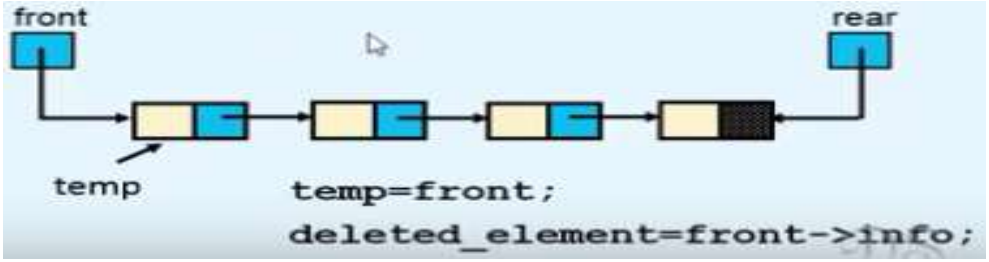
Delete Operation

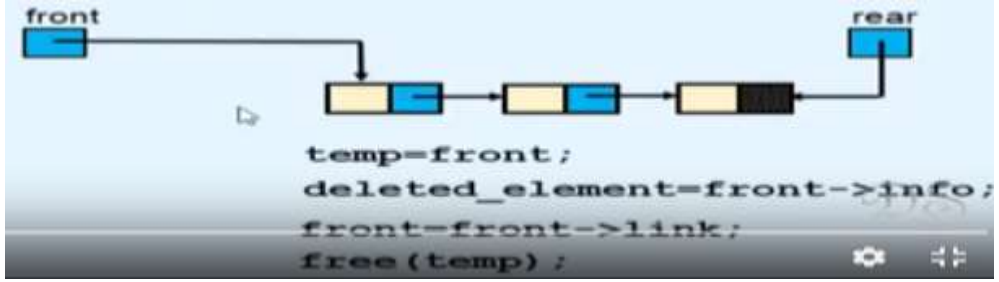
- For Deletion in Queue,
  - We delete the first node of the linked list

Deletion Operation



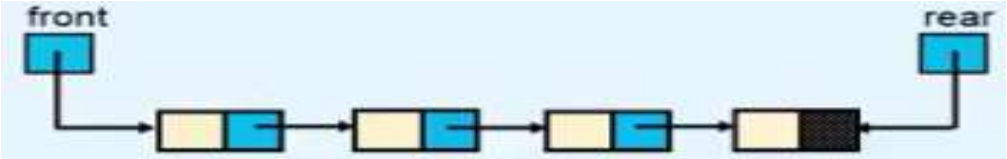


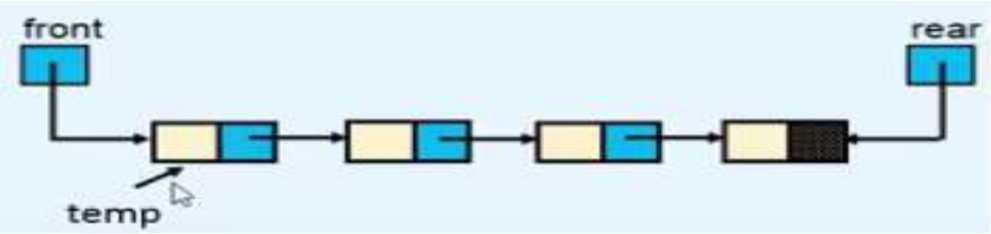


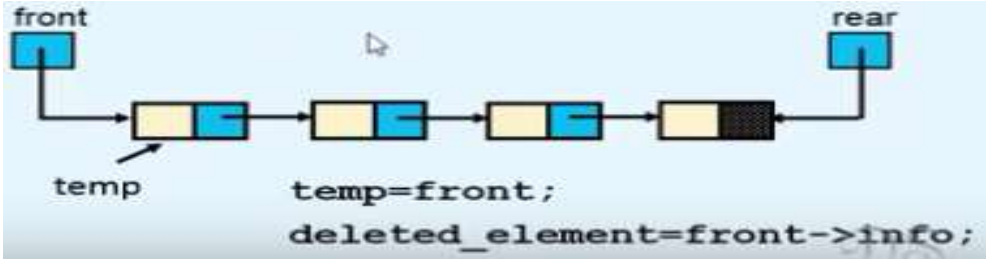


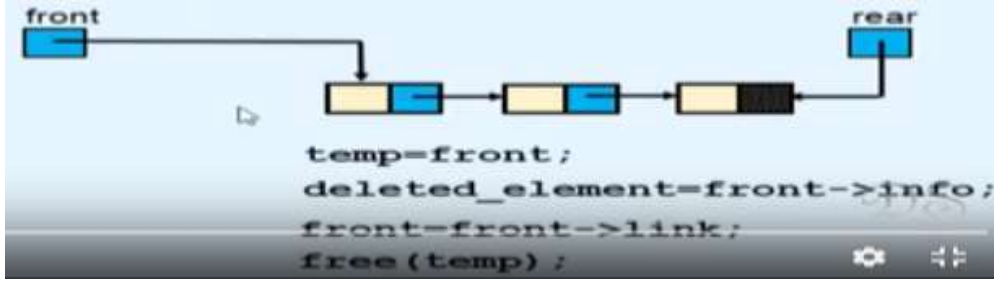
Deletion Operation

With Annotations









Delete Operation

```
del()
{
        struct node *tmp;
        if(front == NULL)
                printf("Queue Underflow\n");
        else
        {
                tmp=front;
                printf("Deleted element is  %d\n",tmp->info);
                front=front->link;
                free(tmp);
        }
}/*End of del()*/
```

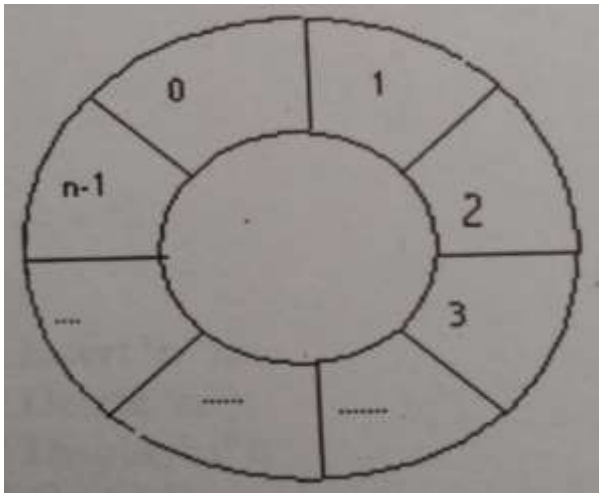
Display Operation

```
display()
{
        struct node *ptr;
        ptr = front;
        if(front == NULL)
                printf("Queue is empty\n");
        else
        {
                printf("Queue elements :\n");
                while(ptr != NULL)
                {
                        printf("%d ",ptr->info);
                        ptr = ptr->link;
                }
                printf("\n");
        }/*End of else*/
}/*End of display()*/
```

Circular Queue

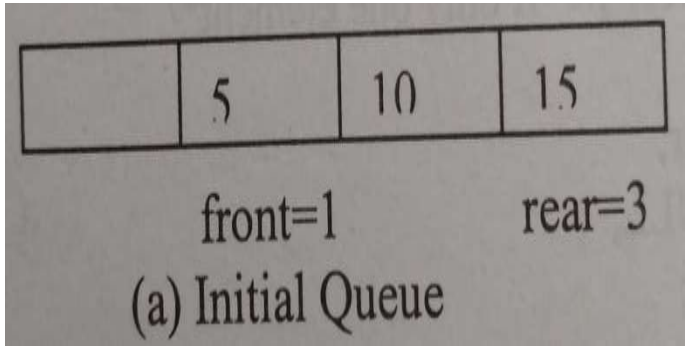
Circular Queue

- As in a circle, after last element, first element occurs

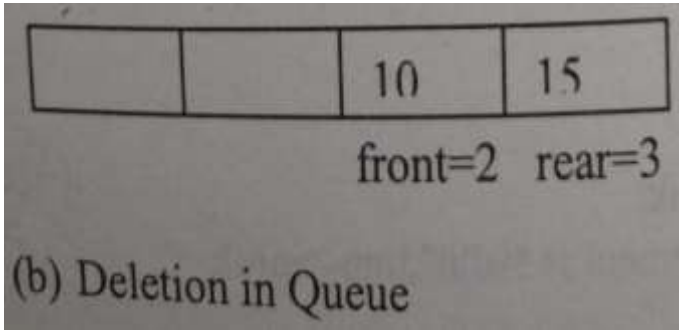


- After n-1the element, 0th element occurs.
- Similarly we assume that after last element of queue, the 1st element will occur

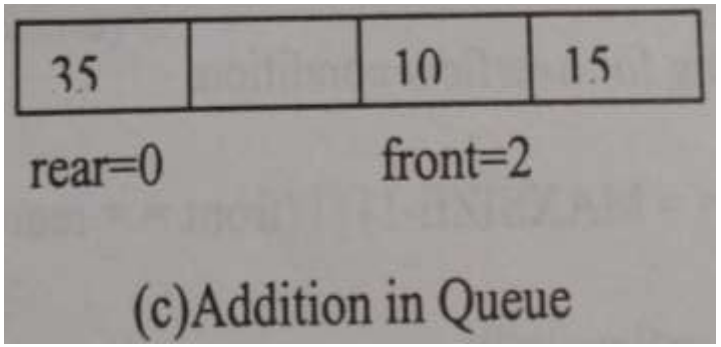
Working of Circular Queue



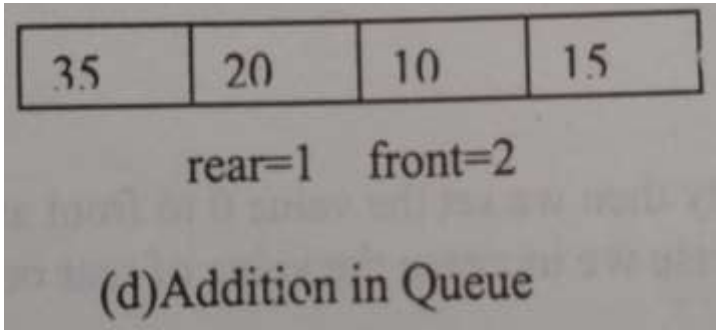
(a) Initial Queue



(b) Deletion in Queue

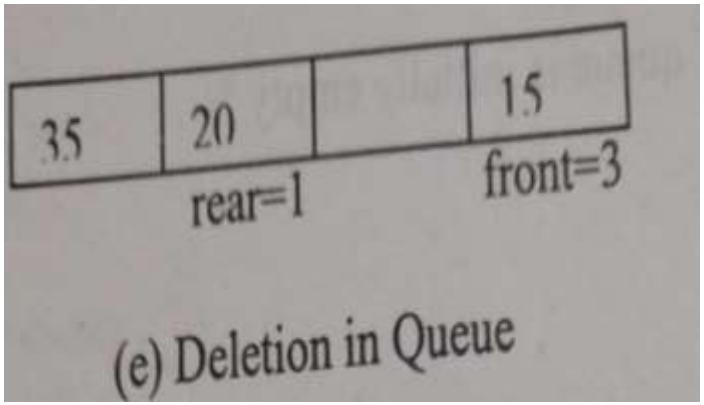


(c)Addition in Queue

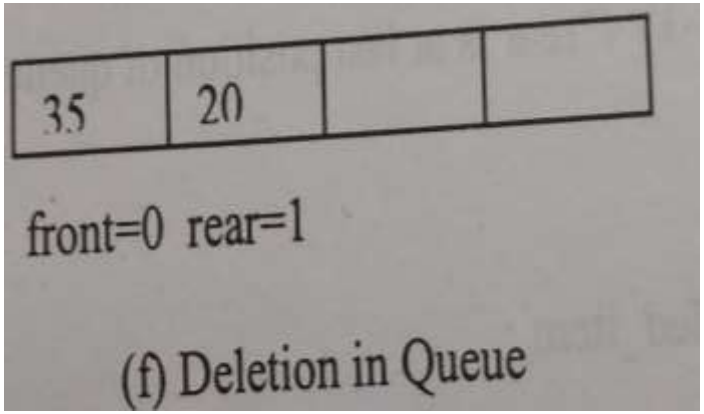


(d)Addition in Queue

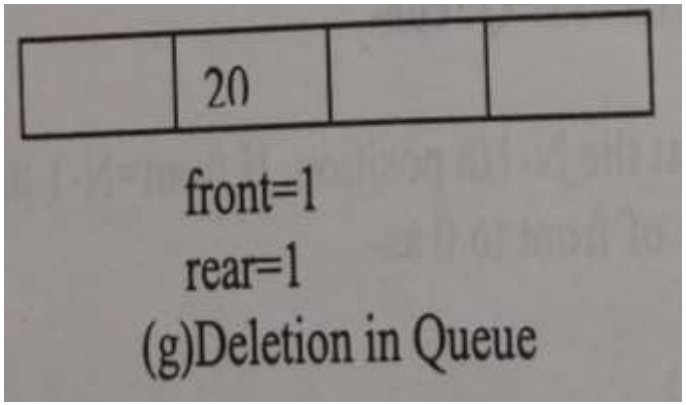
Working of Circular Queue



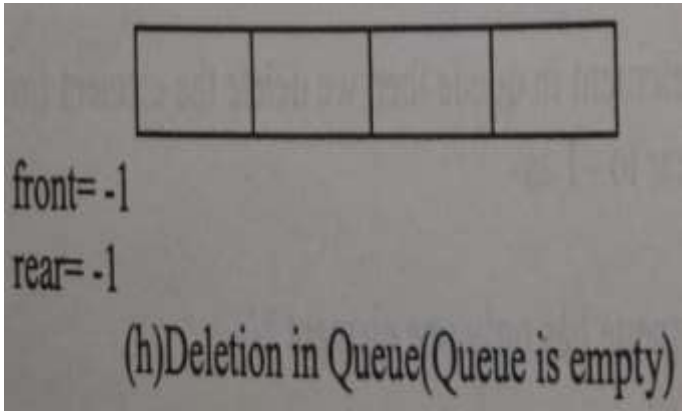
(e) Deletion in Queue



(f) Deletion in Queue



(g)Deletion in Queue



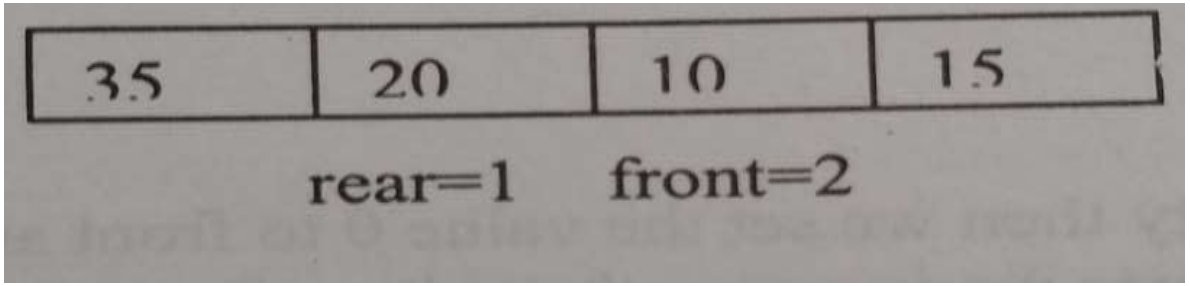
(h)Deletion in Queue(Queue is empty)

Circular Queue Implementation using Arrays

```
# define MAX 5
int cqueue_arr[MAX];
int front = -1;
int rear = -1;
```

Insert Operation In Circular Queue

Overflow Condition in Circular Queue



If Front=Rear + 1

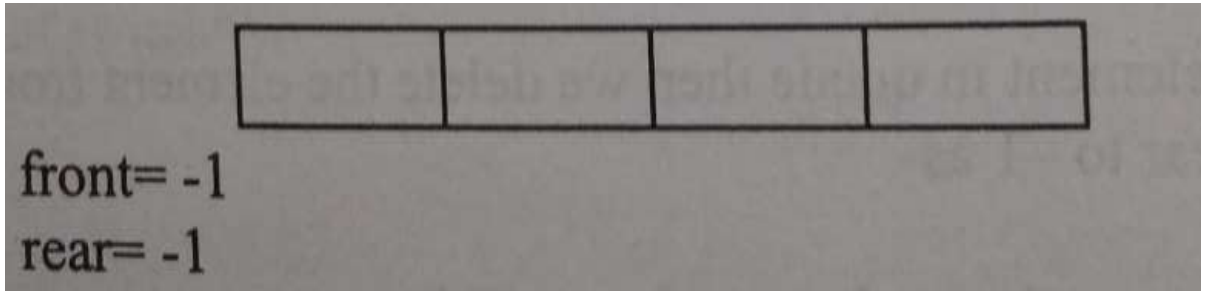
Or

IF front =0 and Rear=Maxsize-1

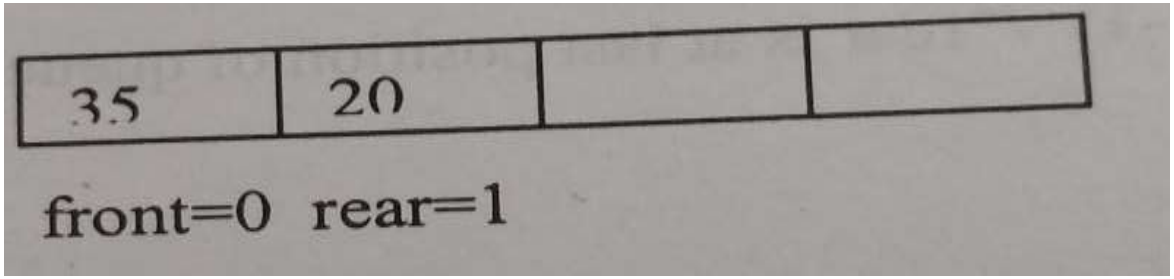
Overflow Condition in Circular Queue

```
if((front == 0 && rear == MAX-1) || (front == rear+1))
    {
        printf("Queue Overflow \n");
        return;
    }
```

Add operation in Circular Queue



- If Queue is initially empty,
  - Then we set front =0 and rear =0
  - Then add the element in the queue



- Otherwise
  - we increase the values of rear only and
  - then the element will be added in queue

Add operation in Circular Queue/**Circular Effect**

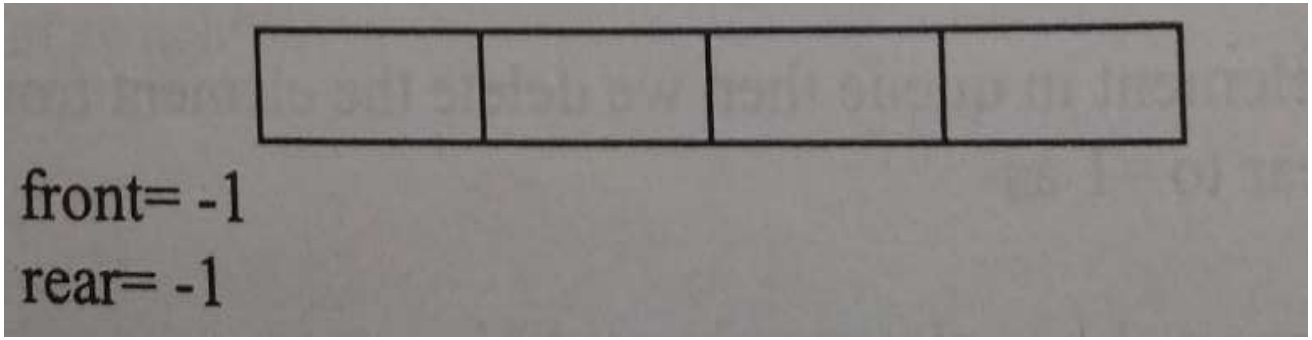
- If Rear=N-1, then we set the values of Rear =0
  - add the element at the 0th position of the array
- otherwise element will be added
  - same as in simple queue

Insert Operation

```
insert()
{
   int added_item;
   if((front == 0 && rear == MAX-1)  | |  (front == rear+1))
   {
      printf("Queue Overflow \n");
      return;
   }
   if (front == -1)   /*If queue is empty */
   {
      front = 0;
      rear = 0;
   }
else
      if(rear == MAX-1)/*rear is at last position of queue */
         rear = 0;
      else
         rear = rear+1;
   printf("Input the element for insertion in queue : ");
   scanf("%d", &added_item);
   cqueue_arr[rear] = added_item ;
}/*End of insert()*/
```

Delete Operation In Circular Queue

Underflow Condition in Circular Queue

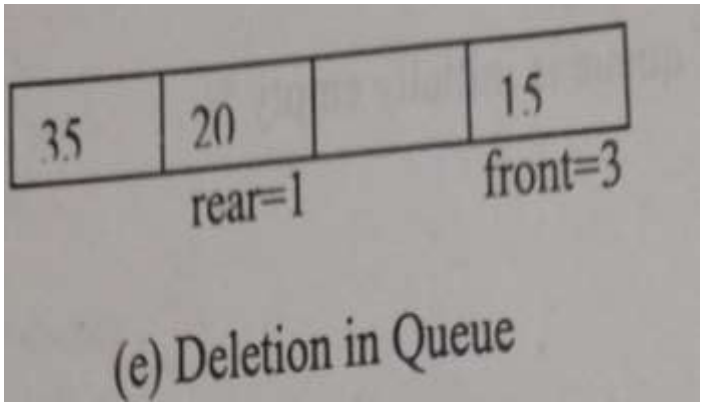


If Front=-1

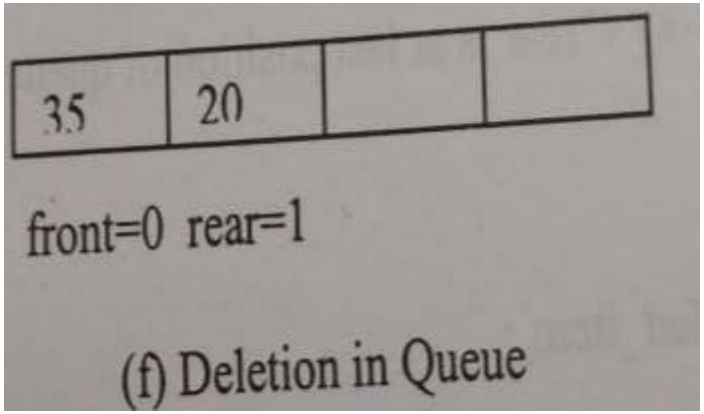
Queue is empty

Delete operation in Circular Queue/**Circular Effect**

- If Front=N-1, then
  - we delete the element and
  - set the values of Front =0
- otherwise element will be deleted
  - same as in simple queue

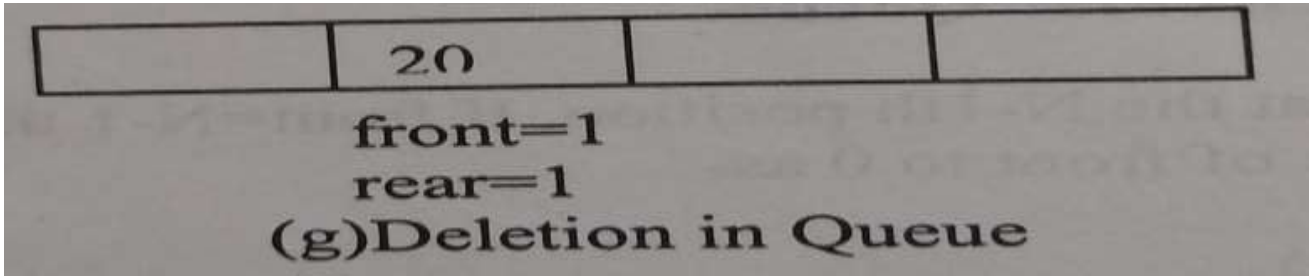


(e) Deletion in Queue

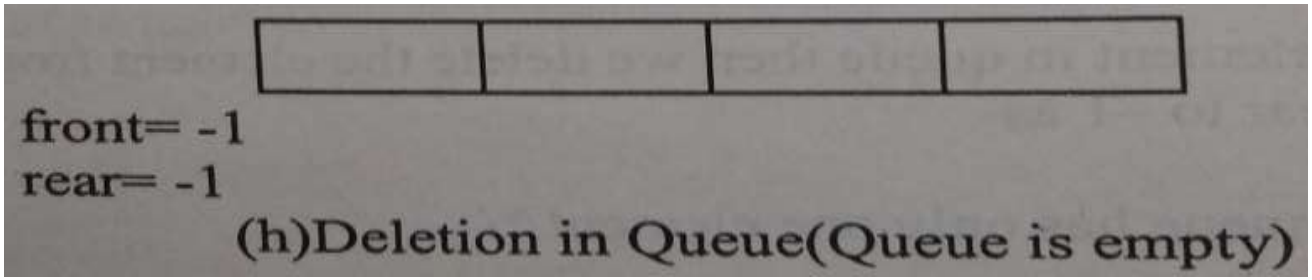


(f) Deletion in Queue

If there is only One element in Circular Queue



(g)Deletion in Queue



(h)Deletion in Queue(Queue is empty)

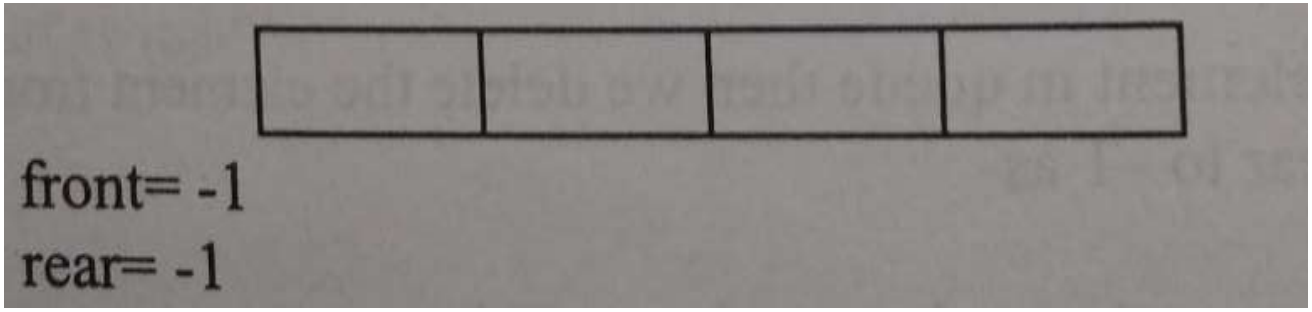
- Whenever front and rear are equal and value is other than -1,
  - It means only one element if left in the Queue,
- So , On deletion, the Queue becomes empty,
  - **Thus Both Front and Rear become -1**

Delete Operation

```
del()
{
   if (front == -1)
   {
      printf("Queue Underflow\n");
      return ;
   }
   printf("Element deleted from
queue is : %d\n",cqueue_arr[front]);
 if(front == rear) /* queue has
only one element */
   {
      front = -1;
      rear=-1;
   }
else
      if(front == MAX-1)
         front = 0;
      else
         front = front+1;
}/*End of del() */
```

Display Operation In Circular Queue

Display operation in Circular Queue

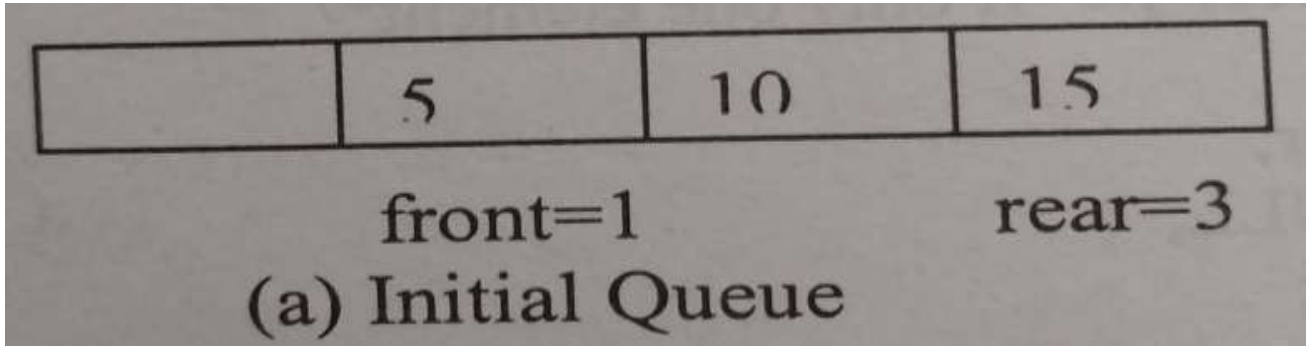


Case 1:

- First check Queue Underflow condition i.e. Queue is empty-

```
int front_pos = front,rear_pos = rear;
if(front == -1)
{
        printf("Queue is empty\n");
        return;
}
```

Display operation in Circular Queue

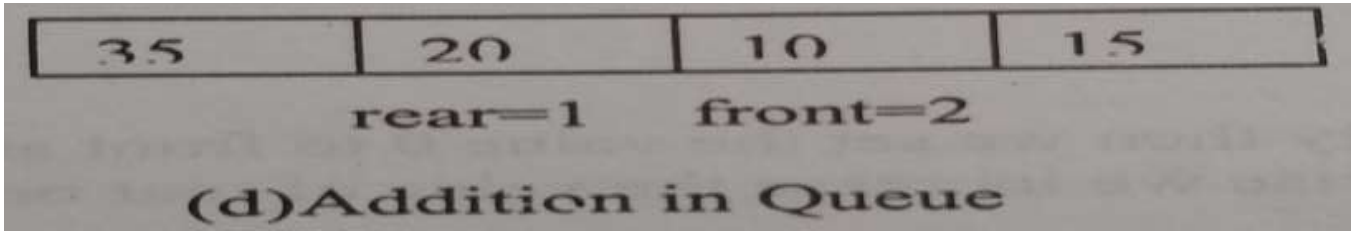


(a) Initial Queue

Case 2:

```
printf("Queue elements :\n");
if( front_pos <= rear_pos )
        while(front_pos <= rear_pos)
        {
                printf("%d ",cqueue_arr[front_pos]);
                front_pos++;
        }
```

Display operation in Circular Queue



(d)Addition in Queue

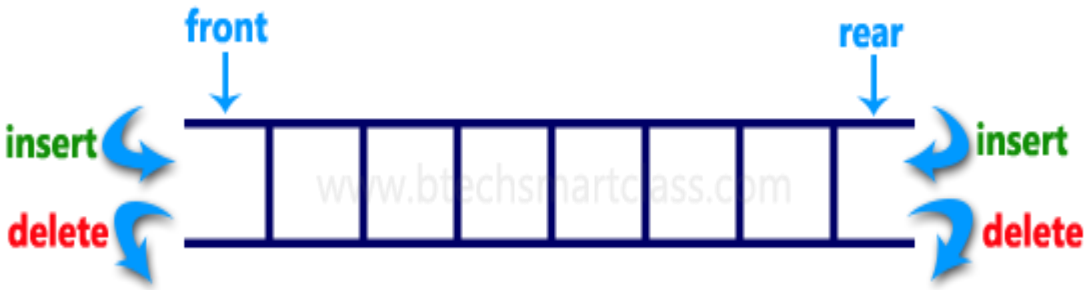
Case 3:

```
else
{
        while(front_pos <= MAX-1)
        {
                printf("%d ",cqueue_arr[front_pos]);
                front_pos++;
        }
        front_pos = 0;
        while(front_pos <= rear_pos)
        {
                printf("%d ",cqueue_arr[front_pos]);
                front_pos++;
        }
}/*End of else */
```

Double ended Queue

Double ended Queue

- Dequeue
- Double Ended Queue
- We can add or delete the element from both sides.

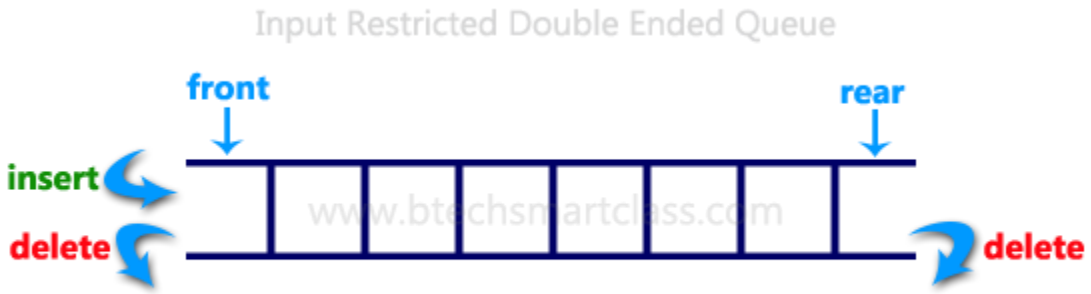


Double ended Queue

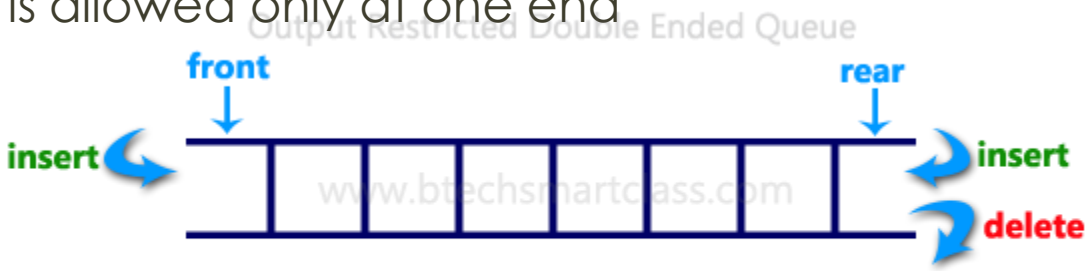
- Dequeue can be of 2 types-
  1. Input Restricted
  2. Output restricted

Double ended Queue

- Input Restricted Dequeue-
  - Element can be added at only one end but element can be deleted from both sides.



- Output restricted Dequeue
  - Element can be added from both sides but deletion is allowed only at one end



Double ended Queue

- Two Pointer needed-
  - Left
  - Right

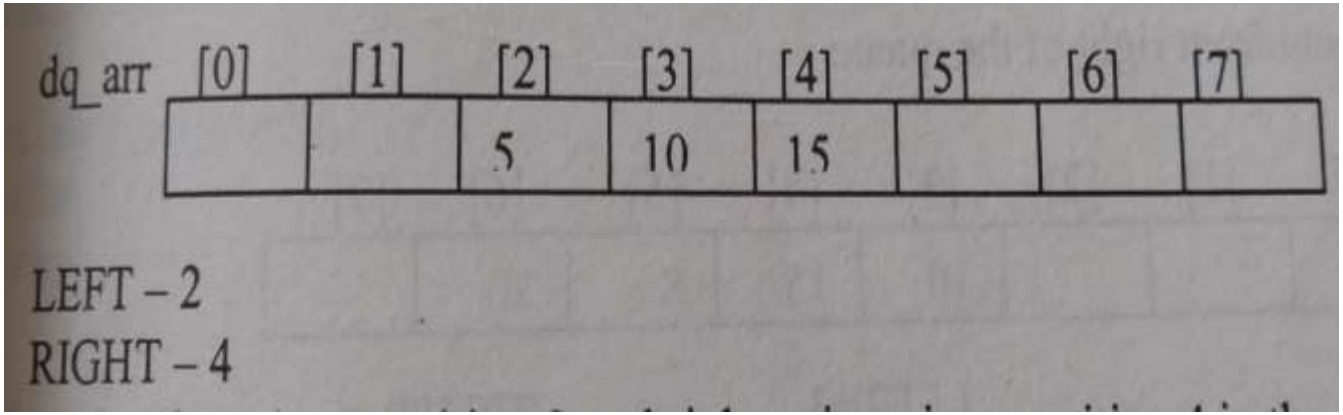
- Left –indicates the left position of the queue
- Right –indicates the right position of the queue

Working of Dequeue

- We assume Circular array for addition and deletion operations
- Lets take an Input restricted Dequeue
- We can add element only on the right side of the queue but
- We can delete from both sides

Double ended Queue

- Example of Queue



Working of Dequeue

1.Add the element 8 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
			5	10	15	8		

LEFT=2 RIGHT=5

Right=Right+1
Add element at Right

2.Delete the element from left of the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8		

LEFT=3 RIGHT=5

Delete element from Left
Left=Left+1

3.Add the element 20 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8	20	

LEFT=3 RIGHT=6

Right=Right+1
Add element at Right

Working of Dequeue

4.Add the element 16 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8	20	16

LEFT=3 RIGHT=7

Right=Right+1
Add element at Right

5.Delete the element from right of the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8	20	

LEFT=3 RIGHT=6

Delete element from Right
Right=Right-1

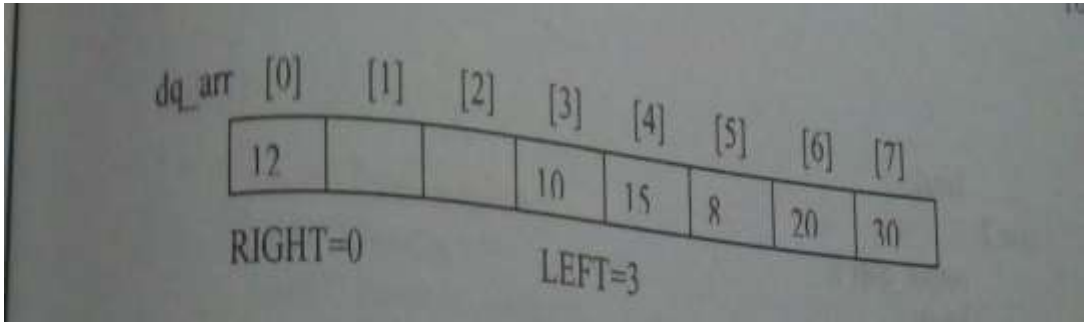
6.Add the element. 30 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8	20	30

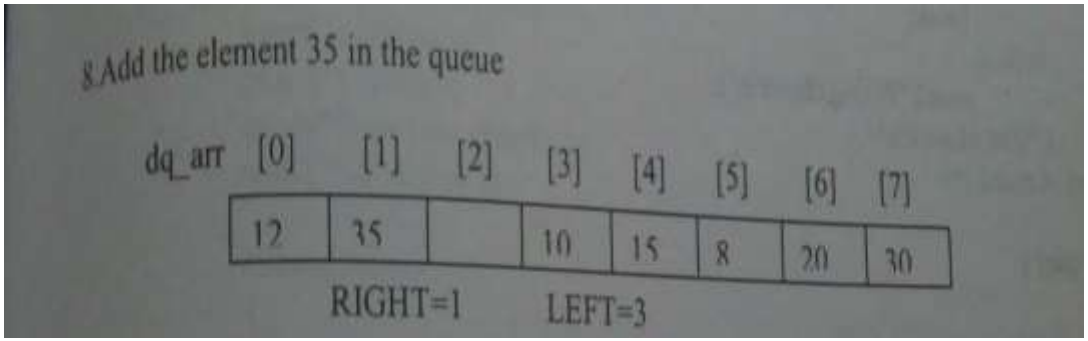
LEFT=3 RIGHT=7

Right=Right+1
Add element at Right

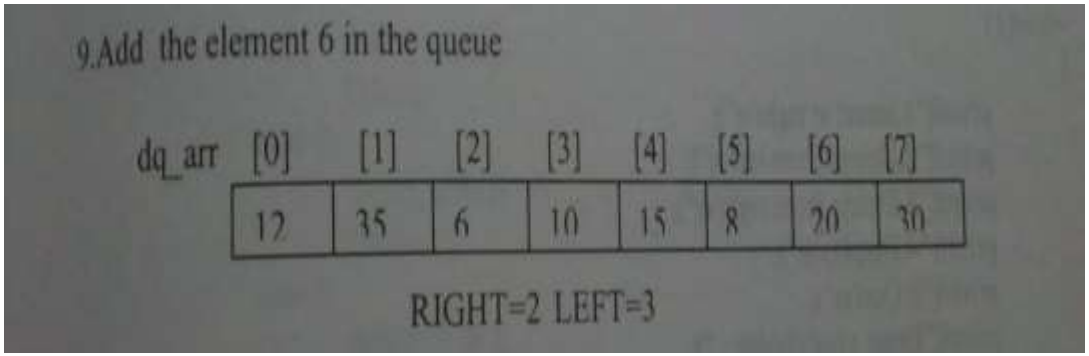
Working of Dequeue



Right=MAX-1
So Right=0
Add element at Right



Right=Right+1
Add element at Right



Right=Right+1
Add element at Right

Insert Operation

9.Add the element 6 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
	12	35	6	10	15	8	20	30

RIGHT=2 LEFT=3

To check if Queue is Full-

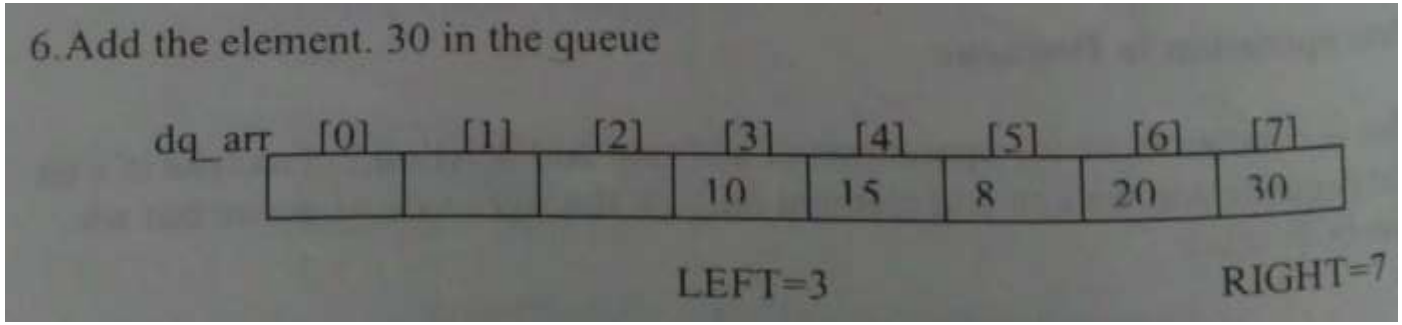
```
if((left == 0 && right == MAX-1) || (left == right+1))
        {
                printf("Queue Overflow\n");
                return;
        }
```

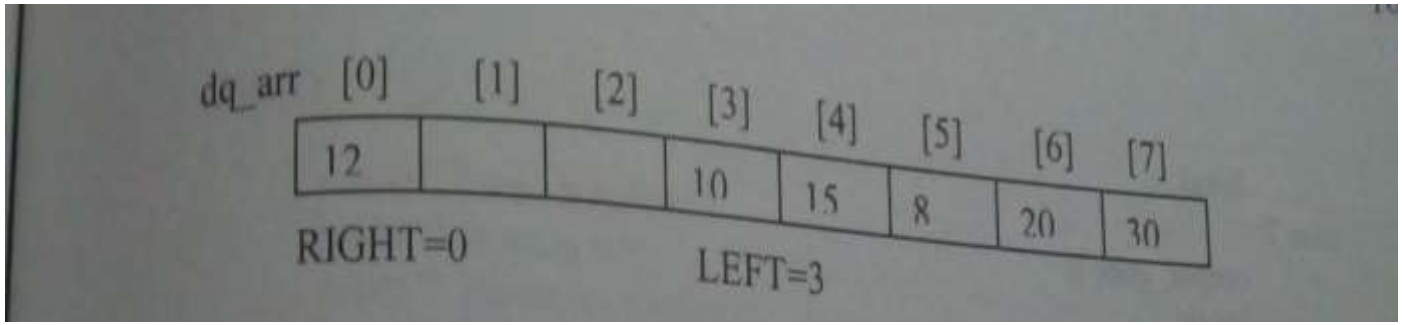
Insert Operation

If initially Queue is empty, then both the pointers are incremented

```
if (left == -1)  /* if queue is initially empty */
{
        left = 0;
        right = 0;
}
```

Insert Right Operation/Circular Effect-





- If right == MAX-1 , then we set the values of right =0
  - add the element at the 0th position of the array

Insert Right Operation/Circular Effect-

2.Delete the element from left of the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8		

LEFT=3 RIGHT=5

3.Add the element 20 in the queue

dq_arr	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
				10	15	8	20	

LEFT=3 RIGHT=6

- otherwise element will be added
  - same as in simple queue, right=right+1

Insert Right Operation

```
insert_right()
{
        int added_item;
        if((left == 0 && right == MAX-1)
|| (left == right+1))
        {
                printf("Queue
Overflow\n");
                return;
        }
        if (left == -1)  /* if queue is
initially empty */
        {
                left = 0;
                right = 0;
        }
else
        if(right == MAX-1)  /*right is at last
position of queue */
                right = 0;
        else
                right = right+1;
        printf("Input the element for adding
in queue : ");
        scanf("%d", &added_item);
        deque_arr[right] = added_item ;
}/*End of insert_right()*/
```

Insert Left Operation/Circular Effect-

- If left == 0 , then we set the values of left =MAX-1
  - add the element at the MAX-1 th position of the array
- otherwise element will be added
  - same as in left=left-1

Insert Left Operation

```
insert_left()
{
        int added_item;
        if((left == 0 && right == MAX-1)
|| (left == right+1))
        {
                printf("Queue
Overflow \n");
                return;
        }
        if (left == -1)/*If queue is initially
empty*/
        {
                left = 0;
                right = 0;
        }
else
        if(left== 0)
                left=MAX-1;
        else
                left=left-1;
        printf("Input the element for adding
in queue : ");
        scanf("%d", &added_item);
        deque_arr[left] = added_item ;
}/*End of insert_left()*/
```

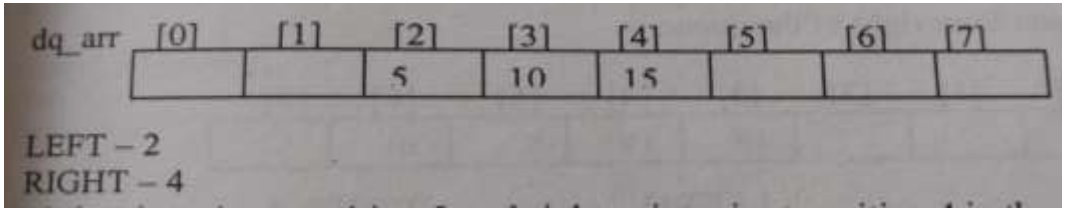
Delete Operation

To check if Queue is Empty-

```
if (left == -1)
{
        printf("Queue Underflow\n");
        return ;
}
```

Delete Operation

To check if Queue has only one element-



Left=2
Right=4

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
			10	15			

Delete at Left
Left=Left+1
Left=3
Right=4

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
			10				

Delete at Right
Left=3
Right=3
Right=Right-1

Left == Right

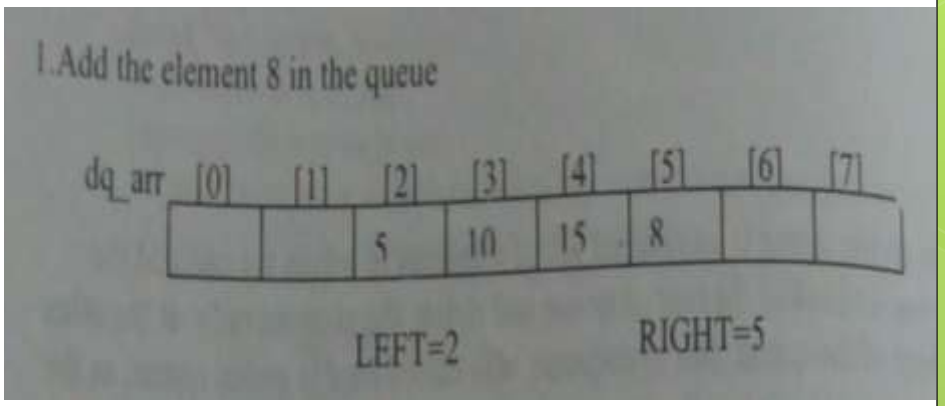
Delete Operation

To check if Queue has only one element-

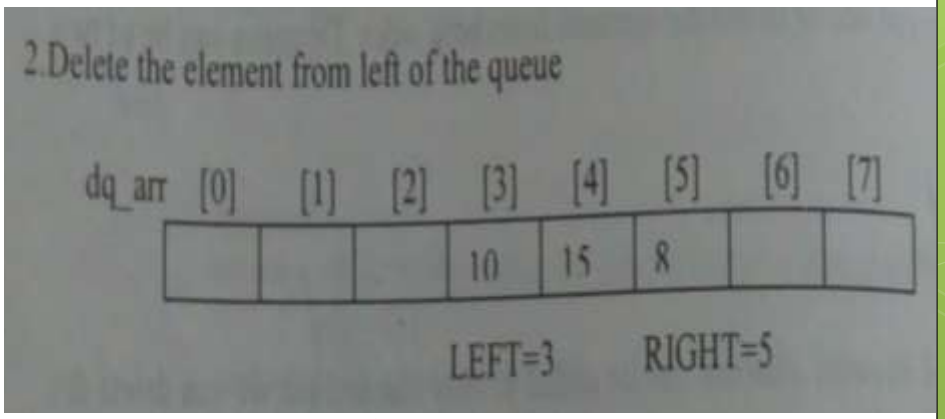
```
if(left == right) /*queue has only one element*/
{
        left = -1;
        right=-1;
}
```

Delete Left Operation/Circular Effect-

- If left == MAX-1 , then
  - Delete the element and
  - Set the values of left =0



- otherwise element will be deleted
  - And left=left+1

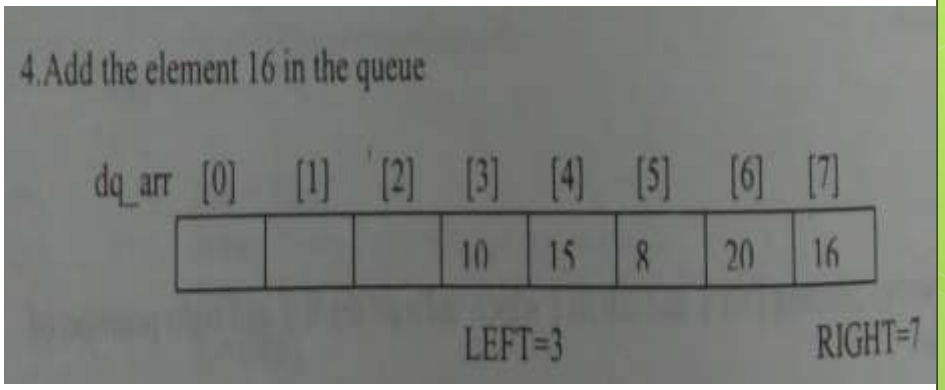


Delete Left Operation

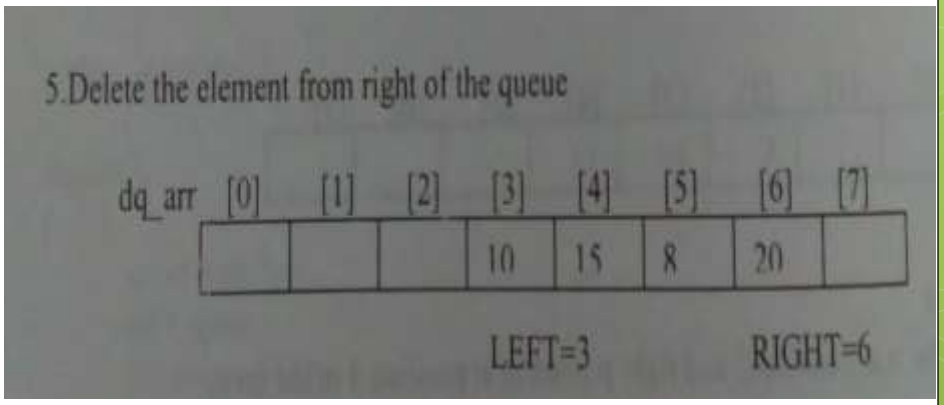
```
delete_left()
{
        if (left == -1)
        {
                printf("Queue Underflow\n");
                return ;
        }
        printf("Element deleted from queue is : %d\n",deque_arr[left]);
if(left == right) /*Queue has only one element */
        {
                left = -1;
                right=-1;
        }
        else
                if(left == MAX-1)
                        left = 0;
                else
                        left = left+1;
}/*End of delete_left()*/
```

Delete Right Operation/Circular Effect-

- If right == 0 , then
  - Delete the element and
  - Set the values of right =MAX-1



- otherwise element will be deleted
  - And right=right-1



Delete Right Operation

```
delete_right()
{
        if (left == -1)
        {
                printf("Queue Underflow\n");
                return ;
        }
        printf("Element deleted from queue is : %d\n",deque_arr[right]);
        if(left == right) /*queue has only one element*/
        {
                left = -1;
                right=-1;
        }
        else
                if(right == 0)
                        right=MAX-1;
                else
                        right=right-1;
}/*End of delete_right() */
```

Display Operation/Circular Effect-

- Same as Circular Queue

Display Operation

```
display_queue()
{
        int front_pos = left,rear_pos = right;
        if(left == -1)
        {
                printf("Queue is empty\n");
                return;
        }
        printf("Queue elements :\n");
        if( front_pos <= rear_pos )
        {
                while(front_pos <= rear_pos)
                {
                        printf("%d
",deque_arr[front_pos]);
                        front_pos++;
                }
        }
else
        {
                while(front_pos <= MAX-1)
                {
                        printf("%d
",deque_arr[front_pos]);
                        front_pos++;
                }
                front_pos = 0;
                while(front_pos <= rear_pos)
                {
                        printf("%d
",deque_arr[front_pos]);
                        front_pos++;
                }
        }/*End of else */
        printf("\n");
}/*End of display_queue() */
```

Priority Queue

Priority Queue

- *A priority queue is a data structure used for storing a set S of elements, based on a key value, which denotes the priority of that element.*
- *The priority determines the order in which they exit the queue.*

Priority Queue

- Every element of queue has some priority and based on that priority it will be processed.
- Element of more priority will be processed/removed before the element that has less priority
- With 2 elements of same priority, FIFO rule will be the tie breaker
  - The element that comes first in the queue , will be processed first.

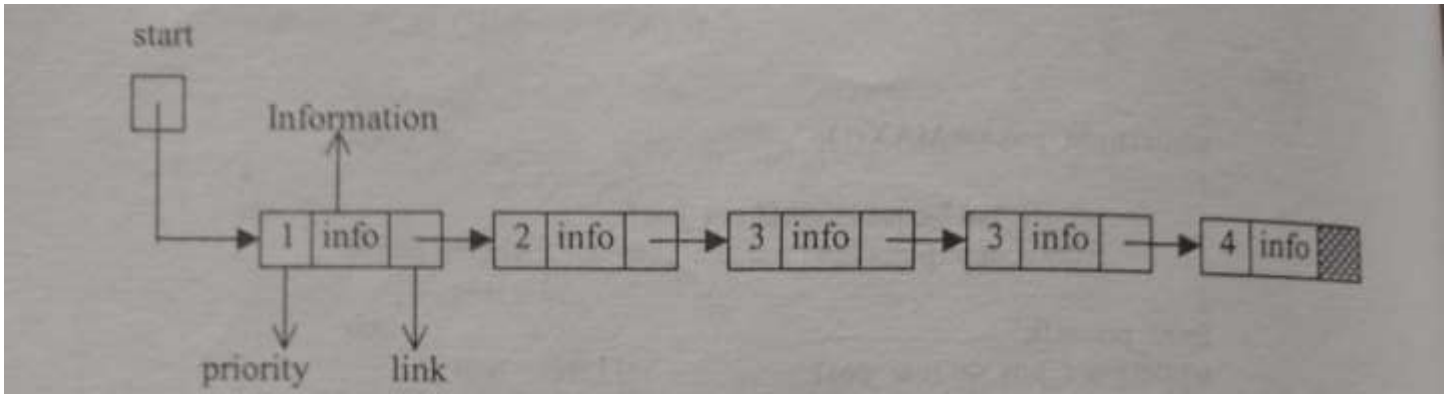
Priority Queue

- In computer implementation, Priority Queue is used In CPU scheduling algorithm.
- Processes with Higher priority are allocated the CPU first.

Linked List Implementation of Priority Queue

- **Structure of Linked List-**

```
struct pq{
        int priority;
        int data;
        struct pq *link;
        }
```



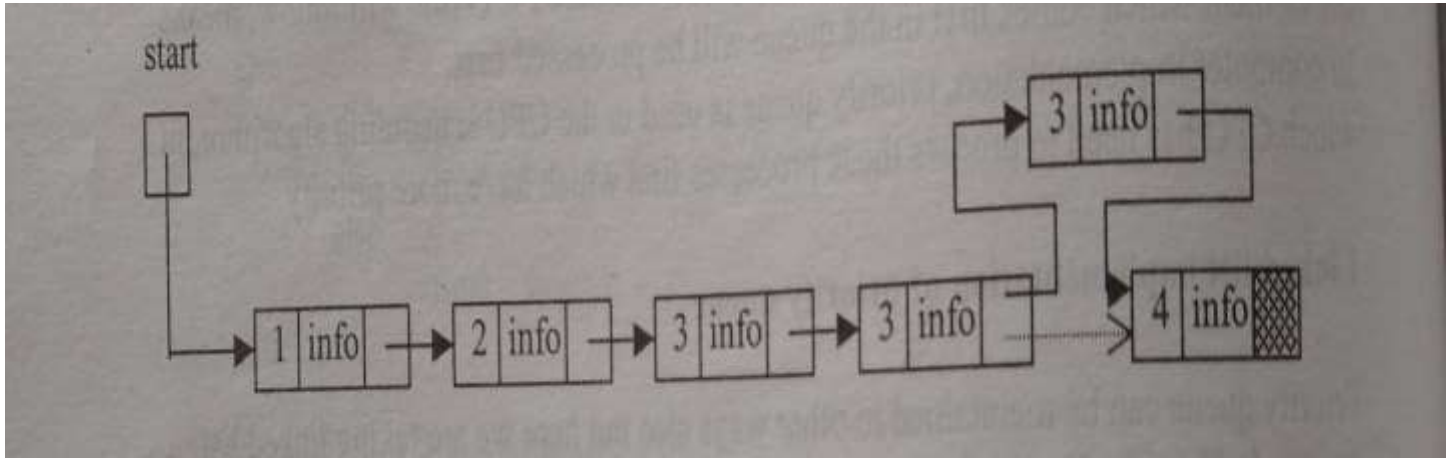
Operations in Priority Queue

Similar to other Queues, Priority Queues also have :

- **Add Operation**
- **Deletion Operation**

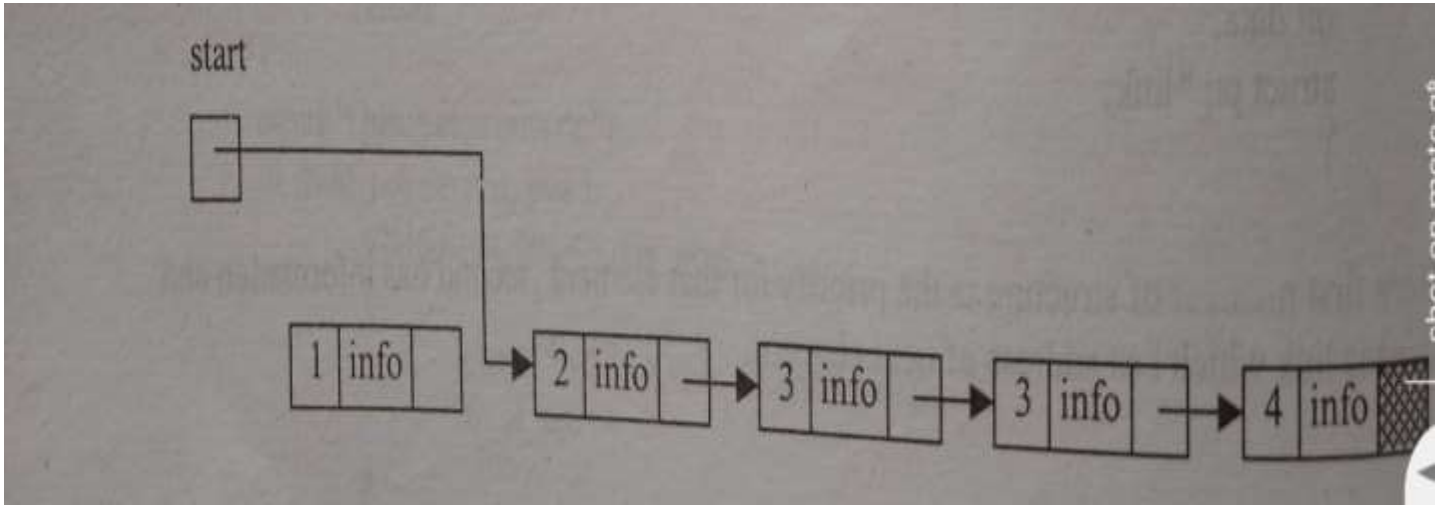
Add Operation in Priority Queue

- Same as Insertion in Sorted Linked List
- Insert the new element on the basis of priority of element
- **The new element will be inserted before the element which has less priority than new element**



Deletion Operation in Priority Queue

- Deletion of First element of the linked list because it has more priority than other elements of Queue



Applications of Priority Queue

1) CPU Scheduling
2) Graph algorithms like Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm, Prim's Minimum Spanning Tree, etc
3) All queue applications where priority is involved.