Name: Section Leader:

ISTA 350 Queues Worksheet

Implement a class called Queue that has four methods. As with our Stack class, each Queue instance will contain an instance variable called _items that you will use to implement the ADT. _items will be a Python list. The rear of the queue will be _items[0]. This is where the next Python data object to be inserted will go. The front of the queue will be the object with the largest index in _items (the first object inserted that is still in the queue) – this is the object that will be returned by dequeue.

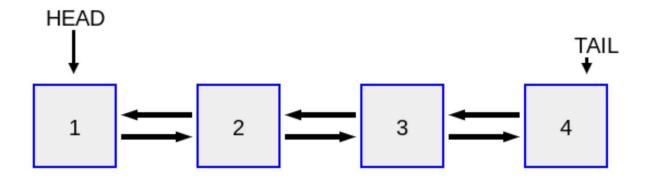
- init initializes an empty queue.
- enqueue adds a new item at the rear of the queue. It returns nothing.
- dequeue removes and returns the object at the front of the queue. If the queue is empty, it raises an IndexError.
- peek returns the object at the front of the queue. If the queue is empty, it raises an IndexError.
- is empty returns True if the queue has no objects in it, False otherwise.

class Queue:

Method	Big O
init	
enqueue	
dequeue	
len	
peek	
is_empty	

What is n?

Here is an illustration of doubly linked list from $\underline{\text{https://towardsdatascience.com/doubly-linked-list-why-what-and-how-59aba937abcf}}$:



Discuss any advantages or disadvantages of using a doubly linked list to implement a queue over our implementation:

