

The Queue ADT

- Ordered collection/container, **first-in-first-out** (FIFO) (i.e., removal in same order as insertion)
- Functionality:
 - initialize
 - insert item at rear of queue (i.e., enqueue or push)
 - remove item from front of queue (i.e., dequeue or pop)
 - management: size, isEmpty, etc.

Class Invariant

- Explicit statement of how the data structure is used to represent the ADT
- Queue class implemented with (pointer-based) linked list for *data*
 - (1) No. of items in queue stored in member variable *count*
 - (2) Items are stored in a linked list, with the front of the queue stored at head node, and the rear of the queue stored at the tail node.
 - (3) Head pointer of the linked list is *frontPtr*. For a non-empty queue, *rearPtr* is tail pointer of the linked list; for empty queue, *rearPtr* and *frontPtr* NULL

Enqueue/Push: *insertNodeAtRear* which is $O(1)$ since we maintain *rearPtr*

Dequeue/Pop: *removeNodeAtHead* which is $O(1)$ since we maintain *frontPtr*

- Queue class implemented with array for *data*
 - (1) No. of items in queue stored in member variable *count*
 - (2) For a non-empty queue, items are stored in a 'circular' array beginning at *data[first]* and continuing through *data[last]*. Total capacity of array is *CAPACITY*
 - (3) For an empty queue, last is some valid index and first is *nextIndex(last)* (i.e., the index position that comes after *last*; may not be *last + 1*)

Constructor: set *count* and *first* to 0, set *last* to *CAPACITY-1* $O(1)$

Next Index: return $((\text{index} + 1) \% \text{CAPACITY})$ $O(1)$

Enqueue/Push: set *last* to *nextIndex(last)*, set *data[last]* to entry, and increment *count* $O(1)$

Dequeue/Pop: set *first* to *nextIndex(first)* and decrement *count* $O(1)$

Overflow and Underflow Errors

- *Queue overflow*: attempting to add an entry to a full queue
- *Queue underflow*: attempting to remove an entry from an empty queue

Standard Template Library (STL) Queue Class

- `#include <queue>`
- `queue<int> myQueue;`

The Priority Queue ADT

- Ordered collection/container, **highest priority entry removed first**
- Linked list and array implementations possible, but operations can be $O(n)$

Standard Template Library (STL) Priority Queue Class

- `#include <queue>`
- `priority_queue<int> myPQueue;`