

# Answers to End of Section and Review Exercises for Chapter 8

## Exercises 8.1

1. Table:

| Operation                             | State of the Queue After the Operation | Value Returned | Comment  |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| <code>q = &lt;Queue Type&gt;()</code> |  |                | Initially, the queue is empty.   |
| <code>q.add(a)</code>                 | a                                      |                | The queue contains the single item a.  |
| <code>q.add(b)</code>                 | a b                                    |                | a is the front item and b is the rear item on the queue.                     |
| <code>q.add(c)</code>                 | a b c                                  |                | a is the front item and c is the rear item on the queue.                     |
| <code>q.pop()</code>                  | b c                                    | a              | Remove the front item from the queue and return it. b is now the front item. |
| <code>q.pop()</code>                  | c                                      | b              | Remove the front item from the queue and return it. c is now the front item. |
| <code>q.peak()</code>                 | c                                      | c              | Return the front item on the queue without removing it.                      |
| <code>q.add(x)</code>                 | c x                                    |                | c is the front item and x is the rear item on the queue.                     |
| <code>q.pop()</code>                  | x                                      | c              | Remove the front item from the queue and return it. x is now the front item. |
| <code>q.pop()</code>                  |  | x              | Remove the front item from the queue and return it.                          |
| <code>q.pop()</code>                  |  | Exception      | Popping an empty queue raises an exception.                                  |

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2. Here is the code:

```
def stackToQueue(stack):  
    """Builds and returns a queue containing the items in stack.  
    Postconditions: stack is not changed and item at front of  
        queue is also at top of stack"""
```

```

queue = LinkedQueue()
temp = LinkedStack()          # Create a new stack
while not stack.isEmpty():
    item = stack.pop()
    queue.enqueue(item)
    temp.push(item)           # Save item to restore to stack
while not temp.isEmpty():
    stack.push(temp.pop())
return queue

```

## Exercises 8.2

1. There are 1,440 minutes in 24 hours, so there are 720 customers to be processed. If each customer takes 5 minutes, the total minutes are 3600. Thus, at least three cashiers will be needed to process all the customers. If a new customer arrives at a checkout every 5 minutes, no one will have to wait in line. If each cashier takes 1/3 of the customers, each cashier serves them a total of 1,200 minutes. Thus, each cashier is idle a total of 240 minutes, or 10 minutes each hour.
2. If the rate of arrival or processing time increases past a certain amount, some customers have to wait in line, but the average idle time per cashier will not vary, and all the customers will still be served within 24 hours.

## Exercises 8.3

1. Here is the code:

```

if self._rear == len(self._items) - 1:    # End of array?
    self._rear = 0
else:
    self._rear += 1

```

2. Here is the code:

```

self._rear = (self._rear + 1) % len(self._items)

```

## Exercises 8.4

An array-based implementation essentially places a sorted list within an array. Suppose that a circular array implementation is used. Then the `add` operation is linear, whereas a `pop` operation is constant, on the average. Thus, its run-time performance is similar to that of a linked priority queue. The array-based priority queue uses less memory after the array becomes half full.

## Answers to Review Questions

1. a and d
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. a