## Workshop #4: Queues

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Implement the following for a Queue data structure:

```
__len__
__bool__
__repr__ ("unambiguous representation of an object")
__str__
__contains__
```

```
In [11]:
```

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []
    def is_empty(self):
        return self.items == []
    def enqueue(self, item):
        self.items.insert(0, item) # this insert is actually a O(n)
    def dequeue(self):
        return self.items.pop()
    def size(self):
        return len(self.items)
    def __len__(self):
        return self.size() # using 'size' as defined above, or return len(self.items)
    def __bool__(self):
        return not self.is_empty() # or return self.items != []
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Queue()"
    def __str__(self):
        q = "<Queue: {0}>".format(self.items)
        return q
    def __contains__(self, item):
        return item in self.items
    # Bonus peek
    def peek first(self):
        if len(self.items): # This 'if' condition automatically executes for len(self.items
            return self.items[-1]
        else:
            return None
    def peek_recent(self):
        return self.items[0]
```

```
In [12]:
```

```
q = Queue()
```

```
In [13]:
```

```
q.enqueue(1)
q.enqueue(2)
q.enqueue(3)
q.enqueue(4)
q.enqueue(5)
```

```
In [14]:
# checking __repr__
q
Out[14]:
Queue()
In [15]:
# checking __str__
print(q)
<Queue: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]>
In [16]:
# checking __len__
len(q)
Out[16]:
5
In [17]:
# checking __bool__
bool(q)
Out[17]:
True
In [18]:
q2 = Queue() # empty queue
print(bool(q2))
False
In [19]:
# checking contains
print(f'Is 3 in q? {3 in q}')
print(f'Is 7 in q? {7 in q}')
Is 3 in q? True
Is 7 in q? False
In [20]:
print(f'The last/most recent item in queue is: {q.peek_recent()}')
The last/most recent item in queue is: 5
In [21]:
print(f'The first item in queue is: {q.peek_first()}')
The first item in queue is: 1
```

In [ ]:			