

## Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

### Linked List vs Arrays

Advantages of Linked List over Arrays -

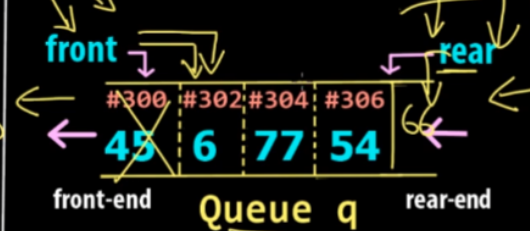
#### 1) Dynamic size



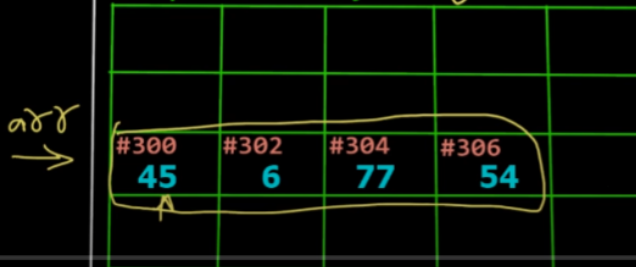
### Queue using Array

`int arr[4] = {45, 6, 77, 54}`

First In First Out



### Computer Memory



## Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

### Node Class -

```
class Node
```

```
{
```

Data members -

```
int key // unique identifier
```

```
int value // actual value
```

```
Node* next // pointer to next node
```

Member Functions (methods) -

```
Node()
```

```
{
```

```
key = 0;
```

```
data = 0;
```

```
next = NULL;
```

```
}
```

```
>Node(int_k, int_d)
```

```
{
```

```
key = k;
```

```
data = d;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

### Queue Class -

```
class Queue
```

```
{
```

Data Member -

```
Node* front // (pointer in C++)
```

```
Node* rear
```

Member Functions(methods) -

```
>isEmpty() // check if queue is Empty
```

```
>enqueue() // add new node from rear end
```

```
>dequeue() // remove node from front end
```

```
>count() // get no of nodes in queue
```

```
>checkIfNodeExist(Node n)
```

```
// check if node with same key exist
```

```
>void display() // print all nodes in queue
```

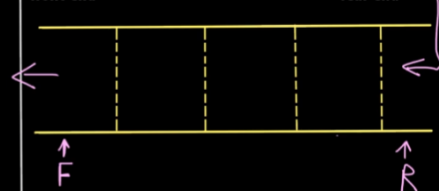
```
}
```

### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)

front-end

rear-end



### Computer Memory

#100	#102	#104	#106
#200	#202	#204	#206
#300	#302	#304	#306

## Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

### Main Function -

```
int main() {
    → Queue q
    → Node n1(1, 45),
      n2(3, 6), n3(7, 77),
      n4(2, 54)
    → q.isEmpty()
    q.enqueue(n1)
    q.enqueue(n2)
    q.enqueue(n3)
    q.count()
    q.dequeue()
    q.dequeue()
    q.count()
    q.enqueue(n4)
    q.count()
    q.display()
}
```

### isEmpty()

```
{
    if (front==NULL && rear==NULL)
        then
            → return TRUE
    else
        return FALSE
}
```

### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)



F → NULL

NULL ← R

### Computer Memory

#100	n1	#102	n2	#104	q1	#106
1	45	NULL	3	6	NULL	NULL
#200		#202		#204	n4	#206
				2	54	NULL
#300	n3	#302		#304		#306
7	77	NULL				

## Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

### Main Function -

```
int main() {
    ✓ Queue q
    ✓ Node n1(1, 45),
      ✓ n2(3, 6), n3(7, 77),
      ✓ n4(2, 54)
    ✓ q.isEmpty()
    → q.enqueue(n1)
    → q.enqueue(n2)
    → q.enqueue(n3)
    q.count()
    q.dequeue()
    q.dequeue()
    q.count()
    q.enqueue(n4)
    q.count()
    q.display()
}
```

### enqueue(Node n)

```
{
    1. if (isEmpty())
        then →
        1.1 front = n
        1.2 rear = n
        1.3 print ("Node Enqueued")
    2. else if (checkIfNodeExist())
        then →
        2.1 print ("Node already exist")
        2.2 print ("Use different key")
    3. else
        3.1 rear->next = n
        3.2 rear = n3
        3.3 print ("Node Enqueued")
}
```

### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)



front  
(#100)

rear  
#300

### Computer Memory

#100	n1	#102	n2	#104	q1	#106
1	45	#102	3	6	#104	#300
#200		#202		#204	n4	#206
				2	54	NULL
#300	n3	#302		#304		#306
7	77	NULL				

### Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

#### Main Function -

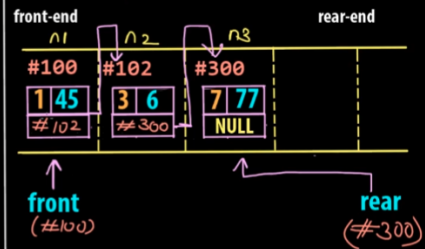
```
int main() {
    Queue q
    Node n1(1, 45),
    n2(3, 6), n3(7, 77),
    n4(2, 54)
    q.isEmpty()
    q.enqueue(n1)
    q.enqueue(n2)
    q.enqueue(n3)
    q.count() // op -> 3
    q.dequeue()
    q.dequeue()
    q.count()
    q.enqueue(n4)
    q.count()
    q.display()
}
```

#### count()

```
{
    1. count=0
    2. Node *temp=front
    3. while->temp!=NULL
        {
            3.1 count++
            3.2 temp=temp->next
        }
    4. return count
}
```

#### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)



#### Computer Memory

#100	n1	#102	n2	#104	q	#106
	1	45	#102	3	6	#300
#200				front	rear	
				#100	#300	
				2	54	NULL
				n4		
#300	n3	#302		#304		#306
	7	77	NULL			

### Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

#### Main Function -

```
int main() {
    Queue q
    Node n1(1, 45),
    n2(3, 6), n3(7, 77),
    n4(2, 54)
    q.isEmpty()
    q.enqueue(n1)
    q.enqueue(n2)
    q.enqueue(n3)
    q.count() // op -> 3
    q.dequeue() //
    q.dequeue() // 1
    q.dequeue() // (7, 77)
    q.enqueue(n4)
    q.count()
    q.display()
}
```

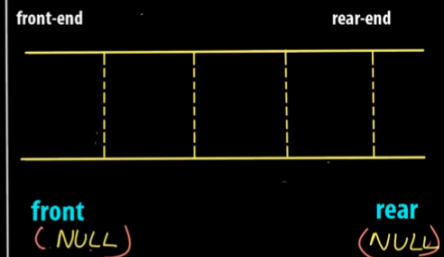
#### dequeue()

```
{
    1. Node *temp = NULL
    2. if(isEmpty()) then ->
        2.1 print("queue empty")
    3. else
        3.1 if(front==rear) then ->
            3.1.1 temp=front
            3.1.2 front=NULL
            3.1.3 rear=NULL
            3.1.4 return temp
        3.2 else
            3.2.1 temp=front
            3.2.2 front = front->next
            3.2.3 return temp
}
```

temp = #300

#### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)



#### Computer Memory

#100	#102	#104	q	#106
		front	rear	
		NULL	NULL	
#200	#202	#204	n4	#206
		2	54	NULL
#300	#302	#304		#306

## Implementing QUEUE using SINGLY LINKED LIST

### Main Function -

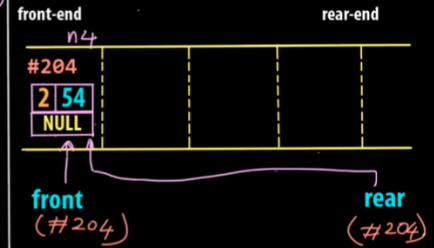
```
int main() { n5(2, 10)
    Queue q
    Node n1(1, 45),
    n2(3, 6), n3(7, 77),
    n4(2, 54)
    q.isEmpty()
    → q.enqueue(n1)
    → q.enqueue(n2)
    → q.enqueue(n3)
    → q.count() // qp → 3
    → q.dequeue() //
    → q.dequeue() //
    → q.count() // 1
    → q.dequeue() // (7, 77)
    → q.enqueue(n4)
    → q.count() // 1
    → q.display()
}
```

```
checkIfNodeExist(Node n)
{
    1. Node *temp = front
    2. exist = false
    3. LOOP: while->temp != NULL
        3.1 if temp->key == n->key
            then 2 == 2
                3.1.1 exist = true
                3.1.2 break
        3.2 temp = temp->next
    END LOOP
    4. return exist
}
```

temp = #204

### Queue using Singly Linked List

Node (key, value, next)



### Computer Memory

#100	#102	#104	q	#106
		front	rear	
		#204	#204	
#200	#202	#204	n4	#206
		2	54	NULL
#300	#302	#304		#306