

# Queue and Iterator

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- ▶ **size** how many are in the queue?

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Have a look at the **Queue interface**.



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“A Queue implementation that extends this class must minimally define a method `Queue.offer(E)` which does not permit insertion of null elements, along with methods `Queue.peek()`, `Queue.poll()`, `Collection.size()`, and a `Collection.iterator()` supporting `Iterator.remove()`. Typically, additional methods will be overridden as well. If these requirements cannot be met, consider instead subclassing `AbstractCollection`.”



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Can you write it?



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- ▶ Like **ArrayStack**, adds at the “end”.
- ▶ But how can it remove at the beginning (index 0),
- ▶ without moving everyone last one,
- ▶ which takes  $O(n)$  time?



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Serve Victor and then Irina.



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Serve Victor and then Irina.

- ▶ For the sake of clarity, I will set those locations to null,
- ▶ but I don't really have to.
- ▶ Actually, what I do is set first=2 and last=3.

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- ▶ 0:null 1:null 2:Parul 3:Joe 4:null (first=2, last=3)



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- ▶ Lance arrives.



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- ▶ Parul gets served.





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- ▶ Ana arrives. Where should she sit? Do we need to buy more chairs??



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- ▶ Philip arrives. Alex arrives.



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- ▶ Song arrives (Uh oh!). NOW we have to buy more chairs!



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- ▶ 0:null 1:null 2:null 3:Joe 4:Lance (first=3, last=4)
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- ▶ 0:Ana 1:null 2:null 3:Joe 4:Lance (first=3, last=0!!)
- ▶ Philip arrives. Alex arrives.
- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:Joe 4:Lance (first=3, last=2)
- ▶ Joe is served (whew!)
- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:null 4:Lance (first=4,last=2)
- ▶ Sam arrives
- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:Sam 4:Lance (first=4, last=3)
- ▶ Song arrives (Uh oh!). NOW we have to buy more chairs!
- ▶ 0:Lance 1:Ana 2:Philip 3:Alex 4:Sam 5:Song 6:null 7:null 8:null 9:null (first=0, last=5)
- ▶ Notice that we take the opportunity to put the first person in chair 0.



# ArrayQueue Implementation

# ArrayQueue Implementation

## **ArrayQueue**



# ArrayQueue Implementation

## ArrayQueue

- ▶ **first** index



# ArrayQueue Implementation

## ArrayQueue

- ▶ **first** index
- ▶ **last** index





# ArrayQueue Implementation

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- ▶ **first** index
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- ▶ **size** (number of elements in the queue).



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- ▶ Lance leaves, but we don't set to null.



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Same first and last! But now it's empty!!



## Storing null

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mean completely empty?



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- ▶ 0:null 1:null 2:null 3:null 4:null (first=4, last=3)  
mean completely empty?

Or completely full of nulls?



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- ▶ that does not depend on the implementation.



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That way is the **Iterator**.



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void print (Queue<String> queue) {  
    Iterator iterator = queue.iterator();  
    while (iterator.hasNext())  
        System.out.println(iterator.next());  
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The following code is equivalent

```
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It's a new kind of for-loop!



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To implement `iterator()`, you need an inner class which implements `Iterator`.



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- ▶ Store index of next element,



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- ▶ Store index of next element,
- ▶ plus a count of the number of elements you have returned.
- ▶ Why?
- ▶ Otherwise if the seats are all full,
- ▶ you won't know when to stop!



# Summary



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- ▶ ArrayQueue implementation keeps track of next index and count.

