

## Lab #8

### Fall 2023

### Requirements

In this lab, you will cover creating and maintaining a Priority Queue ADT. In this case, you are to maintain a “min” queue as opposed to a “max” queue. That is, the priority queue should be able to efficiently find and remove the minimum priority item instead of the maximum priority item. You are only given a partial definition of the PQ implementation, and you must derive the remainder of the implementation from the given complexity requirements. Note that you may need to define extra helper functions or struct types to complete this lab, and that **these extra definitions must go in your lab8.c file.**

In this lab you are given the following struct definitions:

```
// This is a partial definition, you must complete it in your lab8.c file
```

```
typedef struct _PQueue * PQueue;
```

#### 1.1 pqGetErrorCode

```
// O(1)
```

```
int pqGetErrorCode(PQueue q);
```

❶

**Info:** This function returns the error code from the most recently executed PQueue operation. 0 implies success, 1 implies out-of-memory error. Some functions may document additional error conditions. **NOTE: All queue functions assign an error code.**

#### 1.2 pqInit

```
// O(1)
```

```
PQueue pqInit();
```

❶

**Info:** This function returns an initialized PQueue variable. Every queue variable must be initialized before applying subsequent queue functions.

#### 1.3 pqInsert

```
// O(n)
```

```
int pqInsert(void *data, int priority, PQueue q);
```

❶

**Info:** This function enqueues an object and its associated priority (int) into the PQueue. For convenience, error code is returned directly (and also can be obtained via **pqGetErrorCode**).

#### 1.4 pqRemoveMin

```
// O(1)
```

```
void * pqRemoveMin(PQueue q);
```

❶

**Info:** This function returns the data object with lowest priority, after removing it from the queue. If two objects have the same priority, then they are returned in FIFO order. NULL is returned if PQueue is empty and error code is set to 2. **NOTE: User should check error code if null objects are permitted in the queue.**

#### 1.5 pqPeek

```
// O(1)
```

```
void * pqPeek(PQueue q);
```

❶

**Info:** This function returns the data object with the lowest priority, without removing it from the Queue. NULL is returned if PQueue is empty and error code is set to 2.

## 1.6 pqGetSize

// O(1)

```
int pqGetSize (PQueue q);
```



**Info:** This function returns the number of objects in the PQueue.

## 1.7 pqFree

// O(n)

```
void pqFree (PQueue q);
```



**Info:** This function uninitializes a queue and frees all memory associated with it. **NOTE:** value of PQueue variable is undefined after this function is applied, i.e., it should not be used unless initialized again using pqInit.

## Submission Information

Submit this assignment by using the mucsmake command.

Use the following submit command on tc.rnet:

```
mucsmake <assignment> <filename>
```

For example:

```
mucsmake lab8 lab8.c
```

## Rubric: 20 points

1. Write required pqGetErrorCode function  
\* 1 points
2. Write required pqInit function  
\* 4 points
3. Write required pqInsert function  
\* 5 points
4. Write required pqRemoveMin function  
\* 4 points
5. Write required pqPeek function  
\* 3 points
6. Write required pqGetSize function  
\* 1 points
7. Write required pqFree function  
\* 2 points

## Notice:

1. All of your lab submissions **must** include documentation in the form of code comments to receive full points. In addition, your program is expected to have a **comment header** at the top that includes your name, pawprint, the course you are taking, and the lab that you solved.
2. All of your lab submissions must compile under GCC using the `-Wall` and `-Werror` flags (or alternatively, the **compile** command on tc.rnet.missouri.edu) to be considered for a grade.
3. Do NOT change the given function prototype or anything else in the provided .h file. #include statements (e.g. for required C libraries) are expected to go into the source file you submit.
4. In your submission, please reference the source of any code that was not created independently by yourself. For example, if you used code which was presented in class lectures, the source would be something like "CS 2050 Course Notes by Jim Ries".