

Activity No. <n> <title>	
Course Code: CPE 201L	Program: BSCpE
Course Title: Data Structure and Algorithms	Date Performed: August 30, 2025
Section: 2-A	Date Submitted: August 30, 2025
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1.Objectives	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose only one (1) Data Structure (Array, Linked-List (Singly, Doubly), Stack, Queue) 2. Create a Python program that appends each character of your fullname and traverse each character. 3. Save your Python program as Skill-Test in your Colab and Github 4. The objective of this activity is to understand the concept of Queue as a data structure in Python. 5. It also aims to demonstrate how to use basic queue operations such as enqueue, dequeue, and display. 	
2. Discussion	
<p>A Queue abstract data type (ADT) is defined as a linear data structure that organizes elements in a sequential manner. In this structure, the removal and retrieval of elements are permitted only at the front of the queue, while the insertion of new elements is restricted to the rear. This design enforces the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) principle, where the element that enters first is the one to be removed first. The queue ADT typically supports the following fundamental operations for a queue Q:</p> <p>Q.enqueue(e): Adds element e to the rear of queue Q. Q.dequeue(): Removes and returns the element positioned at the front of queue Q.</p> <p>Queues are widely used in computer science applications such as scheduling, buffering, and resource management, making them an essential abstract data type in both theory and practice.</p>	
3. Materials and Equipment	
Window Operating System Google Colab MS Word Github	
4. Procedure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened Google Colab as the programming environment for coding in Python. • Created a class named Queue with an empty list to represent the queue. • Defined the method enqueue() to add elements to the end of the queue. • Defined the method dequeue() to remove and return elements from the front of the queue, with a condition to check if the queue is empty. • Defined the method empty_queue() to check whether the queue has no elements. • Instantiated the class Queue as AQueue. • Used a for loop with the enqueue() method to insert the letters of the full name "HANNAH THEA BADEO DIRECTO" into the queue. • Printed the label "Fullname:" before displaying the output. • Applied a while loop with the condition not AQueue.empty_queue() to repeatedly call dequeue() until all letters were removed and printed in order. 	
5. Output	

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        self.queue.append(item)

    def dequeue(self):
        if len(self.queue) <= 0:
            return "Queue is empty"
        else:
            return self.queue.pop(0)

    def empty_queue(self):
        return len(self.queue) == 0

AQueue = Queue()
for name in ["H", "A", "N", "N", "A", "H", "T", "H", "E", "A", "B", "A", "D", "E", "O", "D", "I", "R", "E", "C", "T", "O"]:
    AQueue.enqueue(name)

print("Fullname:\n")

while not AQueue.empty_queue():
    print(AQueue.dequeue(), end="")

Fullname:
HANNAH THEA BADEO DIRECTO
```

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the activity helped me understand how Queue data structure works and how it can be implemented in Python. BY applying the basic operations such as enqueue, dequeue, and checking if the list is empty, I was able to implement a simple Queue program in Python and successfully displayed my name using the FIFO principle. This activity improved my understanding of how Queue works and how it can be applied in solving real-world problems in programming.

