

WHERE CAN A QUEUE BE USED?

CUSTOMER SERVICE HOTLINE, CALLS ARE
ASSIGNED TO REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ORDER
THAT THEY ARE RECEIVED

QUEUEING JOBS TO BE PRINTED

ANY ORDER PROCESSING SYSTEMS LIKE
IN E-COMMERCE WEBSITES OR BANK
TRANSACTION SYSTEMS

IMPLEMENT A QUEUE USING TWO STACKS

USE A **FORWARD STACK** USED TO PUSH THE ENQUEUED ELEMENTS

ENQUEUE OPERATIONS ARE ALWAYS PERFORMED ON THE FORWARD STACK

ENQUEUE REQUIRES MOVING ALL ELEMENTS TO THE FORWARD STACK AND PUSHING THE LAST ELEMENT IN I.E. THE TOP

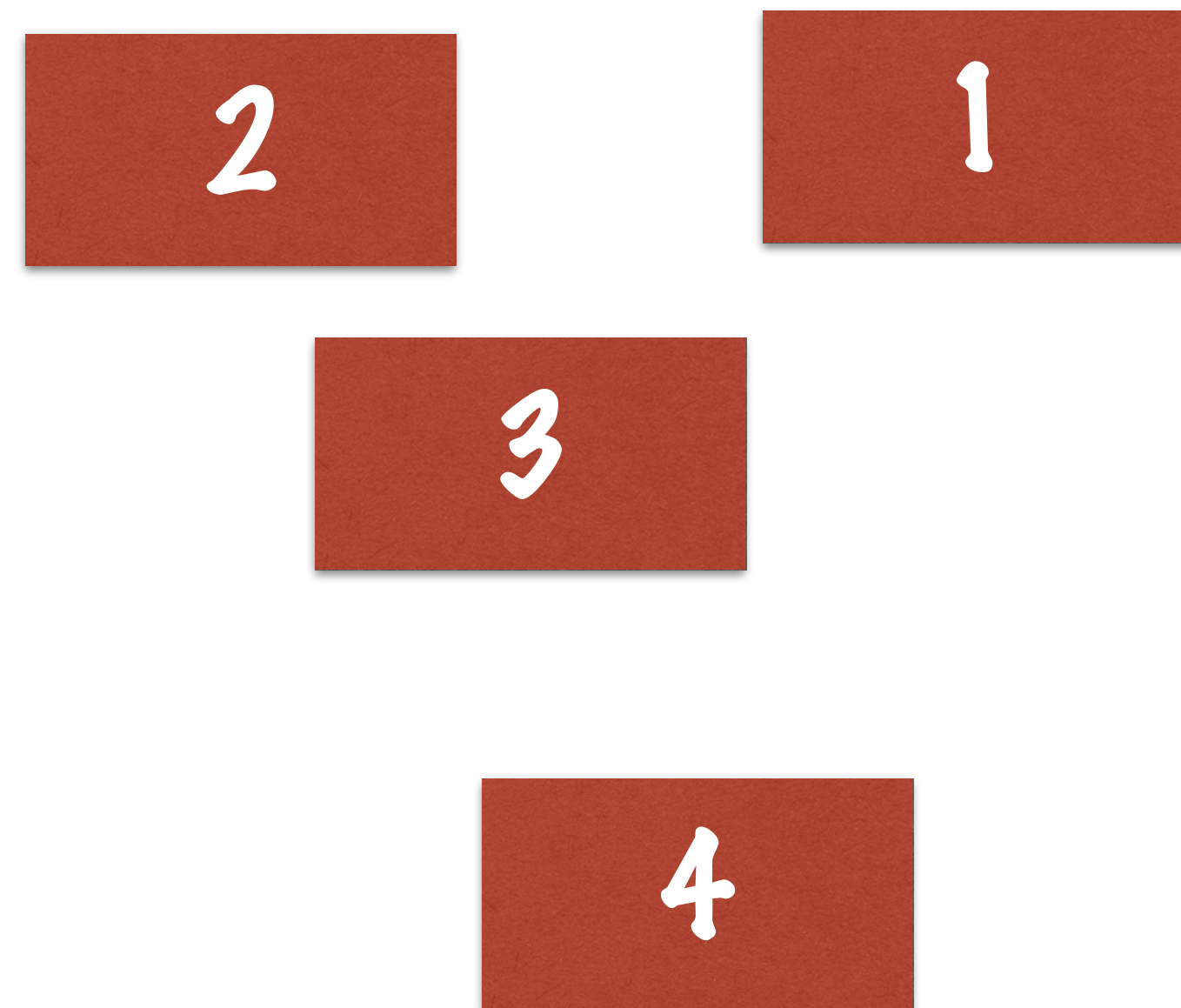
THE **REVERSE STACK** HOLDS THE ELEMENTS IN REVERSE ORDER FROM THE FORWARD STACK

DEQUEUE OPERATIONS ARE ALWAYS PERFORMED ON THE REVERSE STACK

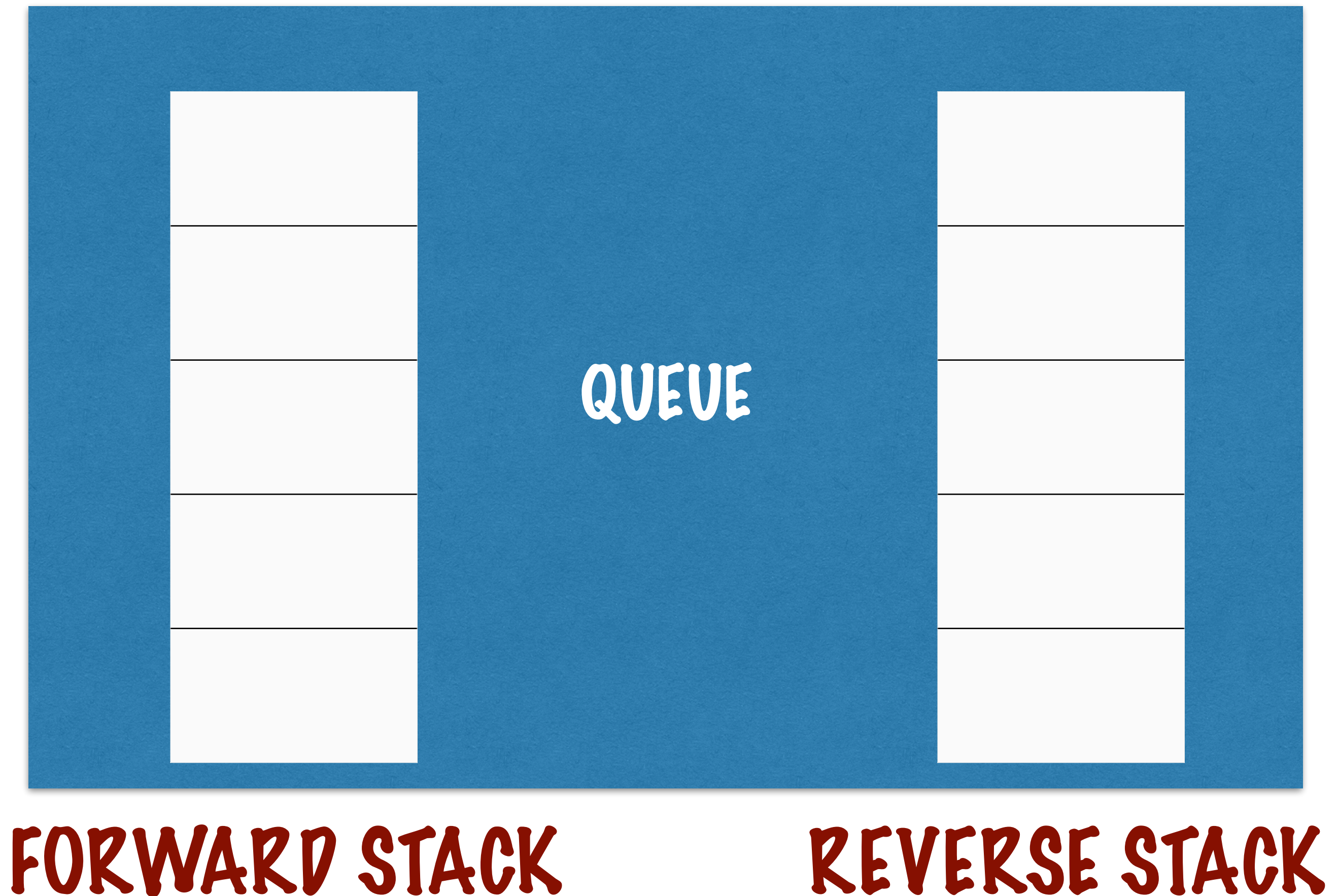
DEQUEUE REQUIRES MOVING ALL ELEMENTS TO THE REVERSE TRACK AND POPPING THE LAST ELEMENT IN I.E. THE TOP

A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

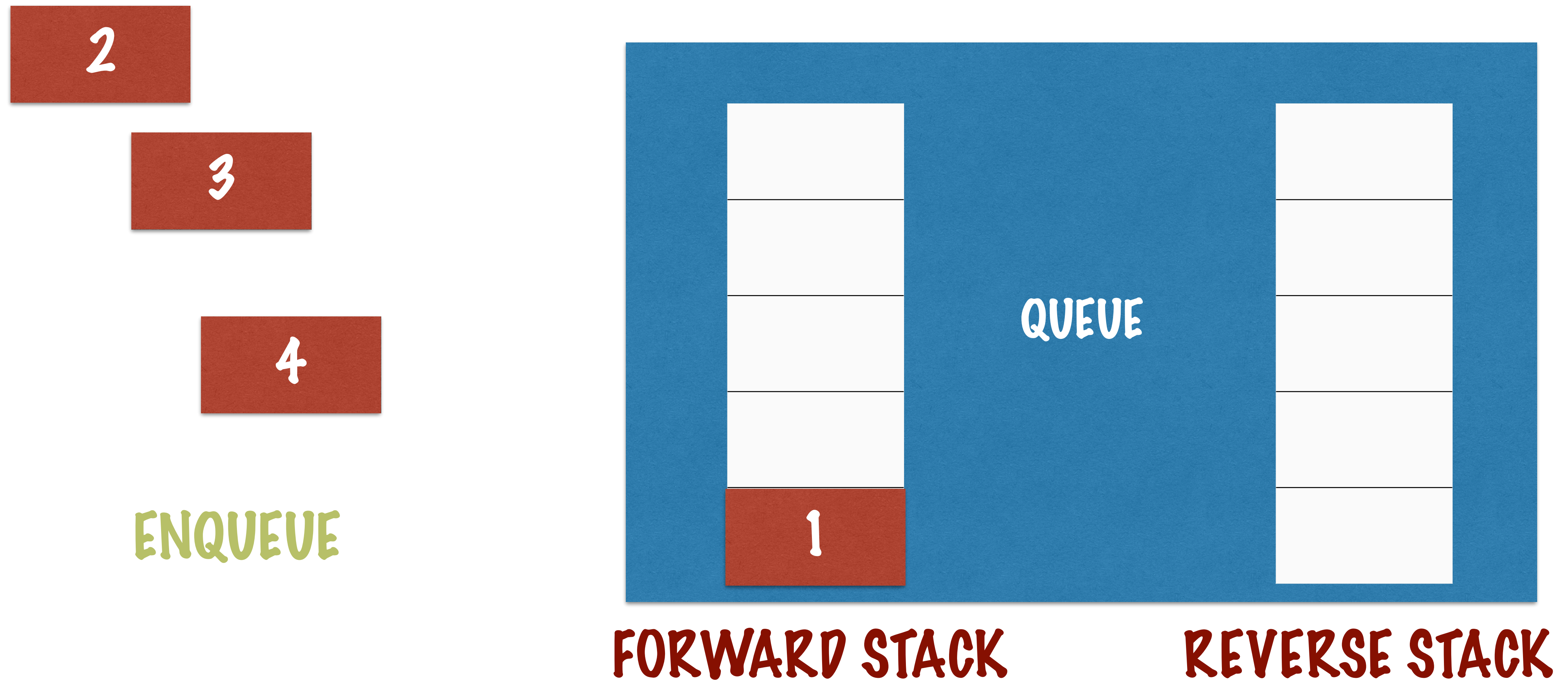
**ALWAYS ENQUEUE BY PUSHING
INTO THE FORWARD STACK**



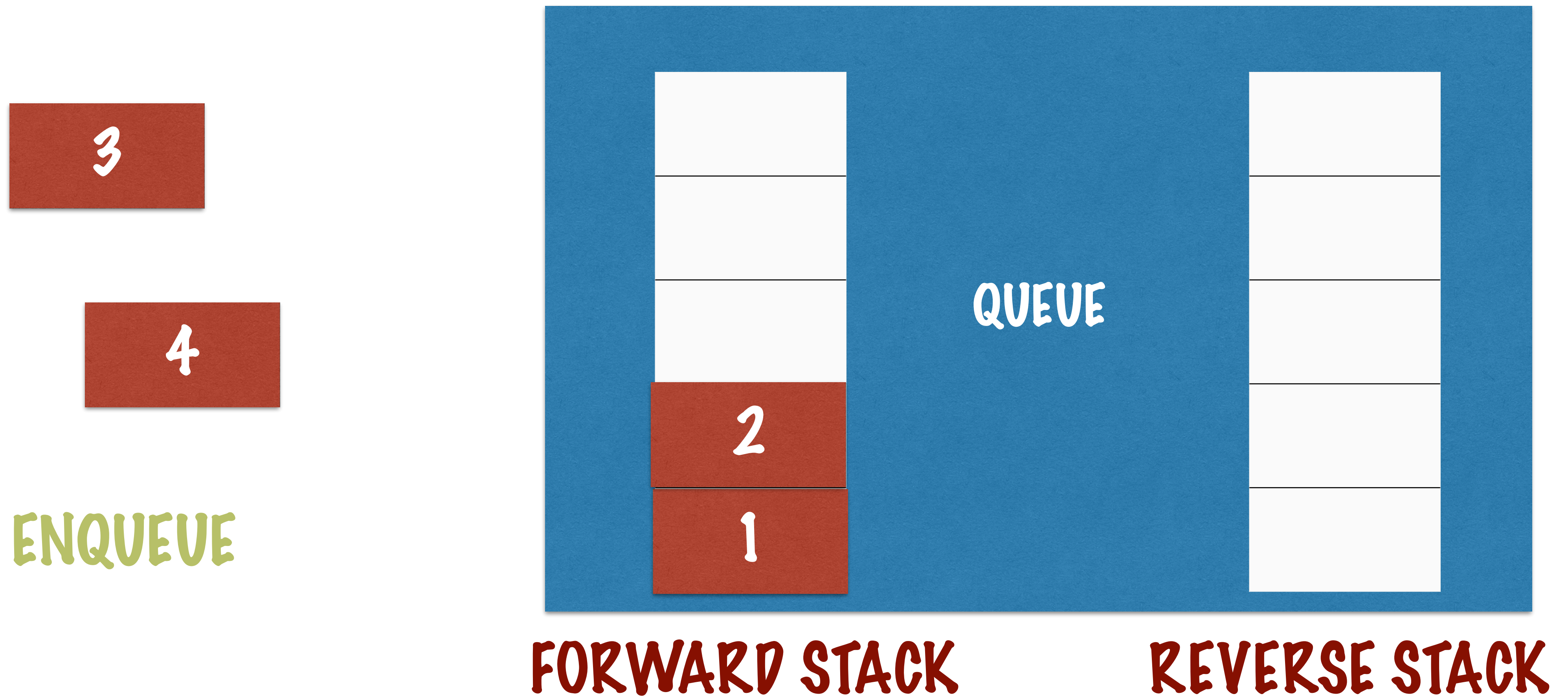
ENQUEUE



A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

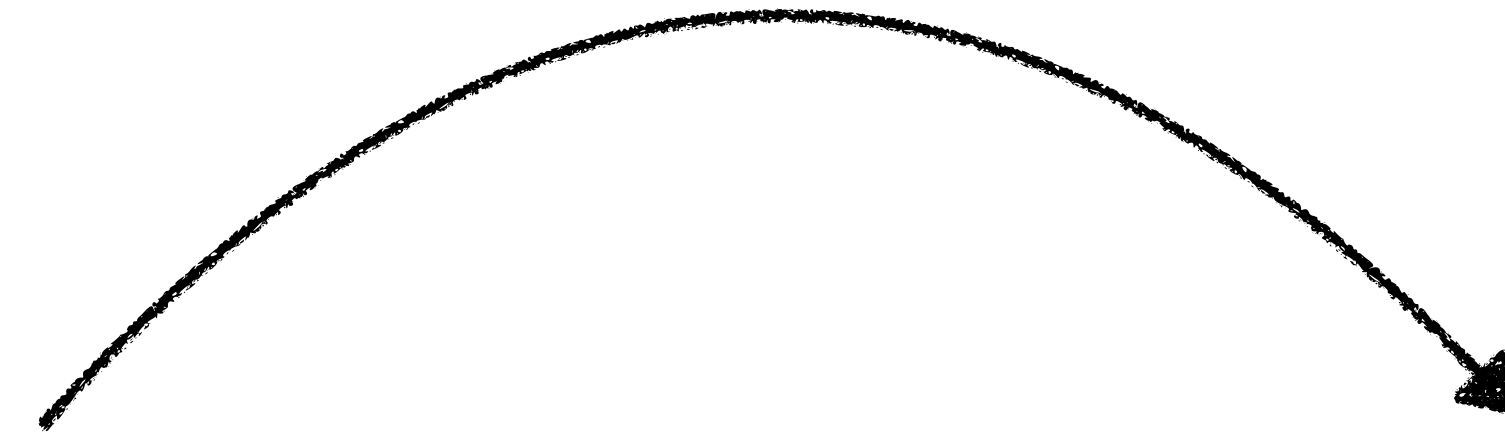


A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS



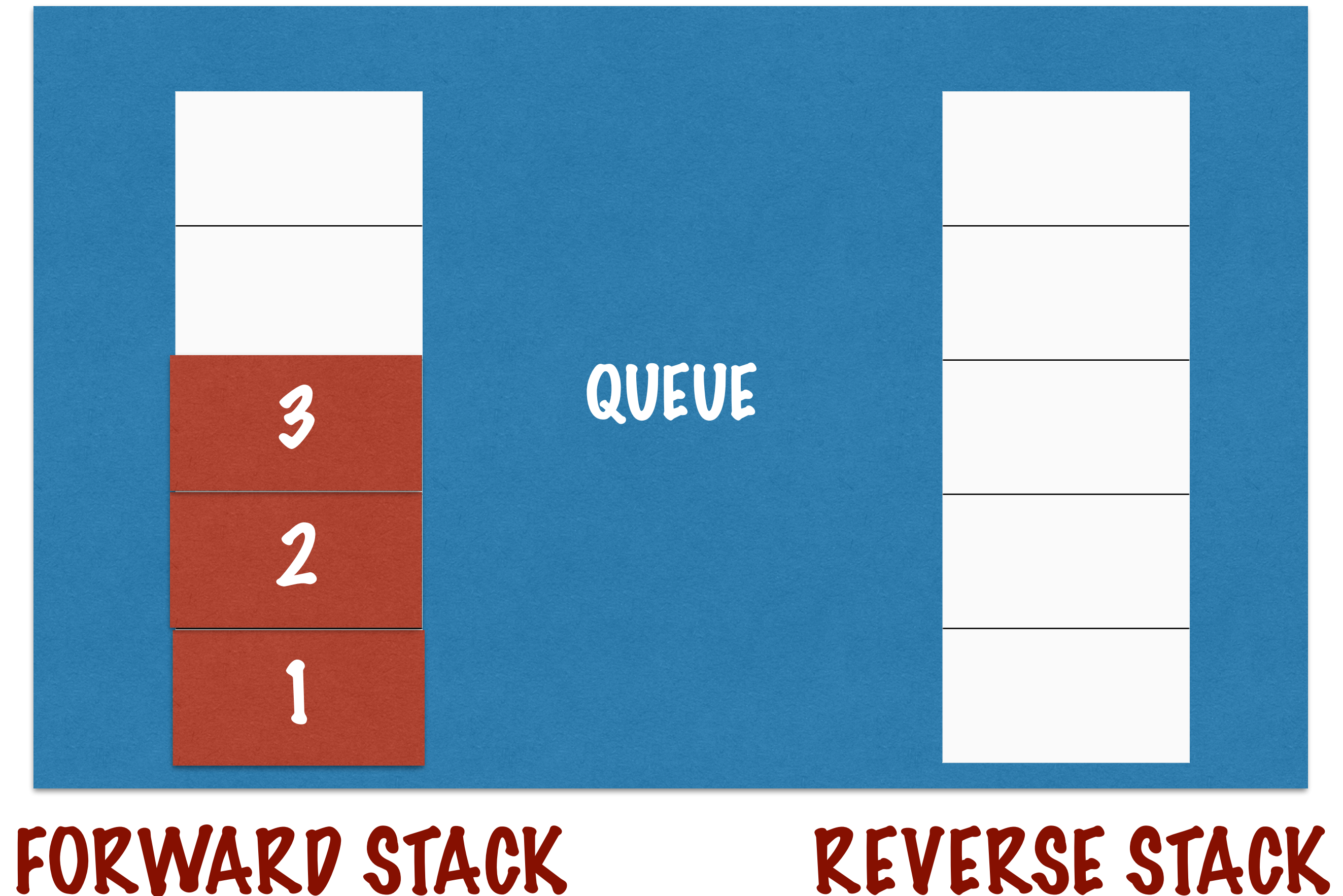
A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

MOVE ALL ELEMENTS
TO THE REVERSE STACK



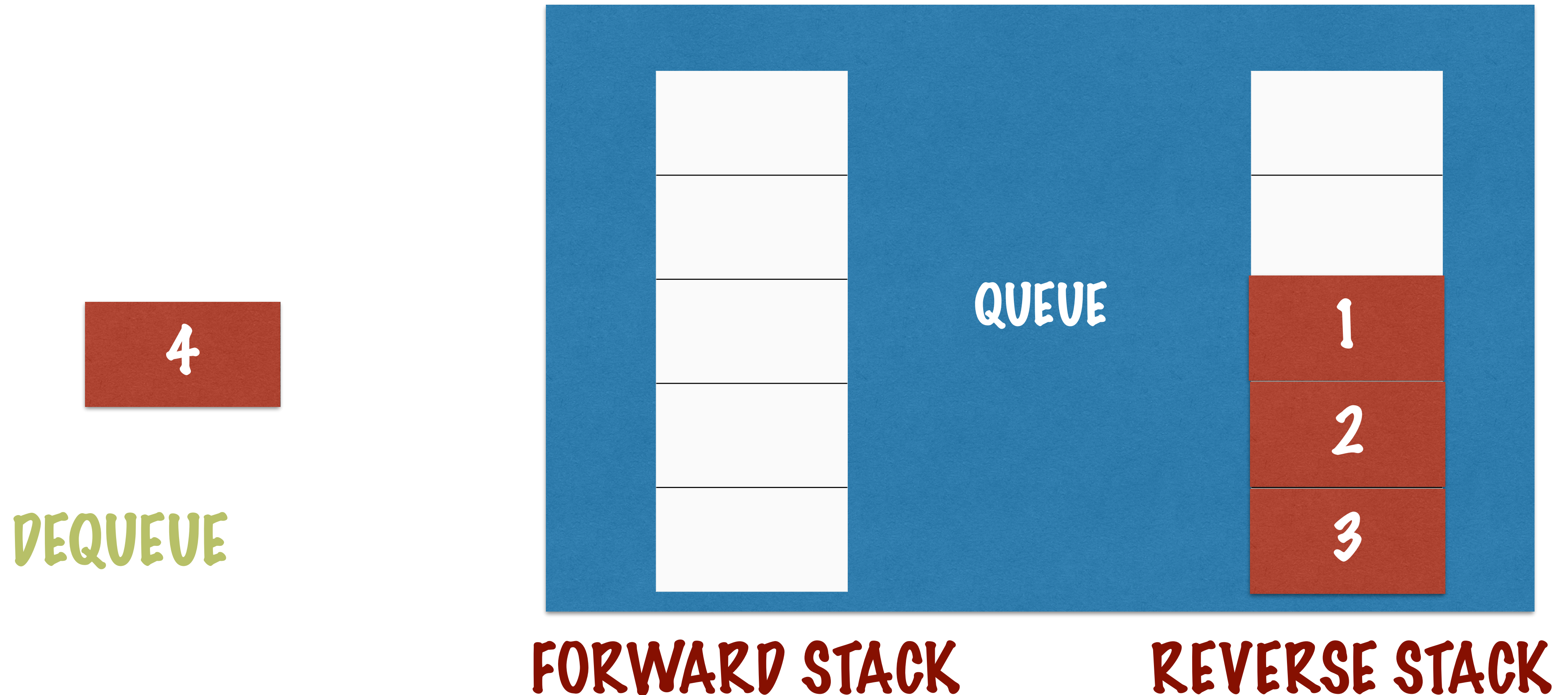
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DEQUEUE



A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

NOW DEQUEUE BY POPPING FROM
THE REVERSE STACK



A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

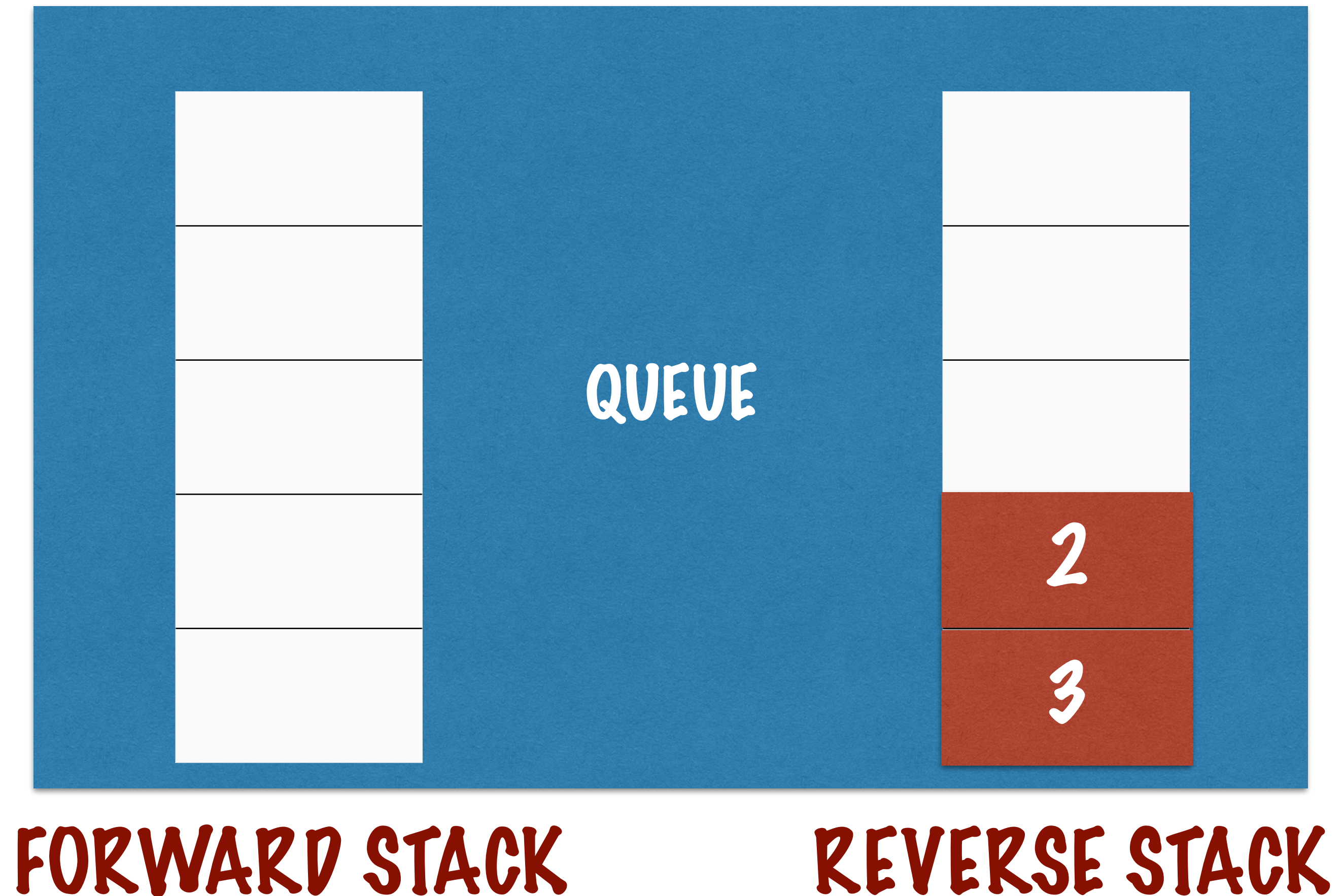
MOVE ALL ELEMENTS
TO THE FORWARD STACK



1

4

ENQUEUE



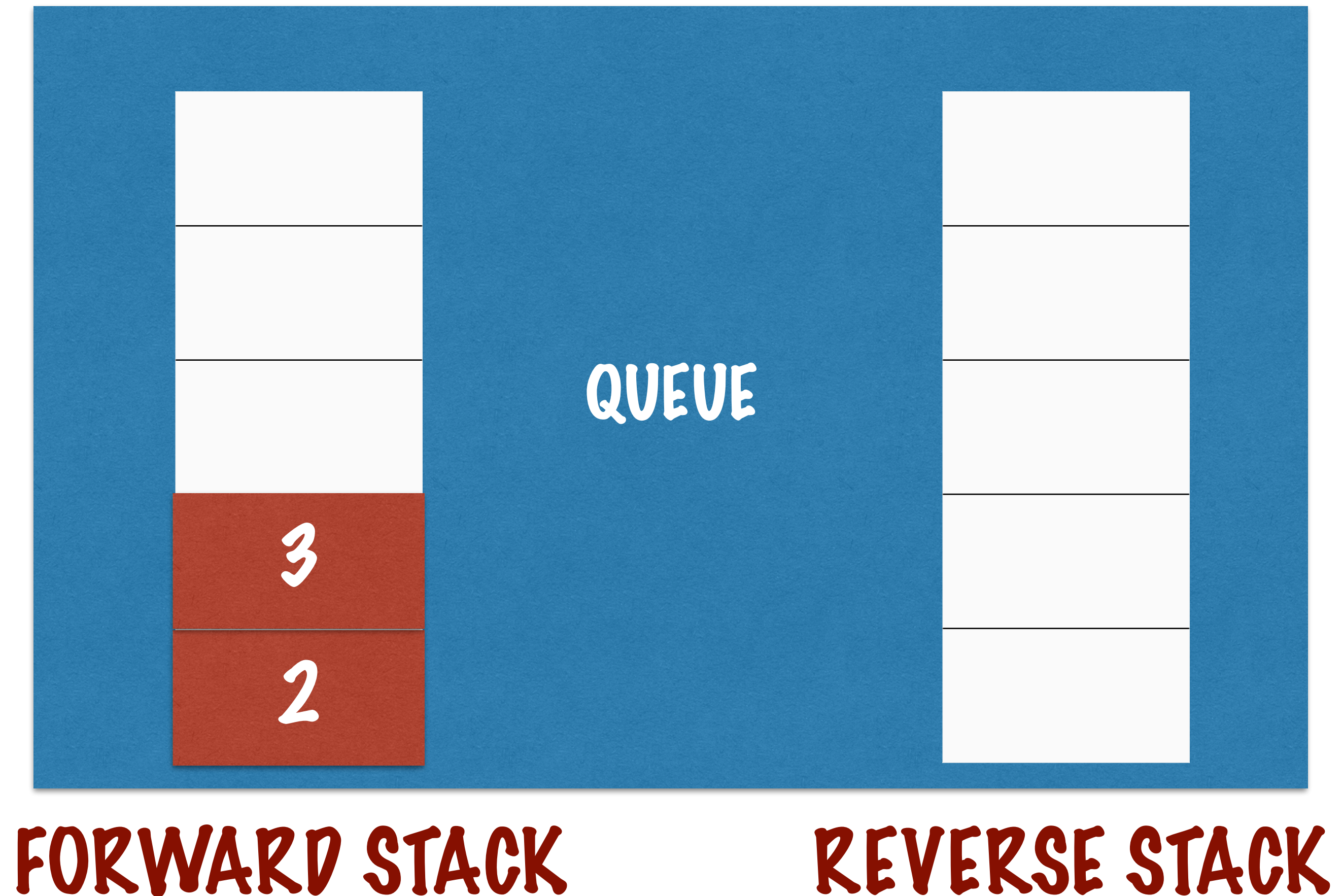
A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

NOW PUSH INTO THE
FORWARD STACK

1

4

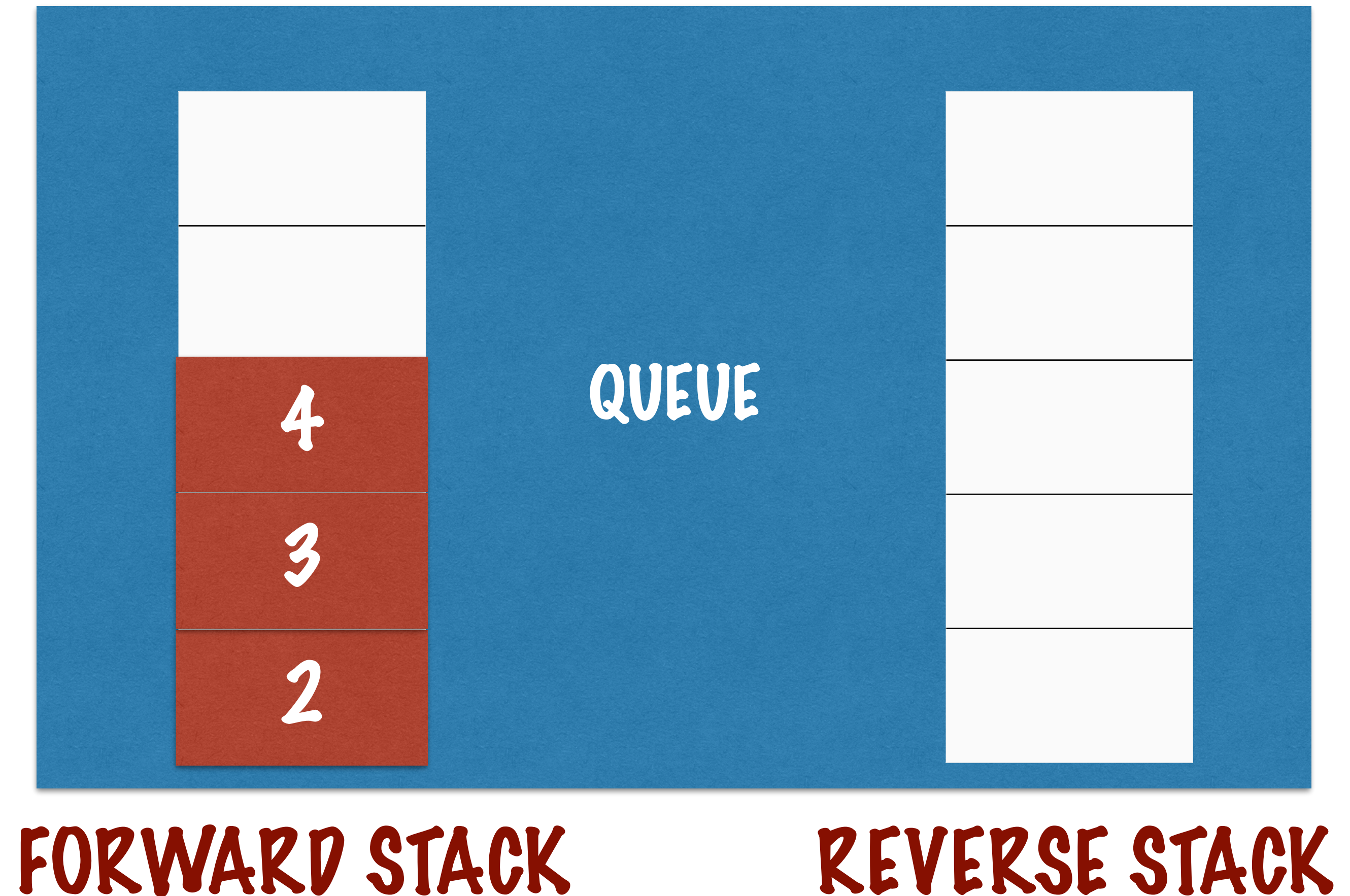
ENQUEUE



A QUEUE USING 2 STACKS

NOW PUSH INTO THE
FORWARD STACK

1



SET UP THE QUEUE IMPLEMENTED WITH 2 STACKS

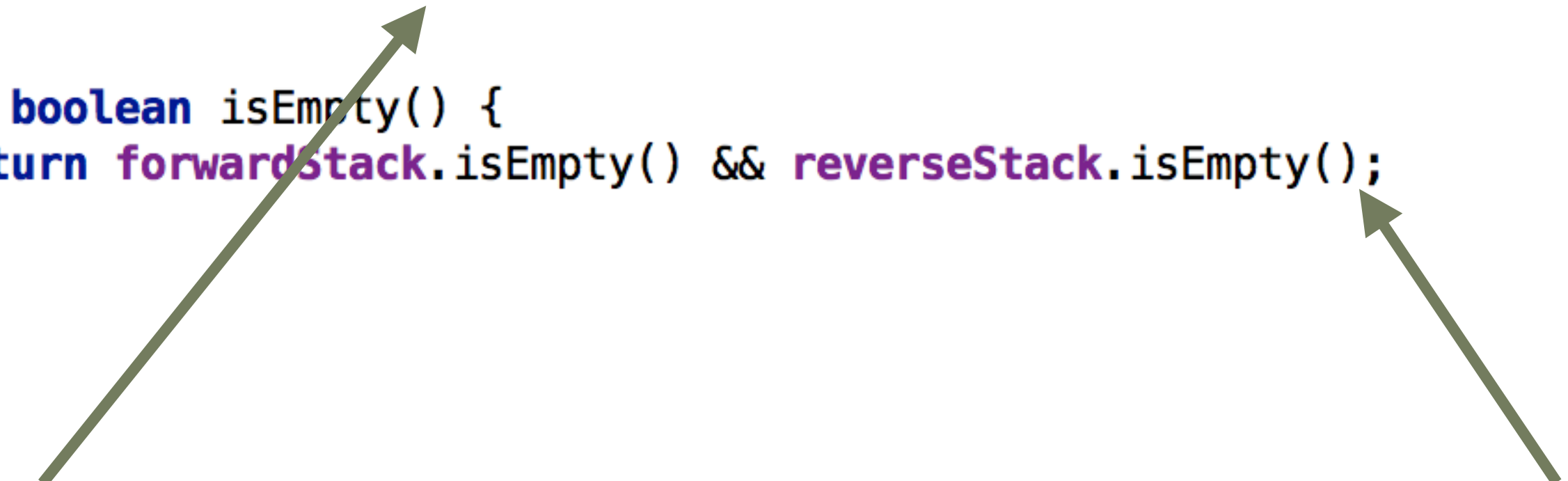
```
public class QueueBuiltWithTwoStacks<T> {  
  
    private Stack<T> forwardStack = new Stack<>();  
    private Stack<T> reverseStack = new Stack<>();  
  
    public QueueBuiltWithTwoStacks() {  
  
    }  
}
```



SET UP THE TWO STACKS - THE
FORWARD STACK AND THE REVERSE
STACK

ISFULL AND ISEMPY DELEGATES TO THE STACKS

```
public boolean isFull() {  
    return forwardStack.isFull() || reverseStack.isFull();  
}  
  
public boolean isEmpty() {  
    return forwardStack.isEmpty() && reverseStack.isEmpty();  
}
```



The diagram consists of two green arrows. One arrow originates from the text 'EITHER STACK COULD HOLD ALL THE ELEMENTS, IF EITHER IS FULL THE QUEUE IS FULL' and points to the 'forwardStack.isFull()' call in the 'isFull()' method. The other arrow originates from the text 'IF BOTH STACKS ARE EMPTY NO ELEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE QUEUE' and points to the 'reverseStack.isEmpty()' call in the 'isEmpty()' method.

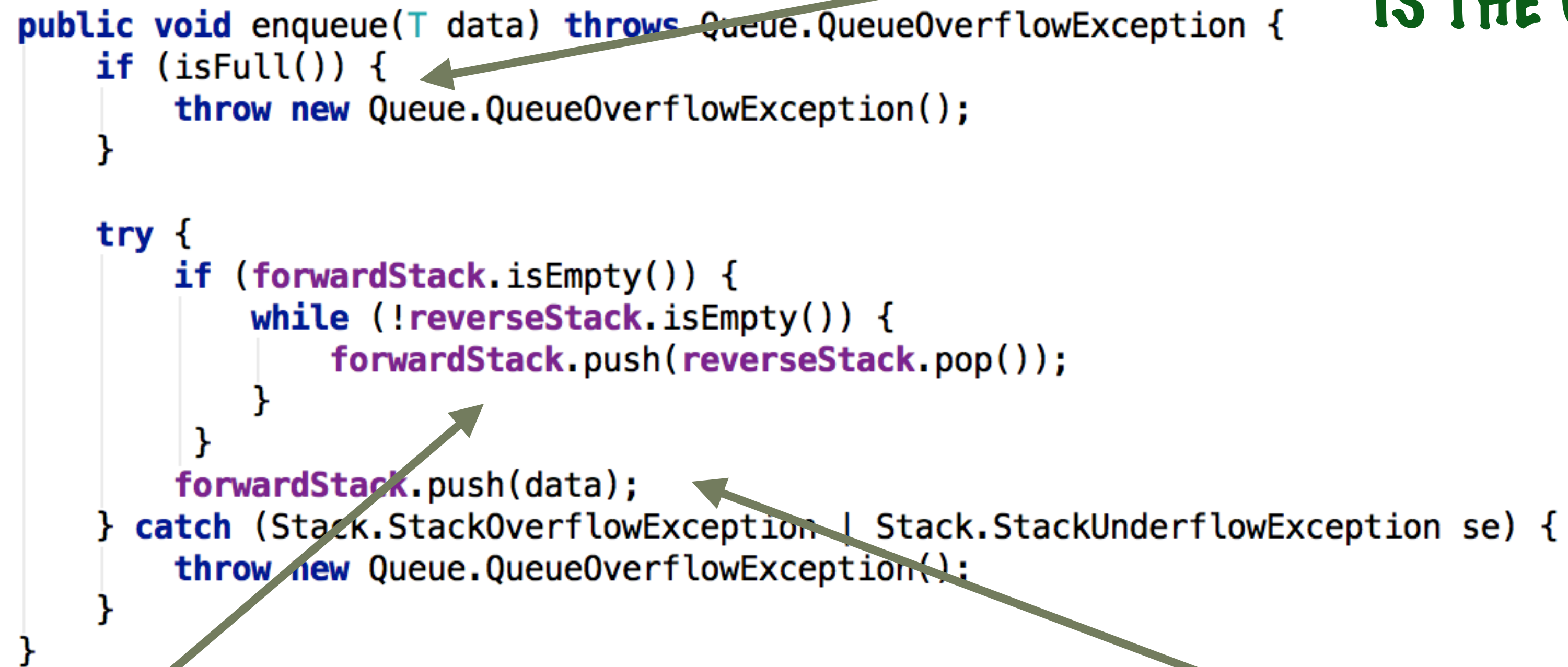
EITHER STACK COULD HOLD ALL THE ELEMENTS, IF EITHER IS FULL THE QUEUE IS FULL

IF BOTH STACKS ARE EMPTY NO ELEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE QUEUE

ENQUEUE

SANITY CHECK,
IS THE QUEUE FULL?

```
public void enqueue(T data) throws Queue.QueueOverflowException {  
    if (isFull()) {  
        throw new Queue.QueueOverflowException();  
    }  
  
    try {  
        if (forwardStack.isEmpty()) {  
            while (!reverseStack.isEmpty()) {  
                forwardStack.push(reverseStack.pop());  
            }  
        }  
        forwardStack.push(data);  
    } catch (Stack.StackOverflowException | Stack.StackUnderflowException se) {  
        throw new Queue.QueueOverflowException();  
    }  
}
```



PUSH ALL ELEMENTS FROM THE
REVERSE STACK TO THE FORWARD
STACK, ENQUEUE ALWAYS HAPPENS
ON THE FORWARD STACK

FINALLY DO THE ENQUEUE - A PUSH
ON THE FORWARD STACK

DEQUEUE

SANITY CHECK,
IS THE QUEUE EMPTY?

```
public T dequeue() throws Queue.QueueUnderflowException {  
    if (isEmpty()) {  
        throw new Queue.QueueUnderflowException();  
    }  
  
    try {  
        if (reverseStack.isEmpty()) {  
            while (!forwardStack.isEmpty()) {  
                reverseStack.push(forwardStack.pop());  
            }  
        }  
  
        return reverseStack.pop();  
    } catch (Stack.StackOverflowException | Stack.StackUnderflowException se) {  
        throw new Queue.QueueUnderflowException();  
    }  
}
```

PUSH ALL ELEMENTS FROM THE
FORWARD STACK TO THE REVERSE
STACK, DEQUEUE ALWAYS HAPPENS
ON THE REVERSE STACK

FINALLY DO THE DEQUEUE - A POP
ON THE REVERSE STACK

QUEUE USING 2 STACKS - PERFORMANCE AND COMPLEXITY

ALL ENQUEUEES AND THEN ALL DEQUEUEES ARE $O(1)$ - IF ONLY ONE OF THESE OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED

NOTICE THAT EACH ELEMENT IS PUSHED NO MORE THAN TWICE

ONCE ONTO THE FORWARD STACK TO ENQUEUE IT AND ONCE ONTO THE REVERSE STACK JUST BEFORE DEQUEUEING

EACH ELEMENT IS POPPED NO MORE THAN TWICE

ONCE TO MOVE TO THE REVERSE FROM THE FORWARD STACK JUST BEFORE DEQUEUEING AND THEN TO ACTUALLY DEQUEUE IT

TIME COMPLEXITY IS $O(M)$ WHERE M IS THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS WE PERFORM ON THE QUEUE