

파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조



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학습 목표

Queue의 개념과 Queue의 ADT를 이해하고,
Stack과 비교하여 사용할 수 있다

Data Structures in Python

Chapter 3 - 2

- Queue
- Deque
- Deque Profiling
- Circular Queue

Agenda

- Introduction
- Queue Abstract Data Type (ADT)
- Implementing a queue using a list



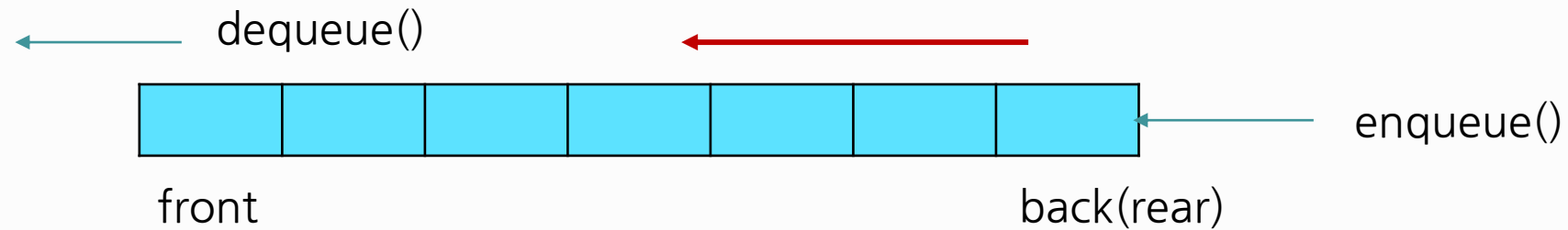
Can you think of other examples of queues?

Introduction - What is a Queue?

- Queues are appropriate for many real-world situations.
 - Example: A line to buy a movie ticket
 - Computer applications, e.g., a request to print a document
- A queue is an **ordered collection** of items where the addition of **new items** happens at **one end** (the back of the queue) and the **removal** of existing items always takes place at **the other end** (the front of the queue).
 - New items enter at the back(or rear) of the queue.
 - Items leave from the front of the queue.
 - **First-in, first-out (FIFO)** property:
 - The first item inserted into a queue is the first item to leave.

Introduction - What is a Queue?

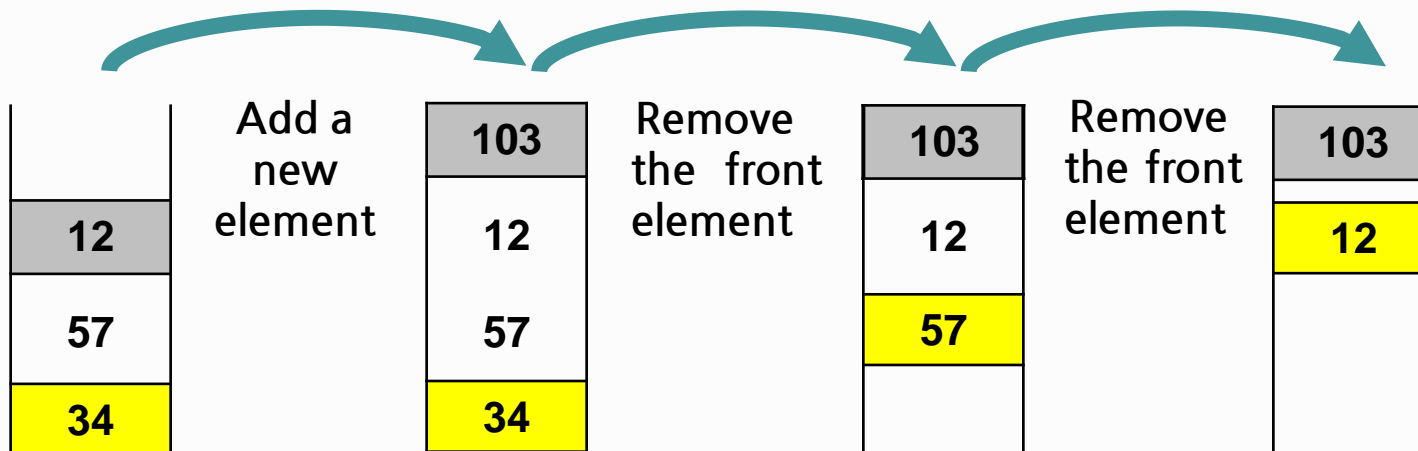
- Queues implement the FIFO (first-in first-out) policy:
 - For example: the printer / job queue!



Introduction - Queue Example

- Add only to the back of a Queue.
- Remove only from the front of the Queue.
 - Note: The last item placed on the queue will be the last item

First In - First Out (FIFO)



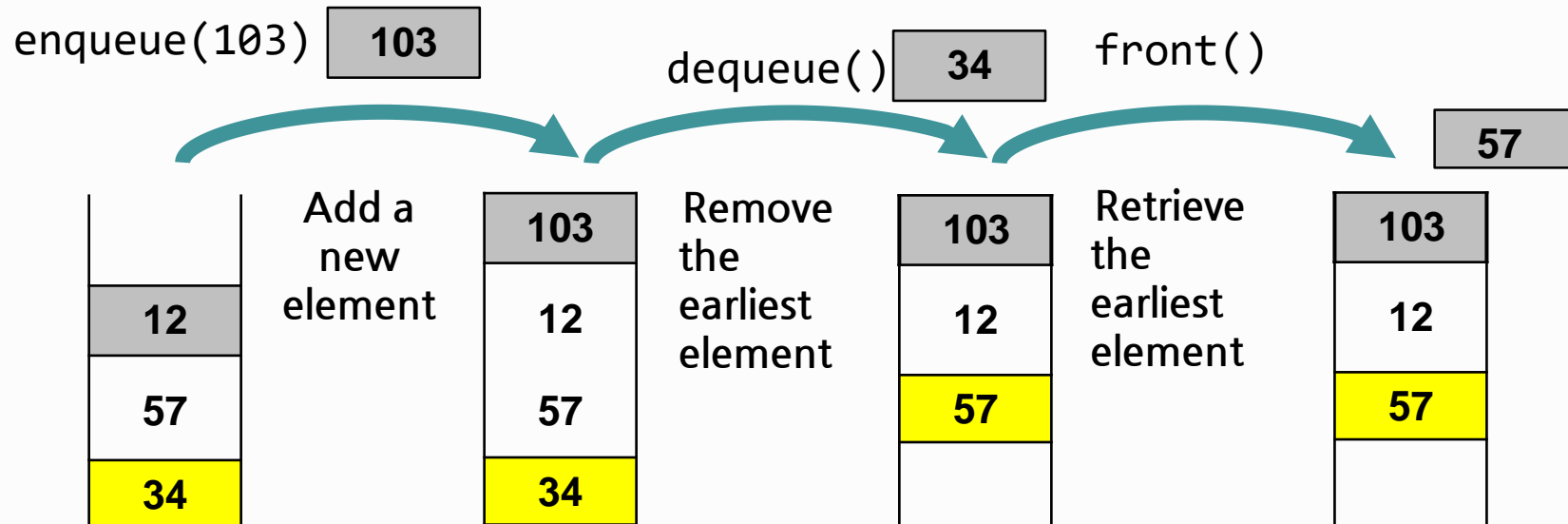
Introduction - ADT Queue Operations

- What are the operations which can be used with a Queue Abstract Data?
 - Create an empty queue:
 - Determine whether a queue is empty:
 - `is_empty()`
 - Count how many items in the queue:
 - `size`
 - Add a new item to the queue:
 - `enqueue`
 - Remove from the queue the item that was added earliest:
 - `dequeue`
 - Retrieve from the queue the item that was added earliest:
 - `front`
 - Retrieve from the queue the item that was added latest:
 - `back`

Introduction - ADT Queue Operations

- What are the operations which can be used with a Queue Abstract Data?

First In - First Out (FIFO)



The Queue Abstract Data Type

- `Queue()` creates a new queue that is empty.
 - It needs no parameters and returns an empty queue.
- `enqueue(item)` adds a new item to the back of the queue.
 - It needs the item and returns nothing.
 - The queue is modified.
- `dequeue()` removes the front item from the queue.
 - It needs no parameters and returns the item.
 - The queue is modified.

`Queue()`, `enqueue(item)` and `dequeue()` are critical operations in order to manipulate the elements of the queue.

The Queue Abstract Data Type

- **is_empty()** tests to see whether the queue is empty
 - It needs no parameters and returns a Boolean value. The queue is not modified.
- **size()** returns the number of items in the queue.
 - It needs no parameters and returns an integer.
- **front()/back()** returns the earliest or latest item from the queue, respectively
 - The queue is not modified.

is_empty(), size(), front() and back() are useful to allow the users to retrieve the properties of the queue but they are not necessary.

The Stack Abstract Data Type - Code Example - Application

- What is the output of the following code snippet?

Code	Queue Implementation	Output
<pre>s = Queue() print(s.is_empty()) s.enqueue(4) s.enqueue('hat') print(s.front()) s.enqueue(True) print(s.size()) print(s.is_empty()) s.enqueue(8.4) s.dequeue() s.dequeue() print(s.size())</pre>	<pre>s = [] s = [] s = [4] s = [4, 'hat'] s = [4, 'hat'] s = [4, 'hat', True] s = [4, 'hat', True] s = [4, 'hat', True] s = [4, 'hat', True, 8.4] s = ['hat', True, 8.4] s = [True, 8.4] s = [True, 8.4]</pre>	<pre>True 4 3 False 4 hat 2</pre>

The Stack Abstract Data Type - Exercise 1

- What is the output of the following code snippet?

Code

```
s = Queue()
print(s.is_empty())
s.enqueue(4)
s.enqueue('hat')
print(s.front())
print(s.size())
print(s.is_empty())
s.dequeue()
s.enqueue(3)
s.dequeue()
print(s.size())
```

Queue Implementation

```
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
s =
```

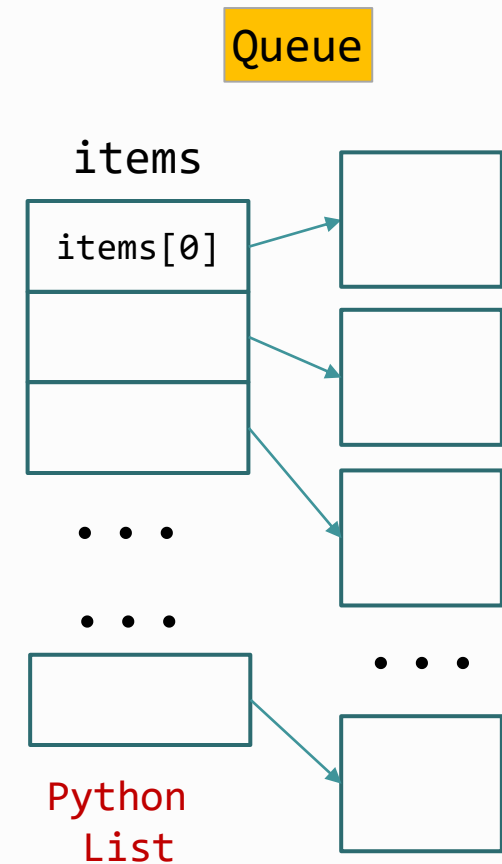
front back

Output

The Queue Implementation - Code Example - Application

- We use the Python list object to implement the queue.

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []
    def is_empty(self):
        return self.items == []
    def size(self):
        return len(self.items)
    ...
```



The Queue Implementation - Code Example - Application

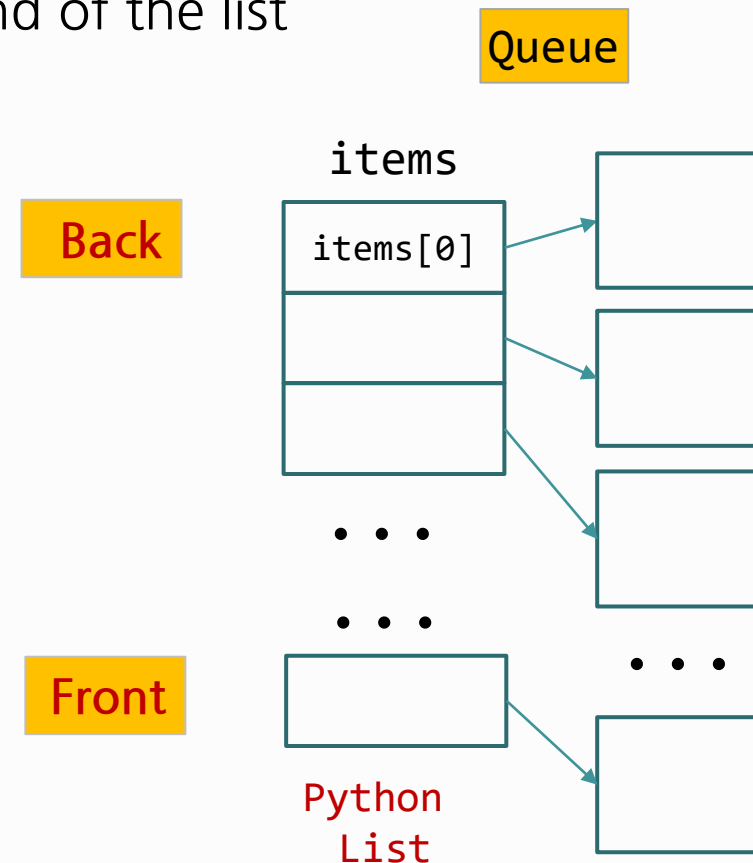
- We use the Python list object to implement the queue.
- **Version 1**
 - The addition of new items takes place at the beginning of the list
 - The removal of existing items takes place at the end of the list

```
class Queue:  
    ...  
    def enqueue(self, item):  
        self.items.insert(0, item)  
  
    def dequeue(self):  
        return self.items.pop()  
    ...
```

Big-O?

enqueue()/search(): $O(n)$

dequeue()/front()/back(): $O(1)$



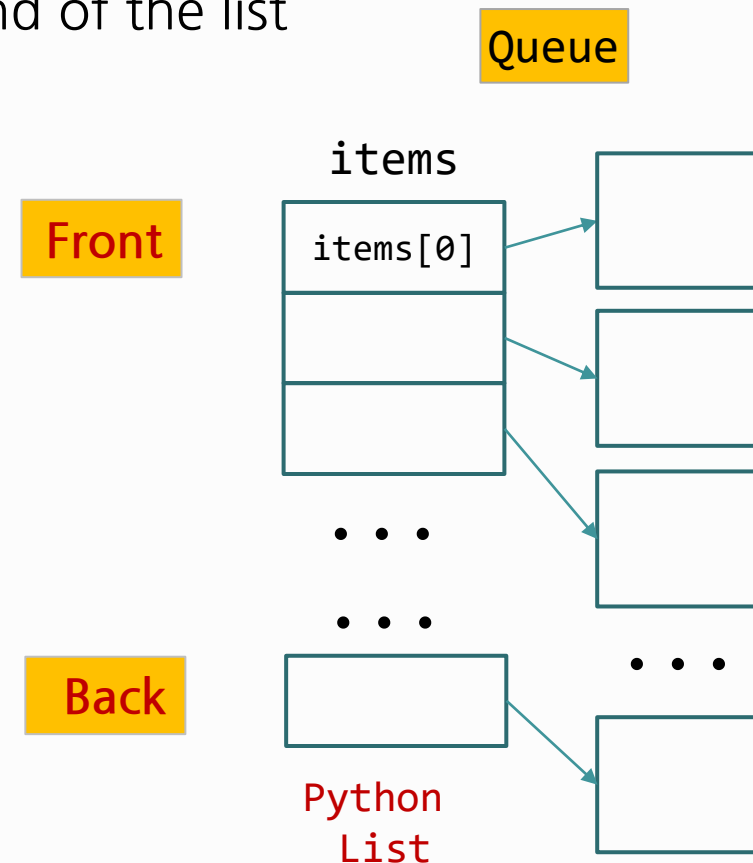
The Queue Implementation - Code Example - Application

- We use the Python list object to implement the queue
- **Version 2**
 - The addition of new items takes place at the beginning of the list
 - The removal of existing items takes place at the end of the list

```
class Queue:  
    ...  
    def enqueue(self, item):  
        self.items.append(item)  
  
    def dequeue(self):  
        return self.items.pop(0)  
    ...
```

Big-O?

enqueue()/front()/back(): $O(1)$
dequeue()/search(): $O(n)$



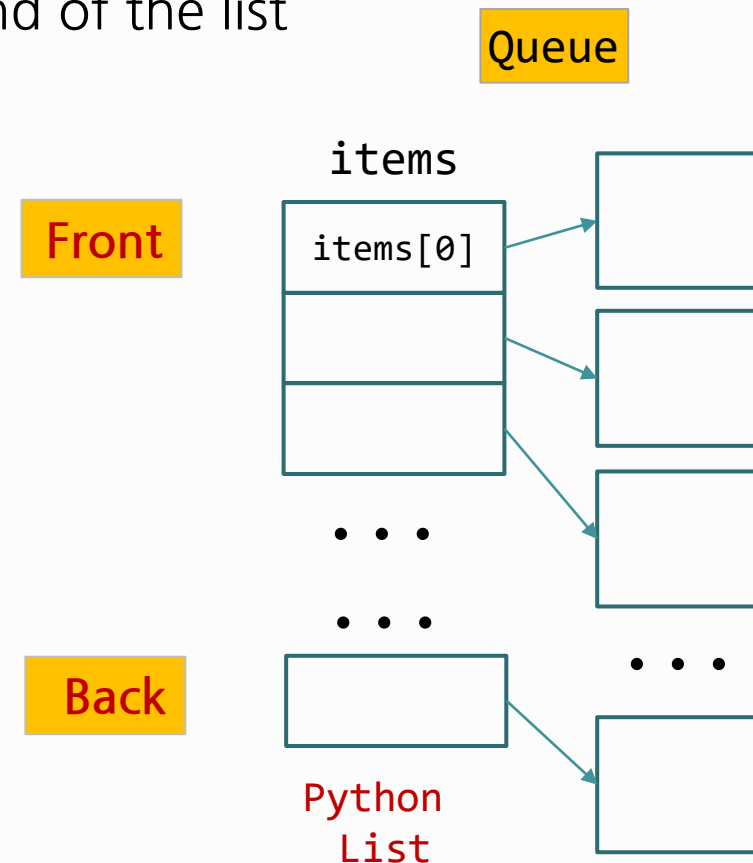
The Queue Implementation - Code Example - Application

- We use the Python list object to implement the queue
- Version 2
 - The addition of new items takes place at the beginning of the list
 - The removal of existing items takes place at the end of the list

```
class Queue:  
    ...  
    def back(self):  
        return self.items[-1]  
  
    def front(self):  
        return self.items[0]  
  
    def is_empty(self):  
        return self.items == 0
```

Big-O?

enqueue()/front()/back(): $O(1)$
dequeue()/search(): $O(n)$



The Queue Implementation - Exercise 2

- What is the output of the following code snippet?

Code:

```
from dspy import Queue
try:
    q = Queue()
    q.enqueue(2)
    q.enqueue(4)
    q.enqueue(6)
    while not q.is_empty():
        print(q.dequeue())
except IndexError:
    print ('empty queue')
```

Output:

The Queue Implementation - Exercise 2 solution

- What is the output of the following code snippet?

Code:

```
from dspy import Queue
try:
    q = Queue()
    q.enqueue(2)
    q.enqueue(4)
    q.enqueue(6)
    while not q.is_empty():
        print(q.dequeue())
except IndexError:
    print('empty queue')
```

Output: 2 4 6

The Queue from queue in Python

- Python has a built-in module called queue that serves a class called Queue.
- The Queue class methods:
 - `put(data)` - adds or pushes the data to the queue
 - `get()` - removes the first element from the queue and returns it
 - `empty()` - returns whether the stack is empty or not
 - `qsize()` - returns the length of the queue.

The Queue from queue in Python

- Python has a built-in module called queue that serves a class called Queue.

Code:

```
from queue import Queue

queue_object = Queue()
queue_object.put(1)
queue_object.put(2)
queue_object.put(3)

print(queue_object.get())
print(queue_object.get())

print("Size", queue_object.qsize())
print(queue_object.get())
print(queue_object.empty())
```

Comparisons between Queue & Stack

- Behavior:
 - The behavior of a **stack** is like a **Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)** system.
 - The behavior of a **queue** is like a **First-In-First-Out (FIFO)** system.
- Implementation with Python list:
 - The list methods make it very easy to use a list as a stack
 - To add an item to the top of the stack, using **append()**
 - To retrieve an item from the top of the stack, using **pop()** without an explicit index.
- It is **not** efficient to use a list as a queue.
 - To add or remove an item from the end of list are fast, using **append()** and **pop()**.
 - To add or remove an item at the beginning of list are slow (because all of the other elements must be shifted by one).

Comparisons between Queue & Stack

- Big O:
 - Stack
 - `push()`: $O(1)$
 - `pop()`: $O(1)$
 - `peek()`: $O(1)$
 - `search()`: $O(n)$
 - Queue (best scenario)
 - `enqueue()`: $O(n)$
 - `dequeue()`: $O(1)$
 - `front()`: $O(1)$
 - `back()`: $O(1)$
 - `search()`: $O(n)$

Summary

- The definition of the queue operations gives the ADT queue first-in, first-out (FIFO) behavior.
- Python list supports a simple implementations of queue.
- Python provides its own queue objects:
 - but does not follow the conventional terminology:
 - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/queue.html>

학습 정리

- 1) Queue 자료형은 선형 자료 구조이며 First-in, First-out(FIFO) 특성을 가지고 있다
- 2) Queue의 메소드에는 enqueue(), dequeue(), front(), back() 등이 있다

파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조

수고했습니다
곧 다음 시간에
다시 뵙겠습니다

