

Queue and Iterator

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Queue



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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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- ▶ **first** is the first one in line. **last** is the last.



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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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- ▶ but I don't really have to.
- ▶ Actually, what I do is set first=2 and last=3.

People in Chairs, continued



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



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- ▶ 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

ArrayQueue

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



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- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:Sam 4:Lance (first=4, last=3)
- ▶ Lance leaves, but we don't set to null.



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Why **size**?

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- ▶ Lance leaves, but we don't set to null.
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- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:Sam 4:Lance (first=1, last=3)
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- ▶ 0:Ana 1:Philip 2:Alex 3:Sam 4:Lance (first=2, last=3)



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



Storing null

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Does

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



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

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?



Printing a Queue

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- ▶ that does not depend on the implementation.



Iterator

That way is the **Iterator**.



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void print (Queue<String> queue) {  
    Iterator iterator = queue.iterator();  
    while (iterator.hasNext())  
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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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- ▶ last for the Queue gets set to null “automatically”.
- ▶ For `ArrayQueue`, we need special logic in `Iter()` and `hasNext()` to set last to `-1` when we should.



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