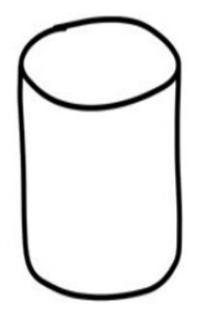
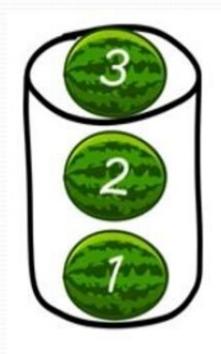
Queue is extremely easy



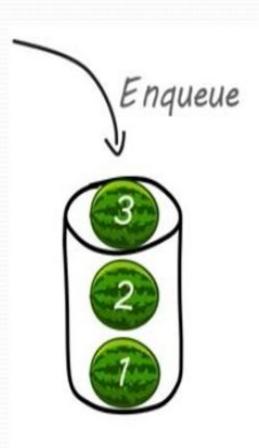
A Queue is like a empty
Hollow cylinder
Means here both the ends are
Open



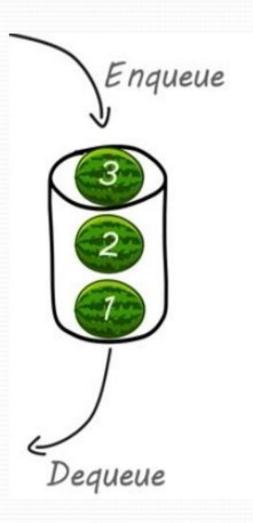


Since the cylinder is hollow The Watermelon will drop

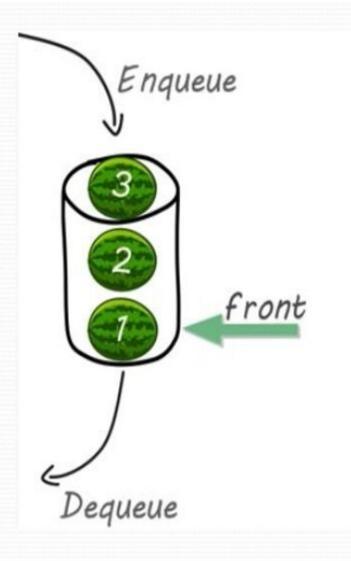




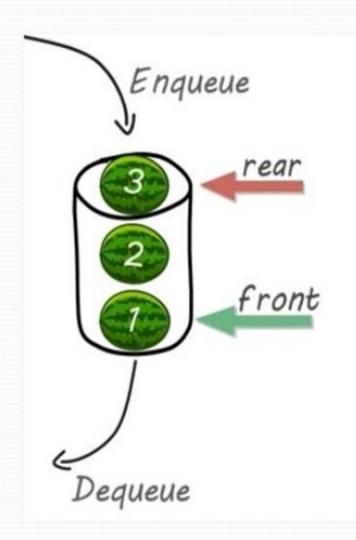
1. We will insert element in queue It is called as Enqueue



1. We will insert element in queue
It is called as Enqueue
2. Remove element from queue
It is called Dequeue



- 1. We will insert element in queue It is called as Enqueue
- 2. Remove element from queue It is called Dequeue
- 3. front, which will return the front element in queue

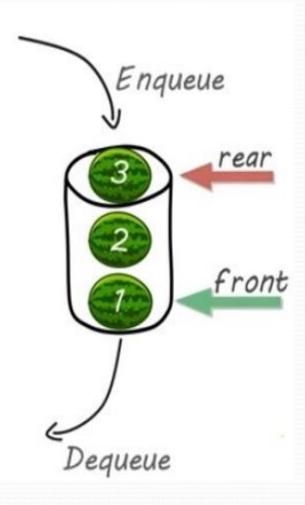


- 1. We will insert element in queue It is called as Enqueue
- 2. Remove element from queue It is called Dequeue
- 3. front, which will return the front element in queue
- 4 rear, to get the last element fro queue

In Queue, the deletion is done from front

If I remove the watermelon's they will be in the order

123



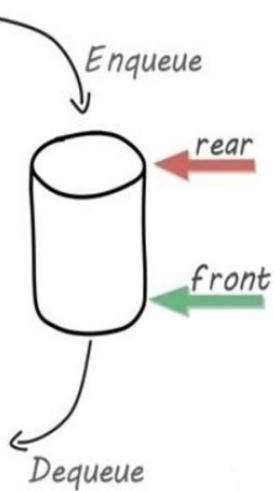
In Queue, the deletion is done from front

If I remove the watermelon's they will be in the order

123 1 2



If I insert the element then it will inserted from backside



Queue is called FIFO (First In First Out)

Means the element which was inserted first comes out first example 1 watermelon

A list or collection with the restriction that insertion can be performed at one end (rear) and deletion can be performed at other end (front).



Queue-First-In-First-Out
(FIFO)



Stack - Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)

Operations

Enqueue _____ Dequeue ______

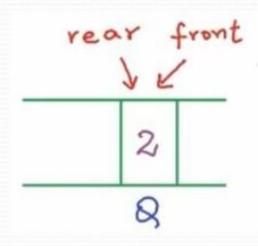
- (1) Endueue (x)
- (2) Dequeue()
- (3) front()
- (4) ISEmpty()

constant time or O(1)

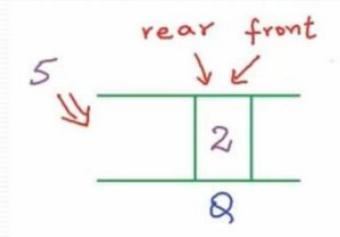
Enqueue (2)

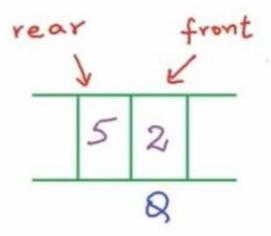
Enqueue(2)

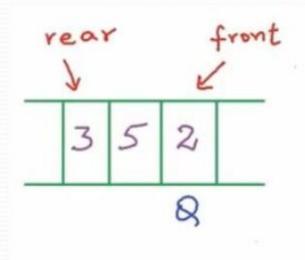
2 8

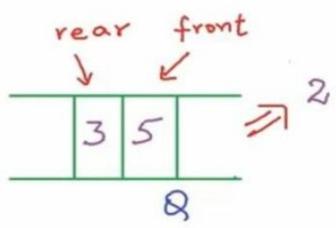


Enqueue (2) Enqueue (5)



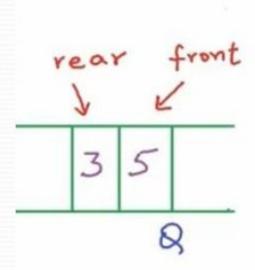


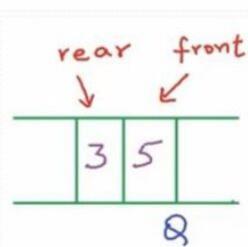




Enqueue (2) Enqueue (5) Enqueue (3)

Enqueue (2)
Enqueue (5)
Enqueue (3)
Dequeue ()





Enqueue (2)
Enqueue (5)
Enqueue (3)
Dequeue () => 2

Enqueue (2)

Enqueue (5)

Enqueue (3)

Dequeue () => 2

front () => 5

Is Empty() => false