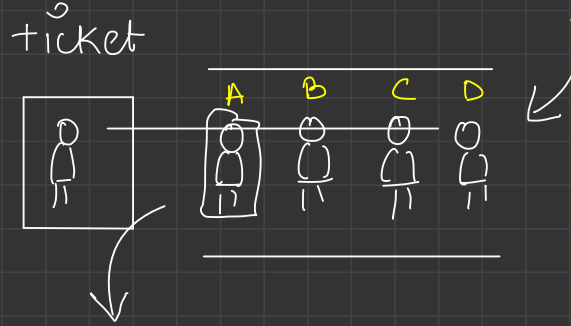
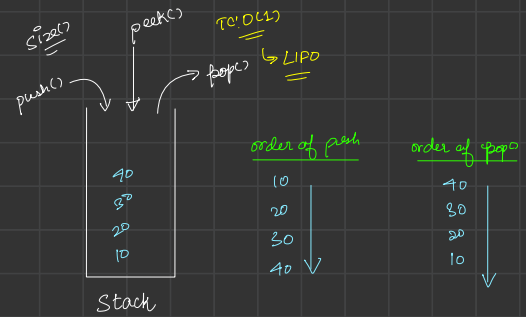




Queues

→ linear data structure

→ FIFO (first in, first out)



queues

peek() →
↓
view first person in the queue

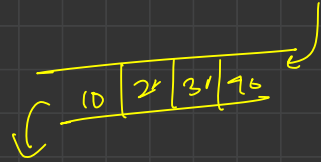
remove()

size()

add()

10 20 30

queue



}

que.add(10)

que.add(20)

que.add(30)

que.peek() → 10

que.remove() → 10

que.peek() → 20

que.size() → 2

order of add

{ 10
20
30
40

order of removal

{ 10
20
30
40

Hence follow FIFO

enqueue

enter + queue

TC: $O(1)$

add()

→ adding a element to a queue.

dequeue

delete + queue

TC: $O(1)$

remove()

→ remove first element from the queue.

queue

- ↳ A linear data structure
- ↳ follows FIFO (first in, first out)

Methods

enqueue , dequeue , peek() , size()
↓ ↓
add() remove()

↳ TC: O(1)

Method

Queue <G> que_name = new ArrayDeque();

↳ add(), remove(), peek(), size().

Method 2

Queue <G> que_name = new LinkedList();

↳ poll(), offer(), peek(), size();

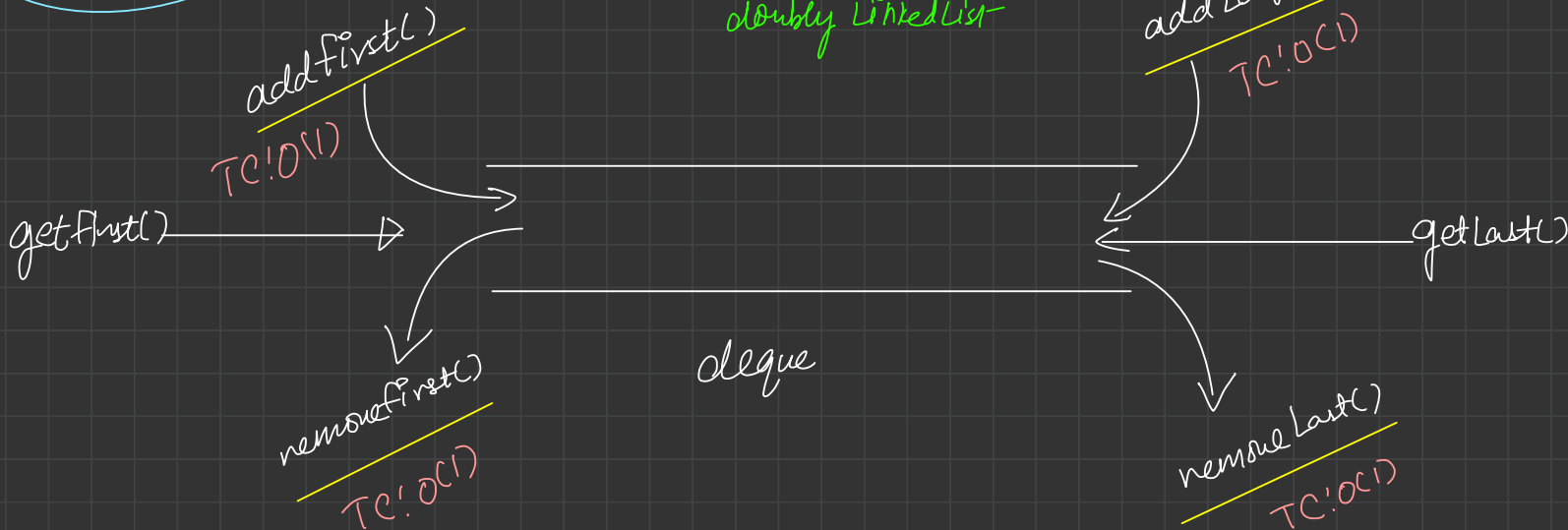
poll()
↓
remove

offer()
↓
add

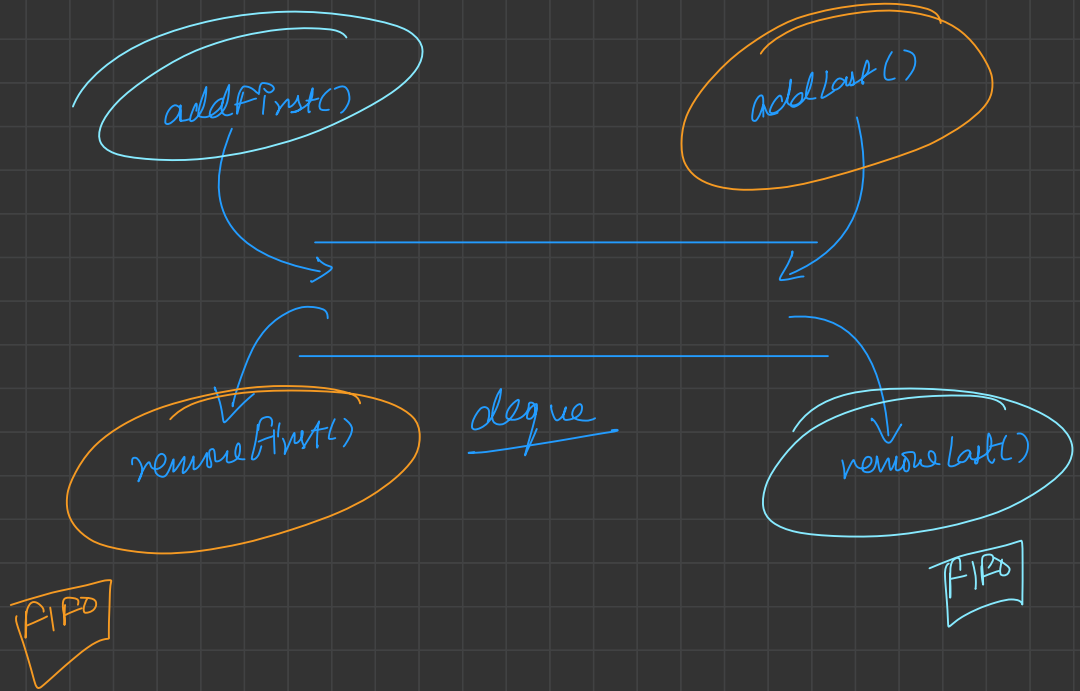
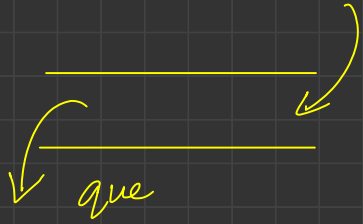
deque

doubly ended queue!

→ implemented using a doubly linked list



Q Can you implement a queue using deque?

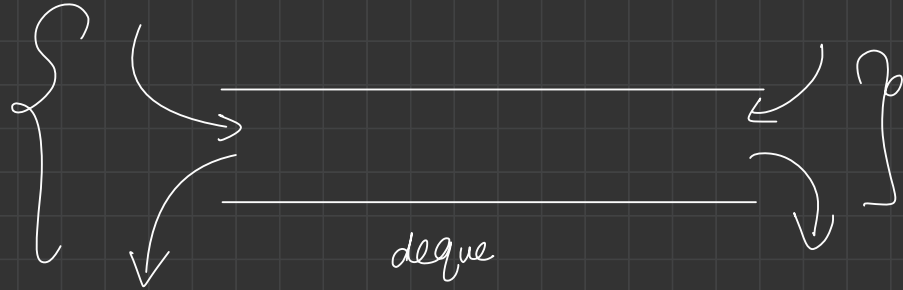
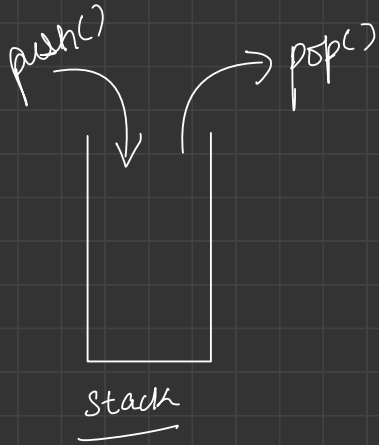


To implement a queue using a deque.

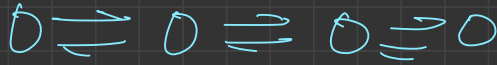
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{addFirst()} \\ \text{removeLast()} \end{array} \right\}$ or $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{addLast()} \\ \text{removeFirst()} \end{array} \right\}$

as they follow FIFO

Can you implement stack using a deque.



deque uses more memory than que!



```
class Node {
```

~~int data;~~

Node prev;

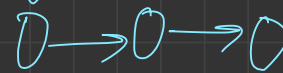
~~Node next;~~

```
}
```

que



head



↑
tail

```
class Node {
```

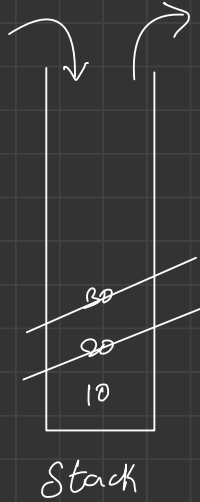
int data;

Node next;

```
}
```

Q Design a stack using LinkedList!

eg:
 ✓ push(10)
 ✓ push(20)
 ✓ push(30)
 pop() → 30
 pop() → 20



X

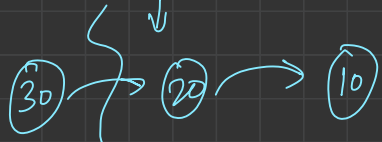
TC: O(1)
 addLast() of LL for push()



O(N)

removeLast() of LL
 O(N)

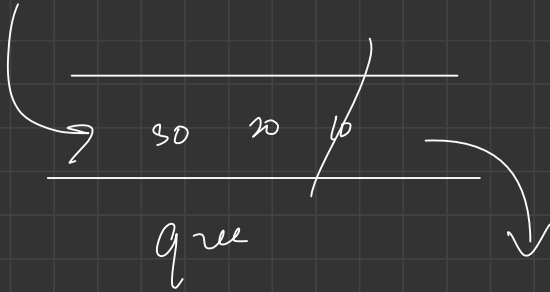
addFirst() in LL → TC: O(1)



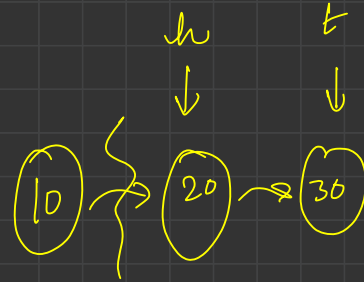
removeFirst() in LL → TC: O(1)

Implement a queue using Unordered List

Unordered List

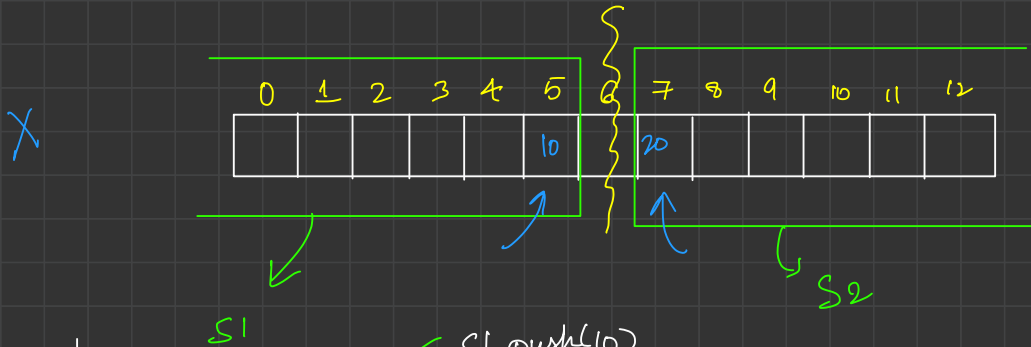


✓ add(10)
add(20)
add(30)
remove() → 10



add() → addLast()
remove() → removeFirst()

implement 2 stack using a array !

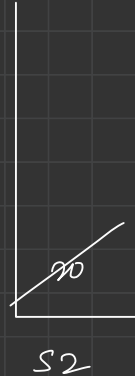


✓ S1.push(10)

✓ S2.push(20)

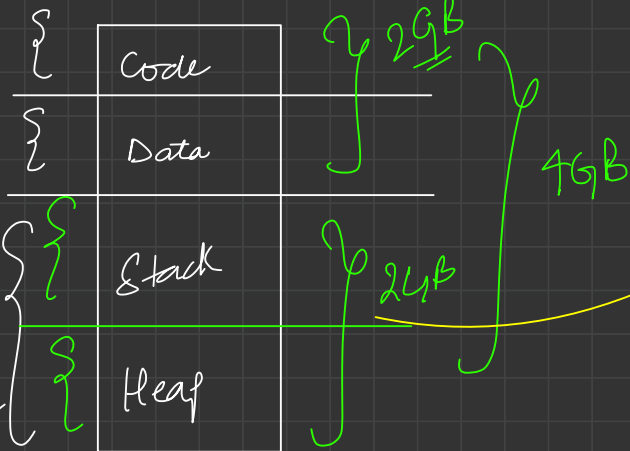
S1.pop() → 10

S2.pop() → 20



OS

fixed
space



dynamic divider

2GB Stack
2GB Heap

crash / process

RAM

→ decided at run time

2GB

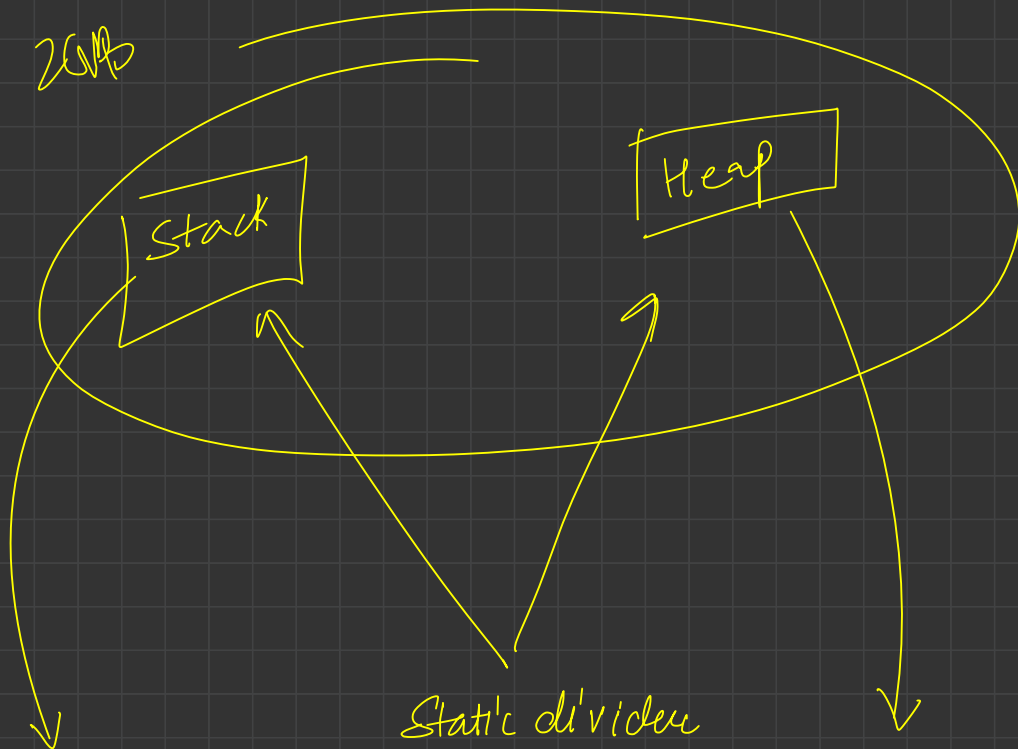
Stack

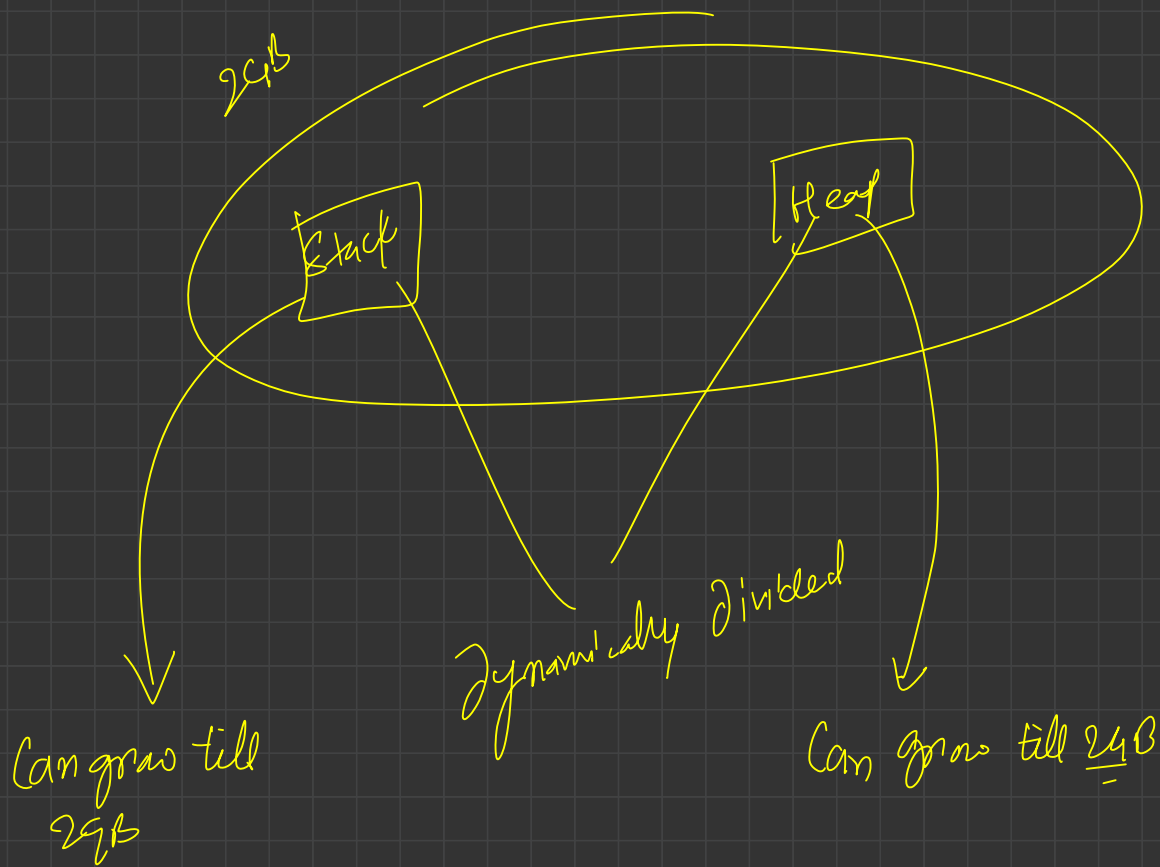
Heap

Static divider

Can grow till
1GB

Can grow till
1GB





X

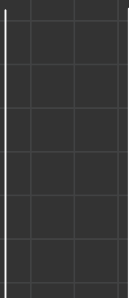
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80			-30	-20	-10

s_1

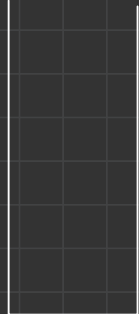
$top1$

s_2

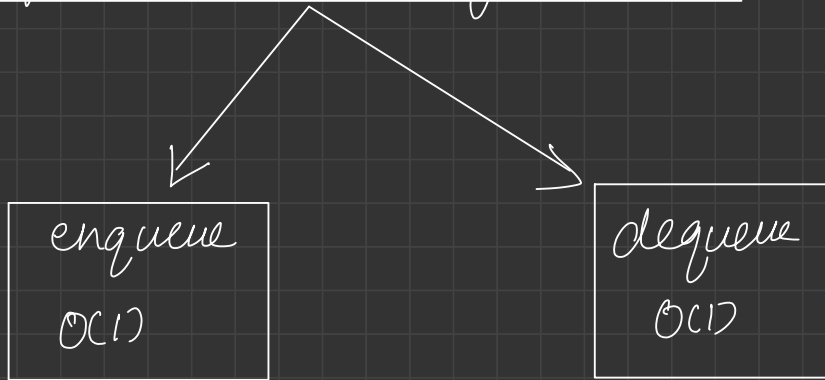
$top2$



s_1



Implement Queue using 2-stacks



Enqueue → $O(1)$

10

20

10 20 30

queue

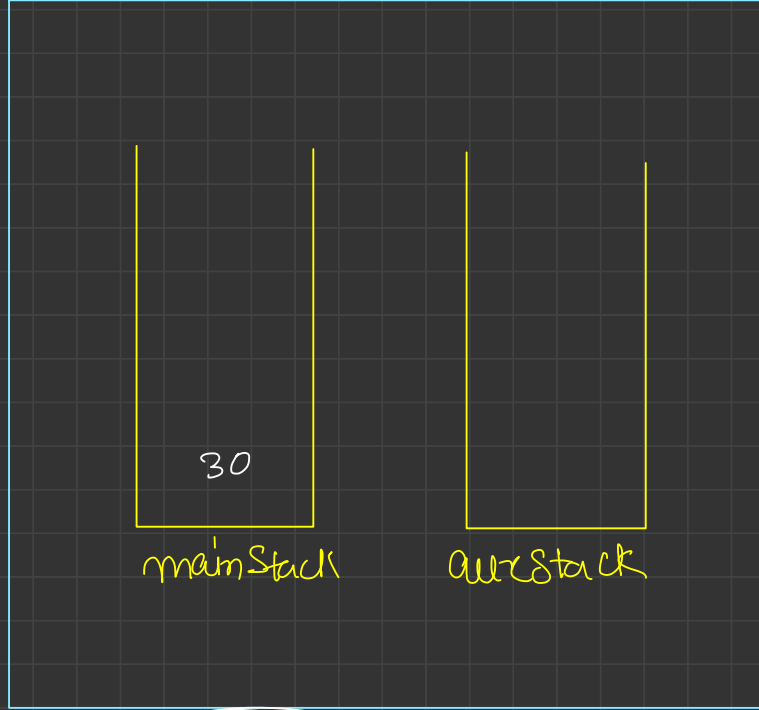
add()

10 ✓
20 ✓
30 ✓

remove() ✓

10 ✓
20 ✓
30

queue



dequeue $O(1)$

dequeue
→ O(1)

10
20
30
40

