



Queue °

Stack

↳ follows LIFO

→ Methods

- ① push() ~
 - ② pop()
 - ③ peek()
 - ④ size()
- O(1)

queues

- 1. 10
- 2. 20
- 3. 30
- 4. 25

↓
Seq. of adding
data
=

- 1. 10
 - 2. 20
 - 3. 30
 - 4. 25
- ↓
Seq. of Removal
of data
=

FIFO → is followed by queue!

enqueue

→ Adding element in a queue.

$O(1)$

dequeue

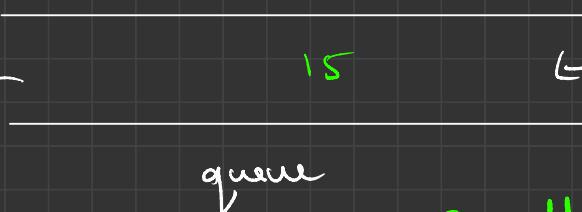
→ Removing element from a queue

$O(1)$

Front() $\rightarrow O(1)$

tells value in
in the front

dequeue



enqueue



{
add(10)
add(20)
add(15)
remove() → 10
remove() → 20

queue

↳ linear Data structure

↳ follows FIFO (first in, first out)

Methods →

enqueue , dequeue , front() , size()



add()



remove()

Dqueue

Linear
ds!

addFirst() $O(1)$
enqueue

dequeue
removeFirst() $O(n)$

doubly Ended Queue

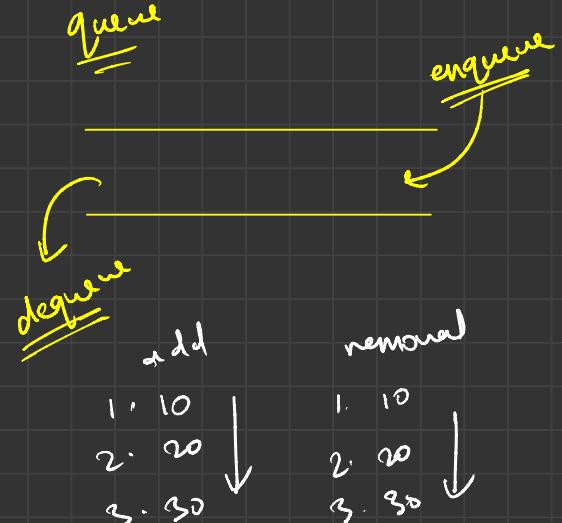
↳ uses doubly ended linked list internally.

addLast()
enqueue $O(1)$

dqueue

dequeue
removeLast() $O(1)$

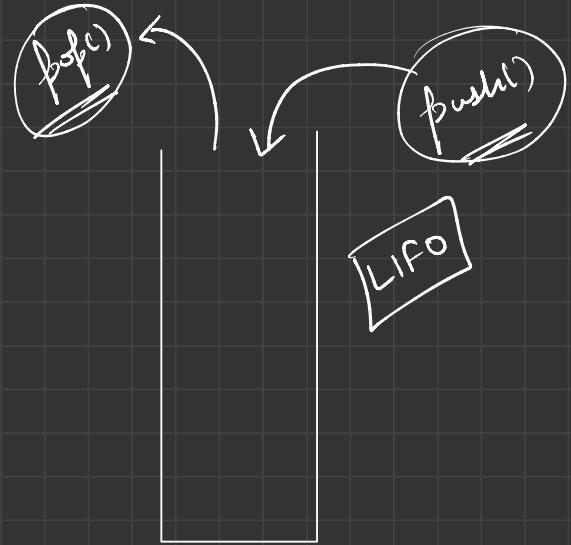
Q Can you implement a queue using a deque?



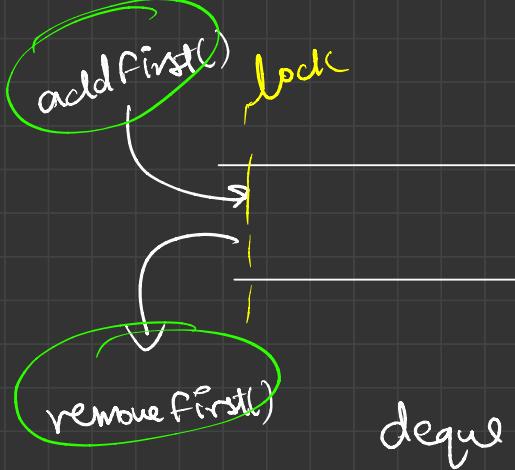
removeFirst() } pair up to make
AddLast() FIFO operation.

AddFirst() } pairs up to make
removeLast() FIFO operations }

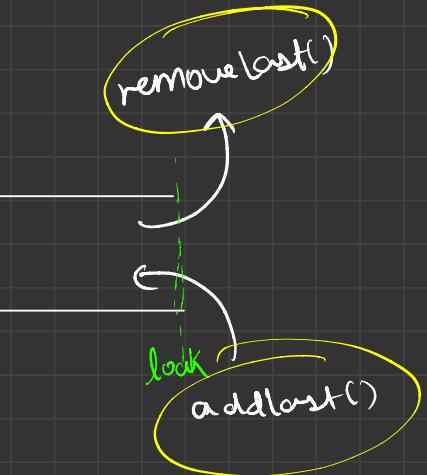
Can you implement a stack using a deque?



Stack



addFirst() ↑ stack
removeFirst() →



removeLast() ↑ stack
addLast() →

Design a stack using a linked list

push(10)

push(20)

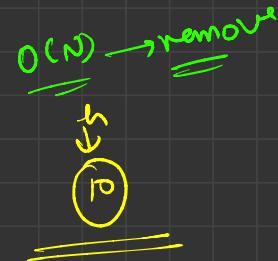
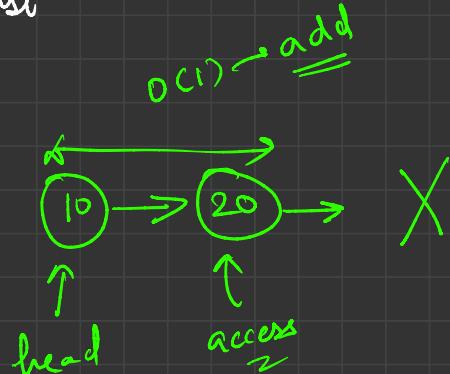
push(30)

pop() → 30

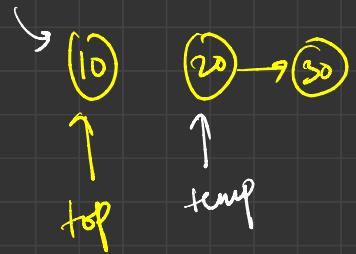
push(40)

pop() → 40

pop() → 20



O(1)
addFirst() → push() } Stack using
O(1)
removeFirst() → pop() } linkedlist!



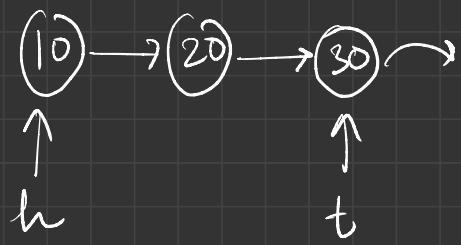
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{top.\underline{\underline{next}}} = \text{new} \\ \text{top} = \text{temp} \end{array} \right.$

Implement a queue using a linked list

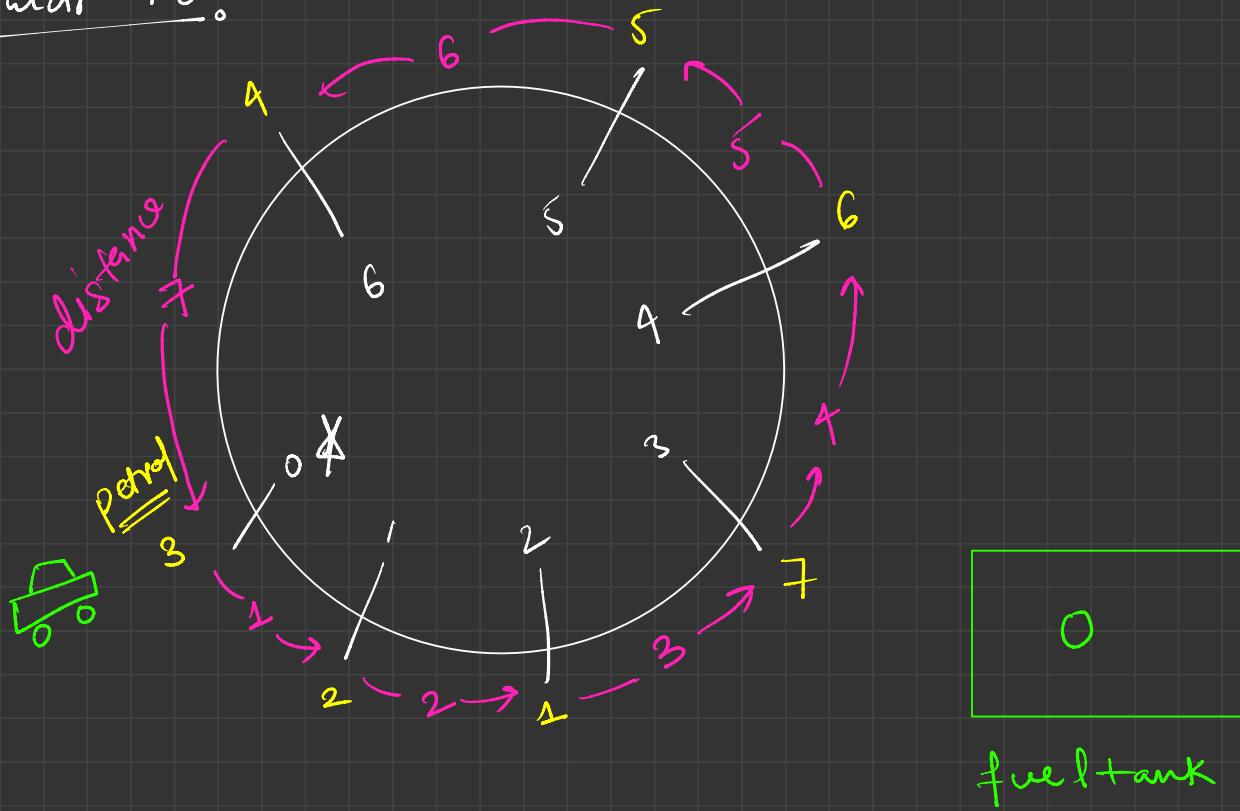


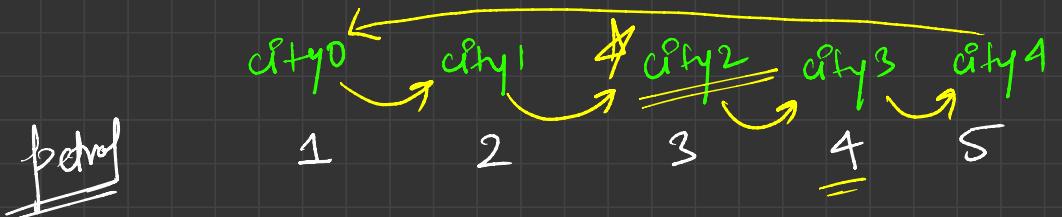
{ add(10)
add(20)
add(30)
add(40)
remove() $\rightarrow 10$
remove() $\rightarrow 20$

✓ addLast()
removeFirst() } queue



Circular Tour





petrol

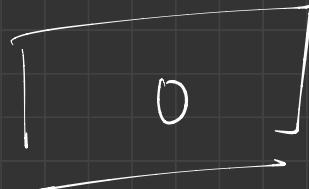
4 6 7 4

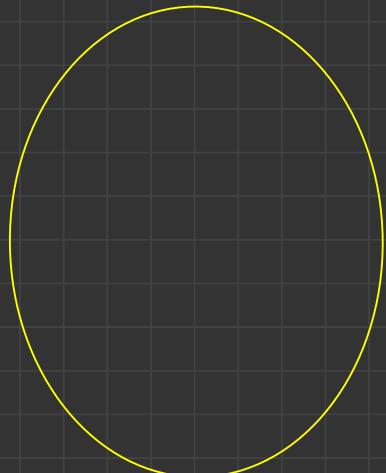


dist

8 5 3 5

(-4) (1) (4) ✓ (-1)





100km
} 100L of Petrol }
min

Step

→ check does we have min fuel req.

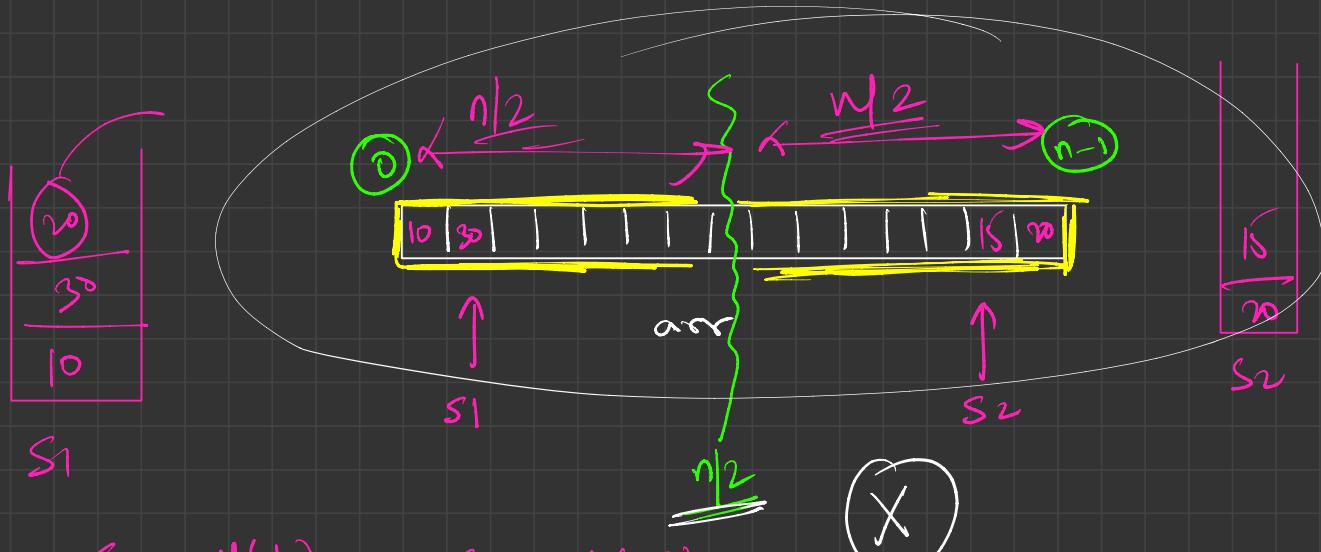
At least One Solution will be present!

<u>Befraf</u>	4	6	7	4	4
<u>olist</u>	8	5	3	5	.

start = 1

remaining_peval = 5 L

Implement two stacks using an array !



$S_1.push(10)$

$S_2.push(20)$

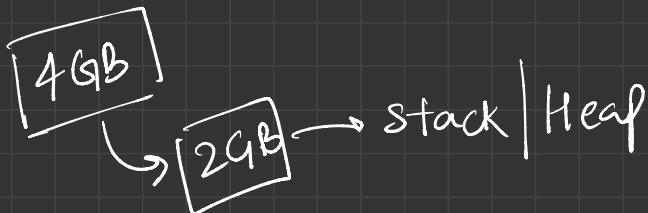
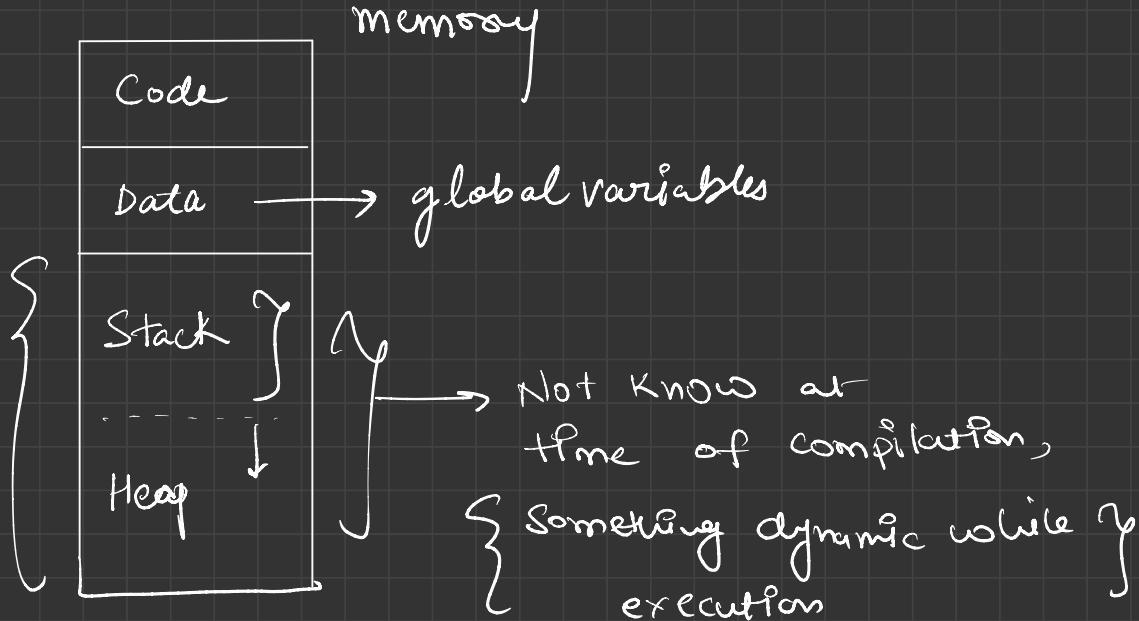
$S_1.push(30)$

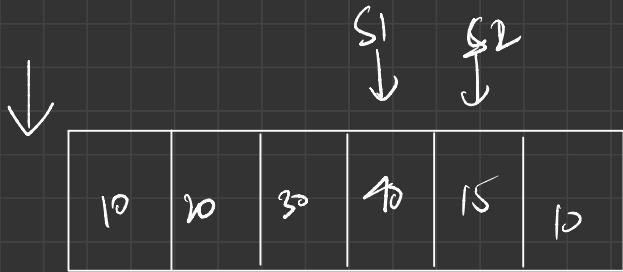
$S_1.push(20)$

$S_2.push(15)$

$S_1.pop() \longrightarrow 20$

OS





S_1

$\text{push}(10)$

$\text{push}(20)$

$\text{push}(30)$

$\text{push}(40)$

$\overline{\overline{\text{push}()}} \quad$

S_2

$\text{push}(10)$

$\text{push}(15)$

$\overline{\overline{\text{push}}} \quad$

```

// Method to push an element x to stack1
void push1(int x) {
    // Your code here
    if (top1 + 1 < top2) { TC  
O(1)
        top1++;
        arr[top1] = x;
    }
}

// Method to push an element
// x to stack2
void push2(int x) {
    // Your code here
    if (top2 - 1 > top1) { TC  
O(1)
        top2--;
        arr[top2] = x;
    }
}

// Method to pop an element from first stack
void pop1() {
    // Your code here
    if (top1 == -1) {
        System.out.println(-1);
    } else {
        int topValue = arr[top1]; TC  
O(1)
        arr[top1] = 0; ✓
        top1--; ✓
        System.out.println(topValue);
    }
}

// Method to pop an element
// from second stack
void pop2() {
    // Your code here
    if (top2 == size) ✓
        System.out.println(-1);
    } else {
        int topValue = arr[top2];
        arr[top2] = 0;
        top2++; ✓
        System.out.println(topValue);
    }
}

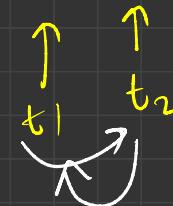
```

S1.push(30)

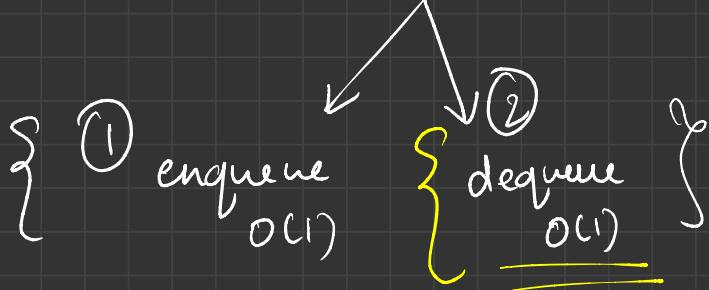
S2.push(40)

S1.push(35)

0	1	2	3	4	5
10	20	30	30	5	15



Implement Queue using stacks (2 stacks)



dequeue $\sim O(1)$

20 | 30 | 90 | 90

queue

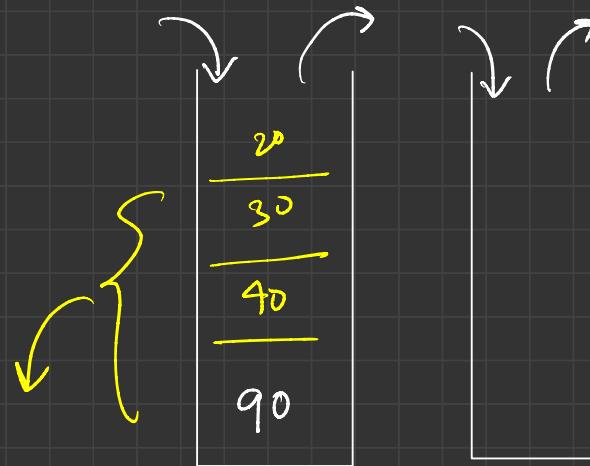
dequeue ~ 10

add (90)

Stack
Should have
data in opp.
fashion of insertion

S1.pop()

→ [10]



S1
↓
data

S2
↓
empty

Enqueue O(1)

