

CPE 212 - Fundamentals of Software Engineering

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Queues

Outline

- Queue Definition
- Concepts
- Implementations
- Coding Examples

Queue ADT

An ordered homogeneous data structure in which elements are added to the rear and removed from the front

FIFO - First In, First Out

Example:

Check out line at the grocery store



Queue - Basic Operations

Enqueue - Adds one element to the rear of the queue

Dequeue - Removes and returns item from the front of the queue

IsEmpty - Determines whether the queue is empty

IsFull - Determines whether the queue is full

MakeEmpty - Initializes the queue to the empty state

Enqueue

Front

Rear



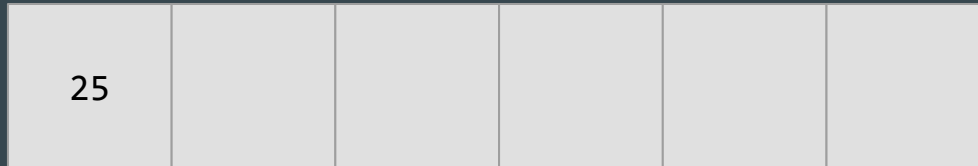
Size = 0



`Enqueue(25);`

Front

Rear



Size = 1

Enqueue

Front

Rear



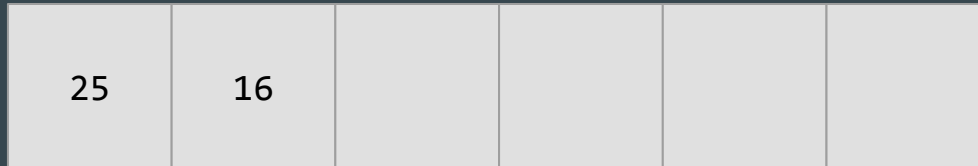
Size = 1

`Enqueue(16);`



Front

Rear



Size = 2

Enqueue

Front

Rear



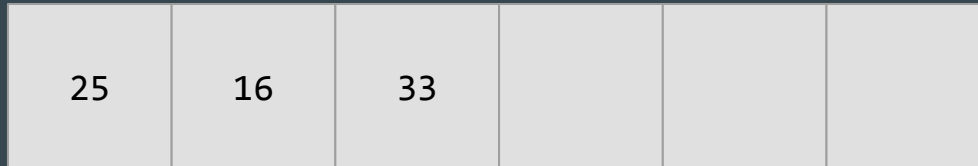
Size = 2

```
Enqueue(33);
```



Front

Rear



Size = 3

Enqueue

Front

Rear

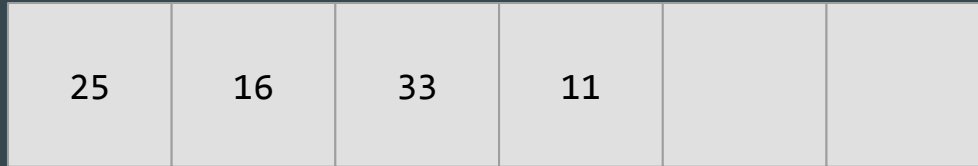


Size = 3



Front

Rear



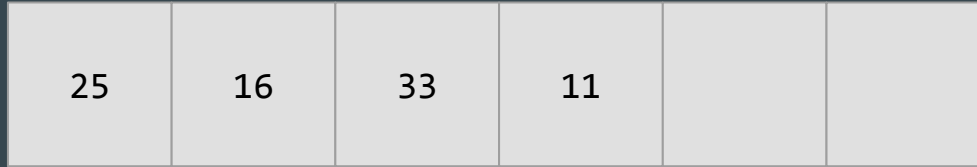
Size = 4

`Enqueue(11);`

Dequeue

Front

Rear



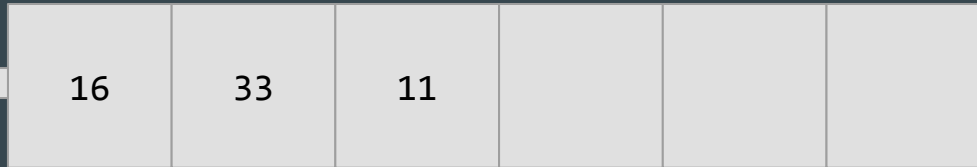
Size = 4

`Dequeue();`



Front

Rear



Size = 3



Dequeue

Front

Rear



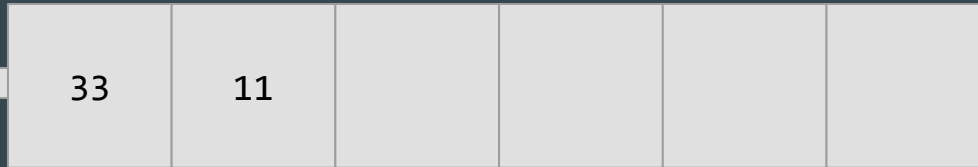
Size = 3

`Dequeue();`



Front

Rear



Size = 2



16

Queue - Operation Limitations

What happens when **Enqueue** is invoked when the queue is full?

What happens when **Dequeue** is invoked when the queue is empty?

Same options as with Stack ADT

- Option #1 – Client is responsible

- Option #2 – Container is responsible

How would you implement a queue?

Queue - Implementations

Arrays

- Fixed front

- Floating front

- Circular

Linked Lists

- Single links

- Double links

Queue - Fixed Front: Enqueue

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"			
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"		
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Queue - Fixed Front: Dequeue



What do we
need to do next?

Queue - Fixed Front: Dequeue



The array has to be shifted down to accommodate the removed item

Fixed Front Queue

Advantages/Disadvantages?

Queue - Fixed Front

Advantages

- Simple to code

- Easy to determine status Full/Empty

- Easy to identify place to add new item

Disadvantages

- Sliding elements downward takes time

- Resizing

Queue - Floating Front: Enqueue

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"			
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"	"L"	
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Queue - Floating Front: Dequeue



Floating Front Queue Advantages/Disadvantages?

Array - Floating Front: Problem

Front			Rear		
	"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"	
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

```
Enqueue("L");
```

Front			Rear		
	"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"	"L"
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Queue - Fixed Front

Advantages

- Simple to code

- Easy to determine status Full/Empty

Disadvantages

- Running out of elements

- Resizing

Queue - Circular: Enqueue

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"		
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

```
Enqueue("L");
```

Front		Rear			
"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"	"L"	
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Queue - Circular: Dequeue



Queue - Circular: Wrap

		Front		Rear	
		"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

```
Enqueue("L");
```

Rear	Front				
"L"		"j"	"o"	"s"	"h"
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Circular Queue

Advantages/Disadvantages?

Queue - Circular

Advantages

- Can utilize the entire array

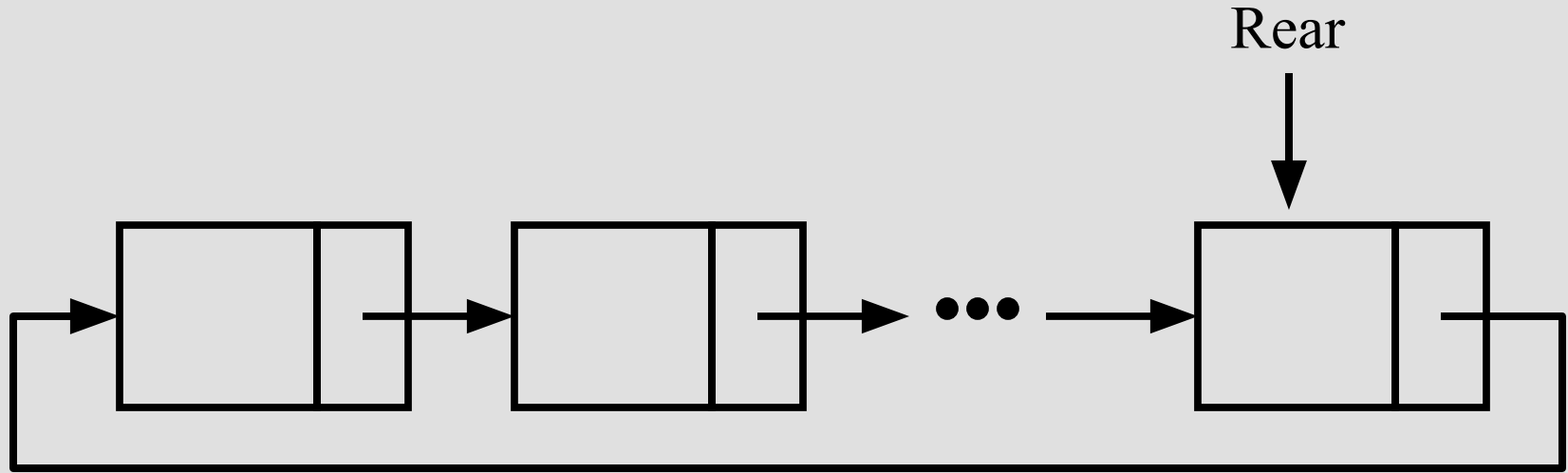
- Speed

Disadvantages

- More complex implementation

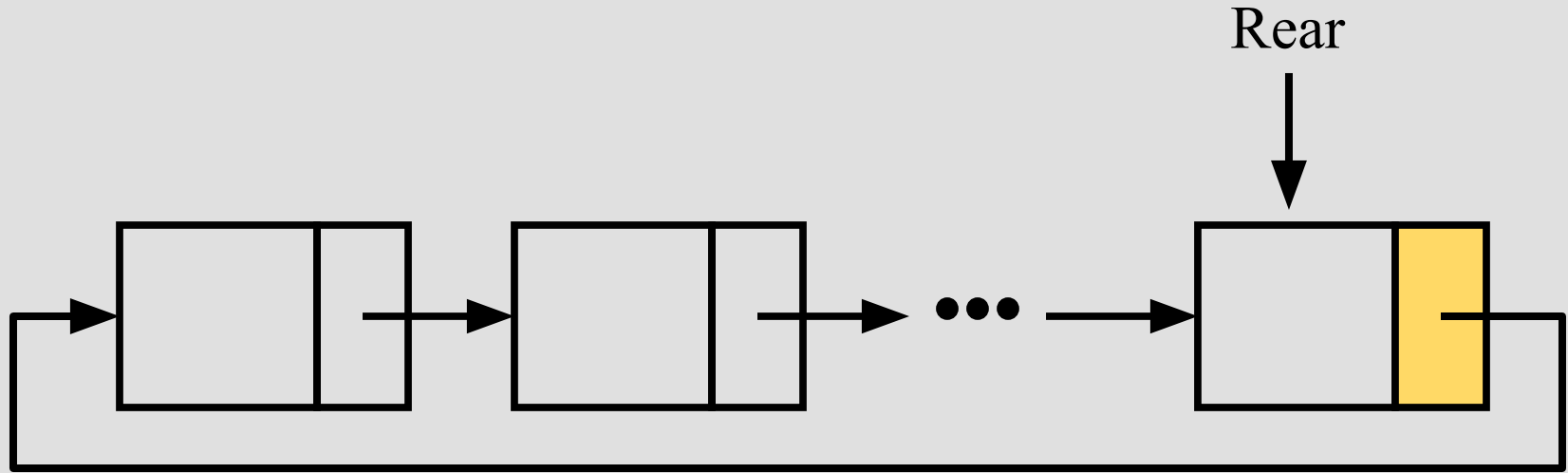
- Resizing

Queue - Circular Linked



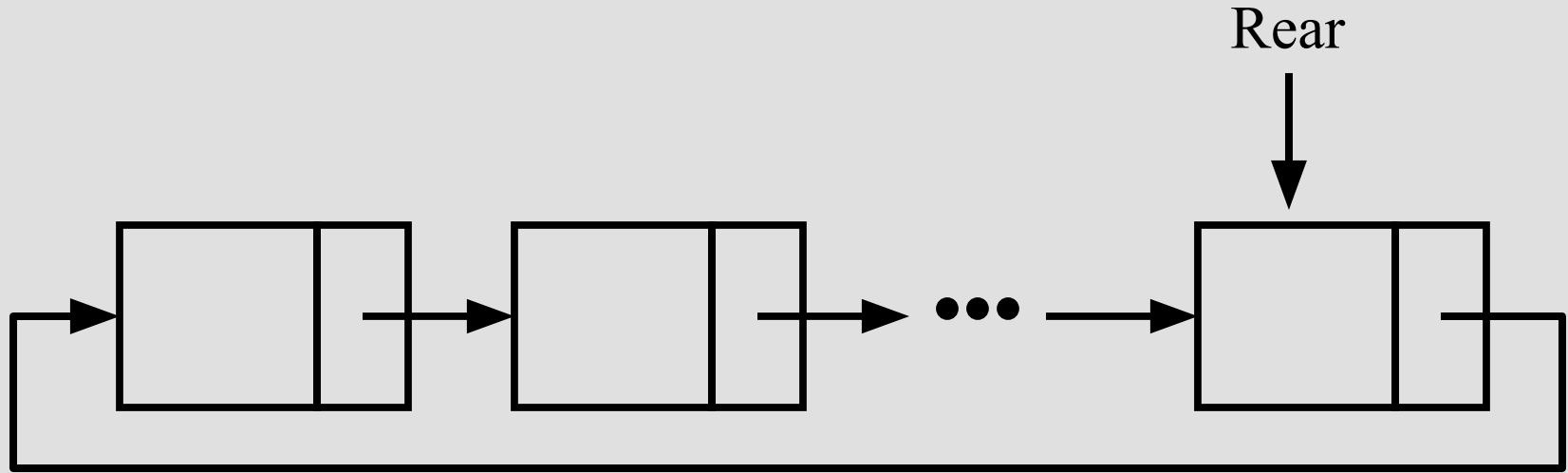
Where is the front of this queue?

Queue - Circular Linked



Rear->next points to the front

Queue - Circular Linked



How do you know if the queue is empty?

Queue - Circular Linked

Rear



Rear = NULL

Queue - Summary

- Queues are First-In, First-Out containers
- Several ways to implement a Queue
 - Arrays (static or dynamic)
 - With Fixed Front, Floating Front, or Circular
 - Linked, dynamically allocated nodes
 - Tradeoffs:
 - Array implementations are memory efficient but difficult to resize
 - Linked node implementation uses more memory per data element but allows size of container to vary based upon amount of data

Code Examples