

Data Structures – CST 201

Module - 2

Syllabus

- Polynomial representation using Arrays
- Sparse matrix
- Stacks
 - Evaluation of Expressions
- **Queues**
 - Circular Queues
 - Priority Queues
 - Double Ended Queues,
- Linear Search
- Binary Search

QUEUE



- Queue is a linear data structure
- Queue is an ordered collection of homogenous data elements where the insertion and deletion takes place at two extreme ends called as front end and rear end
- The data in queue is processed in the same order as it had entered.
- So it is a **First In First Out- FIFO** Memory

QUEUE- Real Time Applications

- Queuing in front of a counter
- Traffic control at a turning point
- Process synchronization in multi-user environment
- Resource sharing in a computer centre

Queuing in front of a counter

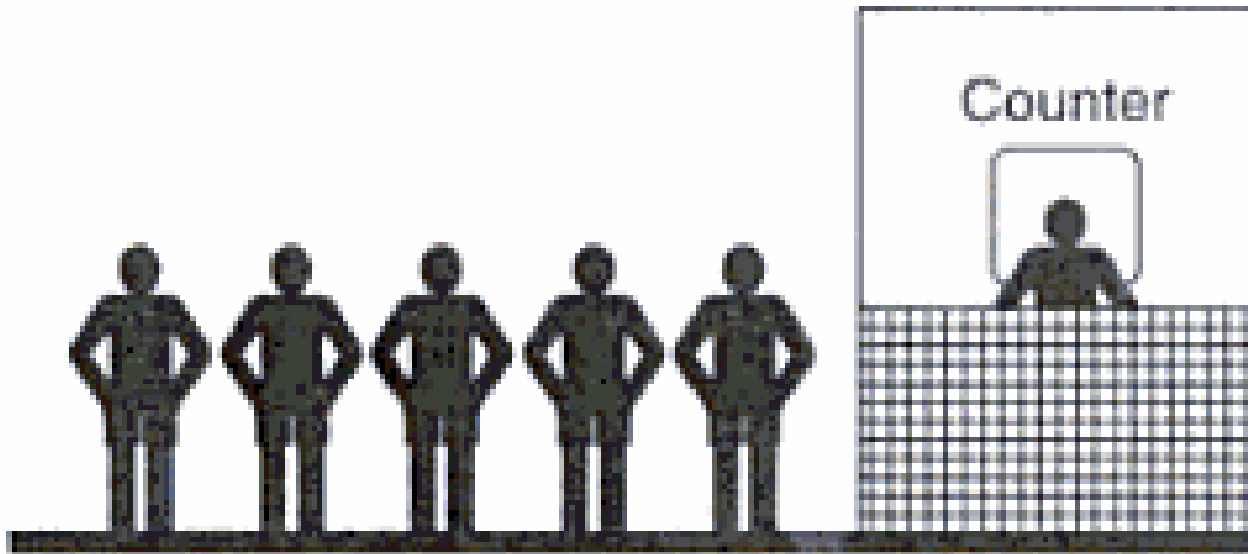


Figure 5.1(a) Queue of customers.

Traffic control at a turning point

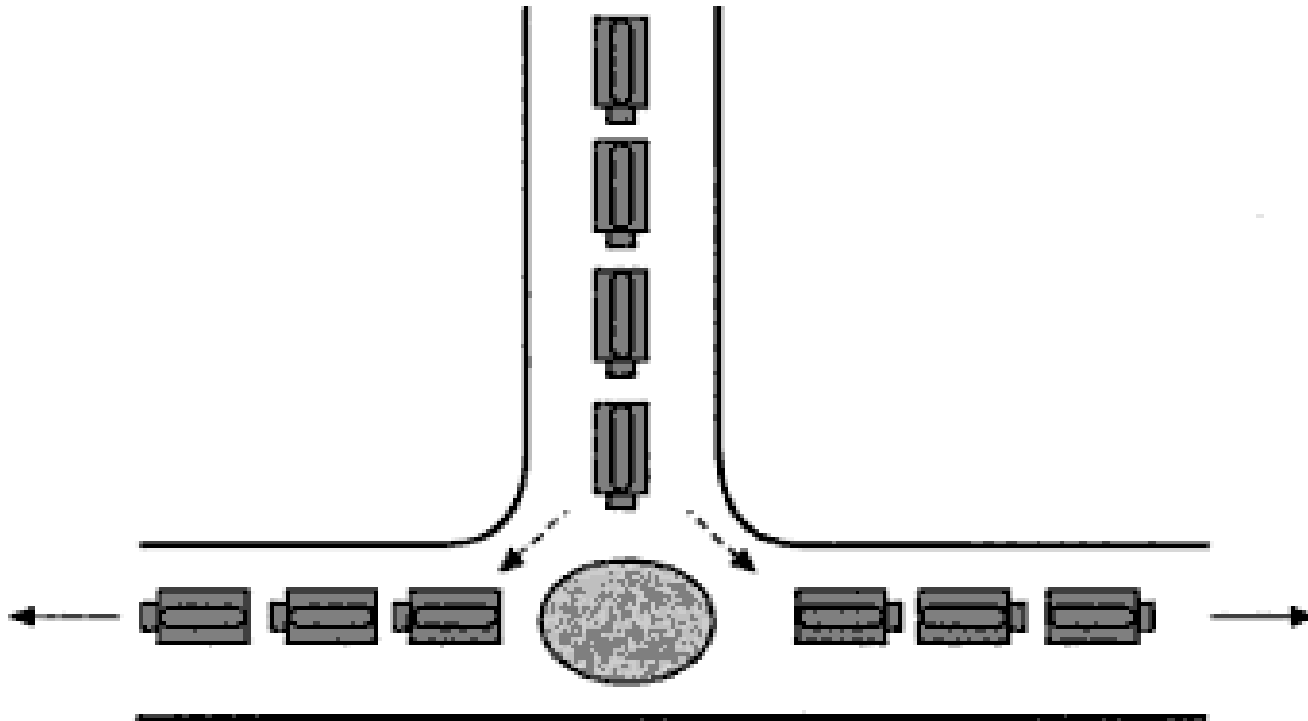


Figure 5.1(b) Traffic passing at a turning point.

Process synchronization in multi-user environment

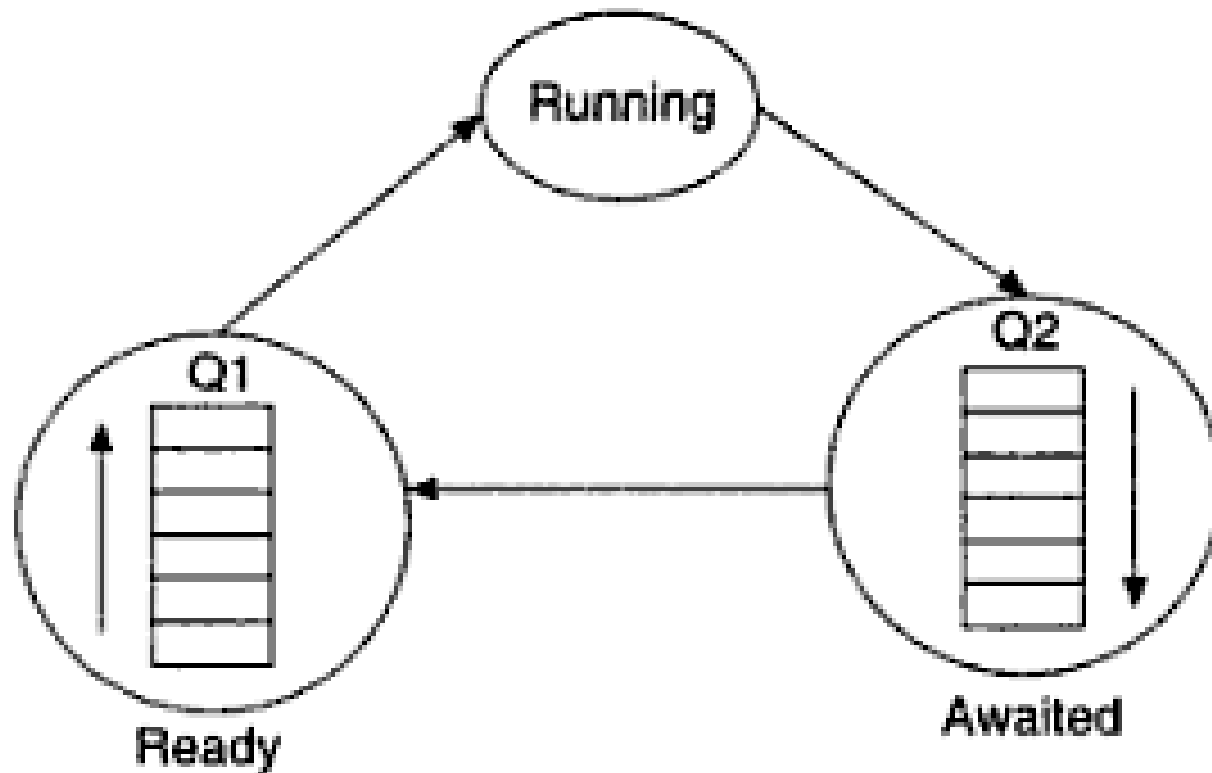


Figure 5.1(c) Queues of processes.

Resource sharing in a computer centre

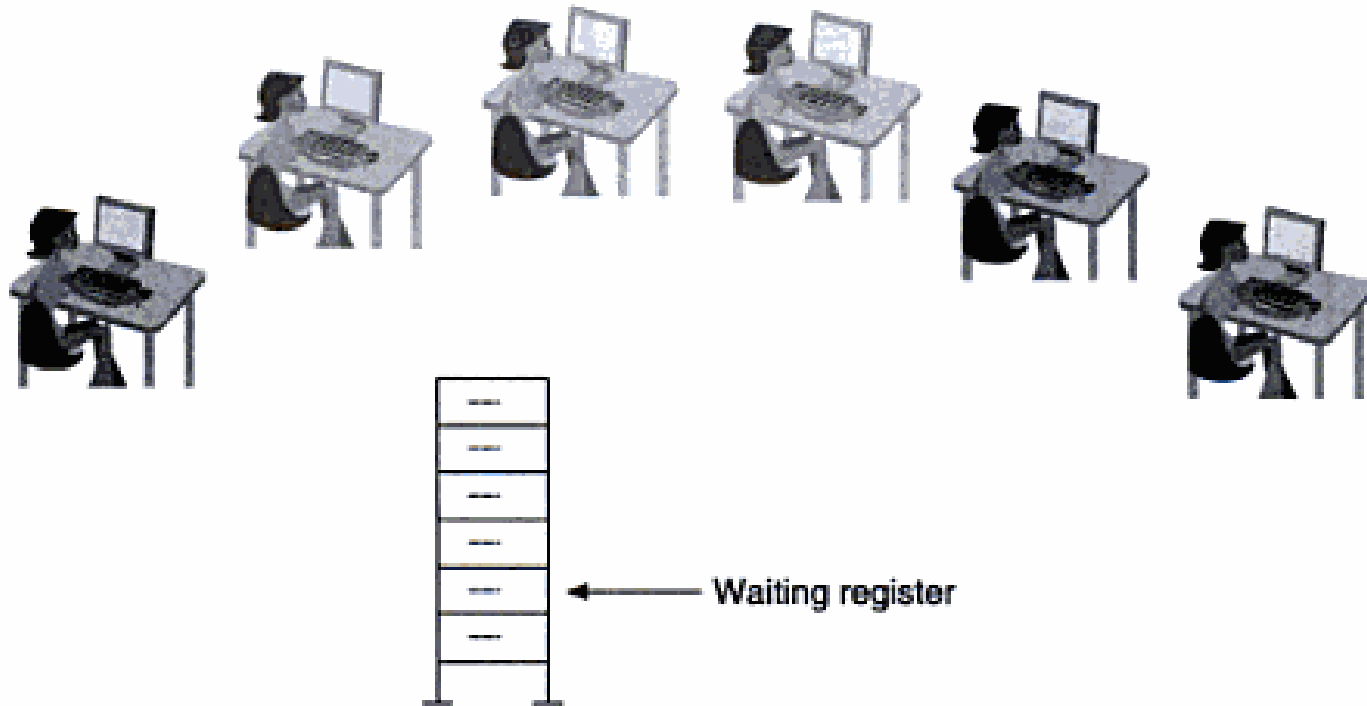


Figure 5.1(d) A waiting queue of users in a computer centre.

QUEUE- Basic Terminologies

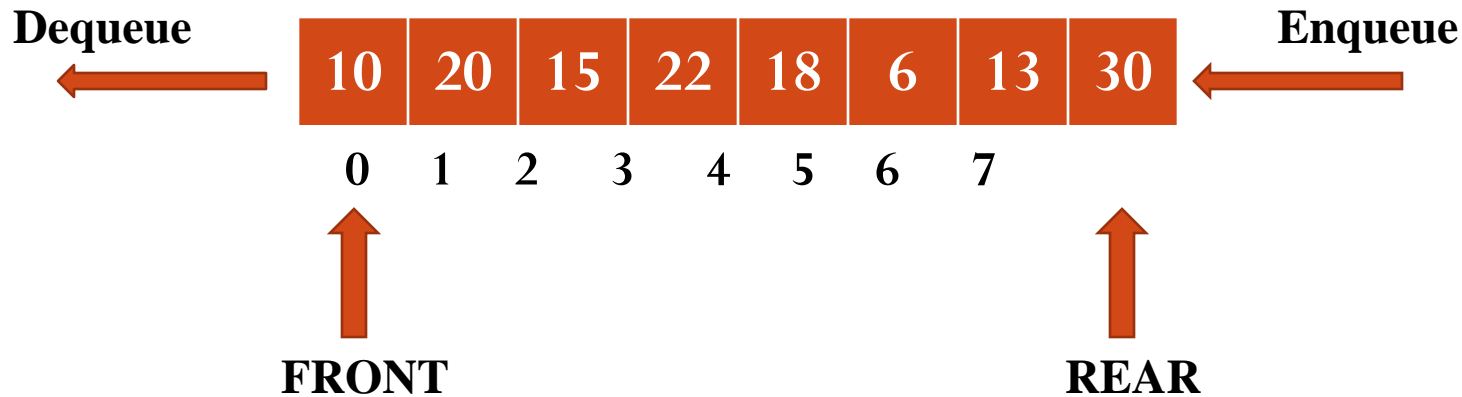
- **ENQUEUE**- Insertion in the QUEUE
- **DEQUEUE**-Deletion in the QUEUE
- **REAR**- Where INSERTION takes place
- **FRONT**-Where DELETION takes place
- **ITEM**- An Element in QUEUE
- **LENGTH / SIZE**- Total Number of elements that queue can accommodate

QUEUE- Operations

- **ENQUEUE:** Insert an element into Queue
- **DEQUEUE:** Delete an element from the Queue
- **DISPLAY:** Display the contents of the Queue

QUEUE- Representations

- Two Representations
 - Array Representation



- Linked List Representation

QUEUE – ENQUEUE Algorithm

```
int A[5];
```

If FRONT=-1 Or REAR=-1 then

Queue is EMPTY



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=-1

REAR=-1



0

1

2

3

4

ENQUEUE 10



FRONT=-1

REAR=-1

FRONT = 0

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 10



0

1

2

3

4

ENQUEUE 10



FRONT=-1

REAR=-1



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=0

REAR=0



0 1 2 3 4



FRONT=0

REAR=0

ENQUEUE 20

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 20



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=0

REAR=0

ENQUEUE 20

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 20



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=0 REAR=1

ENQUEUE 20

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 30



0

1

2

3

4

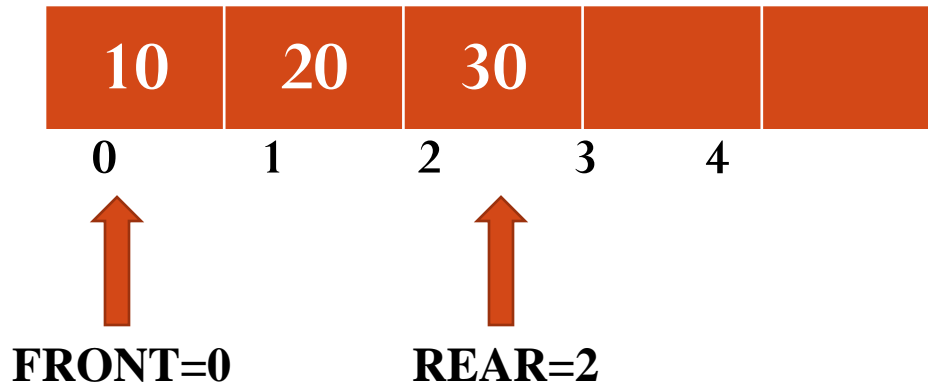


FRONT=0 REAR=1

ENQUEUE 30

REAR = REAR + 1

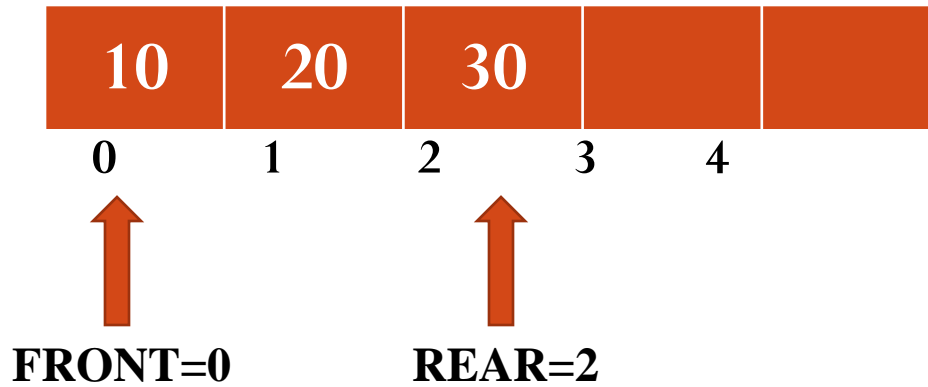
A[REAR] = 30



ENQUEUE 30

REAR = REAR + 1

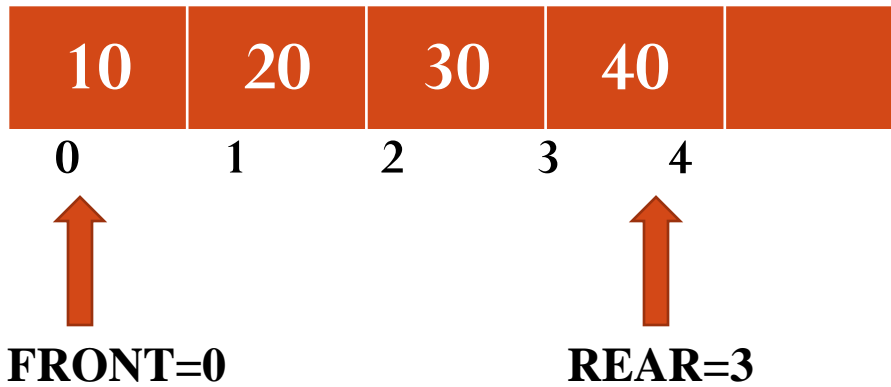
A[REAR] = 40



ENQUEUE 40

REAR = REAR + 1

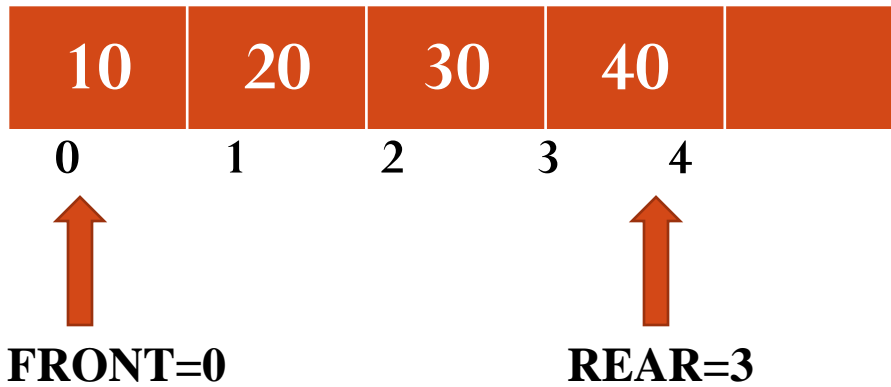
A[REAR] = 40



ENQUEUE 40

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 50



ENQUEUE 50

REAR = REAR + 1

A[REAR] = 50



ENQUEUE 50

FRONT=0

REAR=4

If REAR = SIZE - 1 then

Print “Queue is FULL”



0

1

2

3

4

FRONT=0

REAR=4

ENQUEUE 60

QUEUE – ENQUEUE

Algorithm ENQUEUE(ITEM)

```
{   if REAR = SIZE – 1 then
        Print “Queue is FULL”
    else If REAR= -1 then           //Currently Queue is empty
    {   FRONT = 0
        REAR = 0
        A[REAR] = ITEM
    }
    else
    {   REAR = REAR + 1
        A[REAR] = ITEM
    }
}
```

QUEUE – DEQUEUE Algorithm



0

1

2

3

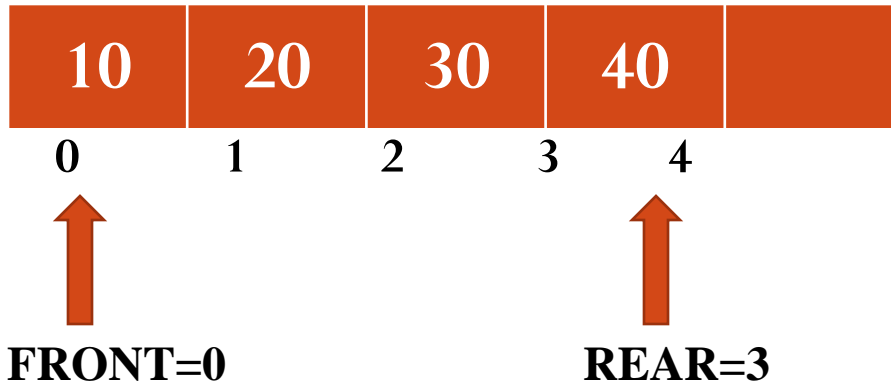
4

FRONT=0

REAR=3

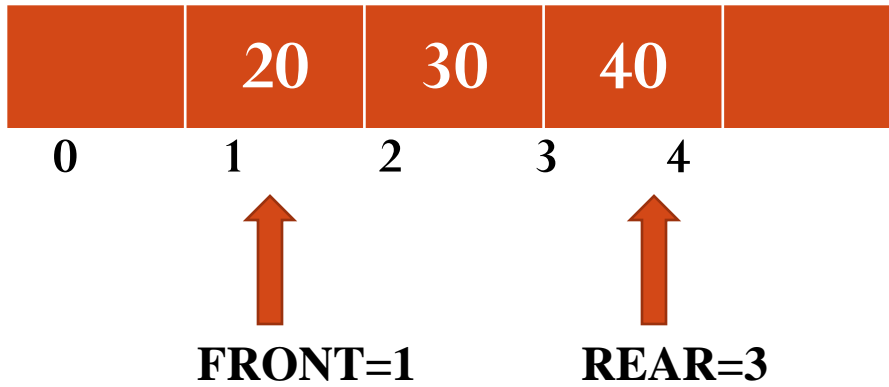
DEQUEUE

FRONT = FRONT + 1

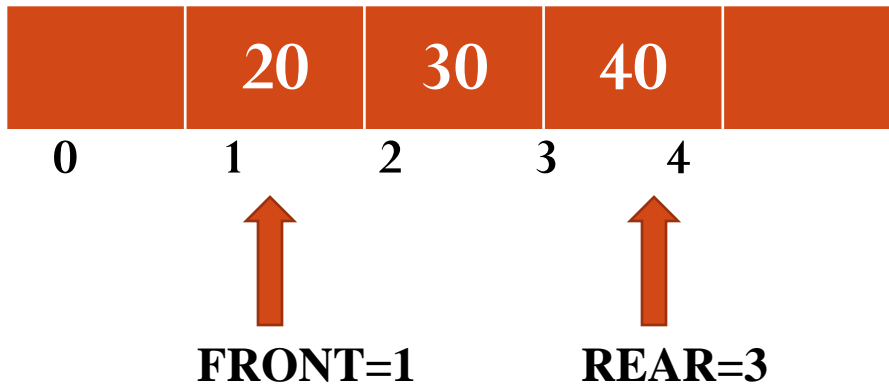


DEQUEUE

FRONT = FRONT + 1

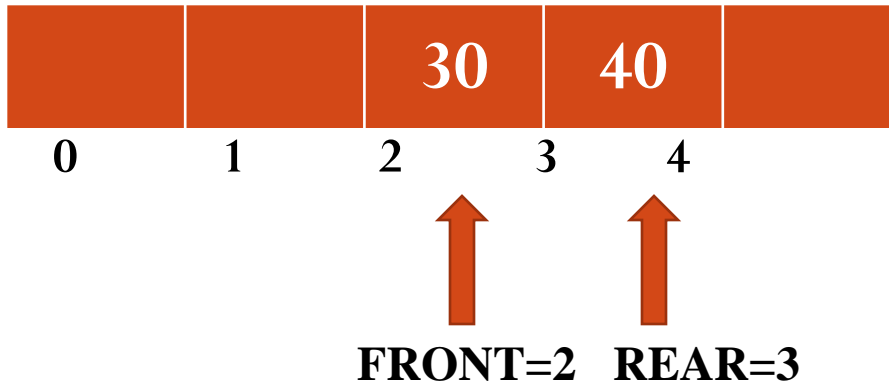


FRONT = FRONT + 1

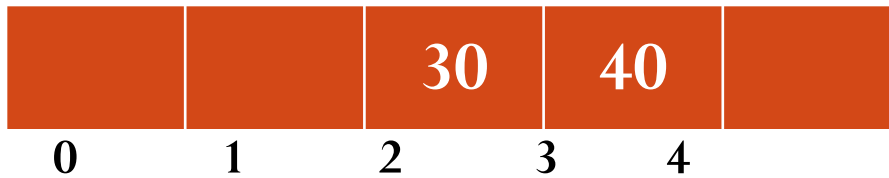


DEQUEUE

FRONT = FRONT + 1



FRONT = FRONT + 1



DEQUEUE

FRONT=2 REAR=3

Two orange arrows point upwards from the text 'FRONT=2 REAR=3' to the values 30 and 40 in the array diagram above.

FRONT = FRONT + 1



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=3
REAR=3



0

1

2

3

4

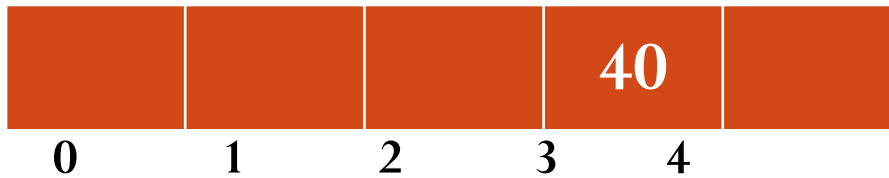
FRONT=3
REAR=3

DEQUEUE

If FRONT = REAR then

FRONT=-1

REAR = -1



DEQUEUE

FRONT=3
REAR=3

An orange arrow pointing upwards from the text 'FRONT=3 REAR=3' to the cell at index 3 of the array.

If FRONT = REAR then

FRONT=-1

REAR = -1



0

1

2

3

4



FRONT=-1
REAR=-1

QUEUE – DEQUEUE

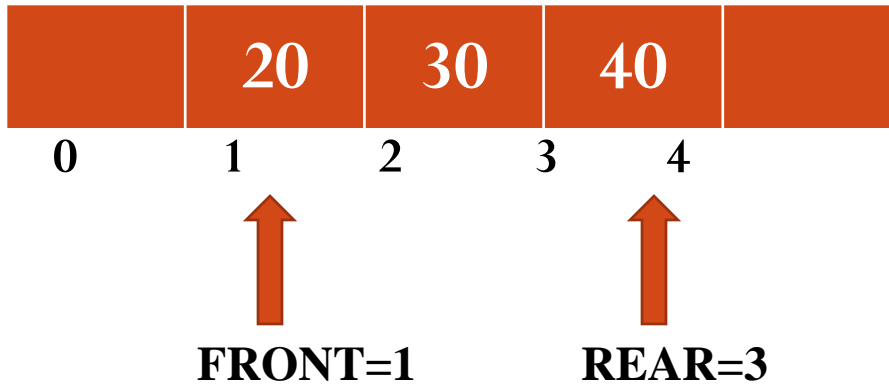
Algorithm DEQUEUE()

```
{   if FRONT = - 1 then
        Print “Queue is EMPTY”
else if REAR = FRONT then //Queue contains only one element
{   Print “The deleted item is “ A[FRONT]
    FRONT = REAR = -1
}
else
{   Print “The deleted item is “ A[FRONT]
    FRONT = FRONT + 1
}
}
```

QUEUE – DISPLAY Algorithm

For i=FRONT to REAR do

Print A[i]



QUEUE – DISPLAY

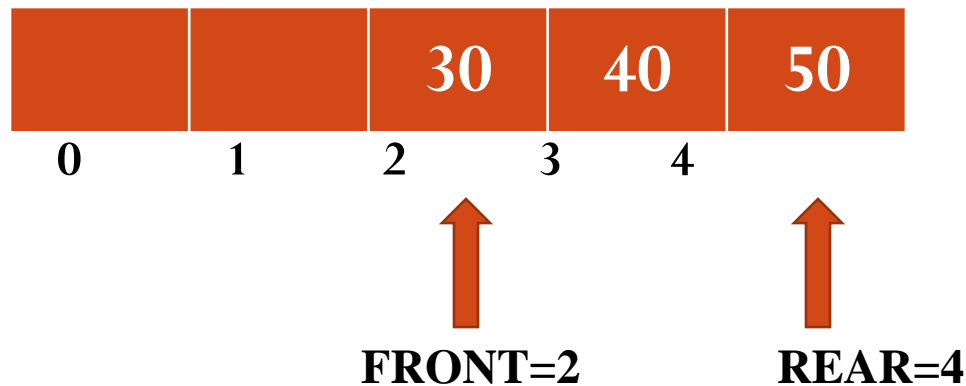
Algorithm DISPLAY()

```
{  
    if FRONT = - 1 then  
        Print “Queue is EMPTY”  
    else  
        {  
            for i=FRONT to REAR do  
                Print A[i]  
        }  
}
```

QUEUE- Various States

1. Queue is Empty: $\text{FRONT} = -1$ & $\text{REAR} = -1$
2. Queue is Full: $\text{REAR} = \text{SIZE} - 1$
3. Total elements in a queue $= \text{REAR} - \text{FRONT} + 1$

QUEUE- Disadvantage



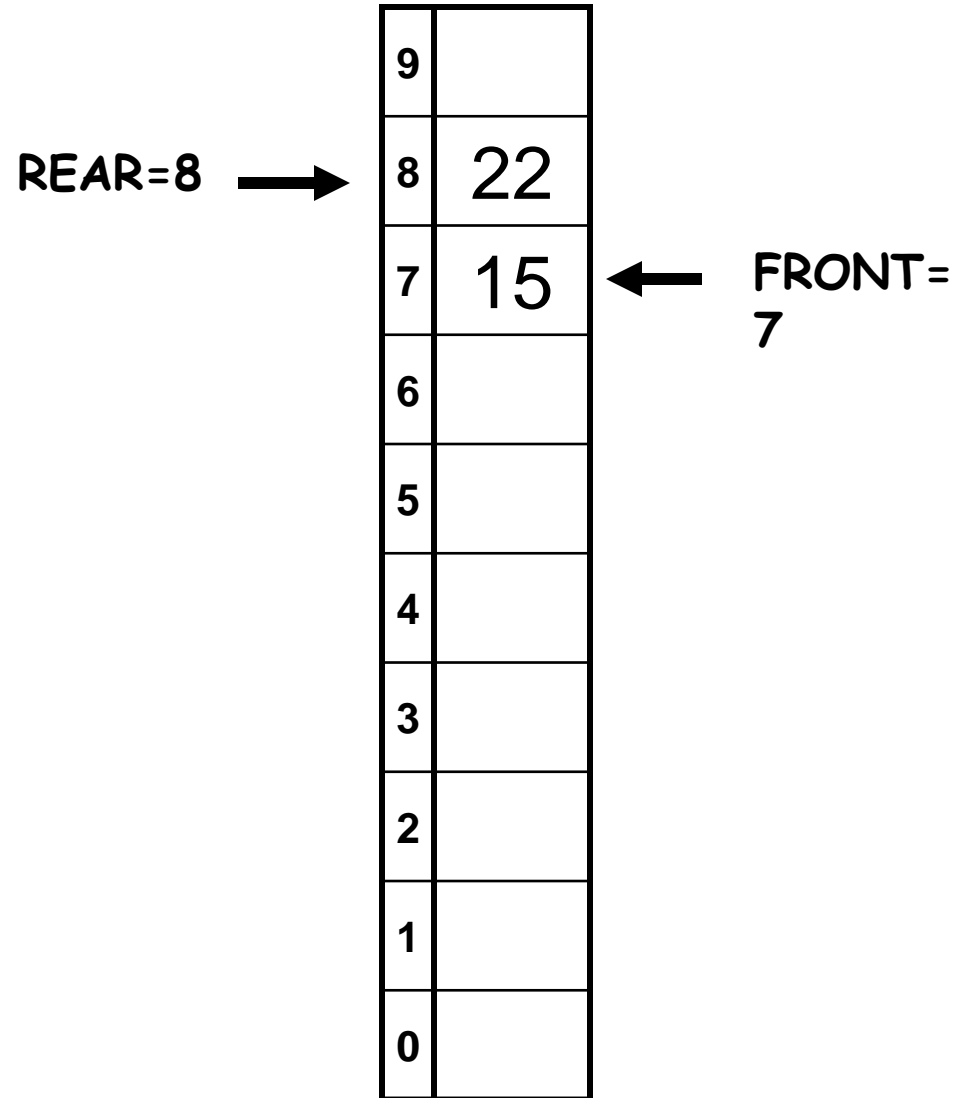
- For a queue represented using an array, when the REAR pointer reaches the end, the insertion will be denied even if room is available at the front

Let us trace the above algorithm with queue LENGTH =10. Suppose the current state of the queue is FRONT=7 and REAR=8. 10 operations are requested as under

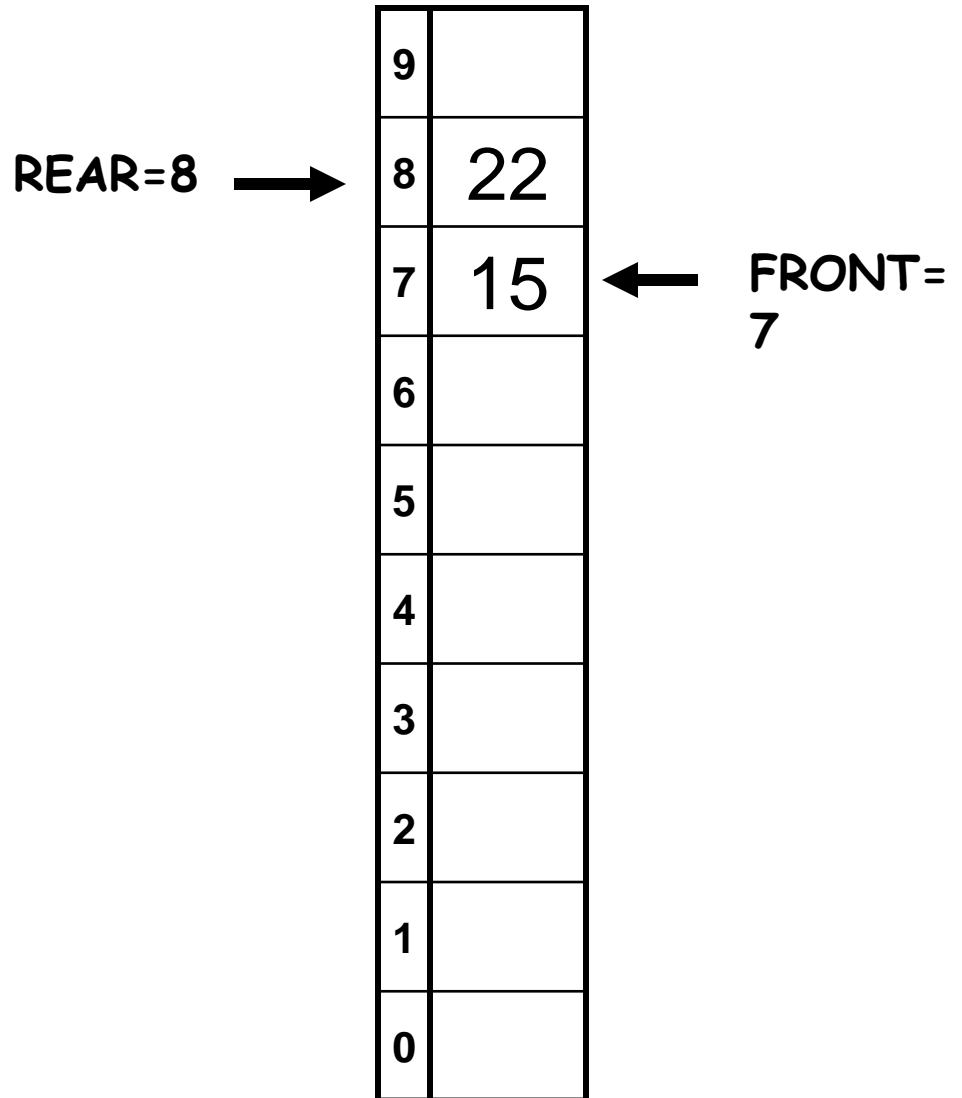
1. DEQUEUE
2. ENQUEUE
3. ENQUEUE
4. DEQUEUE
5. DEQUEUE
6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE

Let us trace the above algorithm with queue LENGTH =10. Suppose the current state of the queue is FRONT=7 and REAR=8. 10 operations are requested as under

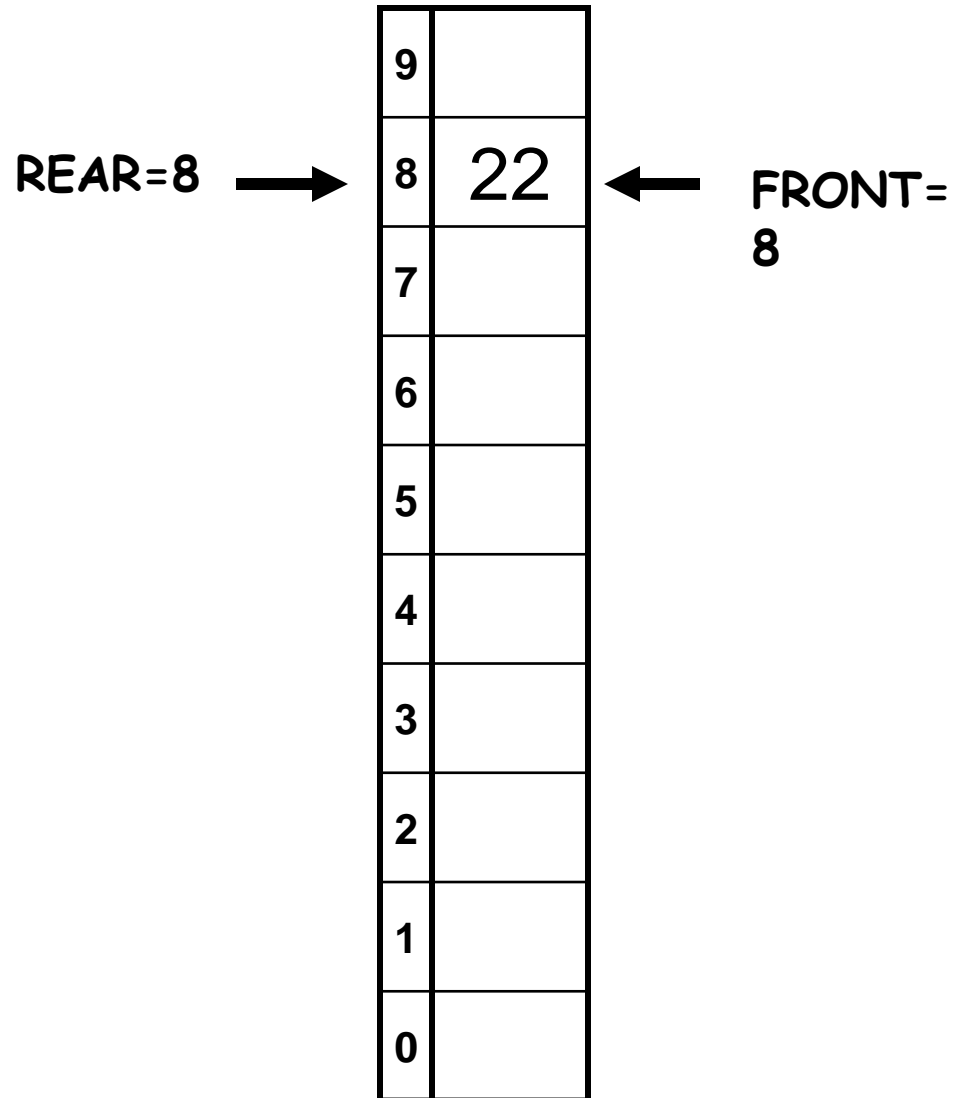
1. DEQUEUE
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3. ENQUEUE
4. DEQUEUE
5. DEQUEUE
6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



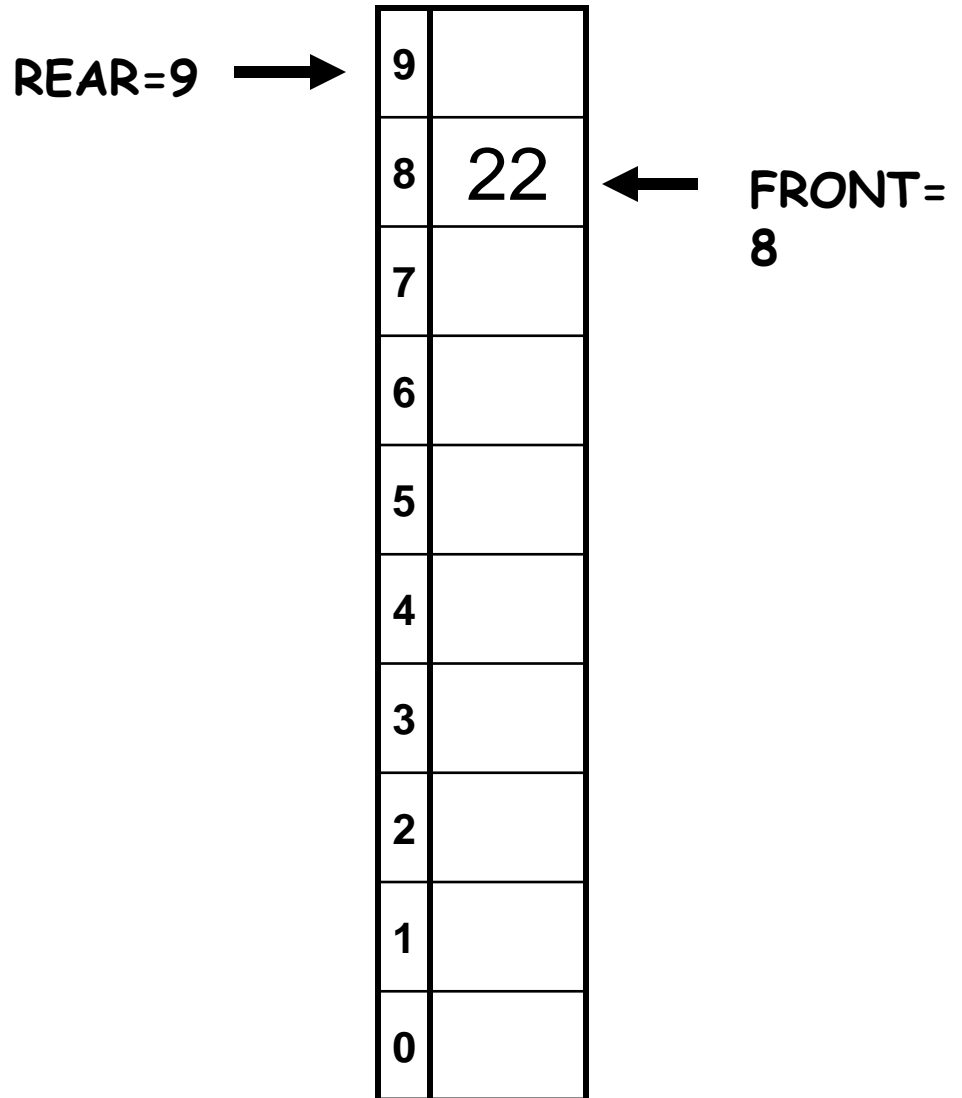
1. DEQUEUE
2. ENQUEUE
3. ENQUEUE
4. DEQUEUE
5. DEQUEUE
6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



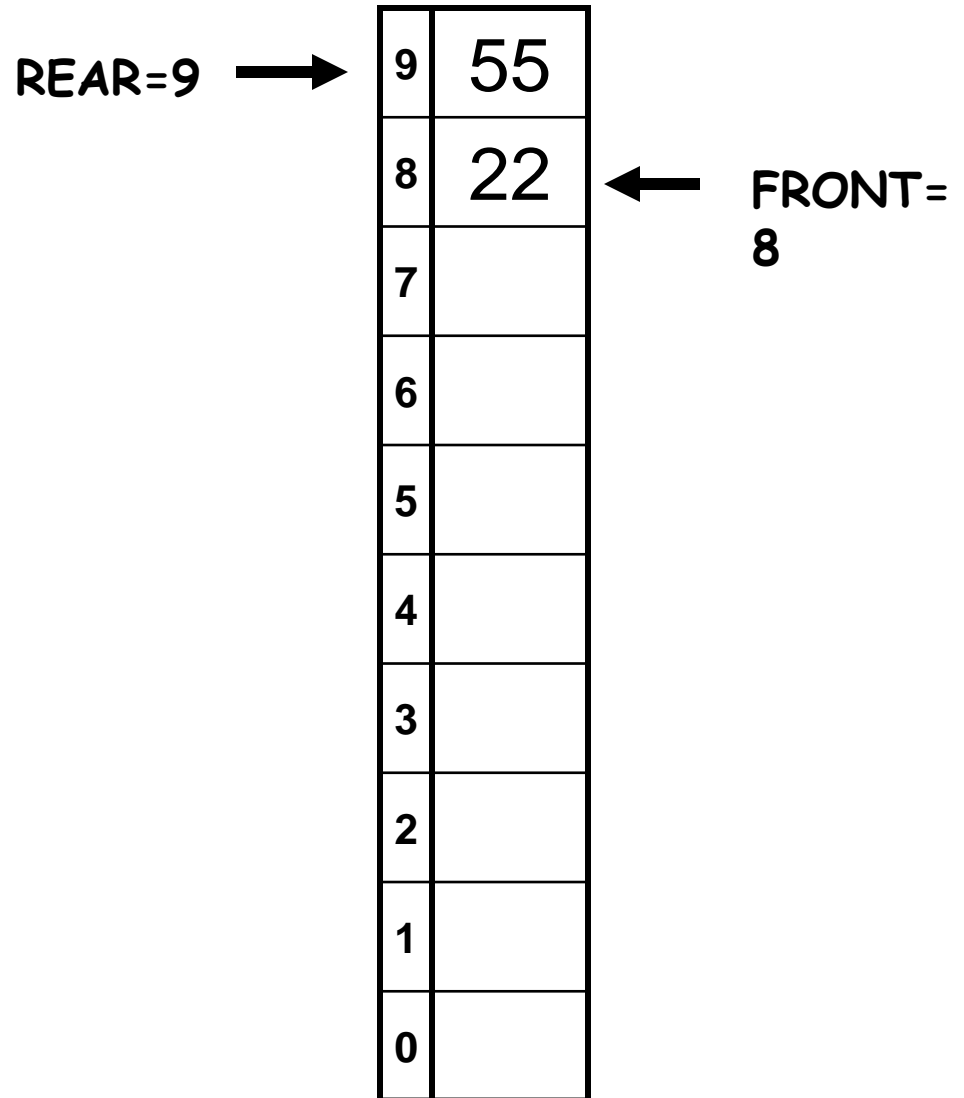
1. DEQUEUE
2. ENQUEUE
3. ENQUEUE
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7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



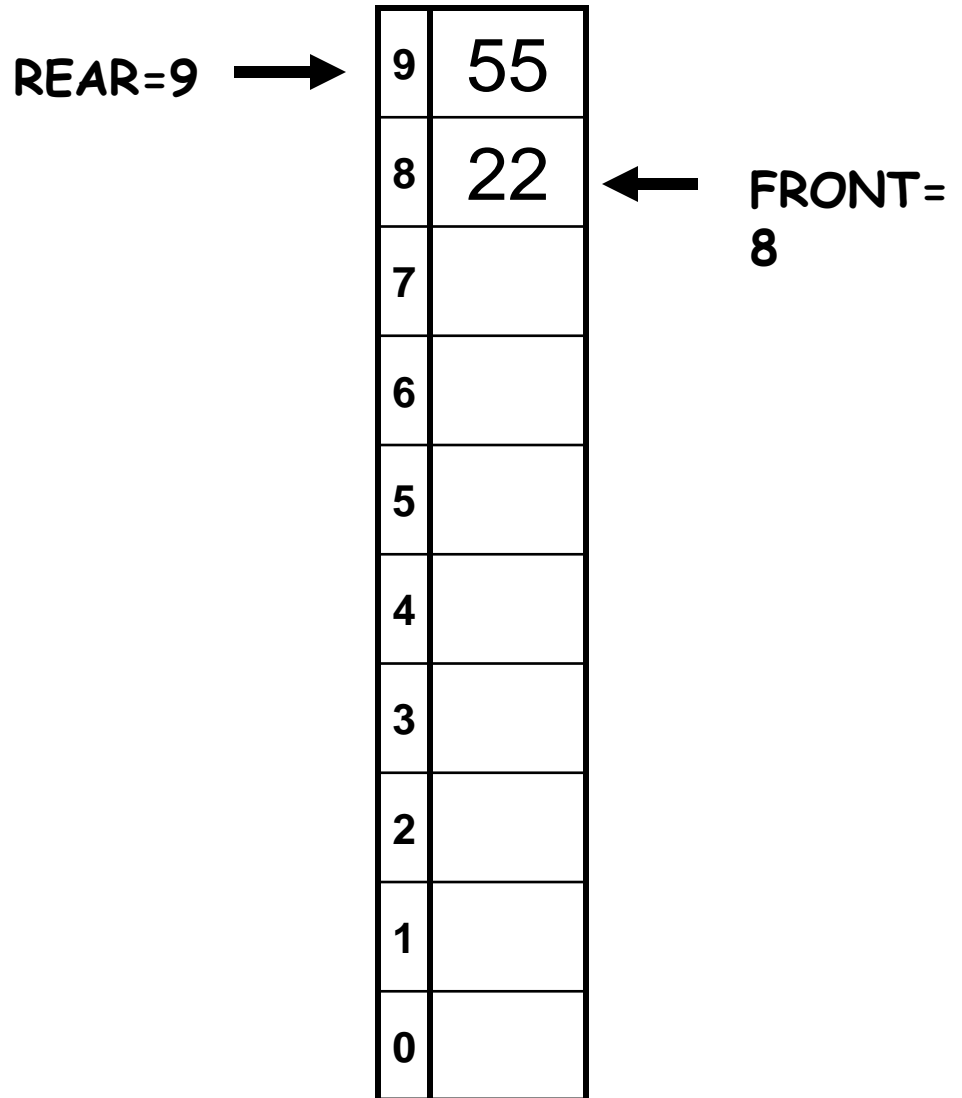
1. DEQUEUE
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1. DEQUEUE
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8. ENQUEUE
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10. DEQUEUE

REAR = LENGTH-1

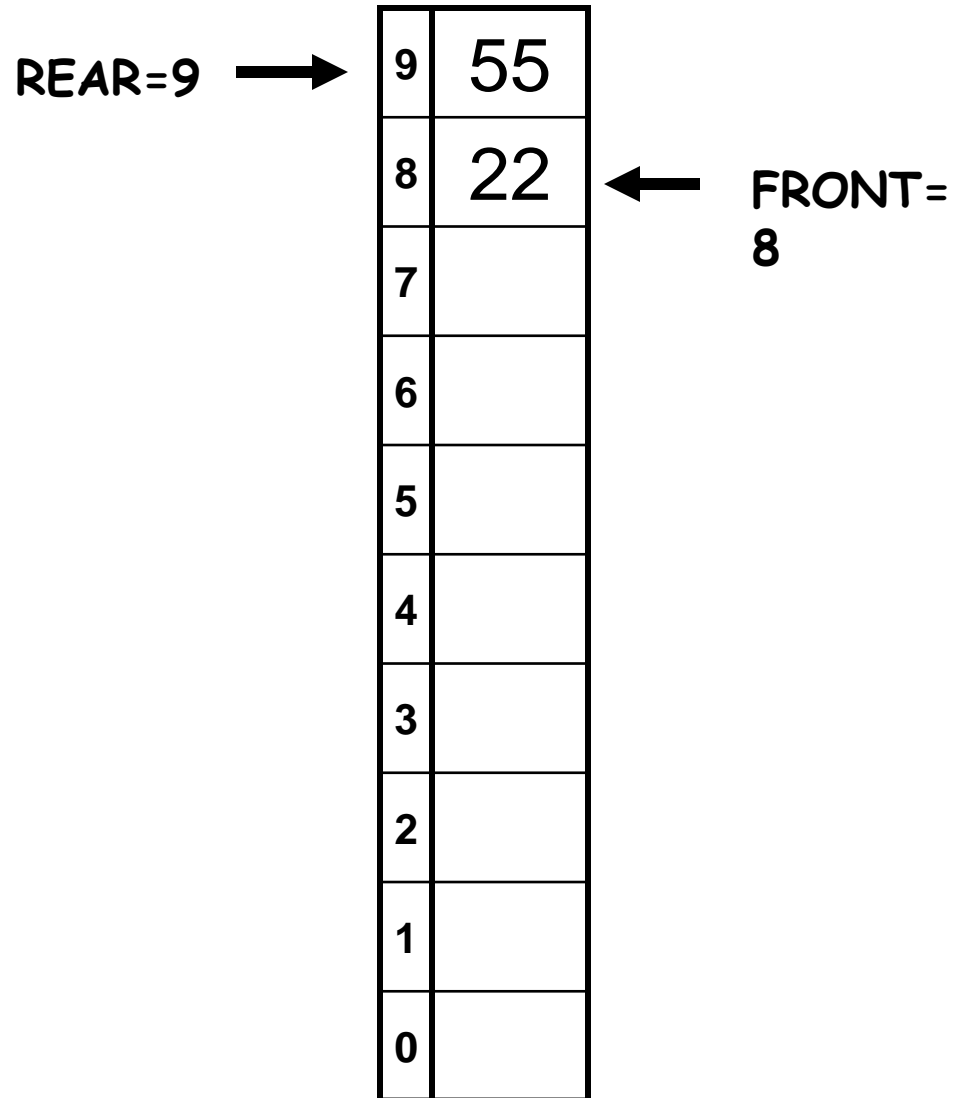
Print "QUEUE IS FULL"

REAR=9 →

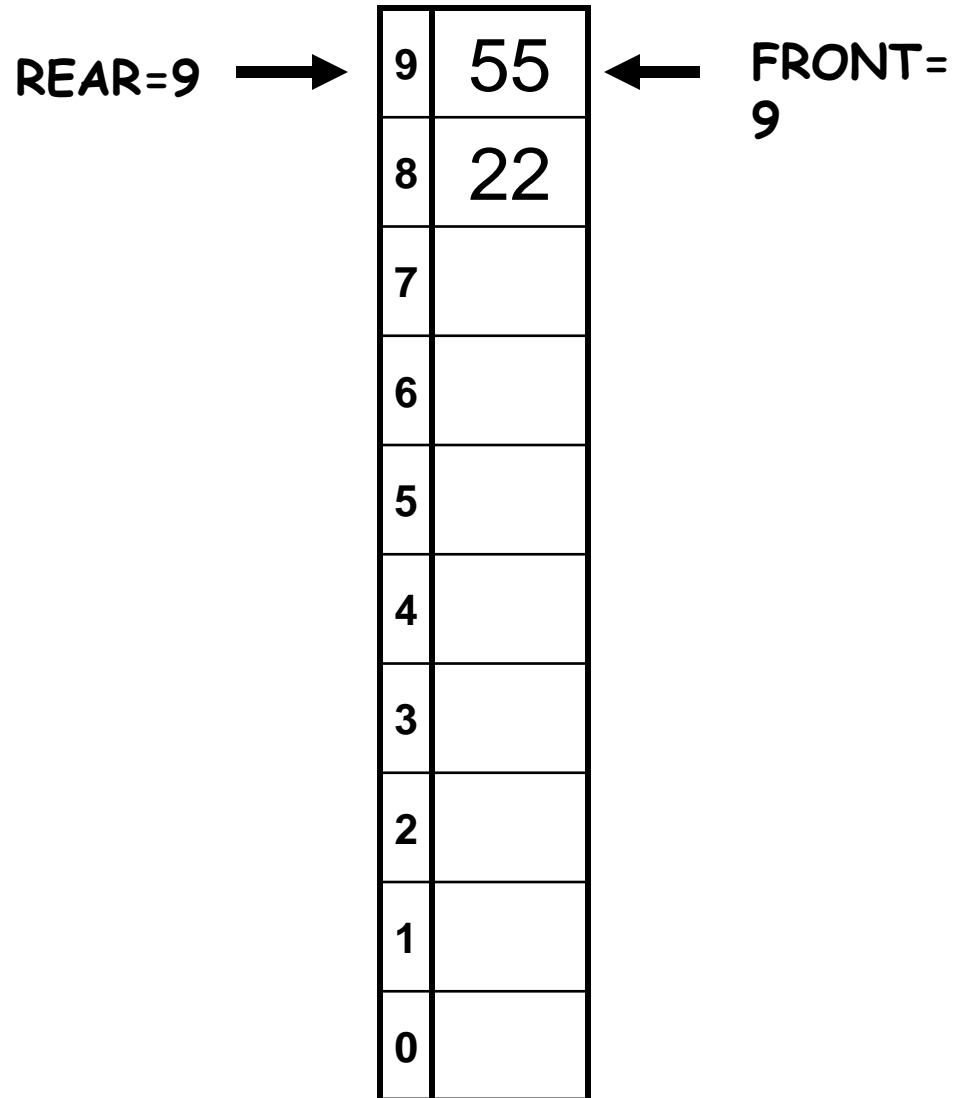
9	55
8	22
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	

← FRONT=
8

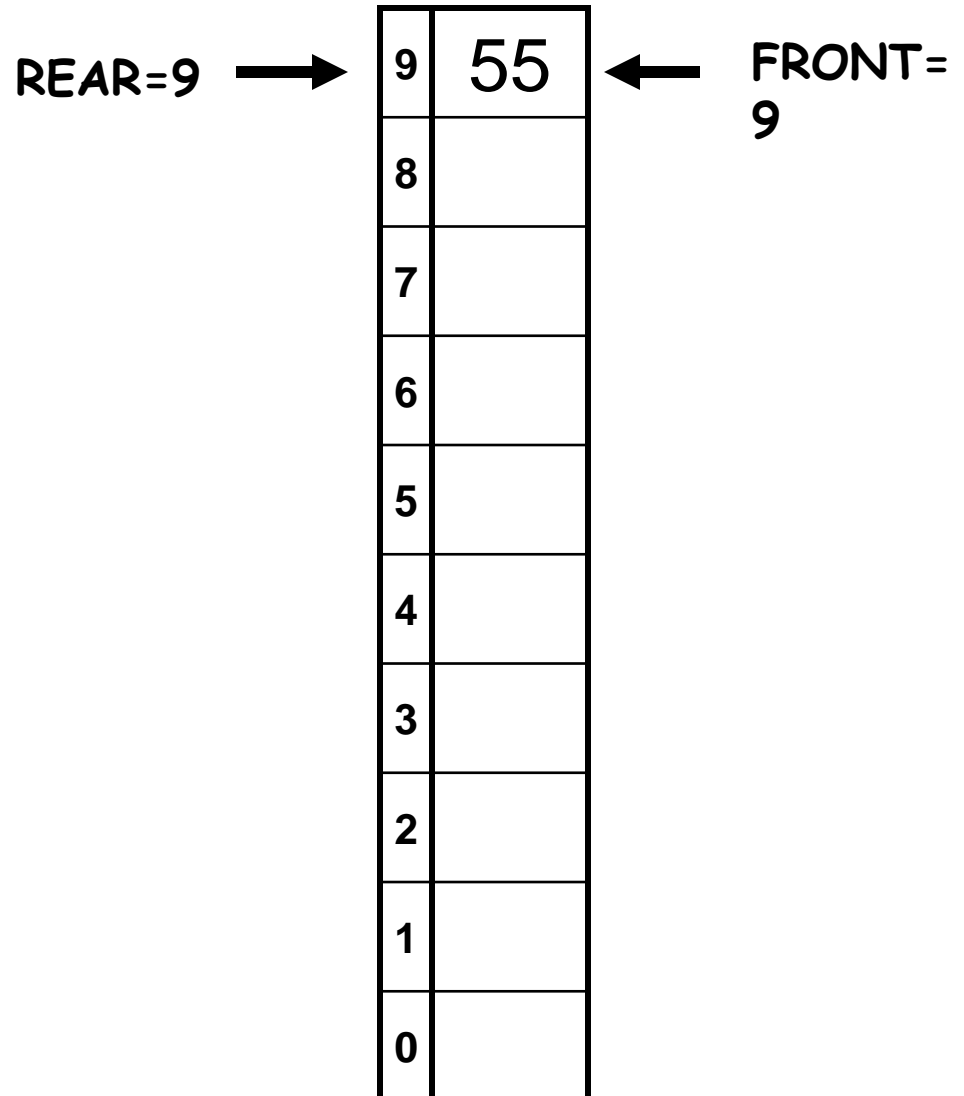
1. DEQUEUE
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7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



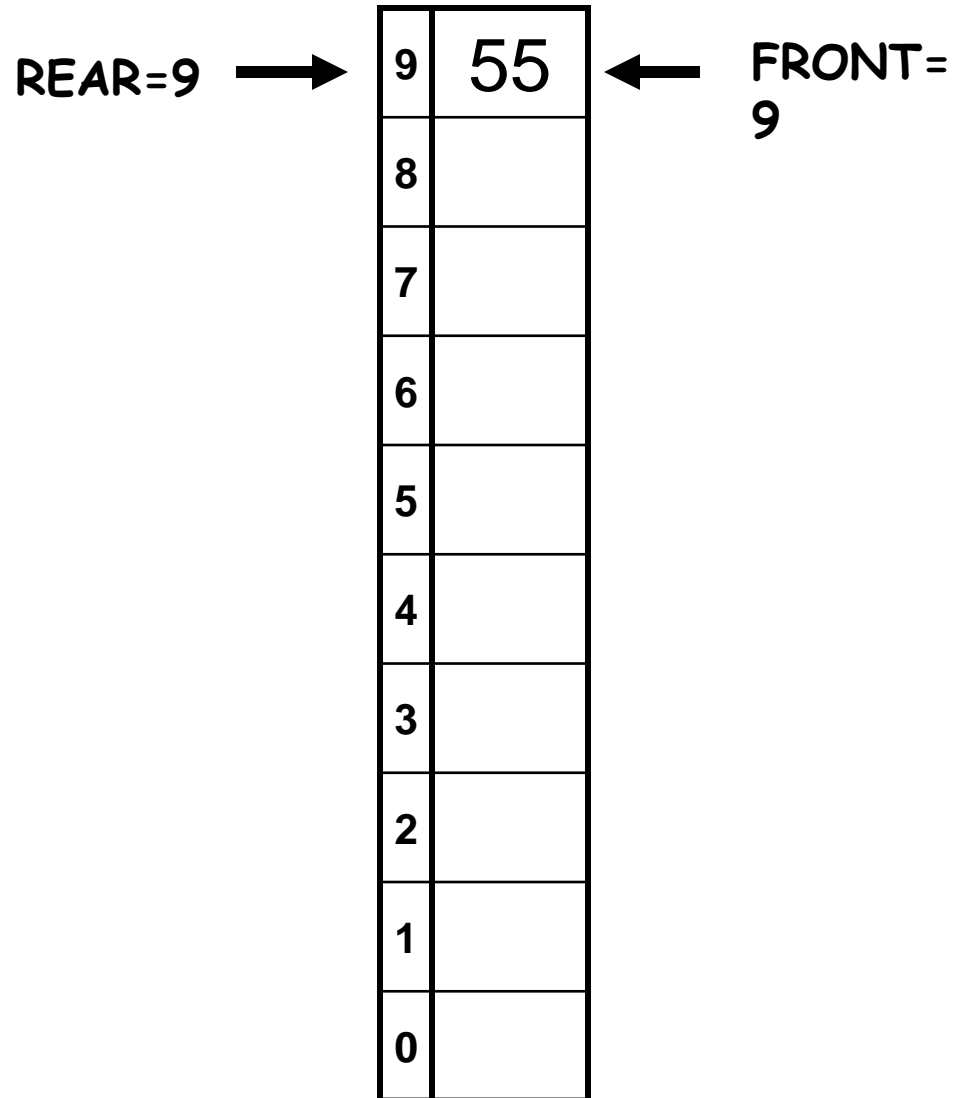
1. DEQUEUE
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9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



1. DEQUEUE
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4. DEQUEUE
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6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE



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2. ENQUEUE
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4. DEQUEUE
5. DEQUEUE
6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
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10. DEQUEUE



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2. ENQUEUE
3. ENQUEUE
4. DEQUEUE
5. DEQUEUE
6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE

REAR=FRONT, THEN
SET REAR=FRONT--
1

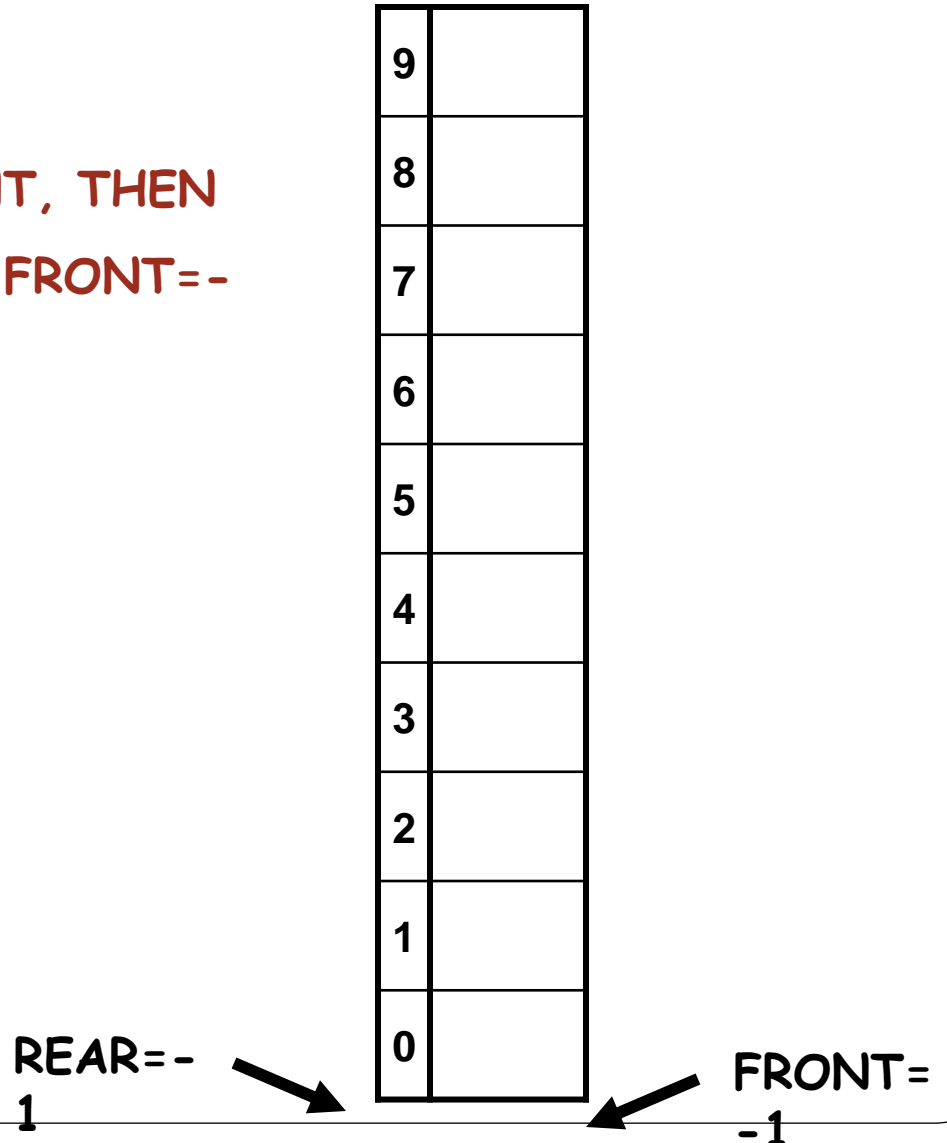
REAR=9 →

9	55
8	
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	

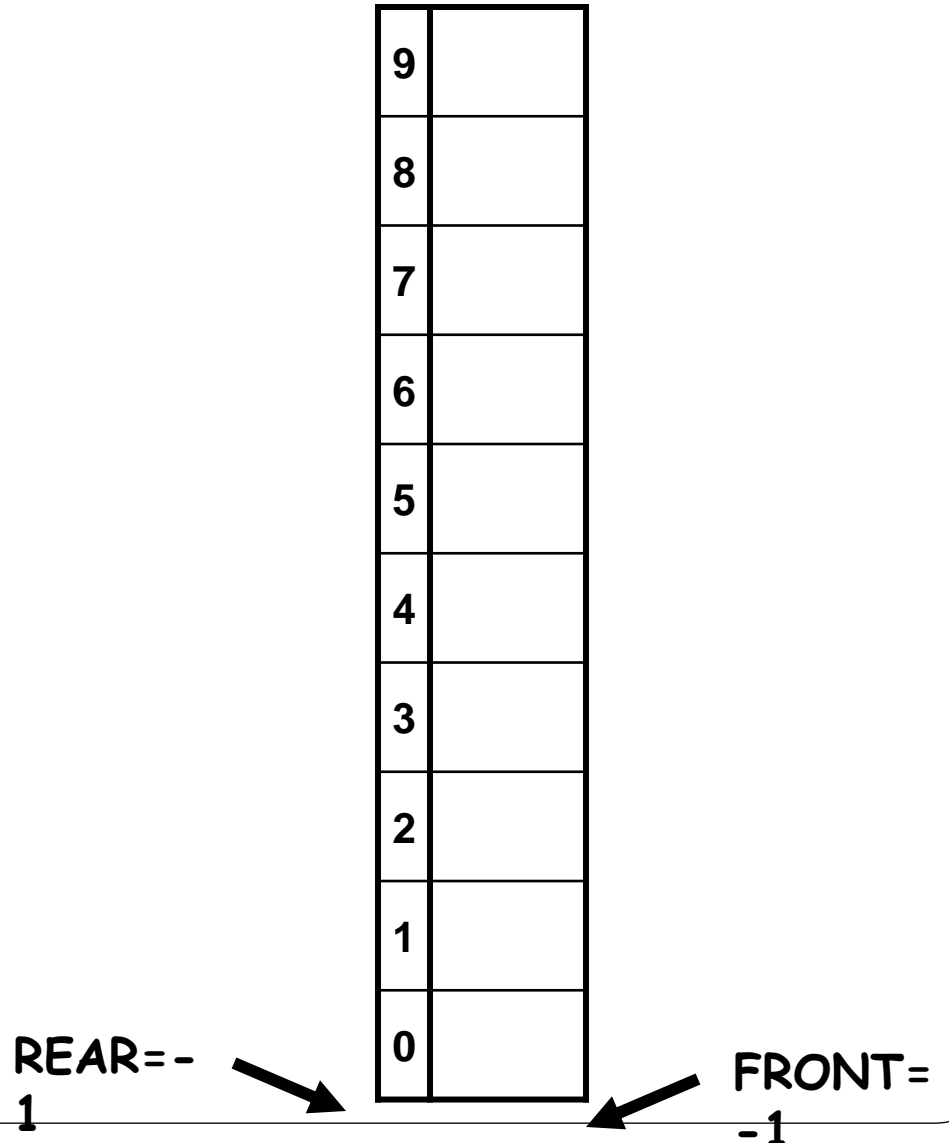
← FRONT=
9

1. DEQUEUE
2. ENQUEUE
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4. DEQUEUE
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6. DEQUEUE
7. ENQUEUE
8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE

REAR=FRONT, THEN
SET REAR=FRONT--
1

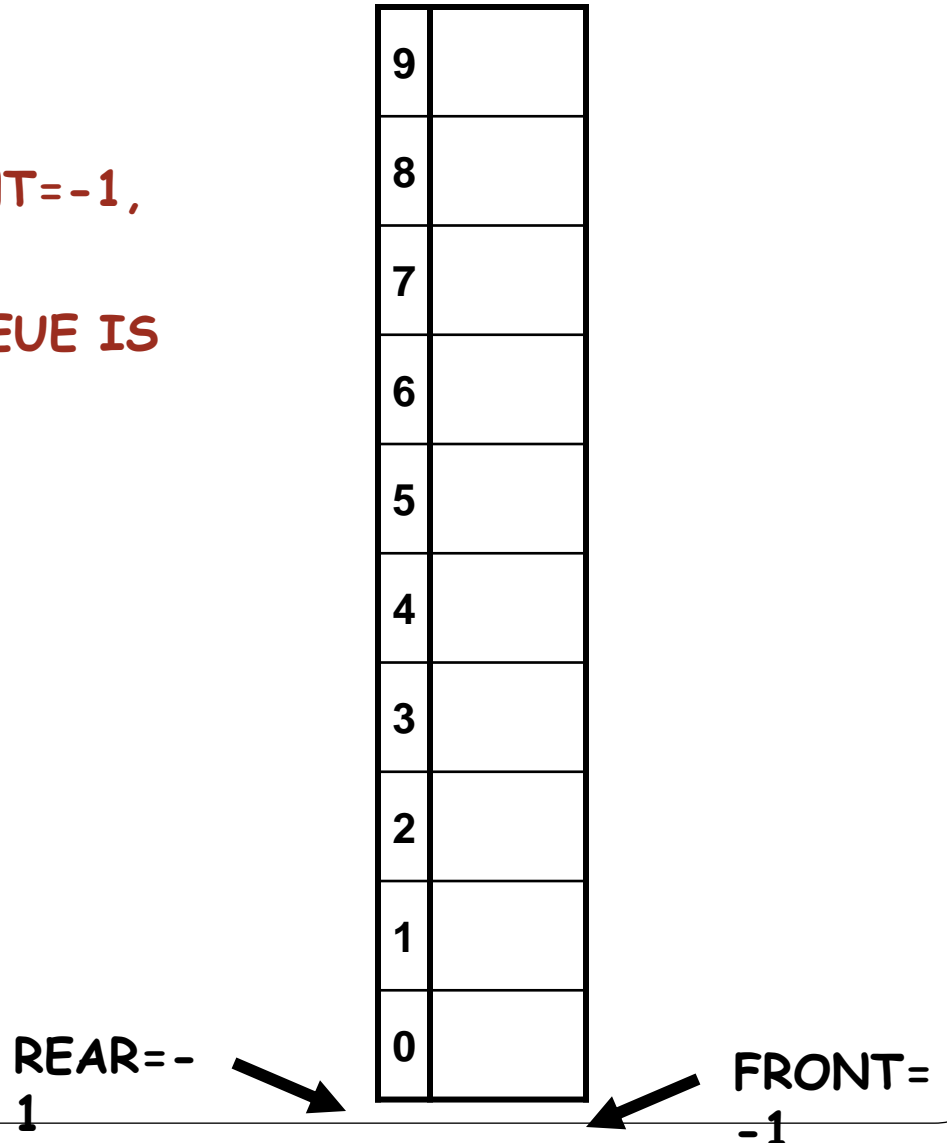


1. DEQUEUE
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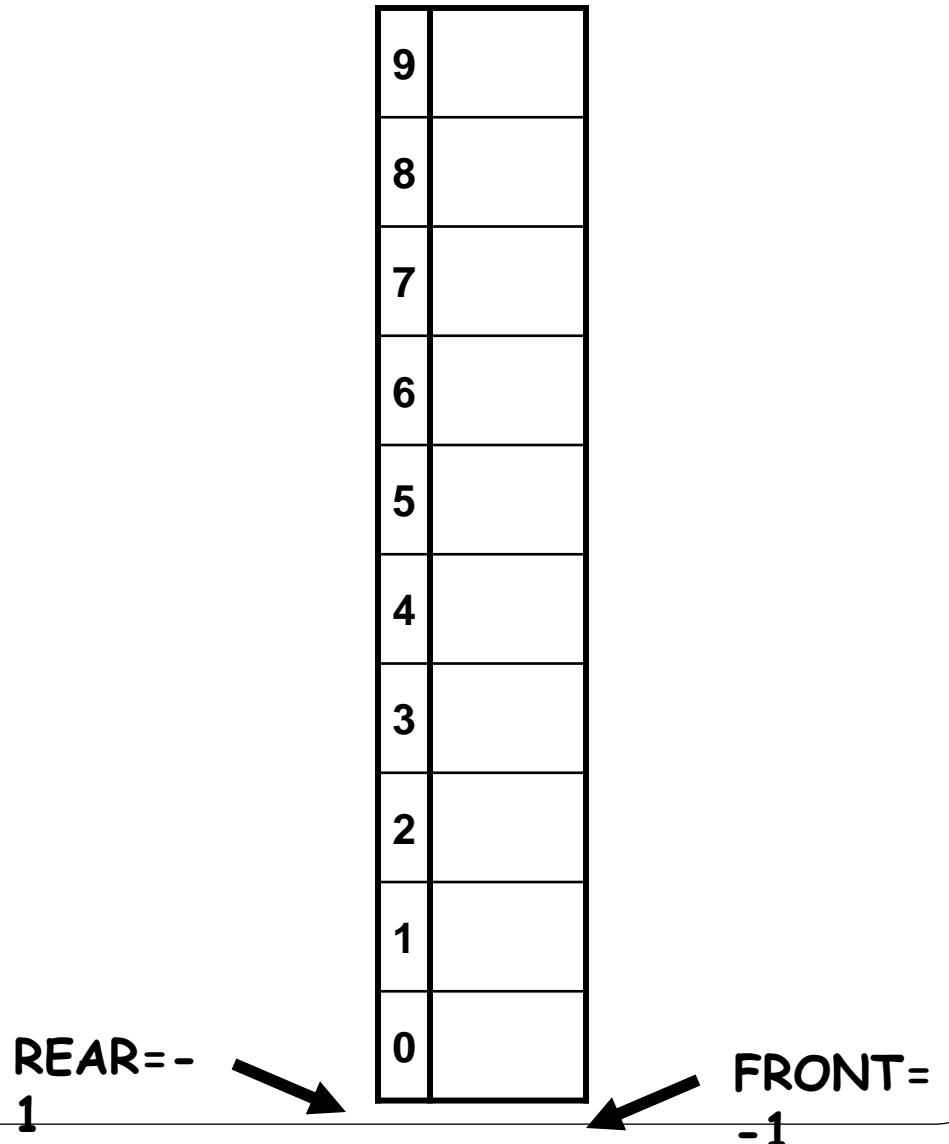


1. DEQUEUE
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9. DEQUEUE
10. DEQUEUE

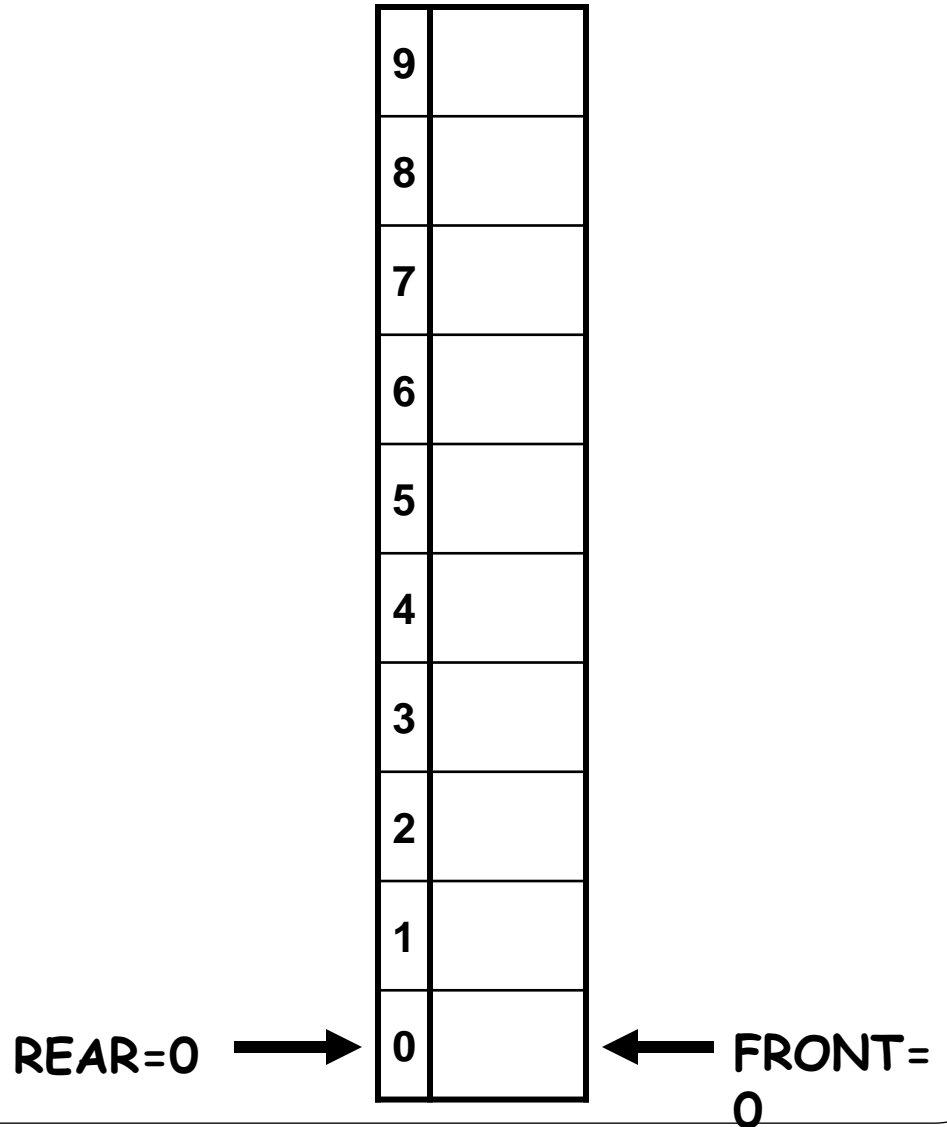
REAR=FRONT=-1,
THEN
PRINT "QUEUE IS
EMPTY"



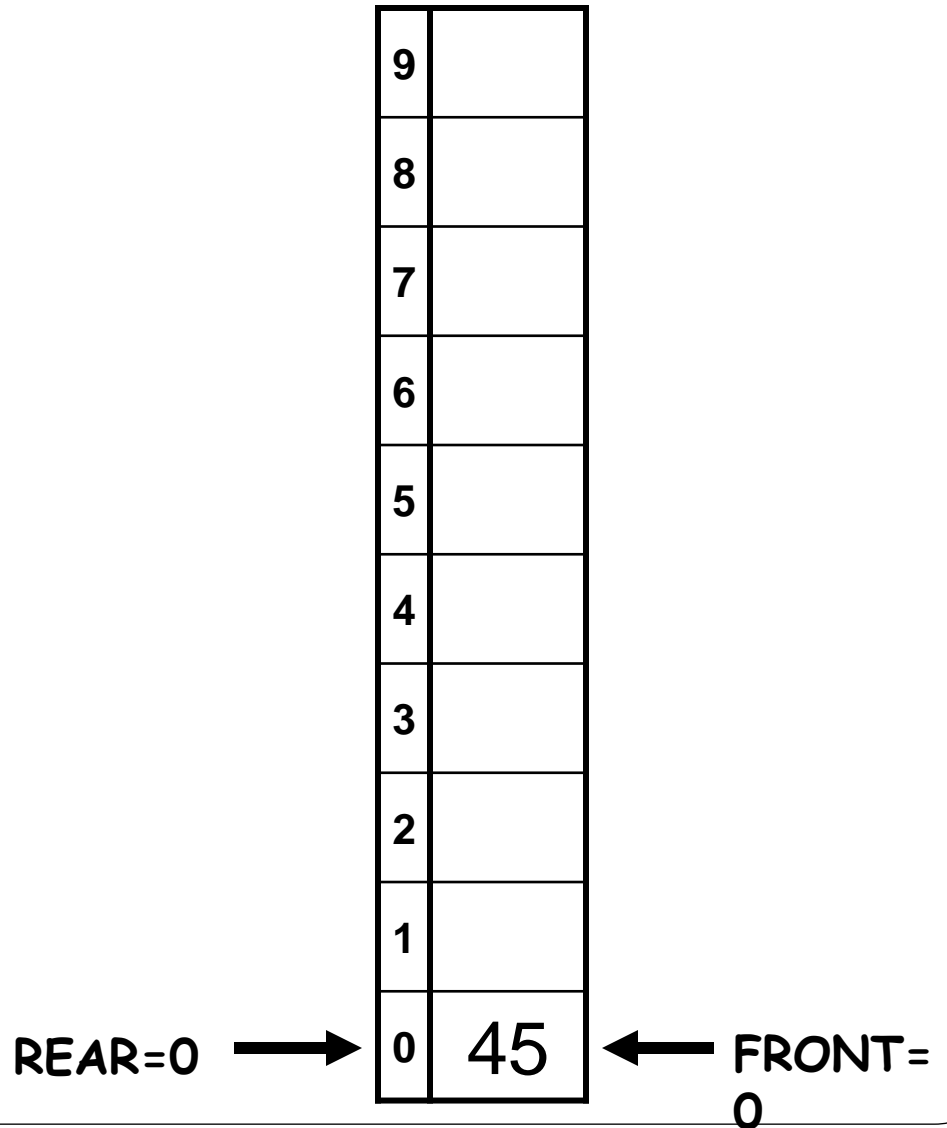
1. DEQUEUE
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8. ENQUEUE
9. DEQUEUE
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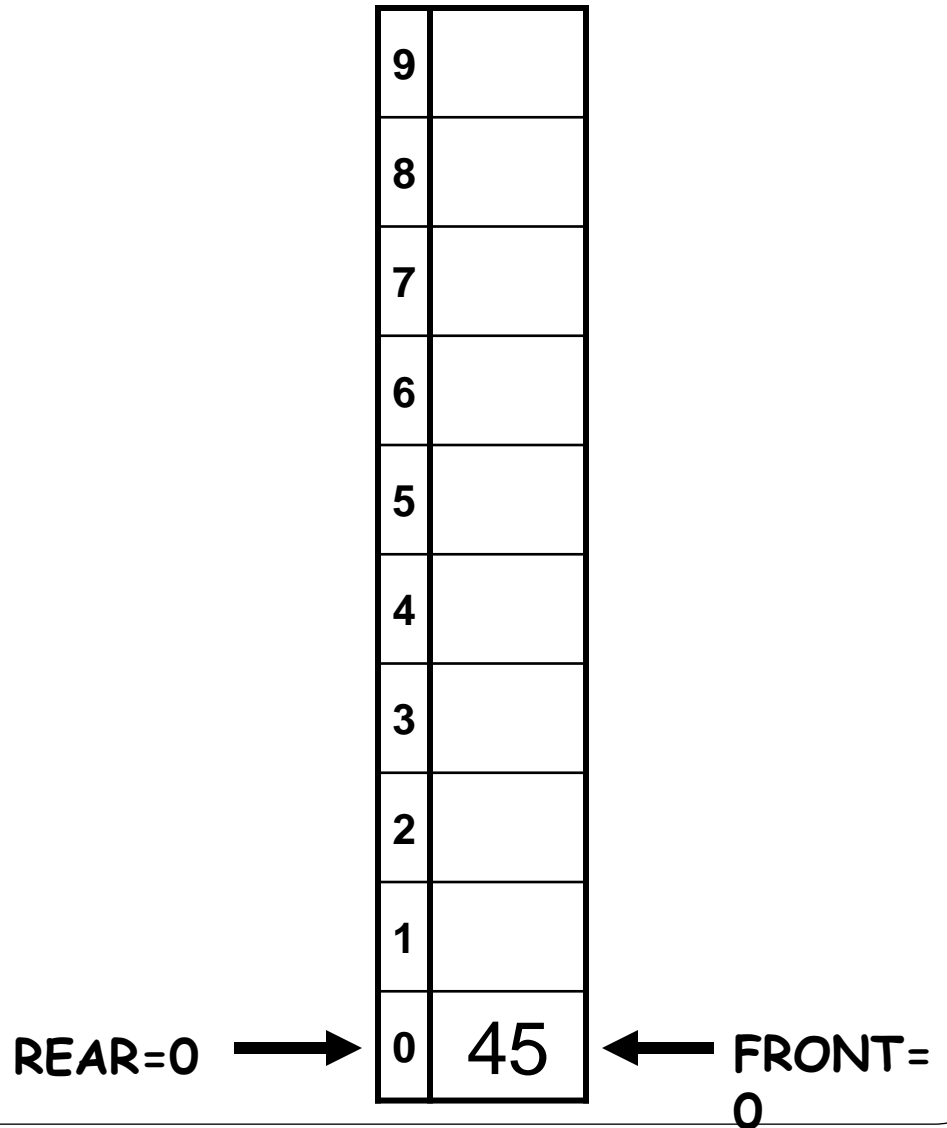
1. DEQUEUE
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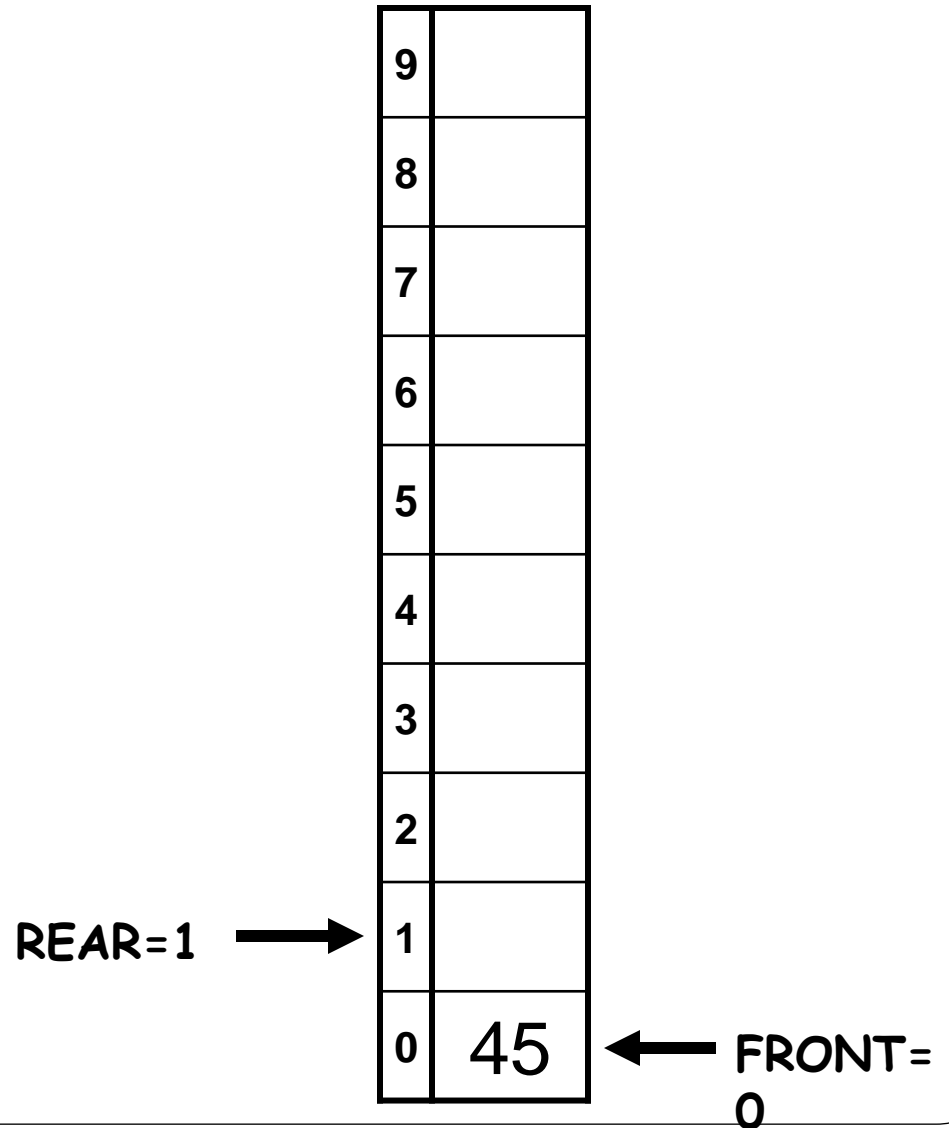
1. DEQUEUE
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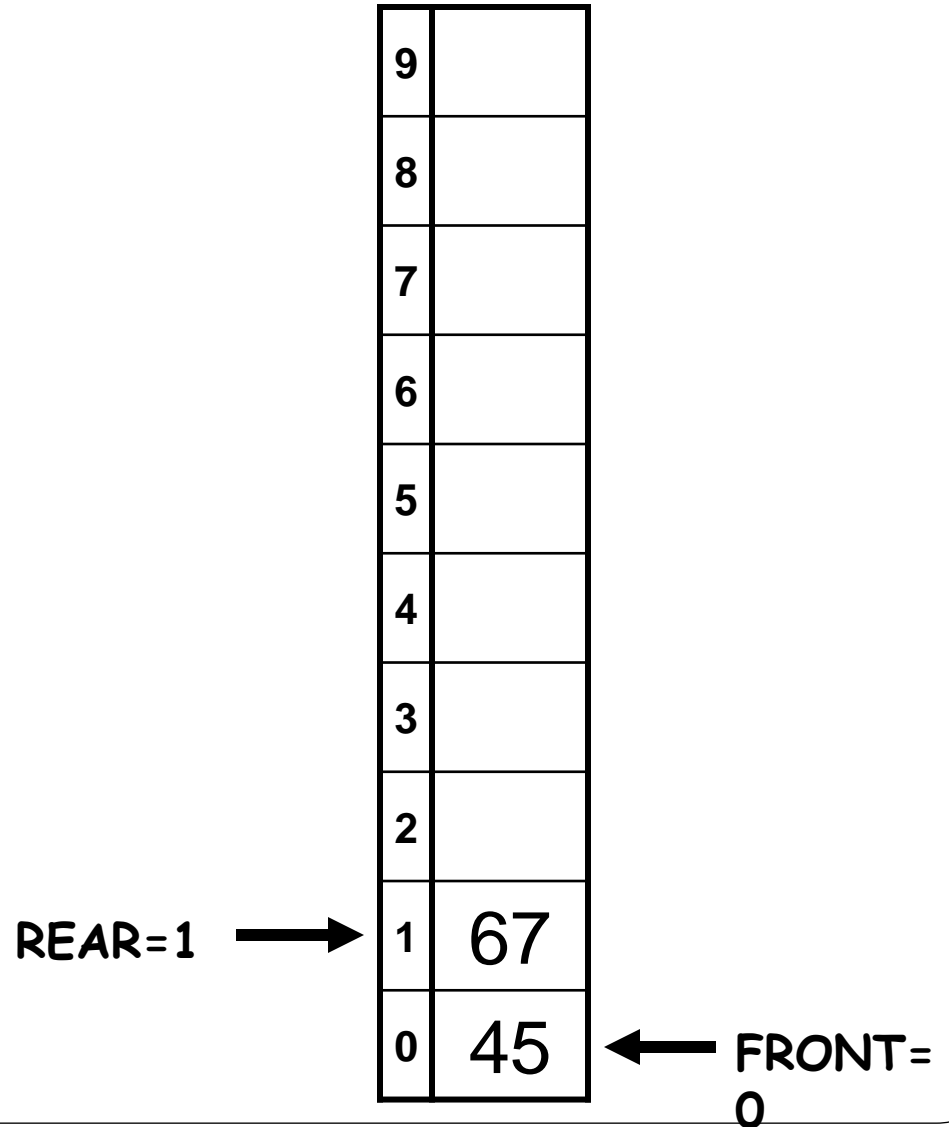
1. DEQUEUE
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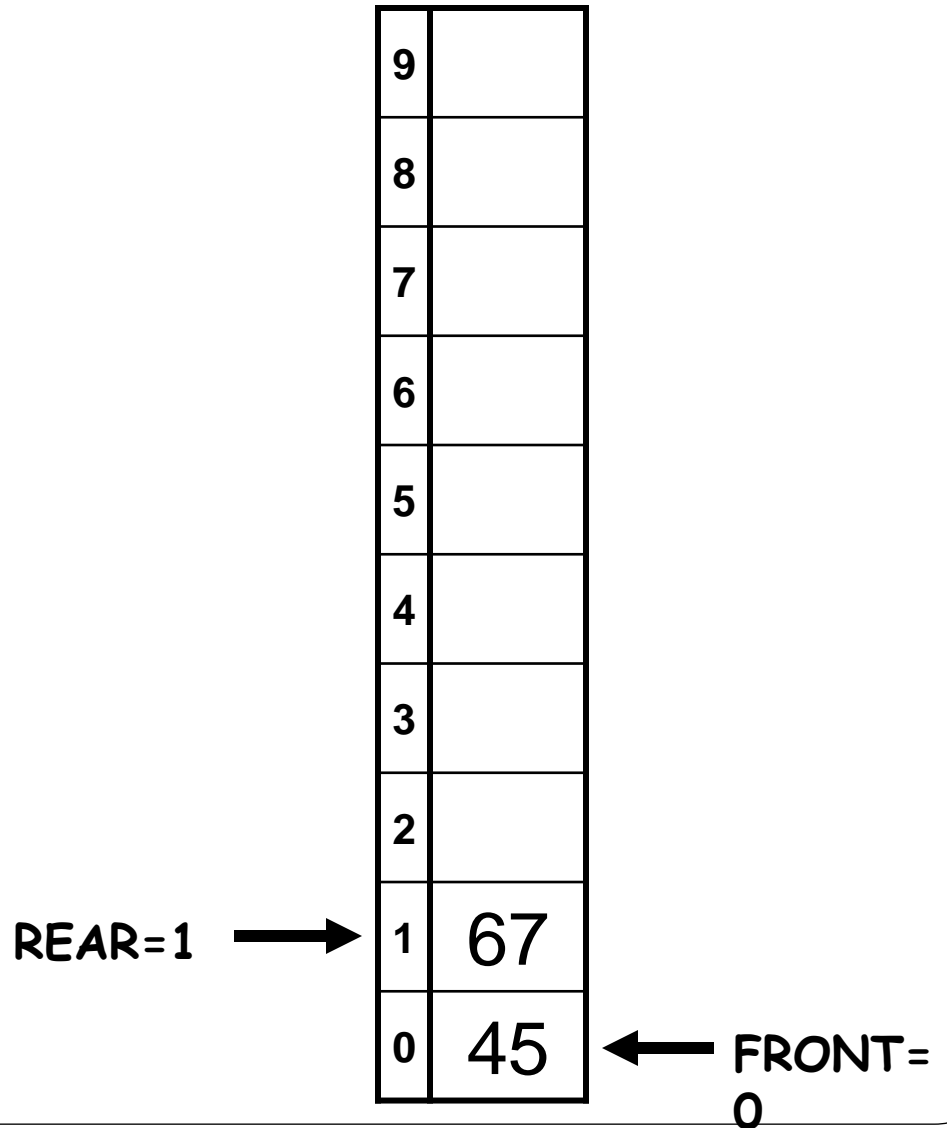
1. DEQUEUE
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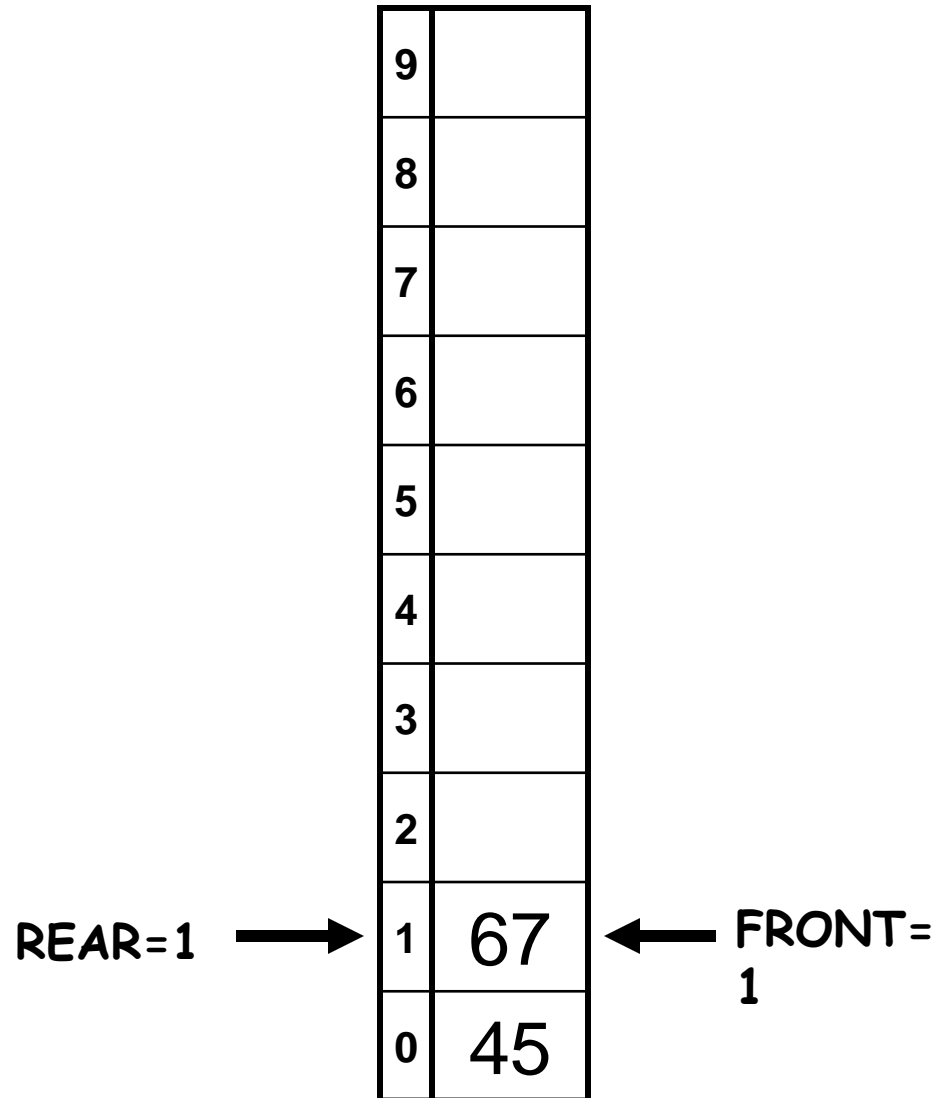
1. DEQUEUE
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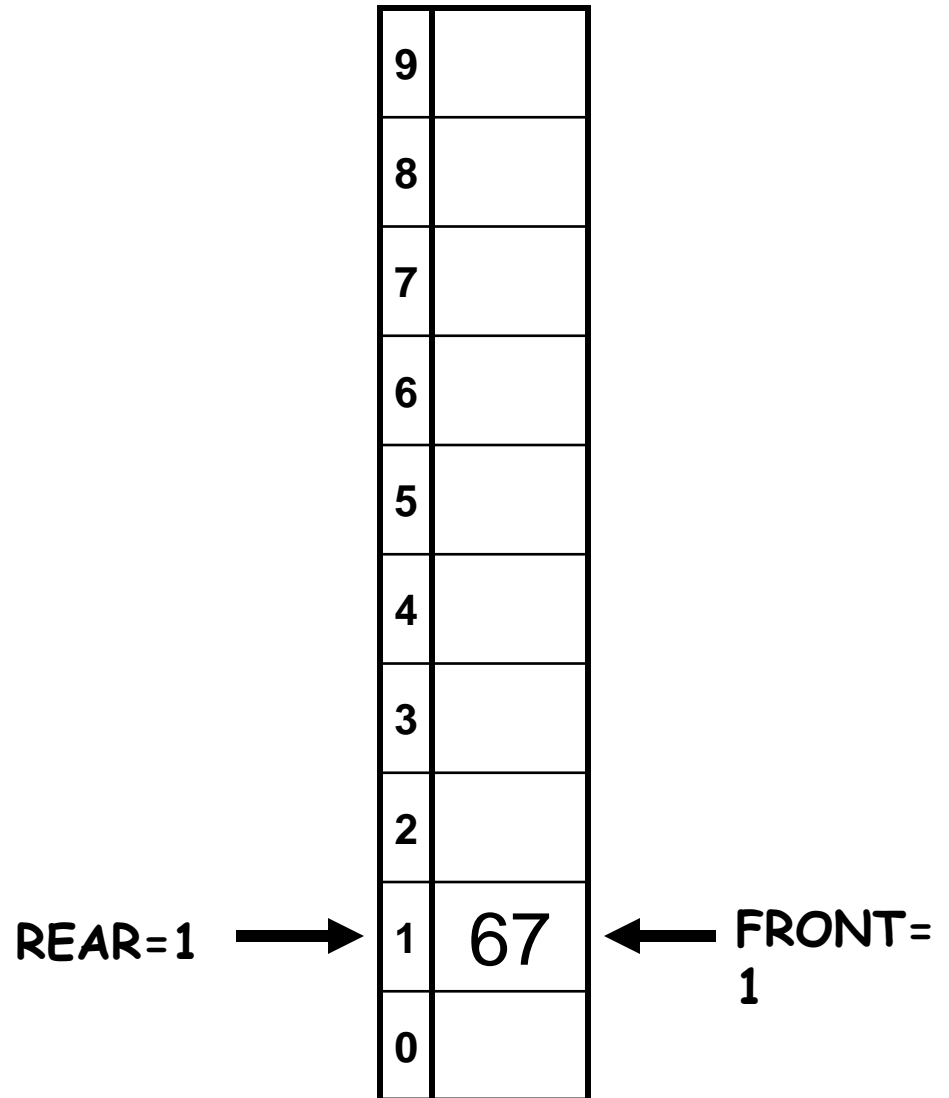
1. DEQUEUE
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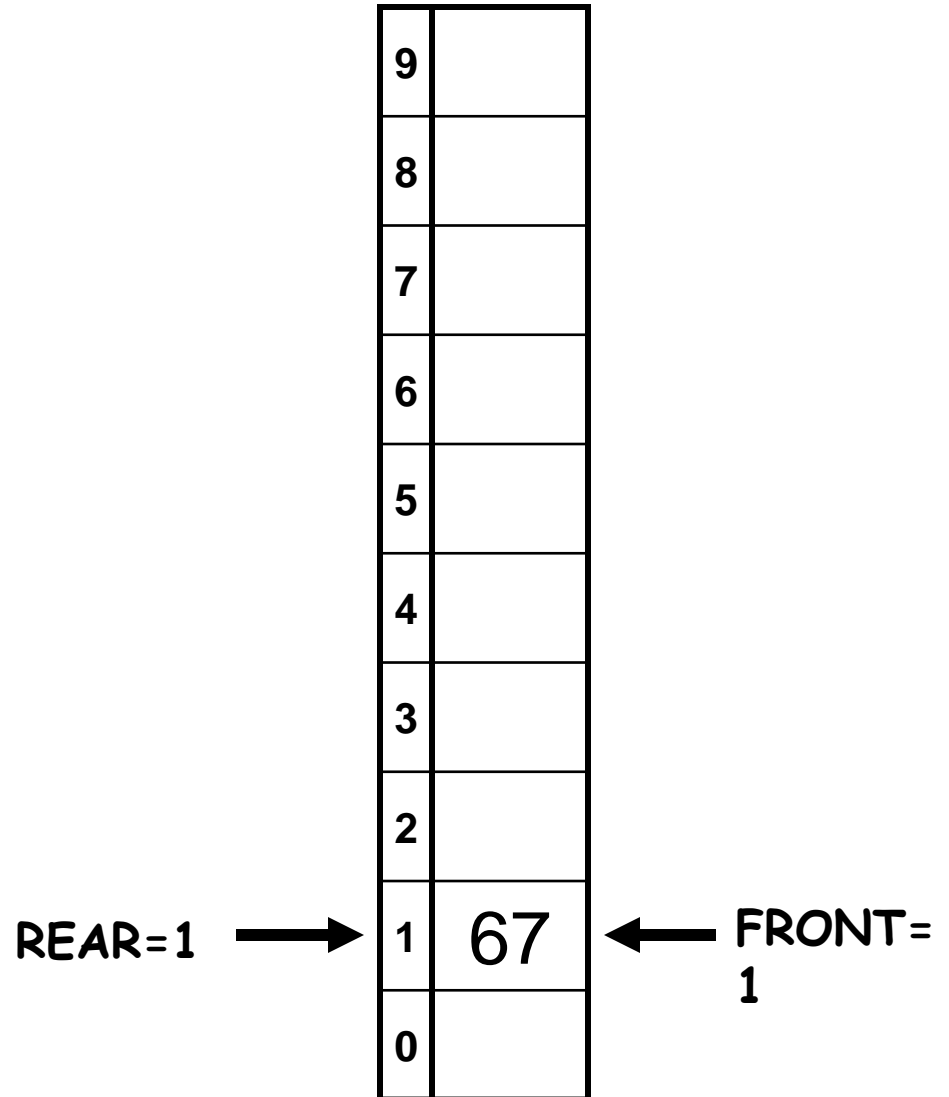
1. DEQUEUE
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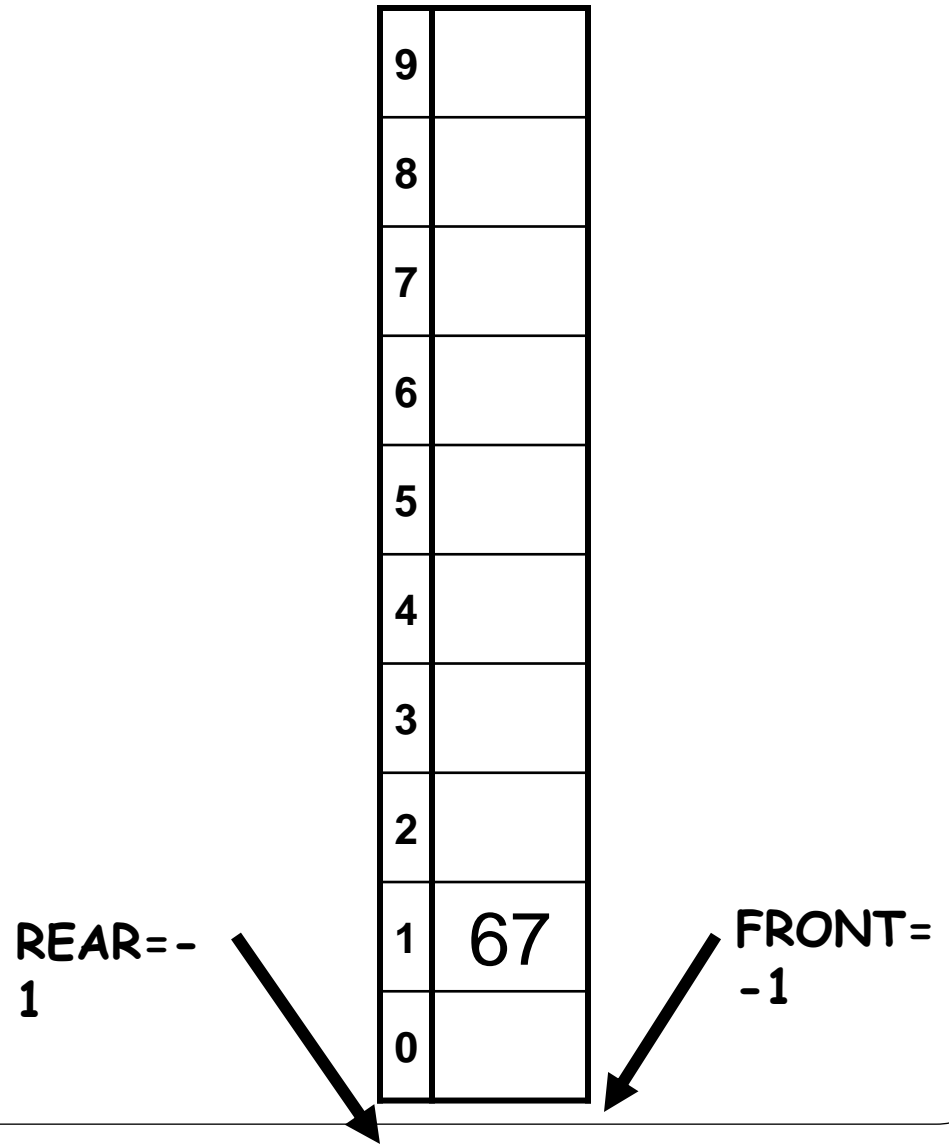
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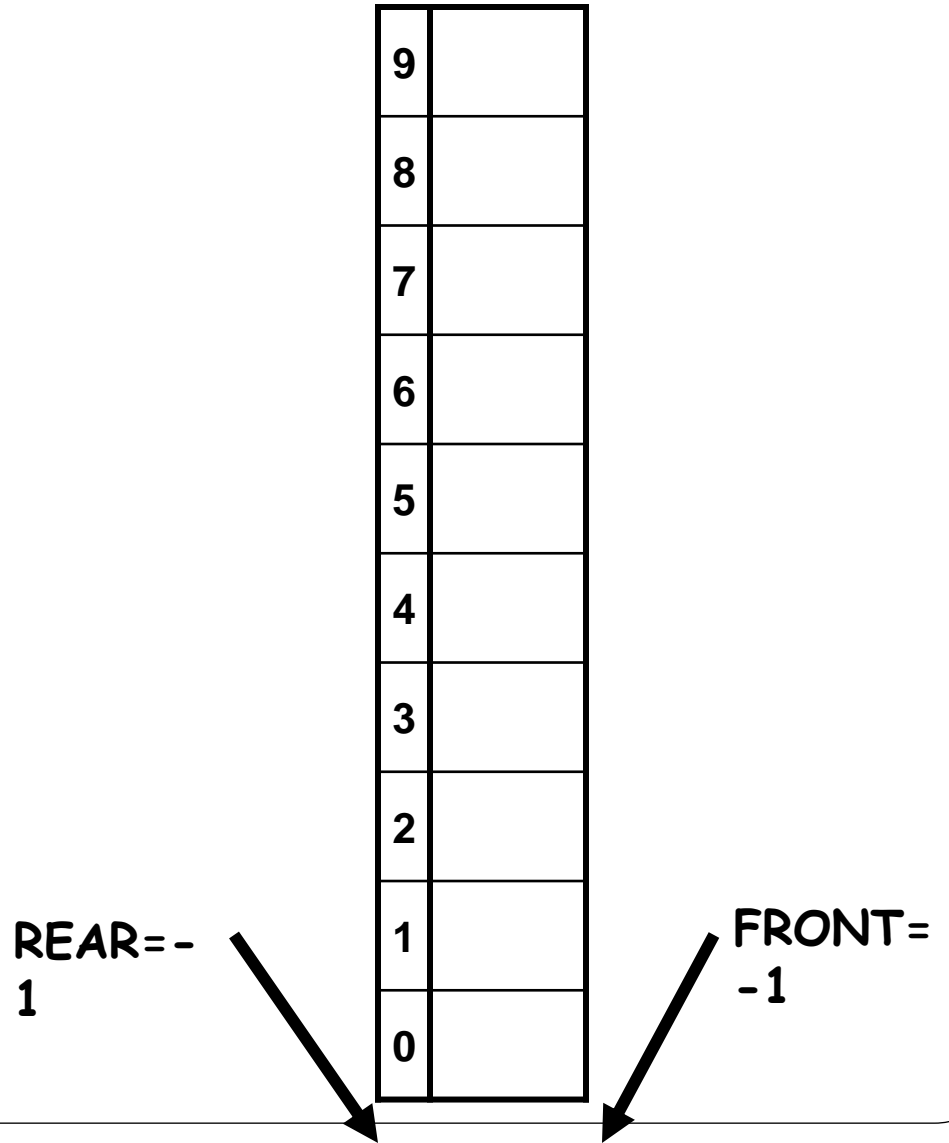
1. DEQUEUE
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10. DEQUEUE



- We can see that with this representation queue may not be full, still a request for insertion operation is denied
- This is simply a wastage of storage
- This type of representation can be recommended for an application where the queue is emptied at certain intervals