

QUEUES

INTERVIEW PRACTICE

Problem Solving with Computers-II

C++

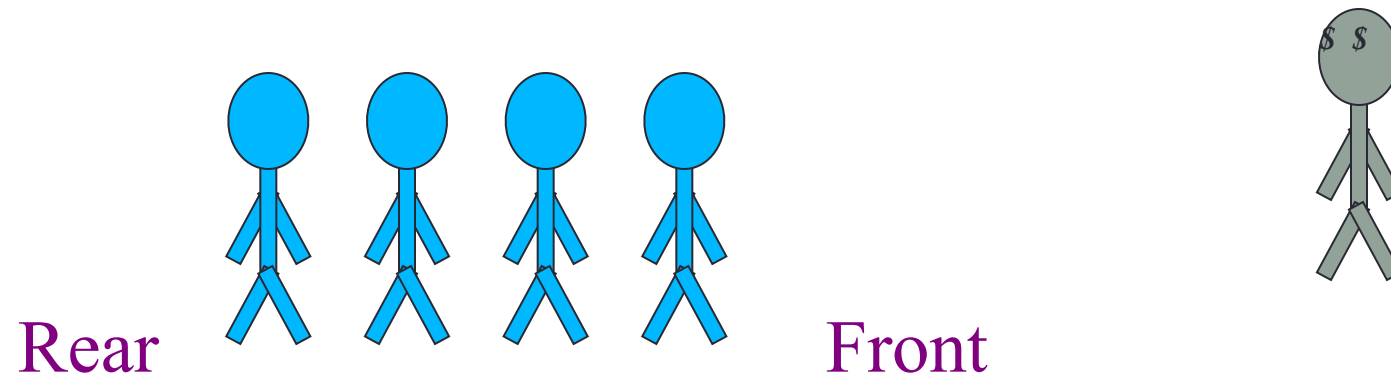
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main(){
    cout<<"Hola Facebook!n";
    return 0;
}
```



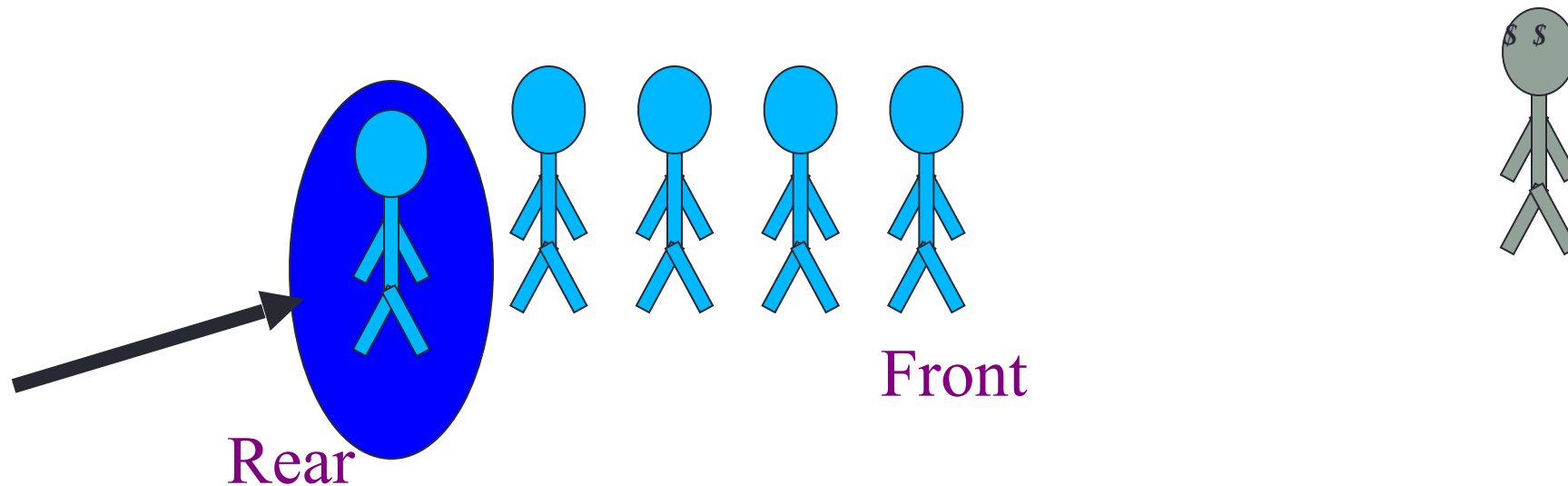
The Queue Operations

- A queue is like a line of people waiting for a bank teller.
- The queue has a front and a rear.



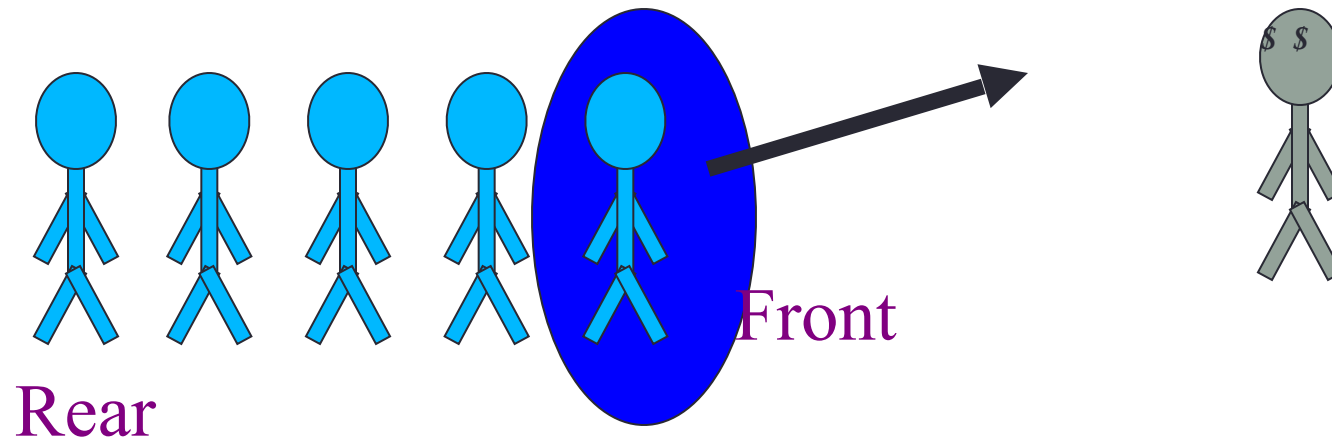
The Queue Operations

- New people must enter the queue at the rear. The C++ queue class calls this a **push**, although it is usually called an **enqueue** operation.



The Queue Operations

- When an item is taken from the queue, it always comes from the front. The C++ queue calls this a pop, although it is usually called a dequeue operation.

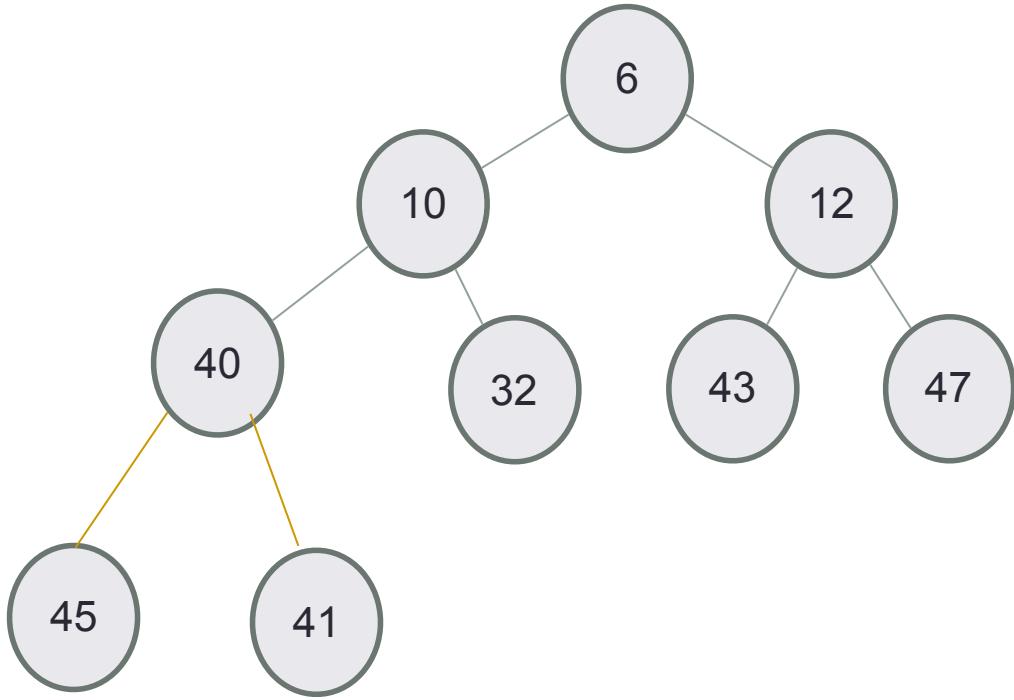


The Queue Class

- The C++ standard template library has a queue template class.
- The template parameter is the type of the items that can be put in the queue.

```
template <class Item>  
class queue<Item>  
{  
public:  
    queue( );  
    void push(const Item& entry);  
    void pop( );  
    bool empty( ) const;  
    Item front( ) const;  
    ...
```

Breadth first traversal

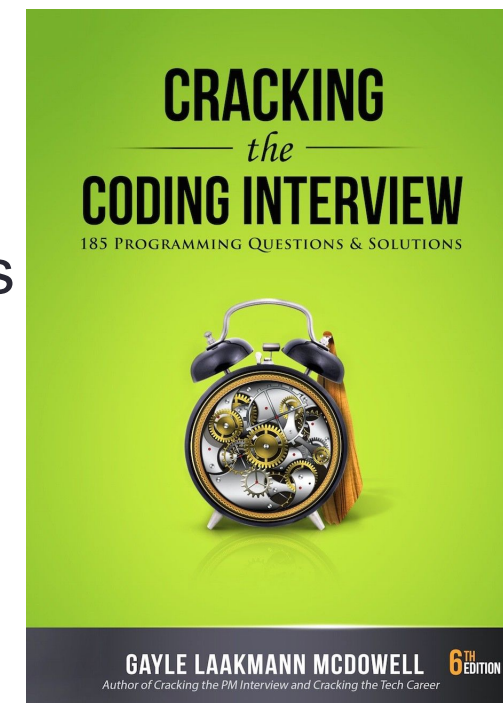


- Take an empty Queue.
- Start from the root, insert the root into the Queue.
- Now while Queue is not empty,
 - Extract the node from the Queue and insert all its children into the Queue.
 - Print the extracted node.

Small group exercise

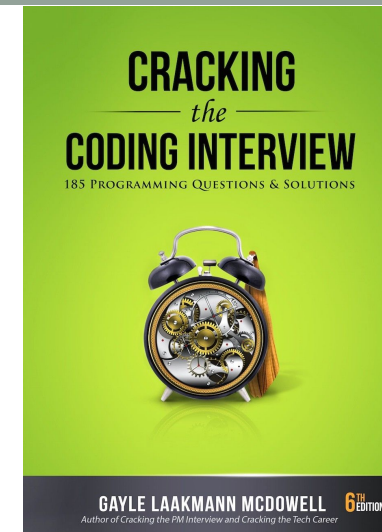
Write a ADT called `minStack` that provides the following methods

- `push()` // inserts an element to the “top” of the `minStack`
- `pop()` // removes the last element that was pushed on the stack
- `top ()` // returns the last element that was pushed on the stack
- `min()` // returns the minimum value of the elements stored so far
- `empty()`// returns true if `minStack` is empty



Queue via stacks

Implement a MyQueue class which implements a queue using two stacks



Next lecture

- * Wrap up