

COP 3502 2/14/22

Linked Lists Implementation of a Queue Array

Queue - Breadth First Search
- Maze

If time, prints out a "heart" for V Day!

Array

0	1	2	3
3	7	2	19

 (4 enqueues)

Dequeue

0	1	2	↑
7	2	19	

↑↑
back

~~PB~~ PROBLEM -
if everyone moves,
this is slow

ALTERNATIVE

array

13				
3	7	2	19	8

↑ ↑
front back

enqueue - wrap around
to front ($\% \text{ mod}$)

enq(3)
enq(7)
enq(2)
enq(19)
 $x = \text{deq}()$
enq(8)
enq(13)

ISSUE
front + back
ambiguous
for empty
vs. full

STORAGE

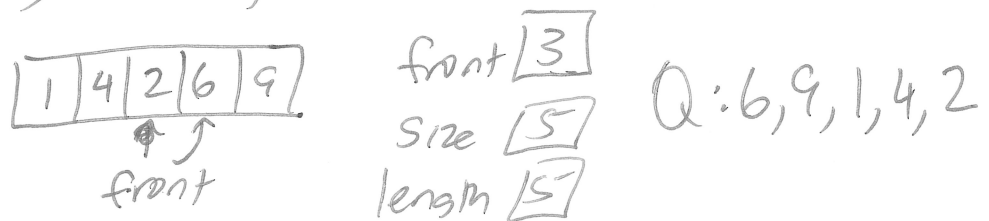
```
int front;  
int size; // # items in queue  
int length; // length of array  
int* array;
```

ENQUEUE = $(\text{front} + \text{size}) \% \text{length}$
↑
index to insert to

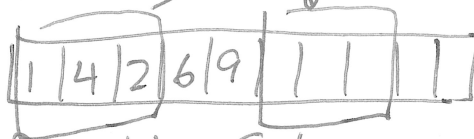
DEQUEUE = front

Maintain rest info to be consistent.

Doubling array size



enqueue(7)

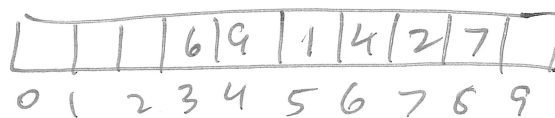


Where does
7 go?

Two Possible Sols:

(1) copy everything back to index 0 as front

more efficient * (2) Copy indexes 0 to front-1 to end
keep front same



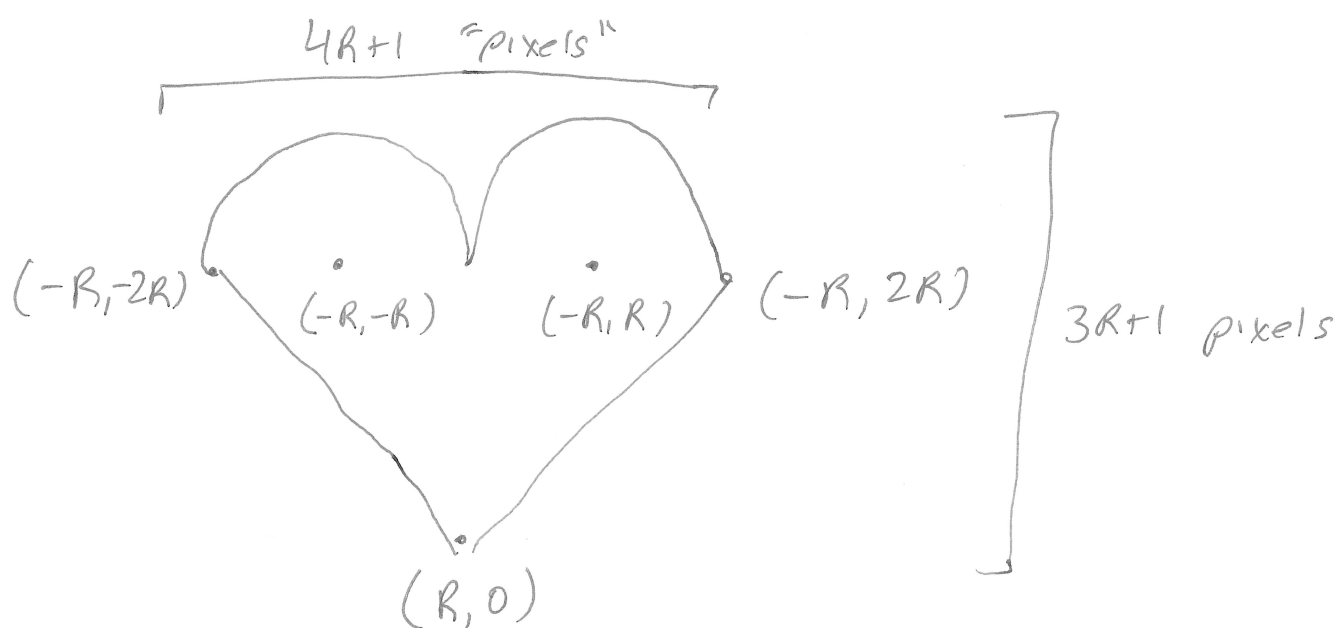
front $\boxed{3}$
size $\boxed{6}$
length $\boxed{10}$

(3) Copy indexes front to old length to end of new array. Move front.

On a grid size r rows by c cols
 location (x, y) [row x , col y $0 \leq x < r, 0 \leq y < c$]
 maps to integer $x * c + y$.

To extract coordinates, $(x * c + y) / c \rightarrow x$
 $(x * c + y) \% c \rightarrow y$

Heart Design #1



Heart Design #2

Squash circles into ellipses.

In distance squared calculation, mult DX
 by 2, so max $I \downarrow$ is shorter.