```
 1: #ifndef CSCI180_ARRAY_QUEUE_H
 2: #define CSCI180_ARRAY_QUEUE_H
 3:
 4: #include <stdexcept>               //   defines std::runtime_error
 5:
 6: namespace csci180 {
 7:
 8:   /** A queue implementation based upon use of a fixed-sized array.
 9:    *  Elements are inserted and removed according to the first-in
10:    *  first-out principle.
11:    *
12:    *  This implementation is based loosely on the discussion given in
13:    *  Chapter 4.3 of our text, but it has been adjusted to suit my tastes.
14:    */
15:   template <typename Object>
16:   class ArrayQueue {
17:
18:   private:
19:     int       capacity;                  // actual length of underlying array
20:     int       sz;                        // current size of the queue
21:     int       f;                         // index of the front of the queue
22:     Object*   Q;                         // pointer to the underlying array
23:
24:   public:
25:
26:     /** Standard constructor creates an empty queue with given capacity. */
27:     ArrayQueue(int cap = 1000) :
28:       capacity(cap), sz(0), f(0), Q(new Object[capacity]) { }
29:
30:     /** Returns the number of objects in the queue.
31:      *  @return number of elements
32:      */
33:     int size() const {
34:       return sz;
35:     }
36:
37:     /** Determines if the queue is currently empty.
38:      *  @return true if empty, false otherwise.
39:      */
40:     bool empty() const {
41:       return sz == 0;
42:     }
43:
44:     /** Returns a const reference to the front object in the queue.
45:      * @return reference to front element
46:      */
47:     const Object& front() const {
48:       if (empty())
49:         throw std::runtime_error("Access to empty queue");
50:       return Q[f];
51:     }
52:
53:     /** Returns a live reference to the front object in the queue.
54:      * @return reference to front element
55:      */
56:     Object& front() {
57:       if (empty())
58:         throw std::runtime_error("Access to empty queue");
59:       return Q[f];
60:     }
```

```
61:     /** Inserts an object at the back of the queue.
62:      *  @param the new element
63:      */
64:     void push(const Object& elem) {
65:       if (size() == capacity)
66:         throw std::runtime_error("Queue overflow");
67:       int back = (f + sz) % capacity;        // circular arithmetic
68:       Q[back] = elem;
69:       sz++;
70:     }
71:
72:     /** Removes the front object from the queue. */
73:     void pop()  {
74:       if (empty())
75:         throw std::runtime_error("Access to empty queue");
76:       sz--;
77:       f = (f + 1) % capacity;               // advance circularly
78:     }
79:
80:   private:
81:     // utility for copying data from other queue to this one,
82:     // intentionally aligning front with zero.
83:     void copyData(const ArrayQueue& other) {
84:       f = 0;
85:       int walk = other.f;                // walk through other array
86:       for (int i=0; i < sz; i++) {
87:         Q[i] = other.Q[walk];
88:         walk = (walk + 1) % capacity;
89:       }
90:     }
91:
92:   public:
93:     // Housekeeping functions
94:
95:     /** Copy constructor */
96:     ArrayQueue(const ArrayQueue& other) :
97:       capacity(other.capacity), sz(other.sz), f(0), Q(new Object[capacity])
98:     {
99:       copyData(other);
100:    }
101:
102:    /** Destructor */
103:    ~ArrayQueue() {
104:      delete[] Q;
105:    }
106:
107:    /** Assignment operator */
108:    ArrayQueue& operator=(const ArrayQueue& other) {
109:      if (this != &other) {              // avoid self copy (x = x)
110:        capacity = other.capacity;
111:        sz = other.sz;
112:        delete [] Q;                     // delete old contents
113:        Q = new Object[capacity];
114:        copyData(other);
115:      }
116:      return *this;
117:    }
118:
119:  };  // end of ArrayQueue class
120:
121: } // end of csci180 namespace
122: #endif
```