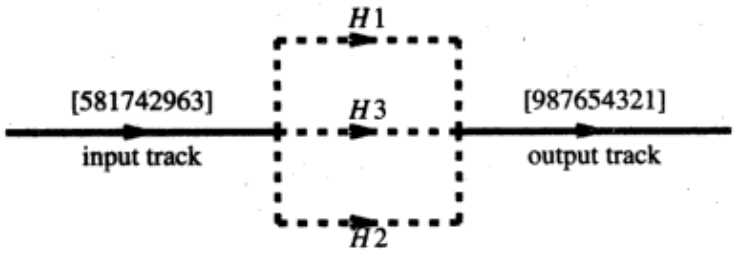
Name	Komal Tarachandani
UID no.	2021600065
Experiment No.	2

AIM:	Implement queue operations basics and also the application of queues in real life.
Program2	
PROBLEM STATEMENT :	We will reconsider the railroad car rearrangement problem of Section 8.5.3. This time the holding tracks lie between the input and output track as in Figure 9.11. These tracks operate in a FIFO manner and so may be regarded as queues. As in the case of Section 8.5.3, moving a car from a holding track to the input track or from the output track to a holding track is forbidden. All car motion is in the direction indicated by the arrowheads of Figure 9.11.  **Figure 9.11** A three-track example Task to be done : 1- basic queue operations implementation 2- Implement the above scenario

PROGRAM:

BASIC QUEUE OPERATIONS:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
typedef struct{
   int front,rear;
   int arr[10];
}queue;
queue *q;
int n;
int isFull()
{
   if(q->rear==n-1) return 1;
   else return 0;
}
int isEmpty()
{
   if(q->front>q->rear) return 1;
   else return 0;
}
void enqueue(int ele)
{
   if(q->front==-1)
   {
      cout<<"\nStarting the queue";
      q->front++;
      q->rear++;
      q->arr[q->front]=ele;
   }
   else if(isFull()==1)
   {
      cout<<"STACK OVERFLOW..cannot enque element";
   }
   else
   {
      q->rear++;
      q->arr[q->rear]=ele;
   }
}
int dequeue()
```

```
{
   if(q->front==0)
   {
      cout<<"Dequeing first element";
      int temp=q->arr[q->front];
      q->front++;
      return temp;
   }
   else if(isEmpty()==1)
   {
      cout<<"QUEUE UNDERFLOW....cannot dequeue further";
      return 0;
   }
   else
   {
       int temp=q->arr[q->front];
       q->front++;
       return temp;
   }
}
int peek()
{
   return q->arr[q->front];
}
int main()
{
   q=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
   q->front=-1;
   q->rear=-1;
   int ch=1,ele,choice;
   cout<<"Enter size of queue: ";
   cin>>n;
   while(ch==1)
   {
      cout<<"MAIN MENU\n1.ENQUEUE\n2.DEQUEUE\n3.PEEK";
      cout<<"\nEnter your choice: ";
      cin>>choice;
      switch(choice)
      {
         case 1:
```

```
        {
            cout<<"Enter data to enqueue: ";
            cin>>ele;
            enqueue(ele);
        }
        break;
        case 2:
        {
            ele=dequeue();
            cout<<"\n the dequeued element is: "<<ele;
        }
        break;
        case 3:
        {
            ele=peek();
            cout<<"\n the peek element is: "<<ele;
        }
    }
    cout<<"Enter 1 to continue: ";
    cin>>ch;
  }
  return 0;
}
```

APPLICATION OF QUEUE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
typedef struct{
  int front,rear;
  int arr[9];
}queue;
queue *q1,*q2,*q3;
void enqueue(queue *q,int num)
{
  if(q->front==-1)
  {
    q->front++;
    q->rear++;
```

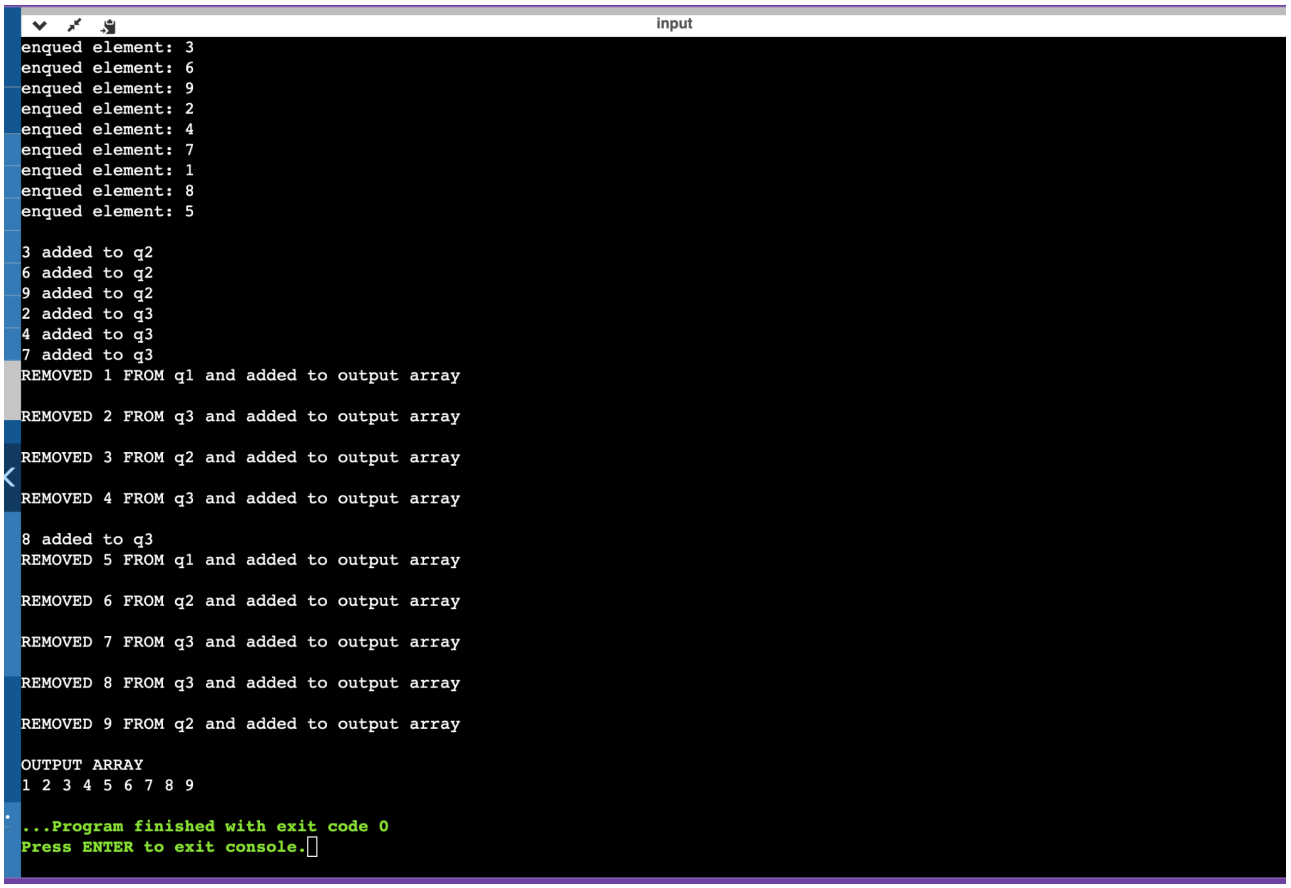
```
        q->arr[q->front]=num;
    }
    else
    {
        q->rear++;
        q->arr[q->rear]=num;
    }
}
int dequeue(queue *q)
{
    int temp=q->arr[q->front];
    q->front++;
    return temp;
}
void display(queue *q)
{
    q->front=0;
    while(q->front<=q->rear)
    {
        cout<<"enqued element: "<<q->arr[q->front]<<endl;
        q->front++;
    }
}
int otpt[9];
int main()
{
    q1=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
    q1->front=-1;
    q1->rear=-1;
    q2=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
    q2->front=-1;
    q2->rear=-1;
    q3=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
    q3->front=-1;
    q3->rear=-1;
    int inpt[]={3,6,9,2,4,7,1,8,5};
    for(int i=0;i<9;i++)
    {
        enqueue(q1,inpt[i]);
    }
```

```
   display(q1);
   q1->front=0;
   int num=1,j=0;
   while(j<=8)
   {
      if(num==q1->arr[q1->front])
      {
         cout<<"\nREMOVED "<<num<<" FROM q1 and added to output
array\n";
         num=dequeue(q1);
         otpt[j]=num;
         j++;
         num++;
      }

      else if(num==q2->arr[q2->front])
      {
         cout<<"\nREMOVED "<<num<<" FROM q2 and added to output
array\n";
         num=dequeue(q2);
         otpt[j]=num;
         j++;
         num++;
      }
      else if(num==q3->arr[q3->front])
      {
         cout<<"\nREMOVED "<<num<<" FROM q3 and added to output
array\n";
         num=dequeue(q3);
         otpt[j]=num;
         j++;
         num++;
      }
      else
      {
         int no=dequeue(q1);
         if(q2->front==-1 || no>q2->arr[q2->rear])
         {
            cout<<"\n"<<no<<" added to q2";
            enqueue(q2,no);
```

```
            }
            else
            {
               cout<<"\n"<<no<<" added to q3";
               enqueue(q3,no);
            }
         }

   }
   cout<<"\nOUTPUT ARRAY \n";
   for(int i=0;i<9;i++)
   {
      cout<<otpt[i]<<" ";
   }
   return 0;
}
```

RESULT:

```
input
Enter size of queue: 2
MAIN MENU
1.ENQUEUE
2.DEQUEUE
3.PEEK
Enter your choice: 1
Enter data to enqueue: 3

Starting the queueEnter 1 to continue: 1
MAIN MENU
1.ENQUEUE
2.DEQUEUE
3.PEEK
Enter your choice: 1
Enter data to enqueue: 4
Enter 1 to continue: 1
MAIN MENU
1.ENQUEUE
2.DEQUEUE
3.PEEK
Enter your choice: 1
Enter data to enqueue: 5
STACK OVERFLOW..cannot enque elementEnter 1 to continue: 1
MAIN MENU
1.ENQUEUE
2.DEQUEUE
3.PEEK
Enter your choice: 2
Dequeing first element
 the dequeued element is: 3Enter 1 to continue: 0


...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



CONCLUSION:	Hence I was able to learn the proper implementation and application of queues.