

# PRACTICE PROGRAM - MULTIPLE PRIORITY QUEUE

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Q. Practice Program:-

Simulate the working of a multiple priority queue.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define N 3
int queue[3][N];
int front[3] = {0, 0, 0};
int rear[3] = {-1, -1, -1};
int item, pr;
void main()
{
    int ch;
    while(1)
    {
        printf("PRIORITY QUEUE\n");
        printf("\n 1: PQ insert\n");
        printf("\n 2: PQ delete\n");
        printf("\n 3: PQ display\n");
        printf("\n 11-4: Exit\n");
        printf("\n 4: Exit\n");
        printf("\n enter the choice\n");
        scanf("%d", &ch);
        switch(ch)
        {
            case 1: printf("\n Enter the priority number\n");
                    scanf("%d", &pr);
                    if(pr > 0 & pr < 4)
                    {
                        pqinsert(pr-1);
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        printf("Invalid priority number\n");
                    }
                }
            case 2: printf("\n Enter the priority number\n");
                    scanf("%d", &pr);
                    if(pr > 0 & pr < 4)
                    {
                        pqdelete(pr-1);
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        printf("Invalid priority number\n");
                    }
                }
            case 3: pqdisplay();
                }
            case 4: printf("\n Exit\n");
                    break;
            case 11-4: printf("\n Exit\n");
                    break;
        }
    }
}
```

```

printf("\nvalid");
break;
case 2: pqdelete();
        break;
case 3: display();
        break;
case 4: exit(0);
}
}
}
pqinsert(int pr)
{
    if (rear[pr] == N-1)
    {
        printf("\nQueue overflow\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("Enter the item\n");
        scanf("%d", &item);
        rear[pr]++;
        queue[pr][rear[pr]] = item;
    }
    return;
}

pqdelete()
{
    int i;
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    {
        if (rear[i] == front[i] - 1)
        {
            printf("Queue is empty\n");

```



```
else
```

```
{
```

```
printf("deleted item is %d of queue %d\n",
      queue[rear[i]-1], i+1);
```

```
front[i]++;
```

```
return;
```

```
} } }
```

```
display()
```

```
{ int i, j;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
if (rear[i] == front[i] - 1)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("queue empty %d\n", i+1);
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
printf("in QUEUE %d\n", i+1);
```

```
for (j = front[i]; j <= rear[i]; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("%d\t", queue[j]);
```

```
}
```

```
} }
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```

# LAB PROGRAM PRACTICE (PRIORITY QUEUE)

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0. WAP to simulate ascending priority queue.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define PS 5

void insert()
{
    if (r == PS - 1)
    {
        printf("Queue overflow");
        q[++r] = item;
        sort();
    }
}

void sort()
{
    int i, key, j;
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        key = q[i];
        j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 & q[j] > key)
        {
            q[i+1] = q[j];
            j = j - 1;
        }
        q[j+1] = key;
    }
}

int delete()
{
    if (r == -1)
        printf("Queue Underflow");
    else
        printf("%d", q[r--]);
}
```



```
void display()
```

```
{
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    if (r == -1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("\n Queue underflow\n");
```

```
        printf("Element of queue are:");
```

```
        for (i = f; i <= r; i++)
```

```
        {
```

```
            printf("%d\n", q[i]);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int ch;
```

```
    for (i = 0;
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("Enter\n 1. for insertion\n 2. deletion\n 3. display\n 4. exit\n");
```

```
        scanf("%d", &ch);
```

```
        switch (ch)
```

```
        {
```

```
            case 1: printf("Enter the item to be inserted\n");
```

```
                    scanf("%d", &item);
```

```
                    insert(item);
```

```
                    break;
```

```
            case 2: item = delete();
```

```
                    if (item == -1)
```

```
                        printf("Queue underflow\n");
```

```
                    else
```

```
                        printf("\n Item removed = %d\n", item);
```

```
break;  
case 3: display();  
break;  
default: exit(0);  
}} }
```



Q. WAP to simulate descending queue.

```
1000 #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define PS 5
int f = 0, r = -1, item, q[PS];
void insert()
{
    if (r == PS - 1)
        printf("Queue Overflow\n");
    q[++r] = item;
    scanf("%d", &item);
}
void sort()
{
    int i, key, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        key = q[i];
        j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && q[j] < key)
        {
            q[j+1] = q[j];
            j = j - 1;
        }
        q[j+1] = key;
    }
}
int delete()
{
    if (r == -1)
        printf("Queue Underflow\n");
}
```

else

return q[r+1];

}

void display()

{

int i;

if (r == -1)

printf("\n Queue underflow!!\n");

printf("\n the element of queue are: \n");

for (i = f; i <= r; i++)

{

printf("%d\n", q[i]);

}

}

void main()

{

int ch;

for (i = 1;

{

printf("Enter \n 1 for insertion 2 delete

3 display 4 exit \n");

scanf("%d", &ch);

switch(ch)

{

case 1: printf("Enter the item to be inserted");

scanf("%d", &item);

insert(item);

break;

case 2: item = delete();

if (item == -1)

printf("Queue underflow\n");

else.



```
print "\n Item flipped = %d\n" % item)
break;
case 3: display();
break;
default: exit(0);
```

```
}
}
}
```