

WAP to simulate the working of a circular queue of integers using an array. Provide the following operations.

a) Insert

b) Delete

c) Display

This program should print appropriate message for queue empty and queue overflow conditions.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#define QUE_SIZE 3
```

```
int item, front = 0, rear = -1, q[QUE_SIZE], count = 0;
```

```
void insertrear()
```

```
{ if (count == QUE_SIZE)
```

```
{ printf("queue overflow\n");  
return;
```

```
} rear = (rear + 1) % QUE_SIZE;
```

```
q[rear] = item;
```

```
count++;
```

```
}  
int deletefront()
```

```
{ if (count == 0) return -1;
```

```
item = q[front];
```

```
front = (front + 1) % QUE_SIZE;
```

```
count = count - 1;
```

```
return item;
```

```
}
```

```
void display()
```

```
{  
    int i, j;  
    if (count == 0)  
    {  
        printf("queue is empty \n");  
        return;  
    }  
    j = front;  
    printf("contents of queue \n");  
    for (i = 1; i <= count; i++)  
    {  
        printf("%d \n", q[j]);  
        j = (j + 1) % QWE - SIZE;  
    }  
}
```

```
void main()
```

```
{  
    int choice;  
    for (;;)   
    {  
        printf("\n 1: insert rear \n 2: delete front \n 3: display \n 4: exit\n");  
        printf("enter the choice \n");  
        scanf("%d", &choice);  
        switch (choice)  
        {  
            case 1: printf("enter the item to be inserted \n");  
                     scanf("%d", &item);  
                     insert_rear();  
                     break;  
            case 2: item = delete_front();  
                     if (item == -1)  
                         printf("queue is empty \n");  
                     else  
                         printf("item deleted = %d \n", item);  
                     break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```