

①

Queue using oop concepts in C++

-1 0 1 2 3 4

rear = -1 front = 0
count = 0

// initially.

count
0, 1, 2, 3,
2

main()

queue q; // creating object of
 class queue

front
0, 1

* q.enqueue(10);



enqueue(int item);



if (isFull())



return (size() == capacity)

0 == 3 false

inserting item = item; ←
 = 10

rear
-1, 0, 1, 2

rear = (rear + 1) % capacity;

~~rear~~ = -1 + 1 % 3

= 0 % 3

= 0

count ++

arr[rear] = item;

[0] = item

[0] = 10;



10 is inserted

2

* q.enqueue(20);

↓

enqueue(int item);

↓

if (isFull())

↓

return (size() == capacity

1 == capacity

False

↙

inserting item = item
= 20

rear = (rear + 1) % capacity
= (0 + 1) % 5
= 1

count ++;

Hence 20 inserted

* q.enqueue(30);

↓

enqueue(int item);

↓

if (isFull())

↓

return (size() == capacity

2 == capacity

False

↙

inserting item = item
= 30

rear = (rear + 1) % capacity
= (1 + 1) % 5
= 2

count ++

Hence 30 inserted

③

Page No.

Date

front element = q. peek()

↓
if (isEmpty())

↓
size() == 0

↓
size() == capacity

↓
return count

↓

3

3 == capacity ⇒ False

return arr[front]

← 80

arr[0]

↓
10 ← Hence front element is 10

q.dequeue

↓
if (isEmpty())

↓

size() == 0

↓

size() == capacity

↓

return count

Removing element

↓

3 == capacity ⇒ False

front = (front + 1) % capacity;

count--;

← 80

$$\text{front} = (0 + 1) \% 3$$

$$= 1$$

Removing \Rightarrow arr[front] = R
element [1]

↓

10. \leftarrow 10 is removed

* q.size()

Queue size is:

size()

↓

return count;

↓

count = 2.

↑

Queue size is 2

* if (q.is Empty())

↓

return (size() == 0);

↳ return count

↳ count = 2

\therefore Queue size is 2.

Queue is Not Empty.