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Ex. No.:5

Date :

Implementation of Circular Queue Using Arrays

Aim

To write a C-program to implement circular queue data structure using arrays.

Operations on queue:

MakeEmpty(q): To make q as an empty queue

Enqueue(q, x): To insert an item x at the rear of the queue, this is also called by names add, insert.

Dequeue(q): To delete an item from the front of the queue q. This is also known as Delete, Remove.

IsFull(q): To check whether the queue q is full.

IsEmpty(q): To check whether the queue q is empty

Traverse (q): To read entire queue that is display the content of the queue.

Algorithm for insertion an item in circular queue:

1. This algorithm is assume that rear and front are initially set to -1

 if(front== (rear+1)%MAXSIZE)

 print "queue overflow" and return

 else

 set rear=(rear+1)%MAXSIZE

 cqueue[rear]=item

2. End.

Algorithm to delete an element from the circular queue:

1. if (front==-1)

 print "queue is empty" and return

 else

 item=cqueue[front++]

 If(front == rear) //check if the queue contains only one element

 Set front = rear=-1

 else

 front = front +1

2. end

Declaration of a Queue:

```
# define MAXQUEUE 100 /* size of the queue items*/
struct queue
{
    int front;
    int rear;
    int items[MAXQUEUE];
};
typedef struct queue qt;
```

Defining the operations of circular queue:

1. The MakeEmpty function:

```
void makeEmpty(qt *q)
{
    q->rear=-1;
    q->front=-1;
}
```

Program

```
/*Array implementation of circular queue*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define SIZE 5

struct cqueue
{
    int items[SIZE];
    int front;
    int rear;
};
typedef struct cqueue cq;

void make_empty(cq *q) {
    q->front = -1;
    q->rear = -1;
}

int isFull(cq* q)
{
    if( (q->front == (q->rear + 1)%SIZE))
        return 1;
    return 0;
}

int isEmpty(cq *q)
{
    if(q->front == -1)
        return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

```

}

void enqueue(cq *q, int element)
{
    if(isFull(q))
        printf("\n Queue is full!! \n");
    else
    {
        if(q->front == -1)
            q->front = 0;
        q->rear = (q->rear + 1) % SIZE;
        q->items[q->rear] = element;
        printf("\n Inserted -> %d \n", q->rear);
    }
}

int dequeue(cq *q)
{
    int element;
    if(isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("\n Queue is empty !! \n");
        return(-1);
    } else {
        element = q->items[q->front];
        if (q->front == q->rear){
            make_empty(q);
        } /* Q has only one element, so we reset the queue after dequeuing it. ? */
        else {
            q->front = (q->front + 1) % SIZE;
        }
        printf("\n Deleted element -> %d \n", element);
        return(element);
    }
}

void display(cq *q)
{
    int i;
    if(isEmpty(q)) printf(" \n Empty Queue\n");
    else
    {
        printf("\n Items -> ");
        for( i = q->front; i!=q->rear; i=(i+1)%SIZE) {
            printf("%d ", q->items[i]);
        }
        printf("%d ", q->items[i]);
    }
}

void main()
{
    int choice, newElement;
    cq q;
    make_empty(&q);

```

```
while (1)
{
    printf("\n\n1.Insert element to queue \n");
    printf("2.Delete element from queue \n");
    printf("3.Display all elements of queue \n");
    printf("4.Quit \n");
    printf("Enter your choice : ");
    scanf("%d", &choice);
    switch (choice)
    {
        case 1:
            printf("enter new element");
            scanf("%d", &newElement);
            enqueue(&q,newElement);
            break;
        case 2:
            newElement = dequeue(&q);
            break;
        case 3:
            display(&q);
            break;
        case 4:
            exit(1);
        default:
            printf("Wrong choice \n");
    } /*End of switch*/
} /*End of while*/
} /*End of main()*/
```