Introduction

Queue is a linear Data Structure in which the operations are performed based on FIFO (First In First Out) principle.

In a Queue always the Insertion operation is done at "rear" and Deletion operation is done at "front".

In a Queue sequence of elements entered into the queue is same as the sequence of elements leave the queue.

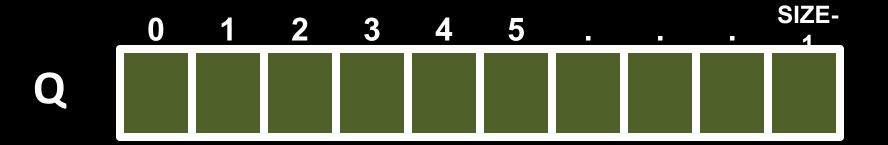
Queue

Queue is full Queue is empty

Implementation

```
#define size 10
void main()
    int Q[size], front = -1, rear = -1,op,element;
    void enQueue(int);
    void deQueue();
    void display();
    printf("Select your option: ");
    printf("1: Insert\n2: Delete\n3: Display\n");
    scanf("%d",&op);
    switch(op)
        case 1: printf("Enter element to be insert: ");
              scanf("%d",&element);
              enQueue(element);
              break;
        case 2: deQueue();
              break;
        case 3: display();
              break;
```

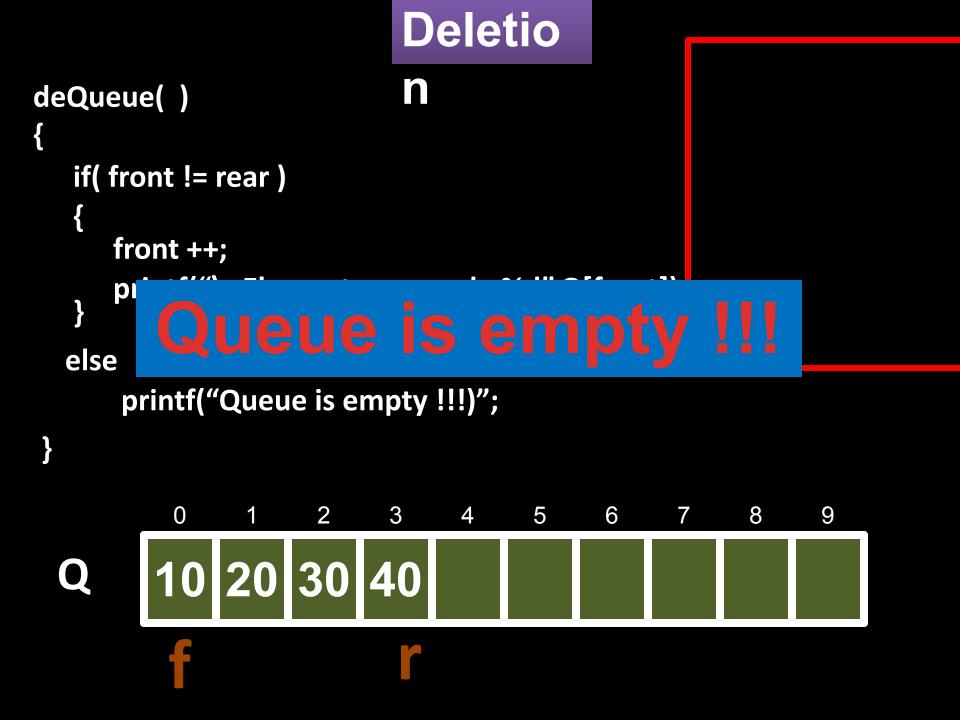
When the compiler executes above code it allocates memory as follows....



$$f = r = -1$$

f = front r = rear Queue is EMPTY

```
Insertion
enQueue(int element)
  if( rear != size-1)
      rear ++;
      Q[re
  else
      printf("Queue is full !!!");
```



Displa

display()

```
"C:\Users\we\Desktop\Class Programs\Queue\bin\Debug\Queue.exe"
Enter element: 40
 Enter your choice :
1. Insert an element into Queue.
2. Delete an element from Queue.
3. Display the Queue.
4. Exit the program.
10 20 30 40
 Enter your choice :
1. Insert an element into Queue.
2. Delete an element from Queue.
3. Display the Queue.
4. Exit the program.
```