Class Members:

- int* arr → dynamic array of size n to store queue elements.
- int front, rear → pointers:
 - o front points to the **first element**.
 - o rear points to the **last element**.

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Queue elements: 10 20 30 Queue elements: 30 Empty Queue!

Function Explanations:

1. push(int x) \rightarrow Enqueue

Adds element x at the end (rear).

Initially: front = rear = -1 (queue is empty).

- Checks for **overflow**: if rear == n-1, no space left.
- If it's the **first element**, sets front = 0.

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Q.push(10); Q.push(20); Q.push(30);

 \rightarrow Queue becomes: 10 20 30 (front = 0, rear = 2)

2. $pop() \rightarrow Dequeue$

- Removes the front element by incrementing front.
- Checks for **underflow**: if queue is already empty (front > rear or front == -1).

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Q.pop(); Q.pop();

- → Removes 10 and 20
- \rightarrow Now front = 2, rear = 2 \rightarrow Queue has only 30.

3. display()

- Prints all elements from front to rear.
- If front > rear, queue is empty.