## Queue Program In C

We shall see the stack implementation in C programming language here. You can try the program by clicking on the Try-it button. To learn the theory aspect of stacks, click on visit previous page.

## Implementation in C

```
Live Demo
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#define MAX 6
int intArray[MAX];
int front = 0;
int rear = -1;
int itemCount = 0;
int peek() {
   return intArray[front];
}
bool isEmpty() {
   return itemCount == 0;
}
bool isFull() {
   return itemCount == MAX;
}
int size() {
   return itemCount;
}
void insert(int data) {
```

```
if(!isFull()) {
     if(rear == MAX-1) {
        rear = -1;
     }
     intArray[++rear] = data;
     itemCount++;
  }
}
int removeData() {
  int data = intArray[front++];
  if(front == MAX) {
     front = 0;
  }
  itemCount--;
  return data;
}
int main() {
  /* insert 5 items */
  insert(3);
  insert(5);
  insert(9);
  insert(1);
  insert(12);
  // front : 0
  // rear : 4
  // -----
  // index : 0 1 2 3 4
  // -----
  // queue : 3 5 9 1 12
  insert(15);
  // front : 0
  // rear : 5
  // -----
  // index : 0 1 2 3 4 5
  // -----
  // queue : 3 5 9 1 12 15
```

```
if(isFull()) {
  printf("Queue is full!\n");
}
// remove one item
int num = removeData();
printf("Element removed: %d\n",num);
// front : 1
// rear : 5
// -----
// index : 1 2 3 4 5
// -----
// queue : 5 9 1 12 15
// insert more items
insert(16);
// front : 1
// rear : -1
// -----
// index : 0 1 2 3 4 5
// -----
// queue : 16 5 9 1 12 15
// As gueue is full, elements will not be inserted.
insert(17);
insert(18);
// -----
// index : 0 1 2 3 4 5
// -----
// queue : 16 5 9 1 12 15
printf("Element at front: %d\n",peek());
printf("----\n");
printf("index : 5 4 3 2 1 0\n");
printf("-----\n");
printf("Queue: ");
while(!isEmpty()) {
  int n = removeData();
  printf("%d ",n);
```

```
}
}
```

If we compile and run the above program, it will produce the following result -

## **Output**