## 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

```
#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 queue 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("--
  printf("Queue: ");
  while(!isEmpty()){
     int n = removeData();
     printf("%d ",n);
  }
}
```

If we compile and run the above program then it would produce following result –

## Output

```
Queue is full!
```