

ASSIGNMENT- 03

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COURSE CODE : CSA 0389

COURSE NAME : DATA STRUCTURES

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state the queue operation using following function calls
size = 5. Enqueue(25), enqueue(37), enqueue(40),
enqueue(15), enqueue(40), enqueue(12),
dequeue(), dequeue(), dequeue(), dequeue().

To illustrate the queue operation for a queue
of size 5 with given sequence of function
calls, let's through each other:-

Initial queue state:-

- * The queue is empty initially
- * Maximum size of queue is 5

Operations:-

1. Enqueue(25):

* Queue: [25]

* Front = 0, Rear = 0

2. Enqueue(37):

* Queue [25, 37]

* Front = 0, Rear = 1

3. Enqueue(40):

* Queue: [25, 37, 40]

* Front = 0, Rear = 2

4. dequeue():

* 25 is removed from queue

* Queue: [37, 40]

* Front = 1, Rear = 2

5. ENQUEUE(15):

* QUEUE = [37, 90, 15]

* FRONT = 1, REAR = 3

6. ENQUEUE(40):

* QUEUE: [37, 90, 15, 40, ~~15~~]

* FRONT = 1, REAR = 4

7) ENQUEUE(12):

* QUEUE: [37, 90, 15, 40, 12]

* FRONT = 1, REAR = 5

8. DEQUEUE():

* 37 is removed from the queue

* QUEUE: [90, 15, 40, 12]

* FRONT = 2, REAR = 5

9. DEQUEUE():

* 90 is removed from queue

* QUEUE: [15, 40, 12]

* FRONT = 3, REAR = 5

10. DEQUEUE():

* 15 is removed from queue

* QUEUE: [40, 12]

* FRONT = 4, REAR = 5

dequeue:

is removed from queue

* value: [18]

* front=5, rear=5

final queue state:

* The queue contains [18] after all operations are performed.

* front=5 rear=5

summary of operations:-

→ The operations performed show how elements are enqueued and dequeued from queue.

→ The dequeued maximum size of new, deleted and element are dequeued in the order they were enqueued following the first-in-first-out (FIFO) principle.

Write a program to implement queue operations such as enqueue, dequeue and display.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#define size 5

static int

int; item [size];

int front; //
int rear; //

static queue *create_queue() {
static queue *queue = (queue *) malloc(sizeof
(queue));

queue → front = -1;
queue → rear = -1;
return queue;

// int is full check queue * queue)
if (queue → rear == size - 1)
return 1;
return 0;

// int is empty check queue * queue)
if (queue → front == -1 || queue → rear ==
rear)
return 1;
return 0;

void enqueue(queue * queue, int value) {
if (is_full(queue)) {
printf("queue is full! cannot enqueue %d/n",
value);
return;

if (queue → rear == size - 1)
return;

```

queue → front = 0;
queue → rear ++;
queue → items[queue → rear] = value;
printf("Enqueued %d\n", value);
}

```

```

}
void dequeue (struct queue* queue) {
    if (is empty (queue)) {
        printf("Queue is empty! cannot dequeue\n");
    } else {
        printf("dequeued %d\n", queue → items (queue →
            front));
        queue → front ++;
    }
}

```

```

void display (struct queue* queue) {
    if (is empty (queue)) {
        printf("Queue is empty!\n");
    } else {
        printf("Queue:");
    }
}

```

```

for (int i = queue → front; i < queue → rear; i++) {
    printf("%d", queue → items[i]);
}
printf("\n");
}

```


int main()

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;

scanf("%d",&v);

printf("%d",v);

return 0;