

27-01-2026 - Apply queue operations for problems in different domains.

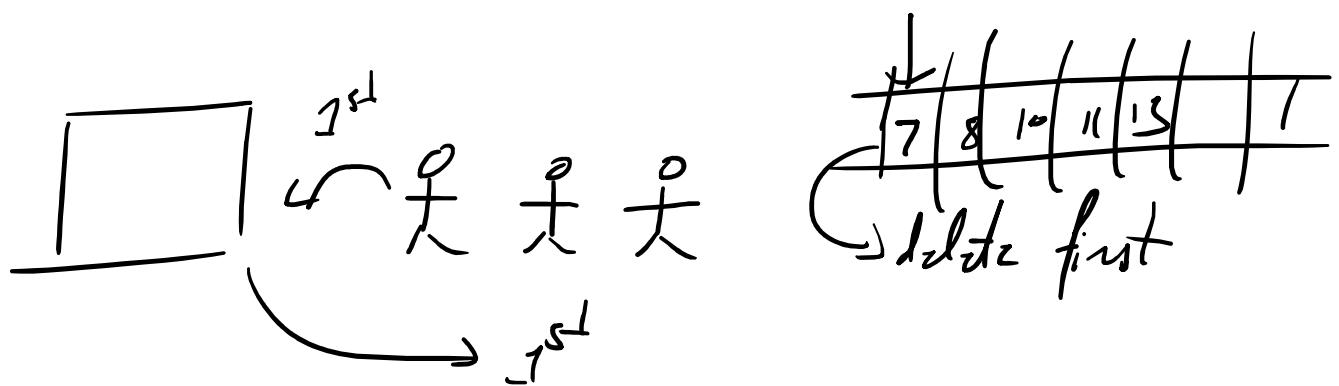
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=> Queue : logical data structure

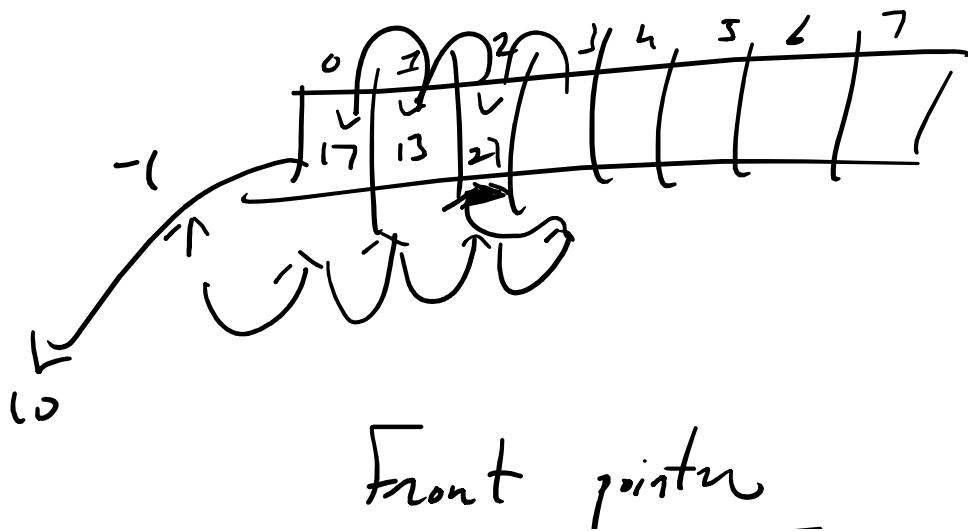
FIFO

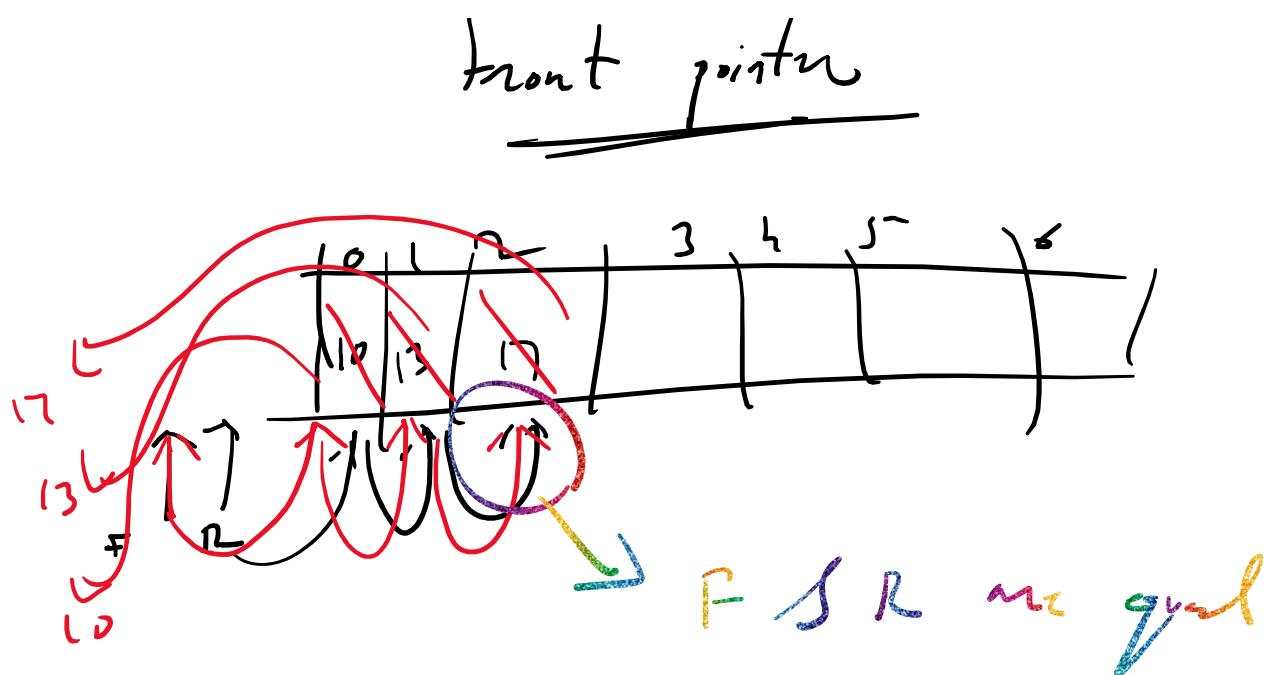


First In First Out



rear pointer : last back





Queues ADT:

Data :

- 1) Space for storing
- 2) Front (Deletion)
- 3) Rear (Insertion)

Operations :

- 1) Enqueue (Insertion)
- 2) Dequeue (Deletion)
- 3) isFull()
- 4) isEmpty()

Implementation :

Queue using Array & linked list

Queue using Arrays & Linked List

```
struct Queue {
```

```
    int size;
```

```
    int rear;
```

```
    int front;
```

```
    int *Q;
```

```
}
```

```
=> int main () {
```

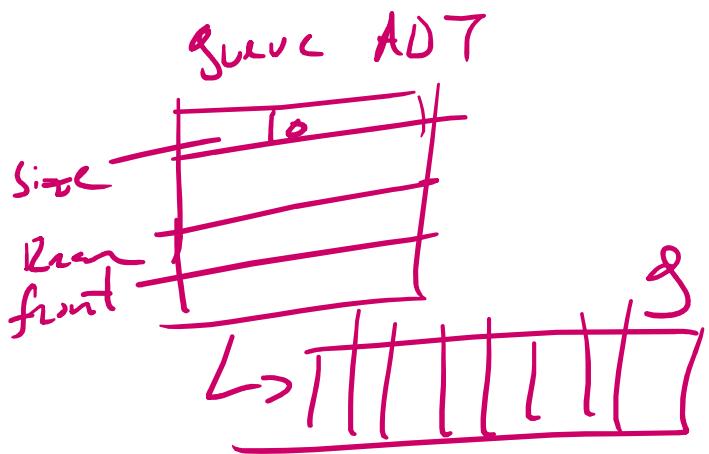
```
    struct Queue q;
```

```
    printf ("Enter the size");
```

```
    scanf ("%d", &q.size);
```

```
    q.Q = (int *) malloc (q.size * sizeof (int));
```

```
    q.front = q.rear = -1;
```



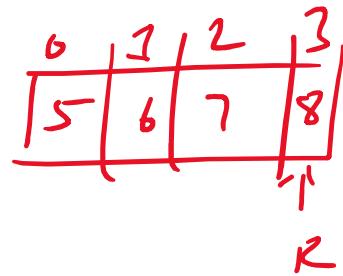
3

void enqueue (Queue *q, int x) {

if ($q \rightarrow \text{rear} == q \rightarrow \text{size} - 1$)

print ("Queue is full");

else {

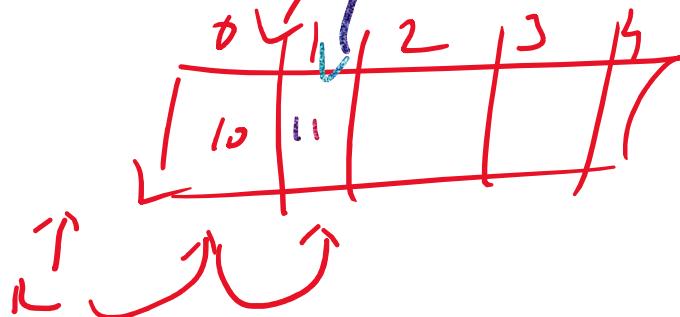


$q \rightarrow \text{rear} + 1$

$q \rightarrow Q[q \rightarrow \text{rear}] = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{size} &= 4 \\ \underline{3} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

3



arr[]

int dequeue (Queue *q) {

int x = -1;

if ($q \rightarrow \text{front} == q \rightarrow \text{rear}$) {

print ("Queue Empty");

' point' (Queve Emply);

else {

$q \rightarrow front++;$

$x_L = q \rightarrow [q \rightarrow front];$

 3

 return x;

 3

→ Problems with Queues:

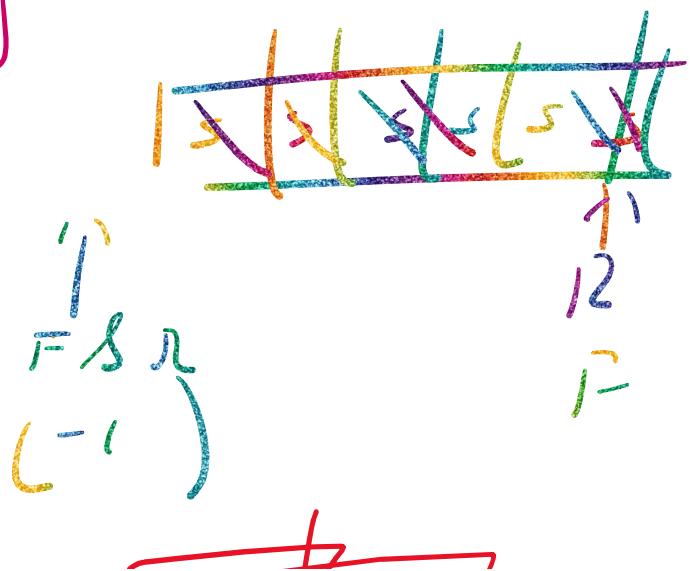
Single

⇒ Reutilization of spaces -

⇒ Pointer resetting .

$f = \boxed{-1 \times \times}$
 $r = \boxed{- \times \times \times}$

0xfcccc321



0xfcceh321

2bit

