

SSN College of Engineering
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
UCS2312 – Data Structures Lab
II Year CSE - B Section (III Semester)
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Exercise-5: Exercises on Queues

Aim:

To implement C program in Data structures using the concept of queues and arrays.

Basic

Implement Array version of queues. Make sure queue elements get shifted when dequeuing occurs.

Pseudocode:

28.11.22

5. Exercises on Queues

Basic:

Implement Array version of queues. Make sure queue elements get shifted when dequeuing occurs.

Algorithm:-

Enqueue()

Input: int queue[], int val, front = -1, rear = -1, N = 5

Return type: void

```

if (rear == N-1)
    print "Overflow"
else if (front == -1 && rear == -1)
    front = rear = 0
    queue[rear] = val
else
    rear = rear + 1
    queue[rear] = val
end else
end if

```

Dequeue()

Return type: int val

Variable: val

```

if (front == -1 && rear == -1)
    return -1
else if (rear == 0)
    val = queue[0]
    rear = front = -1
    return val
end else if

```

Diagram illustrating the array representation of a queue:

Initial state: front = -1, rear = -1

1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4

Index

Diagram illustrating the array representation of a queue after enqueueing:

2	3	4	5	
0	1	2	3	4

Index

```
else  
    val = queue[0]  
    for i = 0 to rear - 1  
        queue[i] = queue[i+1]  
    end for  
    rear = rear - 1  
    return val  
end else.
```

Peek()

Input: int queue[], int front, rear.

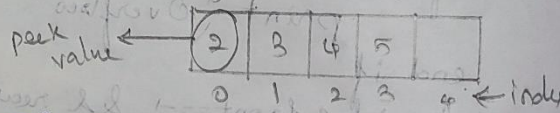
Return type: ~~void~~ int queue[front]

```
if (front == -1)  
    return -1
```

```
end if
```

```
else  
    return queue[front]
```

```
end else.
```



Display()

Input: int queue[], front, rear

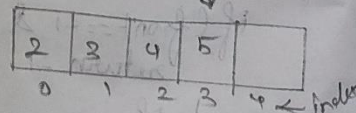
Return type: void.

```
if (front == -1 && rear == -1)  
    print "Queue is Empty"
```

```
end if
```

```
else  
    for i = front to rear  
        print queue[i]
```

```
    end for  
end else
```




```
28.11.22

Main()
Input: int queue[N], choice=0, val=0
Return type: void.

INPUT choice
Switch (choice)
case 1:
    INPUT val
    enqueue(queue, val)
    break
case 2:
    val = dequeue(queue)
    if (val == -1)
        print "Underflow"
    end if
    else print val
    end else
    break;
case 3:
    display(queue)
    break
case 4:
    val = peek(queue)
    if (val == -1)
        print "Empty"
    end if
    else print val
    end else
case 5:
    exit(0)
```

Program code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define N 5

int front=-1;
int rear=-1;

void enqueue(int queue[],int val)
{
    if(rear==N-1)
        printf("\nOverflow\n");
    else if(front== -1 && rear== -1)
    {
        front=rear=0;
        queue[rear]=val;
        printf("\n%d added to Queue\n",val);
    }
    else
    {
        rear++;
        queue[rear]=val;
        printf("\n%d added to Queue\n",val);
    }
}

int dequeue(int queue[])
{
    int val;
    if(front== -1 && rear== -1)
        return -1;
    else if(rear==0)
    {
        val=queue[0];
        rear=front=-1;
        return val;
    }
    else
    {
        val=queue[0];
```

```
        for(int i=0;i<rear;i++)
            queue[i]=queue[i+1];
        rear=rear-1;
        return val;
    }
}

int peek(int queue[])
{
    if(front==-1)
        return -1;
    else
        return queue[front];
}

void display(int queue[])
{
    printf("\nDisplaying values\n");
    if(front==-1 && rear==-1)
        printf("\nQueue is Empty\n");
    else
    {
        for(int i=front;i<=rear;i++)
            printf("%d ",queue[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }
}

void main()
{
    int queue[N],choice=0,val=0;
    do
    {
        printf("\n-----Menu-----\n");
        printf("\n1.Enqueue\n2.Dequeue\n3.Display\n4.Peek\n5.Exit\n");
    };

    printf("\nEnter the choice: ");
    scanf("%d",&choice);
    switch(choice)
    {
        case 1:
            printf("\nEnter the data you want to insert: ");
```

```
        scanf("%d",&val);
        enqueue(queue,val);
        break;
    case 2:
        val=dequeue(queue);
        if(val==-1)
            printf("\nUnderflow\n");
        else
            printf("\nDequeued value is: %d\n",val);
        break;
    case 3:
        display(queue);
        break;
    case 4:
        val=peek(queue);
        if(val==-1)
            printf("\nQueue is Empty\n");
        else
            printf("\nPeek value is: %d\n",val);
        break;
    case 5:
        exit(0);
    default:
        printf("\nInvalid Choice\n");
    }
} while (choice!=5);
}

/*
front          rear
0   1   2   3   4
10  20  30  40  50

front - deletion
rear - insertion

*/
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Rohith\Backup\Desktop\SEM 3\Data Structures in C\Assignment-5> gcc 1.c -o run
PS C:\Rohith\Backup\Desktop\SEM 3\Data Structures in C\Assignment-5> ./run
```

```
-----Menu-----
```

- 1.Enqueue
- 2.Dequeue
- 3.Display
- 4.Peek
- 5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1

Enter the data you want to insert: 10

10 added to Queue

```
-----Menu-----
```

- 1.Enqueue
- 2.Dequeue
- 3.Display
- 4.Peek
- 5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1

Enter the data you want to insert: 20

20 added to Queue

```
-----Menu-----
```

- 1.Enqueue
- 2.Dequeue
- 3.Display
- 4.Peek
- 5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1

Enter the data you want to insert: 30

30 added to Queue

```
-----Menu-----
```

- 1.Enqueue
- 2.Dequeue
- 3.Display
- 4.Peek
- 5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1

Enter the data you want to insert: 40

40 added to Queue

```
-----Menu-----
```

- 1.Enqueue
- 2.Dequeue
- 3.Display
- 4.Peek
- 5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1


```
Enter the data you want to insert: 50
50 added to Queue

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1
Enter the data you want to insert: 60
Overflow

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 3
Displaying values
10 20 30 40 50
```

```
-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 4
Peek value is: 10

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2
Dequeued value is: 10

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 4
Peek value is: 20
```

```
-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 3

Displaying values
20 30 40 50

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2

Dequeued value is: 20

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2

Dequeued value is: 30
```

```
-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 3

Displaying values
Queue is Empty

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2

Underflow

-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 1

Enter the data you want to insert: 60
```

```
-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2

Dequeued value is: 40

-----Menu-----

1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 2

Dequeued value is: 50

-----Menu-----

1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 4

Queue is Empty
```

```
60 added to Queue

-----Menu-----

1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 3

Displaying values
60

-----Menu-----

1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 4

Peek value is: 60

-----Menu-----

1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 0
```

Exp-no.:5
Date: 28-11-2022

Name: M.Rohith
3122 21 5001 085

```
Invalid Choice
-----Menu-----
1.Enqueue
2.Dequeue
3.Display
4.Peek
5.Exit

Enter the choice: 5
PS C:\Rohith\Backup\Desktop\SEM 3\Data Structures in C\Assignment-5>
```

Results:

Hence Data Structures in C language has been implemented using the concepts of queues and arrays successfully and the output has been obtained.