

Navlakhi®



Circular Queues

Methodology and Program

By Abhishek Navlakhi
Semester 3: Data Structures

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Contact Numbers 9820246760/9769479368/9820009639/23548585/23868356

Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <alloc.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

struct node

```
{
    int data;
    struct node *link;
};
```

struct queue

```
{
    int count;
    struct node *front;
    struct node *rear;
}*q;
```

void destroyQueue()

```
{
    struct node *pLoc;
    while (q->count!=0)
    {
        pLoc=q->front;
        q->front=q->front->link; /* OR q->front=pLoc->link */
        q->count-=1;
        free(pLoc);
    }
    free(q);
}
```

```
int enqueue(int dataIn)
{
    struct node *pNew;

    pNew=(struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));

    if (pNew!=NULL)
    {
        pNew->data=dataIn;
        //pNew->link=NULL;
        if (q->count==0)
            q->front=pNew;
        else
            q->rear->link=pNew;

        pNew->link=q->front;
        q->rear=pNew;
        q->count+=1;
        return 1;
    }
    else
        return 0;
}
```

```
int dequeue(int *dataPtr)
{
    struct node *pLoc;
    if (q->count==0) return 0;

    pLoc=q->front;
    *dataPtr=pLoc->data; /****OR *dataPtr=q->front->data    ***/

    if (q->count==1)
    {
        q->rear=NULL;
        q->front=NULL;
    }
    else
    {
        q->front=q->front->link; /*OR q->front=pLoc->link */
        q->rear->link=q->front;
    }

    q->count-=1;
    free(pLoc);
    return 1;
}
```

```
int queueFront(int *dataPtr)
{
    if (q->count==0) return 0;

    *dataPtr=q->front->data;
    return 1;
}

int queueRear(int *dataPtr)
{
    if (q->count==0) return 0;

    *dataPtr=q->rear->data;
    return 1;
}

int fullQueue( )
{
    struct node *temp;
    temp=(struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node*));
    if (temp==NULL)    return 1;
    else
    {
        free(temp);
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```
int menu( )
{
int choice;
printf("\n\n\t\t M E N U \n");
printf("\n\n\t\t =====\n");
printf("1. Add Data To Circular Queue (Enqueue)\n");
printf("2. Remove Data From Circular Queue (Dequeue)\n");
printf("3. View Front element\n");
printf("4. View Rear element\n");
printf("5. View Count\n");
printf("6. Check if Memory FULL\n");
printf("7. Exit\n");

printf("\n Feed in your choice: ");
scanf("%d",&choice);

return choice;
}

void createQueue( )
{
    q =(struct queue *)malloc(sizeof(struct queue));
    if (q ==NULL)
    {
        printf("Insufficient memory.....\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    q ->front= NULL;
    q ->rear=NULL;
    q ->count=0;
}
```

```
void main( )
{
int choice,dataIn,dataOut,success;
createQueue( );
do
{
choice=menu( );
switch(choice)
{
case 1:    printf("feed in Data to insert: ");
           scanf("%d",&dataIn);
           success=enqueue(dataIn);
           if(success) printf("Data inserted successfully\n");
           else printf("data Insertion Failed.. Insufficient memory..\n");
           break;
case 2:    success=dequeue(&dataOut);
           if (success) printf("Data successfully Deleted = %d\n",dataOut);
           else printf("Data Not present\n");
           break;
case 3:    success=queueFront(&dataOut);
           if (success) printf("Data at the front of queue= %d\n",dataOut);
           else printf("No data in queue\n");
           break;
case 4:    success=queueRear(&dataOut);
           if (success) printf("Data at the front of queue= %d\n",dataOut);
           else printf("No data in queue\n");
           break;
case 5:    printf("Number of Data Items in Queue = %d\n",q->count);
           break;
case 6:    success=fullQueue();
           if (success) printf("Memory FULL !!!! ");
           else printf("Memory not FULL...\n");
           break;
}
}while(choice!=7);
destroyQueue( );
}
```

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