



DATA STRUCTURES LAB

ENCS253

LAB PRACTICALS

SUBMITTED BY :

NAME : UMANG GUPTA

BTECH CSE CORE

SECTION - B

ROLL NUMBER : 2401010001

SEMESTER : III

SUBMITTED TO :

Dr. SWATI GUPTA

INDEX

S. No. Name of Experiment

1	Implement Inventory Management System using ArrayList.
2	Implement Inventory Stock Manager to Process Sales and Identify Zero Stock .
3	Implement Linear Search and analyse time complexity.
4	Implement Insertion in Circular Linked List (Beginning and End) .
5	Implement Deletion in Circular Linked List (Beginning and End) .
6	Implement Deletion from Singly Linked List (Beginning and End) .
7	Implement Circular Queue using Array .
8	Implement Stack using Array (Push, Pop, Peek, Display).
9	Evaluate Postfix Expression using Stack .
10	Simulate Browser Back Button using Stack .
11	Implement Bubble Sort and analyse time complexity.
12	Implement Binary Search and analyse time complexity.

AIM: EXPERIMENT – 1 : INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To implement an inventory management system in Python that allows insertion of new products and display of all products using ArrayList.

Question:

Write a menu-driven program to store product details (SKU, name, quantity) in an inventory. The program should allow the user to insert new products after validating quantity and to display the complete inventory in tabular form.

Introduction:

Inventory management keeps track of items available in stock. Using a list in Python, we can store a dynamic list of products where each product is represented as an object containing SKU, name and quantity.

Algorithm:

- Start.
- Create a

Product class with fields sku, name and quantity.

- Use a Python list to store all product records.
- Display menu with options:
 1. Insert product
 2. Display inventory
 3. Exit
- For insertion: read sku, name and quantity; validate that quantity is positive and sku does not already exist; then add new Product object to list.
- For display: if list is empty, show message; otherwise print all products in table form.
- Repeat menu until user selects Exit.
- Stop.

Python Code:

```
class Product:
def __init__(self, sku, name, quantity):
self.sku = sku
self.name = name
self.quantity = quantity
inventory = []
def
insert_product():
sku = input("Enter SKU: ").strip()
for p in inventory:
if p.sku.lower() == sku.lower():print("Product
with this SKU already exists!")
return
name = input("Enter Product Name:
").strip() if not name:
print("Product name cannot be empty.")
return
try:
qty = int(input("Enter Quantity: ").strip())
if qty <= 0: print("Quantity must be
positive.") return except
ValueError:
print("Invalid quantity.")
return
inventory.append(Product(sku, name,
qty)) print("Product inserted
successfully.")
def
display_inventory():
if not inventory:
print("Inventory is empty.")
return
```

```

print("SKU\t\tName\t\tQuantity") print("-----
-
-----")
for p in
inventory:
print(f"{p.sku}\t\t{p.name}\t\t{p.quantity}")
def main():
while True:
print("\nInventory Management System")
print("1. Insert Product") print("2.
Display Inventory") print("3. Exit")
ch = input("Enter your choice: ").strip()
if ch ==
"1":
insert_product()
elif ch == "2":
display_inventory()
elif ch == "3":
print("Exiting...")
break else:
print("Invalid choice.")
if __name__ ==
'__main__': main()

```

EXPERIMENT – 2 : Inventory Stock Manager – Process Sales & Zero Stock

AIM:

To implement an inventory stock manager that processes sales for a given SKU and identifies items with zero stock.

Question:

Write a program that maintains a list of items (SKU and quantity). Implement a method to process a sale given SKU and quantity sold, updating stock if available or showing appropriate error messages. Also implement a method to list all SKUs whose quantity becomes zero.

Algorithm:

- Use a class `Item` with fields `sku` and `quantity`.
- Store all items in a list.
- For `processSale(sku, qtySold)`: search the list for given `sku`.
- If `sku` not found: display message.
- If found and $\text{quantity} \geq \text{qtySold}$: reduce quantity and show success message.
- If found and $\text{quantity} < \text{qtySold}$: do not update quantity and show insufficient stock message.
- For `identifyZeroStock()`: traverse list and collect all items whose quantity is 0 and display them.

Python Code:

```
class Item:
    def __init__(self, sku, quantity):
        self.sku = sku
        self.quantity = quantity
    def process_sale(inventory, sku, qty_sold):
```

```

found = False
for item in inventory:
    if item.sku == sku:
        found = True
        if item.quantity >= qty_sold:
            item.quantity -= qty_sold
            print(f"Sale processed: {qty_sold} units of SKU {sku}")
            print(f"Insufficient stock for SKU {sku}."
                  else: Available: {item.quantity}")
            break
        if not found:
            print(f"SKU {sku} not found in inventory.")
def identify_zero_stock(inventory):
    zero_list = [item.sku for item in inventory if item.quantity == 0]
    if not zero_list:
        print("No zero stock items found.")
    else:
        print("Zero stock SKUs:", zero_list)
    return zero_list
def main():
    inventory = [
        Item(101, 50),
        Item(102, 20),
        Item(103, 0)
    ]
    process_sale(inventory, 101, 30) # normal sale
    process_sale(inventory, 102, 25) # insufficient stock
    process_sale(inventory, 104, 10) # SKU not found
    identify_zero_stock(inventory)

```

```
print("Updated Inventory:", [(item.sku,  
item.quantity) for item in  
inventory])  
if __name__ ==  
'__main__':  
main()
```


EXPERIMENT – 3 : Linear Search

AIM:

To implement linear search and analyse its best and worst case time complexity.

Question:

Write a program to perform linear search on an array of integers.

Also state the best and worst case time complexities of linear search.

Introduction:

Linear search scans the array sequentially from left to right and compares each element with the key. It works on both sorted and unsorted arrays but it is inefficient for large datasets.

Algorithm:

- Input array A of n elements and key K.
- Set $i = 0$.
- While $i < n$, compare $A[i]$ with K.
- If $A[i] == K$, return index i .
- Else increment i and continue loop.
- If no element matches, return -1 meaning key not found.

Python Code:

```
def linear_search(arr, key):
    for i, val in enumerate(arr):
        if val == key: return i
    return -1

def main():
    n = int(input("Enter number of elements: "))
    arr = []
    print(f"Enter {n} elements:")
    for _ in range(n):
```

```
arr.append(int(input()))
key = int(input("Enter element to search: "))
index = linear_search(arr,
key)
if index == -
1:
print("Element not found.")
else:
print("Element found at index:", index) if
__name__ == "__main__":
main()
```

EXPERIMENT – 4 : Insertion in Circular Linked List (Beginning & End)

AIM:

To implement insertion at beginning and at end in a circular linked list.

Question:

Write a program to create a circular linked list and perform insertion of nodes at the beginning and at the end, displaying the list after each operation.

Python Code:

```
class CNode: def __init__(self,
data):      self.data      =      data
self.next   =      None     class
CircularLinkedListInsert: def
__init__(self):      self.head   =
None
def insert_at_end(self, data):
new_node = CNode(data) if
self.head is None:
self.head = new_node
new_node.next = self.head
return
temp = self.head
while temp.next != self.head:
temp = temp.next
temp.next = new_node
new_node.next = self.head
def insert_at_beginning(self,
data):
new_node = CNode(data)
```

```

if self.head is None:
    self.head = new_node
    new_node.next = self.head
    return
temp = self.head
while temp.next != self.head:
    temp = temp.next
new_node.next = self.head
temp.next = new_node
self.head = new_node

def display(self):
    if self.head is None:
        print("List is empty")
        return
    temp = self.head
    print("Circular List:", end=" ")
    while True:
        print(f"{temp.data} ->", end=" ")
        if temp == temp.next:
            temp = temp.next
            self.head: break
    print("(back to head)")

def main():
    cll = CircularLinkedListInsert()
    cll.insert_at_end(10)
    cll.insert_at_end(20)
    cll.insert_at_end(30)
    print("Original list:")
    cll.display()
    cll.insert_at_beginning(5)
    print("After inserting 5 at beginning:")
    cll.display()
    cll.insert_at_end(40)
    print("After inserting 40 at end:")
    cll.display()
    if __name__ ==

```

```
"__main__": main()
```

EXPERIMENT – 5 : Deletion in Circular Linked List (Beginning & End)

AIM:

To delete a node from the beginning and from the end of a circular linked list.

Python Code:

```
class CNode:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None
class CircularLinkedListDelete:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
    def insert(self, data):
        new_node = CNode(data)
        if self.head is None:
            self.head = new_node
            new_node.next = self.head
        return
        temp = self.head
        while temp.next != self.head:
            temp = temp.next
        temp.next = new_node
        new_node.next = self.head
    def delete_from_beginning(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty, nothing to delete.")
            return
        if self.head.next == self.head:
            self.head = None
            print("Deleted the only node in the list.")
```

```

return

last = self.head
while last.next != self.head:
    last = last.next
self.head =
self.head.next last.next =
self.head
print("Node deleted from beginning.")
def
delete_from_end(self):
    if self.head is None:
        print("List is empty, nothing to delete.")
        return
    if self.head.next ==
self.head: self.head = None
    print("Deleted the only node in the list.")
    return
    prev = None
    temp = self.head
    while temp.next !=
self.head:
        prev = temp
        temp = temp.next
    prev.next = self.head
    print("Node deleted from end.")
    def
    display(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty") return
        temp = self.head
        print("Circular List:", end=" ")
        while True:
            print(f"{temp.data} ->", end=" ")
            if temp ==
temp = temp.next self.head:
            break

```

```
print("(back to head)")  
def  
main():  
    cll = CircularLinkedListDelete()  
    cll.insert(10)  
    cll.insert(20)  
    cll.insert(30)  
    cll.insert(40)  
    print("Initial  
list:") cll.display()  
    cll.delete_from_beginning()  
    cll.display()  
    cll.delete_from_end()  
    cll.display()  
    if __name__ ==  
        "__main__": main()
```


EXPERIMENT – 6 : Deletion from Singly Linked List (Beginning & End)

AIM:

To implement deletion of nodes from the beginning and end of a singly linked list.

Python Code:

```
class SNode:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None

class SinglyLinkedListDelete:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None

    def insert(self, data):
        new_node = SNode(data)
        if self.head is None:
            self.head = new_node
            return
        temp = self.head
        while temp.next is not None:
            temp = temp.next
        temp.next = new_node

    def delete_from_beginning(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty!")
            return
        self.head = self.head.next
        print("Node deleted from beginning.")

    def delete_from_end(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty!")
            return
```

```

if self.head.next is
None:
self.head = None
print("Last node deleted.")
return
temp = self.head while
temp.next.next is not None:
temp = temp.next
temp.next = None
print("Node deleted from end.")def display(self):
if
self.head is None:
print("List is empty!")
return
temp = self.head while temp
is not None: print(f"{temp.data}
->", end=" ") temp = temp.next
print("null")
def
main():
lst = SinglyLinkedListDelete()
lst.insert(10)
lst.insert(20)
lst.insert(30)
lst.insert(40)
print("Original
List:") lst.display()
lst.delete_from_beginning()
print("After deleting from beginning:")
lst.display()
lst.delete_from_end()
print("After deleting from end:")
lst.display()
if __name__ ==
"__main__":
main()

```

EXPERIMENT – 7 : Circular Queue using Array

AIM:

To implement a circular queue using array with enqueue, dequeue and display operations.

Python Code:

```
class CircularQueue: def
__init__(self, capacity):
self.arry = [None] * capacity
self.front = -1 self.rear =
-1 self.size = capacity
def
is_empty(self):
return self.front == -1
def
is_full(self):
return (self.front == 0 and self.rear == self.size
- 1) or \
(self.rear + 1 == self.front)
def enqueue(self,
value): if
self.is_full():
print("Queue is full.")
return
if self.front == -
1: self.front =
0
self.rear = (self.rear + 1) % self.size
self.arry[self.rear] = value print("Enqueued:",
value)
def
dequeue(self):
if self.is_empty():
print("Queue is empty.")
```

```

return None

element = self.arr[self.front]
if self.front == self.rear:
    # Reset queue self.front =
    self.rear = -1 else:
    self.front = (self.front + 1) % self.size
print("Dequeued:", element)
return element
def display(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        print("Queue is empty.")
    return print("Elements in queue:", end=" ")
    i = self.front while True:
        print(self.arr[i], end=" ")
        if i == self.rear:
            break
        i = (i + 1) %
        self.size
print()
def main():
    q = CircularQueue(5)
    q.enqueue(10)
    q.enqueue(20)
    q.enqueue(30)
    q.enqueue(40)
    q.display()
    q.dequeue()
    q.dequeue()
    q.display()
    q.enqueue(50)
    q.enqueue(60)
    q.display()
if
__name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

EXPERIMENT – 8 : Stack using Array (Push, Pop, Peek, Display)

AIM: To implement stack operations push, pop, peek and display using array.

Python Code:

```
class ArrayStack:
    def __init__(self, capacity):
        self.capacity = capacity
        self.stack = [None] * capacity
        self.top = -1
    def is_empty(self):
        return self.top == -1
    def is_full(self):
        return self.top == self.capacity - 1
    def push(self, item):
        if self.is_full():
            print("Stack overflow.")
            return
        self.top += 1
        self.stack[self.top] = item
        print("Pushed", item)
    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("Stack underflow.")
            return None
        item = self.stack[self.top]
        self.top -= 1
        print("Popped", item)
        return item
    def peek(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("Stack is empty.")
            return None
        print("Top element is", self.stack[self.top])
```

```

return self.stack[self.top]

def
display(self):
if self.is_empty():
print("Stack is empty.")
return
print("Stack elements:", end=" ")
for i in range(self.top + 1):
print(self.stack[i], end=" ") print()
def
main():
st = ArrayStack(10)
while
True:
print("\n1. Push 2. Pop 3. Peek 4. Display 5.
Exit")
ch = input("Enter your choice: ").strip()if ch ==
"1": int(input("Enter element: "))
st.push(x)
x =
elif ch ==
"2":
st.pop()
elif ch ==
"3":
st.peek()
st.display()
elif ch == "4":
elif ch ==
"5":
print("Exiting.")
break
else:
print("Invalid choice.")
if __name__ ==
"__main__":

```

```
main()
```

EXPERIMENT – 9 : Evaluate Postfix Expression using Stack

AIM:

To evaluate a postfix arithmetic expression using stack.

Python Code:

```
def apply_operation(op1, op2, operator): if
operator == '+': return op1 + op2 if operator ==
'-': return op1 - op2 if operator == '*': return
op1 * op2 if operator == '/': return int(op1 /
op2) raise ValueError("Invalid operator") def
evaluate_postfix(expression):
stack = [] tokens = expression.split() for token
in tokens: if token.isdigit():
stack.append(int(token)) else: op2 = stack.pop()
op1 = stack.pop() stack.append(result) result =
apply_operation(op1, op2, token[0]) return
stack.pop() def main(): expr = input("Enter
postfix expression (space
separated): ")
result = evaluate_postfix(expr) print("Result =",
result)
if __name__ ==
"__main__":
main()
```


EXPERIMENT – 10 : Browser Back Button Simulation using Stack

AIM:

To simulate a browser back button using stack.

Question: Write a program that allows the user to visit pages, go back to the previous page and show history using stack operations.

Python Code:

```
def main(): history = [] while True:
print("\n1. Visit Page") print("2. Back")
print("3. Show History") print("4. Exit")
choice = input("Enter choice: ").strip()
if choice == "1": page = input("Enter page
name: ").strip() history.append(page)
print("Visited:",
page)
elif choice ==
"2": if not
history:
print("No pages in history.")
else:
last_page = history.pop()
print("Going back from:", last_page)
if not
history:
print("No pages left in history.")
else:
```

```
print("Current page:", history[-1])
elif choice ==
"3": if not
history:
else:
print("History is empty.")
print("History:", history)
elif choice ==
"4":
break
print("Exiting browser simulation.")
else:print("Invalid choice.")
if __name__ ==
"__main__":
main()
```

EXPERIMENT – 11 :Bubble Sort

AIM: To implement bubble sort and analyse its time complexity.

Question:

Write a program to sort an array of integers using bubble sort technique and display the sorted array.

Python Code:

```
def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        swapped = False
        for j in range(n - 1 - i):
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
                # swap
                swapped = True
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
        if not swapped:
            break
def main():
    n = int(input("Enter number of elements: "))
    arr = []
    print(f"Enter {n} elements:")
    for _ in range(n):
        arr.append(int(input()))
    bubble_sort(arr)
    print("Sorted array:")
    for x in arr:
        print(x, end=" ")
    print()
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

EXPERIMENT – 12 : Binary Search

AIM: To implement binary search and analyse its time complexity.

Question: Write a program to perform binary search on a sorted array of integers and find the position of a given key element.

Python Code:

```
def binary_search(arr, key):
    low = 0
    high = len(arr) - 1
    while low <= high:
        mid = (low + high) // 2
        if arr[mid] == key:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < key:
            low = mid + 1
        else:
            high = mid - 1
    return -1

def main():
    n = int(input("Enter number of elements: "))
    arr = []
    print(f"Enter {n} sorted elements:")
    for _ in range(n):
        arr.append(int(input()))
    key = int(input("Enter key to search: "))
    index = binary_search(arr, key)
    if index == -1:
        print("Element not found.")
    else:
```

```
print("Element found at index:", index)
if __name__ ==
"__main__": main()
```