

...ssignments\131_Assignment_8\Question_1\Question_1.cpp	1
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1 // Question_1.cpp : This file contains the 'main' function. Program
  execution begins and ends there.
2 // /
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3 //Name                Sai Chaitanya Kilambi
4 //Course              CPSC 131 Data Structures, Fall, 2022
5 //Assignment          No.8 question:1
6 //Due date            10/26/2022
7 // Purpose:
8 // This program stores the data in ordered linked list and displays their
  union
9 //-----
  -----
10 // list of libraries
11 //
12 //importing the required libraries
13
14 #include <iostream>
15
16 using namespace std;
17
18 template <class T>
19 class ORDER
20 {
21 private:
22     struct node
23     {
24         T info;
25         node* next;
26     };
27     node* order;
28 public:
29     ORDER() { order = NULL; } // constructore
30     bool emptyOrder()
31     {
32         return (order == NULL) ? true : false;
33     }
34     void pushOrder(T x) //
35     {
36         //insert x in the list and keep the list sorted
37         node* r = new node; r->info = x;
38         r->next = NULL;
39         //find the insertion place;
40         node* p = order; node* q = order;
41         if (order == NULL)
42             order = r;
43         else
44             {

```

```
45         while (p != NULL && x > p->info)
46         {
47             q = p; p = p->next;
48         }
49         if (p == q)
50         { //insert in front
51             r->next = p; order = r;
52         }
53         else
54         { //insert at the rear
55             r->next = p; q->next = r;
56         }
57     }
58 }
59 void displayOrder() {
60     node* p = order;
61     while (p != NULL)
62     {
63         cout << p->info << "-->"; p = p->next;
64     }
65     cout << "NULL\n";
66 }
67 T popOrder()
68 {
69     //return the info of the first node and then
70     //delete that node
71     T poppedElement;
72     node* p = order;
73     poppedElement = p->info;
74     order = p->next;
75     delete p;
76     return poppedElement;
77 }
78 };
79
80
81 int main()
82 {
83     //find the union of two sets A and B
84     int A[4] = { 3,8,4,1 };
85     int B[5] = { 5,8,6,4,7 };
86     // insert elements of A in setA
87     ORDER<int> setA; ORDER<int> setB;
88     for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
89         setA.pushOrder(A[i]);
90     //insert elements of B in setB
91     for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
92         setB.pushOrder(B[i]);
93     //display both sets
```

```
94     cout << "Set A = "; setA.displayOrder();
95     cout << "Set B = "; setB.displayOrder();
96     //find AB, the union of A and B
97     ORDER<int> setAB;
98     int A_elt = setA.popOrder();
99     int B_elt = setB.popOrder();
100    while (!setA.emptyOrder() || !setB.emptyOrder())
101    {
102        if (A_elt == B_elt)
103        {
104            setAB.pushOrder(A_elt); //collect their common elements
105            A_elt = setA.popOrder(); // go to next elt of setA
106        }
107        else {
108            if (A_elt < B_elt) {
109                setAB.pushOrder(A_elt);
110                A_elt = setA.popOrder(); //look at the next element of setA
111            }
112            else {
113                B_elt = setB.popOrder(); //look at the next element of setB
114                setAB.pushOrder(B_elt);
115            }
116        }
117    }
118 }
119
120
121 //display their union set, setAB
122 cout << "A union B = "; setAB.displayOrder();
123 return 0;
124 }
125
126
127
```