

UNIT 1 :-

Introduction to data structure : Basic Terminology, classification of data structures, operations on data structures.

Linked Lists:- Singly linked list, Representation in memory, operations on a single linked list, circular linked lists, Doubly linked list.

UNIT 2 :-

Linear Data Structures - stacks :- Introduction to stacks, Array representation of stacks, operations on a stack, Applications of stack

Infix-to-Postfix transformation, evaluating Postfix Expressions

Queues :- Introduction to Queues, Array representation of Queues, operations on a Queue, Type of Queues Dequeue, circular Queues, Applications of Queues Round Robin Algorithm, sparse matrix & its Representation

UNIT 3 :-

Searching and Sorting :- Introduction to different sorting techniques - selection, insertion, bubble, quick and merge. Introduction to different searching techniques - sequential & binary.

UNIT 4 :-

Non-Linear Data Structures : Trees :- Basic Terminologies, Definition & concepts of Binary trees, Representations of a Binary tree using Arrays & linked lists, operations on a Binary tree - Insertion, Deletion, Traversals, Types of Binary trees.

Graphs :- Graph terminologies **representation** of graph - set, linked, Matrix, graph traversals.

L D

Explain

Unit 1

14/3/22

* What is Data Structure?

Ans data structure ہے کہ Computer System میں کہ اس میں کہ اس کے meaning کو data store کر کر memory میں organized way سے easy کو data اسی میں سے (سغما) جست چیز کو use کرنے کے لئے organized data store کے طبق کے عمل کرنے کے access کے اس کے لئے data structure [action]

* what is data and Information?

Ans data کو موجود کرنے کے store کے Computer

For example:- abeial si eman ym

data ہے وہ میں انے والا data اس موجود میں سے کام میں information کو meaningful data بھابھی کرنے کے لئے

For example:- My Name is Laieba.

* Classification of Data Structure

divide on type کو Data Structure

- ۱۸ پتھر

1. Linear Data Structure [data والا ترتیب]

2. Non-Linear Data Structure.

[غیر ترتیب والا دینا -]

1 Linear Data Structure

data \rightarrow data structure \in فرم \rightarrow
 - \leftarrow لیکس \rightarrow Sequence

Types

- 1. Array
- 2. Linked list
- 3. Stack
- 4. Queue

2 Non-Linear Data Structure

data \rightarrow data structure \in فرم \rightarrow
 - \leftarrow لیکس \rightarrow Sequence

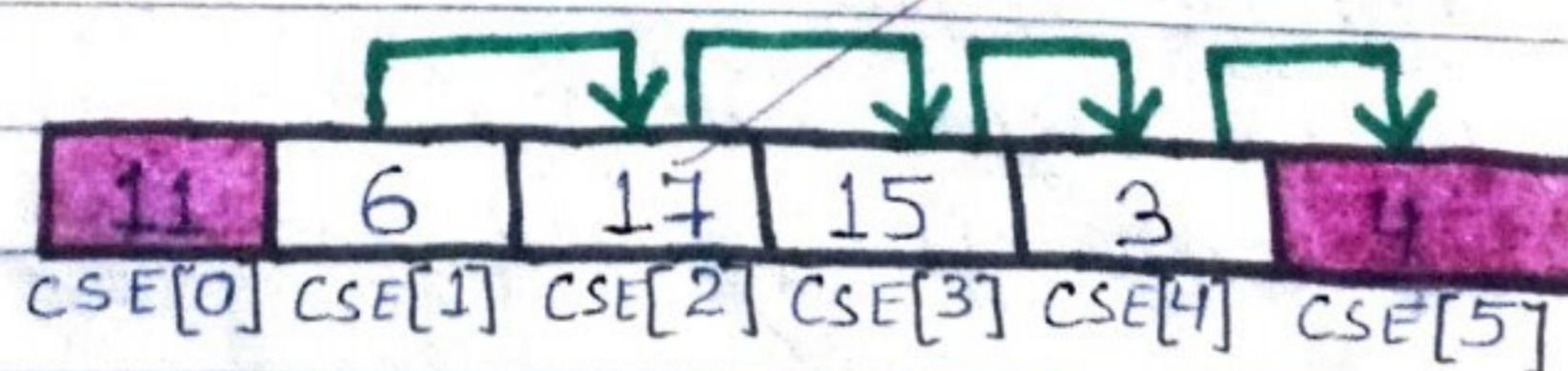
Types

- 1. Tree
- 2. Tables
- 3. Sets
- 4. Graphs

* Array

Collection of similar Element is called Array.

Insert



Deleting

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 22 | 33 | 67 |
| CSE[0] | CSE[1] | CSE[2] | CSE[3] | CSE[4] | CSE[5] | CSE[6] | CSE[7] |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 22 | 33 | 67 |
| CSE[0] | CSE[1] | CSE[2] | CSE[3] | CSE[4] | CSE[5] | CSE[6] |

Addressing

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5 | 16 | 25 | 30 | 67 |
| CSE[0] | CSE[1] | CSE[2] | CSE[3] | CSE[4] |

Insert

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 5 | 17 | 30 | 67 | 99 | 55 |
| CSE[0] | CSE[1] | CSE[2] | CSE[3] | CSE[4] | CSE[5] | CSE[6] |

Insert Data.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5 | 16 | 24 | 25 | 67 | 99 | 55 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Delete

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5 | 16 | 25 | 67 | 99 | 55 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Delete

Array

جس میں ایک ہی فرم میں data کو sequential mapping کرنے کا ایک طریقہ ہے جس کے باوجود اس وجوہ سے محدود ہے اس وجہ سے اس میں elements کو fixed ہے اور elements کو collect کرنے کے لئے جو بھی خانہ ہے اس میں خانہ کے وجود ہے [disadvantage]

Problem of Array

Insert کرنا اور costly proved to element کرنا delete بنانے کے لئے نیچے ملک میں reason ہوتا ہے

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 22 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 38 | 50 | 55 | 67 |
| CSE[0] | CSE[1] | CSE[2] | CSE[3] | CSE[4] | CSE[5] | CSE[6] | CSE[7] | CSE[8] |

Q8

اس خای کے لئے array کی وجہ سے کام جانا ہے use to link list میں کام جانا ہے اس وجہ سے اس خای کے لئے array کی وجہ سے کام جانا ہے

Problem :-

1. Address Issue
2. Deleting Issue
3. Shifting of data Issue
4. Size Issue

Linked list

linked list
اس میں جس کے اسی طبقہ میں اسی طبقہ میں
لے جو دو تھے یعنی ایک data
node پر جسکو اسے لے جو دو تھے
اکنے سے link میں دوسرے تھے
- اسے جانتے ہیں اسے name کی

وے element پر کم help کی خواہ ہے اور Link
- کے لئے store کی جائے گی اسی سے یہ memory

at node π $\leftarrow \Sigma$ has connection to link

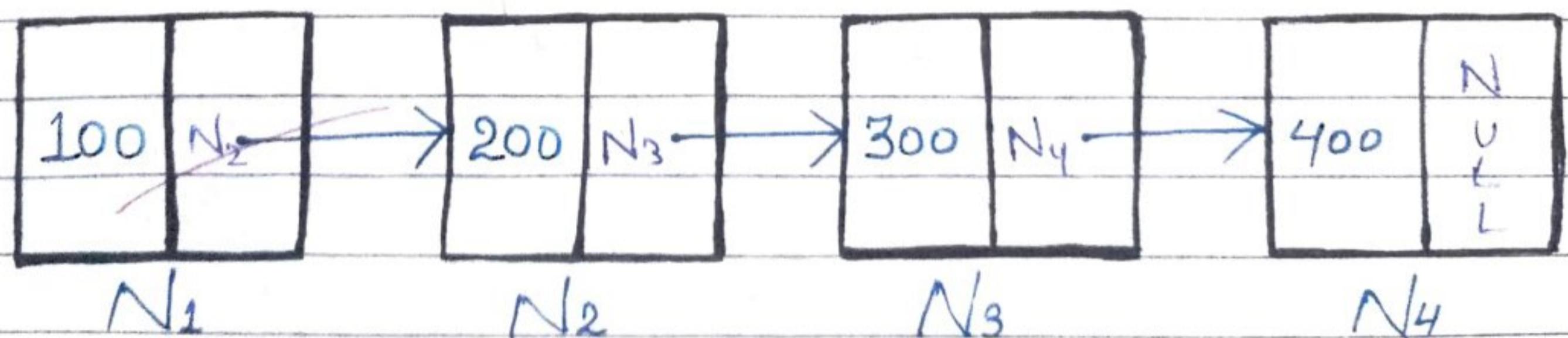
ولے لیں گے last address & node (سر دوسرے)

مذکور آنکہ دوسرے node link کے ذریعے میں ایک

- اگر linked list جسکو بے ہوں connect



Node



Linked List

- node 1 میں بنایا کیا ہے figure کی جیسا ہے
- ایک element ہم جسکو ہم node 4 میں دو حصہ موجود ہے تو ایک node کے لئے [] اختام end کا linked list capital letter میں حصہ node کے آخر والے computer میں ہے جس کا بھائی NULL میں EOL کی list کی بھی میں information کو [End of list]

Data Structure

Linear Data Structure

Non-Linear Data Structure

Array

Tree

Linked List

Graphs

Stack

Tables

Queue

Sets

* Basic operation on linked list

1. Create a list
2. Traversing a list [shift کرنے سے list کو view کرنا]
3. Counting items in the list.
4. Printing the list (Sub list)
5. Looking up an item for editing.
6. Insert an item .
7. Delete an item .
8. Concatinating an item .
[list کو ملنا]

* Advantage of Linked List

1. It's dynamic data structure ~ Linked List grow during execution of program.
- اس کی بھی [f] shrink اور اس کی بھی [f] increase کر سکتے ہیں جس waste کی memory ~ وقت خروجی کی memory وفا نہیں ہے
- اس کرنے سے use کی memory
2. ~ وہ Dynamic memory [DMA]
- اس کرنے سے use کی memory انتہا بینٹھ کر سکتے ہیں
3. ~ وہ insert or delete elements Data
- اس کی easy way
4. ~ عمل بین کم وقت
- اس کی انجام کرنے سے result

Type of Linked List are :-

1. Single Linked List
2. Circular Single linked list
3. Double linked list.
4. Circular Double linked list .

1. Single Linked List

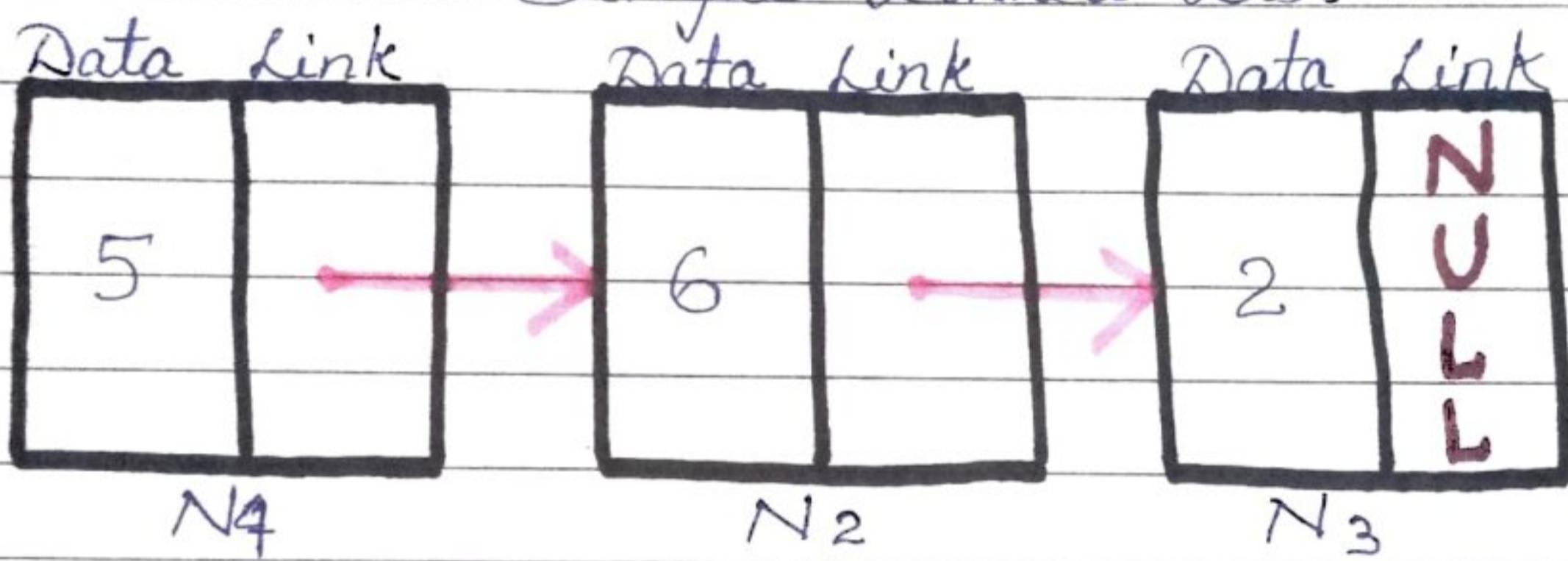
is part of Linear Data Structure
part of is data part
is Single linked list. is link
is called Backward p. or is
is NULL or node last

Insertion of Elements

1. Insert at first
2. Insert at Middle
3. Insert at Last

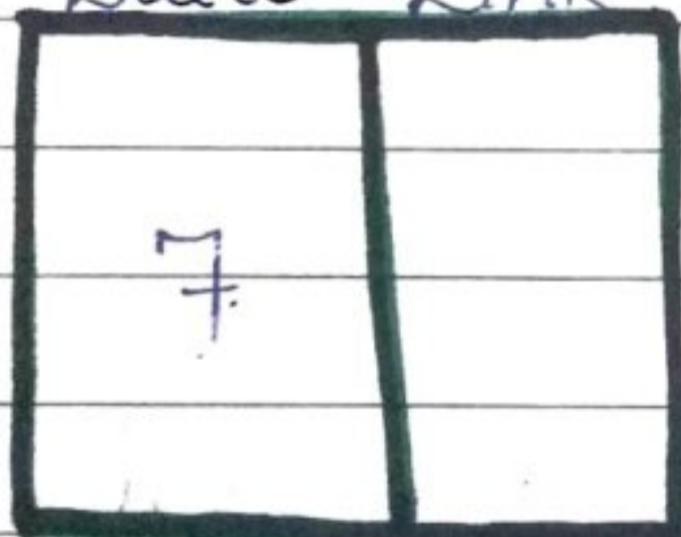
1. Insert at first

Single Linked List ٦٢٩٧٩٠ #



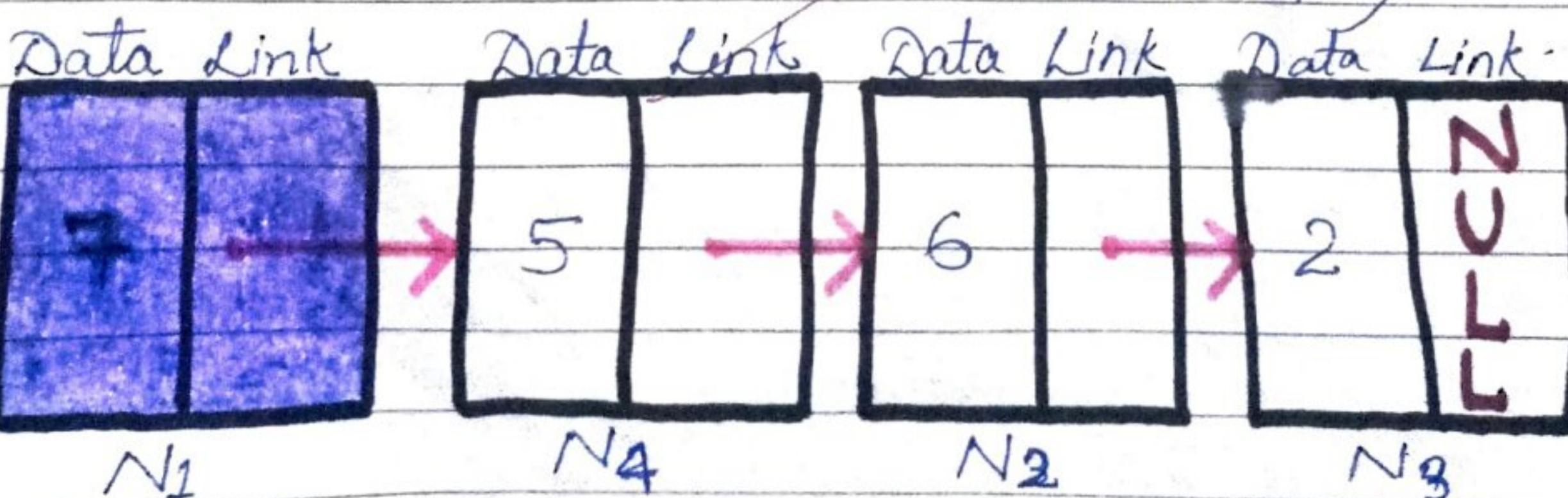
نحوه ایجاد ادخال در لیست #

Data Link



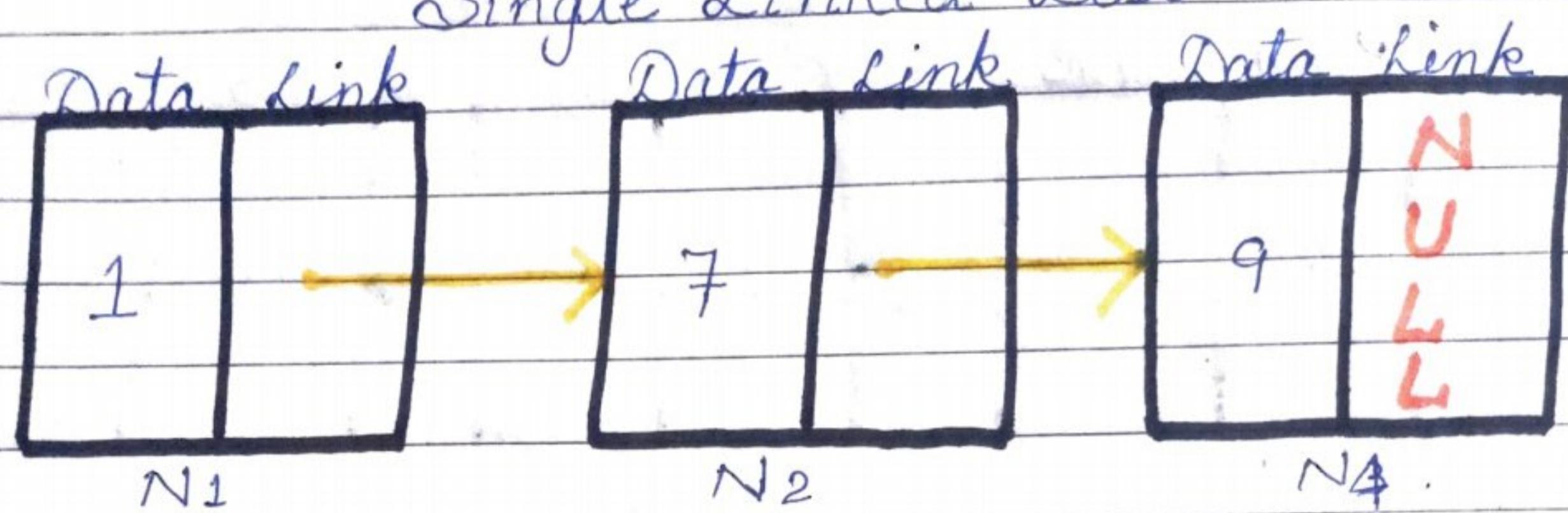
N_1

ایجاد ادخال در لیست با این روش #
- ابتدا

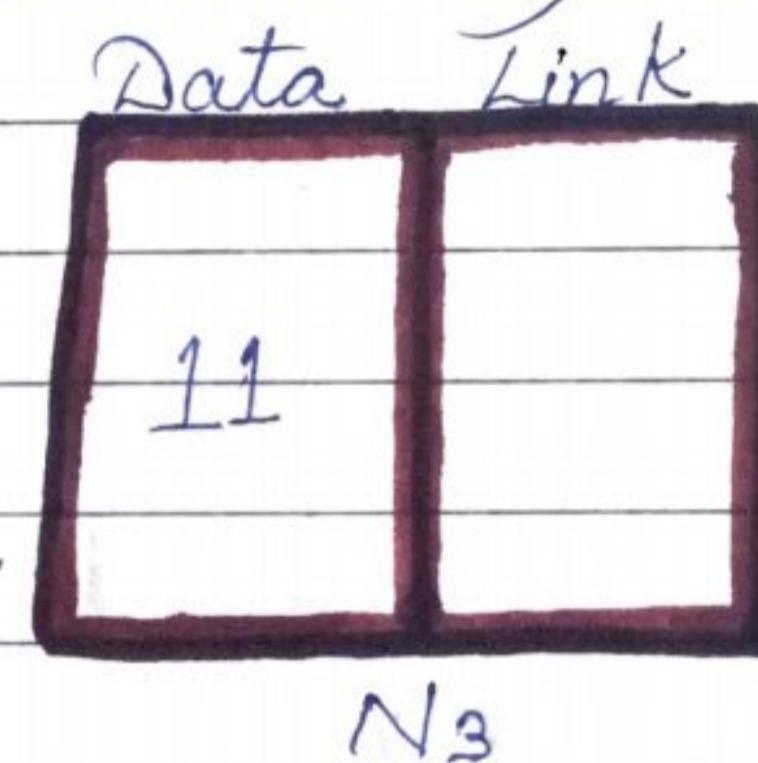


2. Insert at Middle

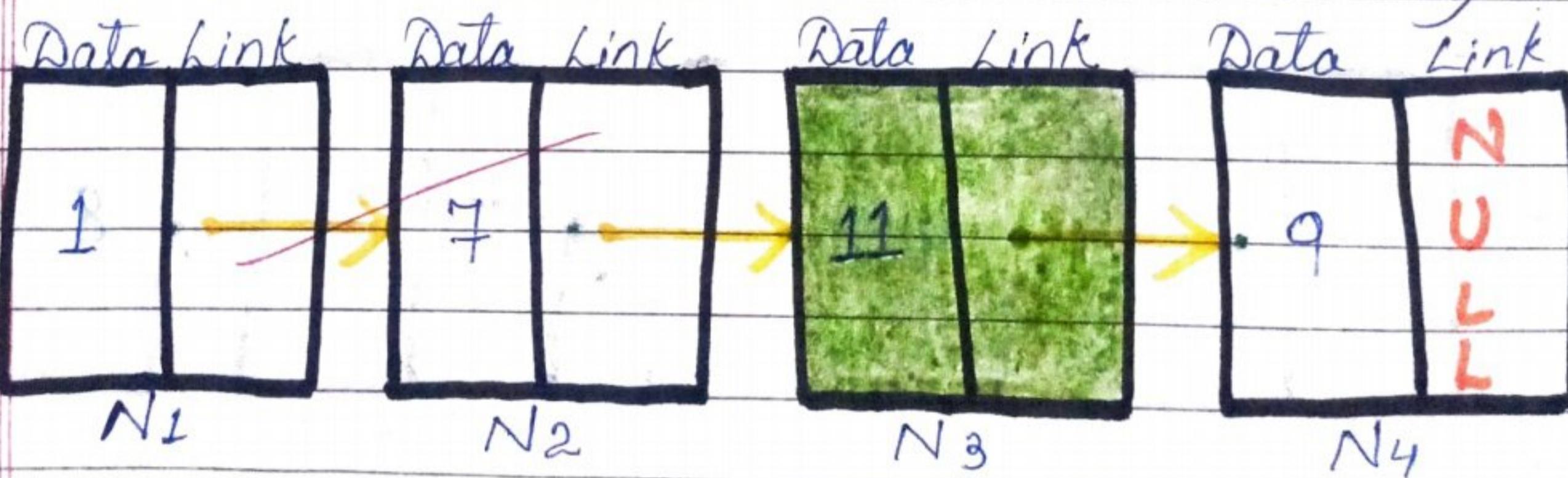
Single Linked List # جدول



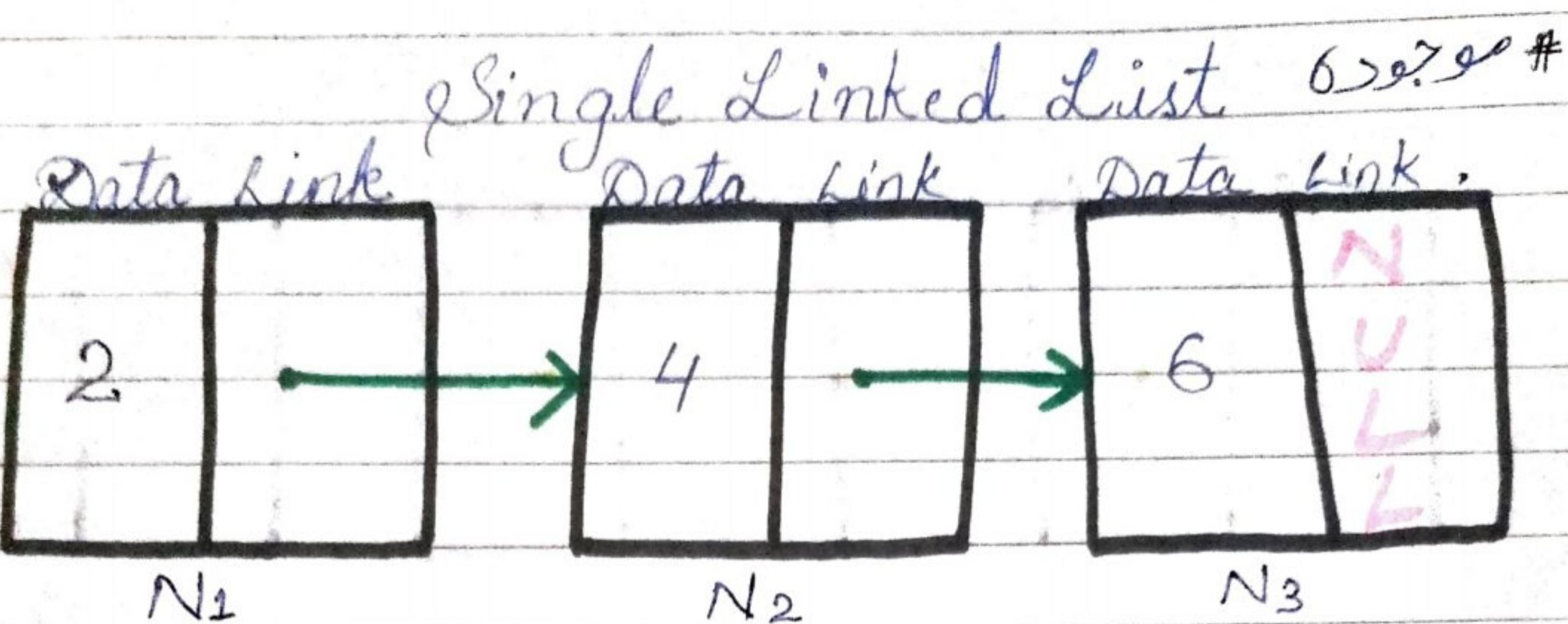
N₃ [Element] ماء داخلي # داخلي



لأي List داخلي يوضع N₃ عنصر # نظر

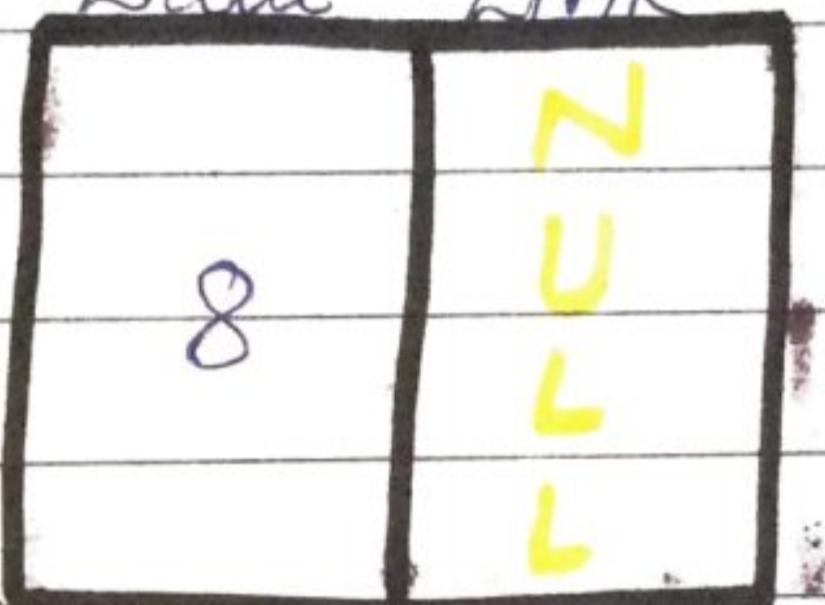


3. Insert at Last

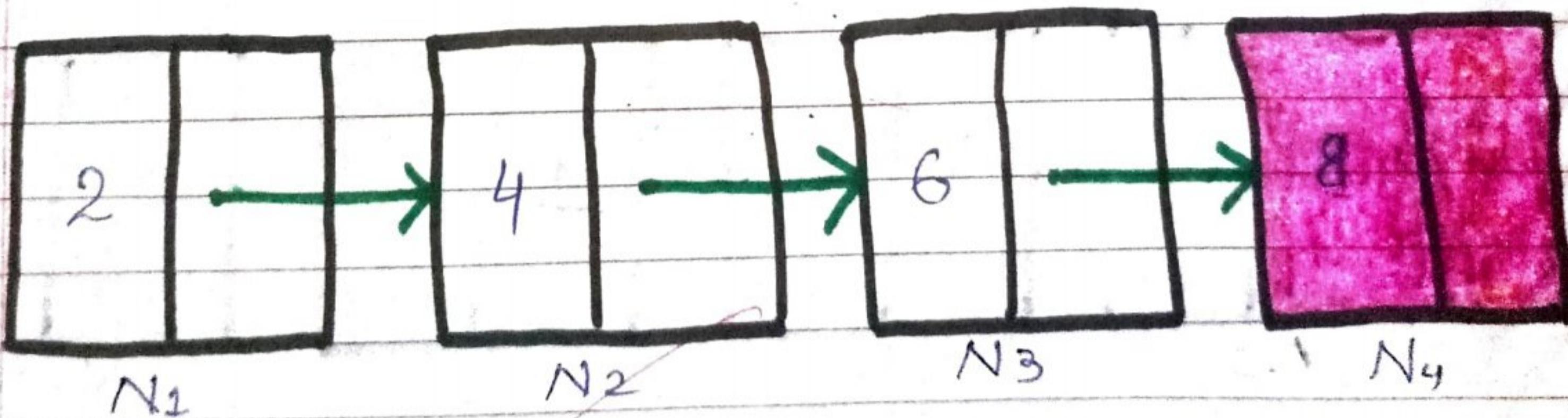


N_4 [Element] يلي N_3 داخلي فيه #

Data Link



لابعاً List بادئاً مع داخلي N_4 يلي #
—> تظر

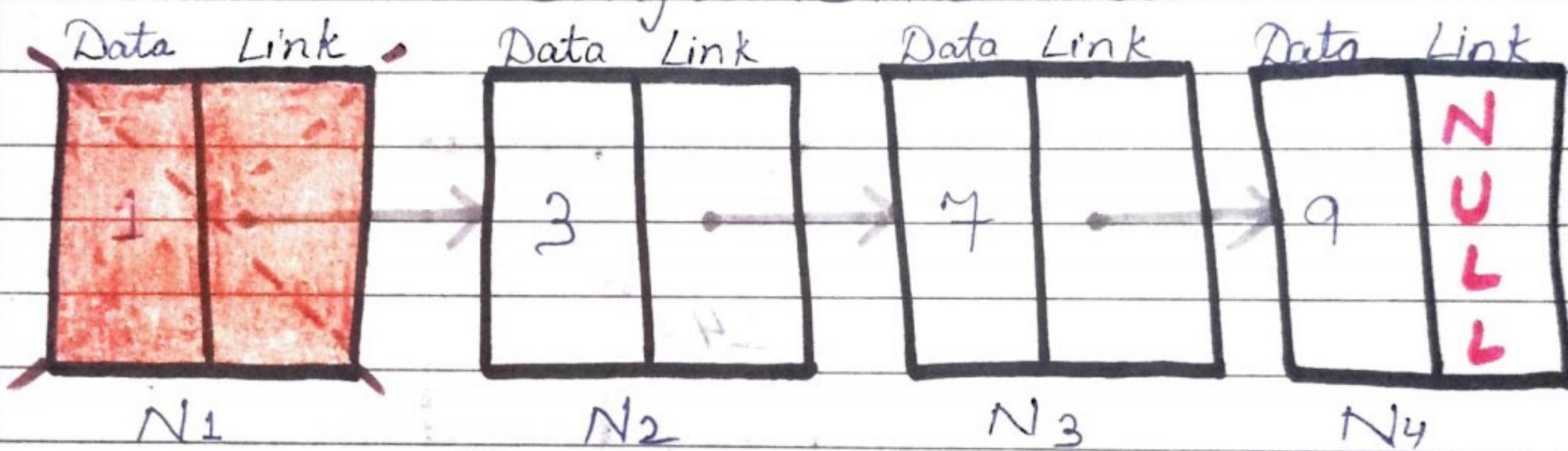


Deleting of Elements

1. Delete at first
2. Delete at Middle
3. Delete at last

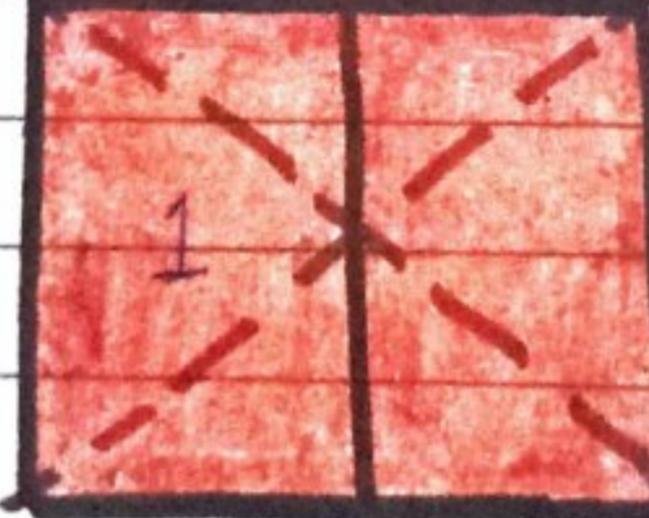
1 Delete at first

Single Linked List #



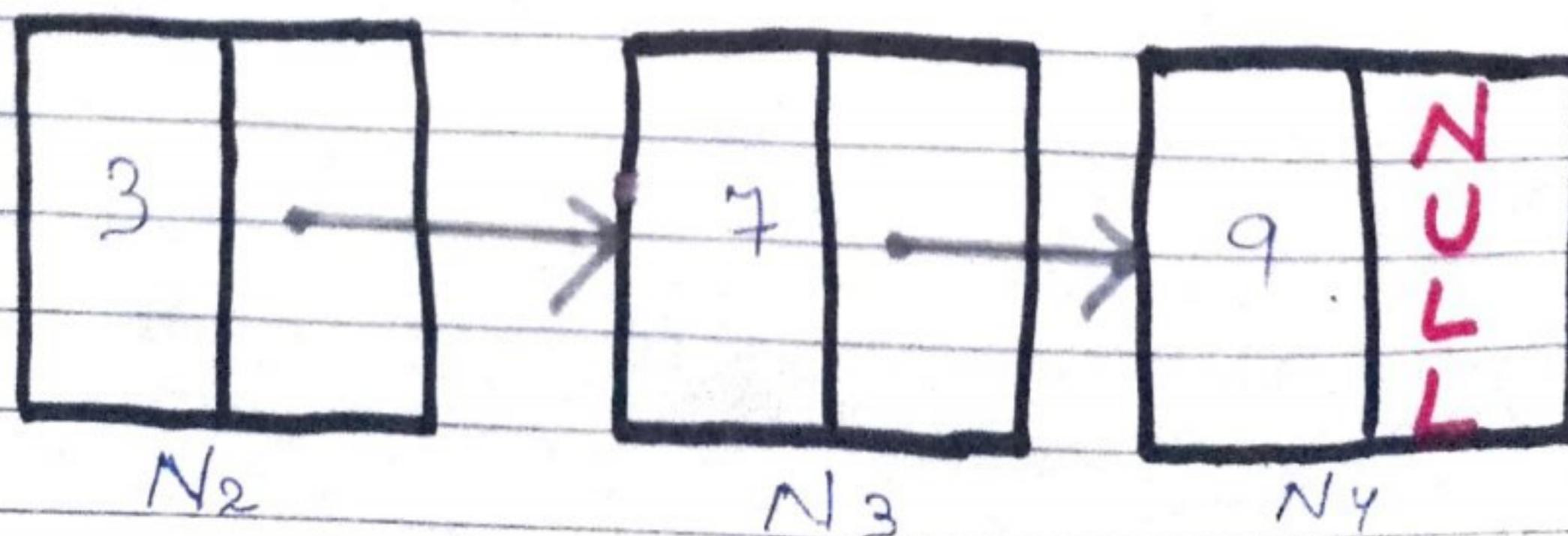
N_1 [Element] 1 خارج من الـ List #

Data Link



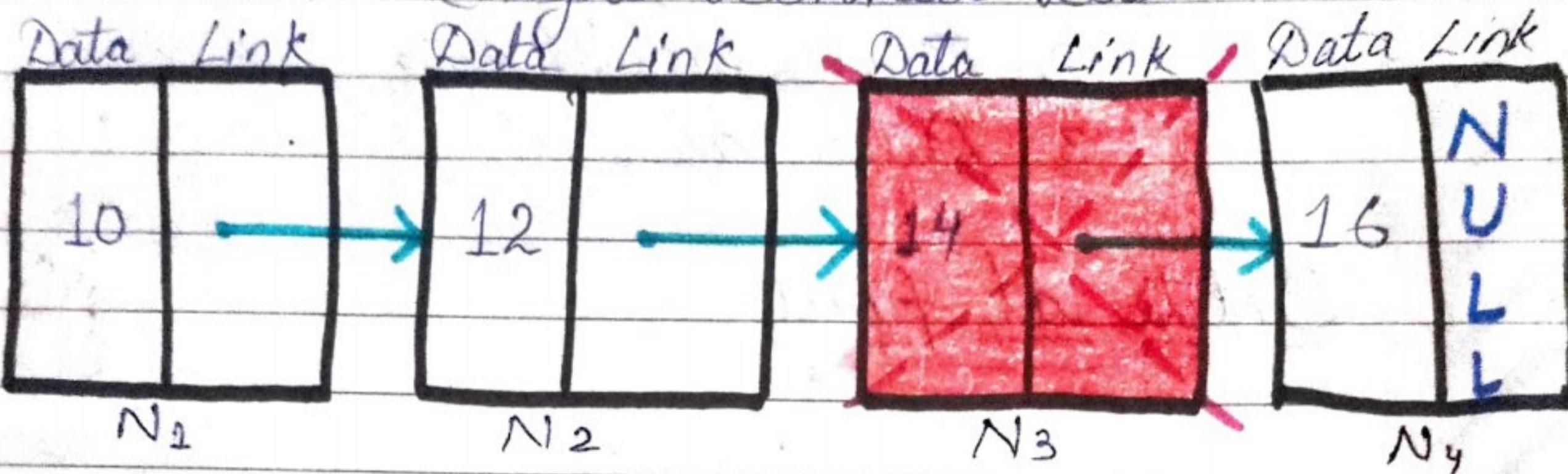
N_1

Out of list because N_1 خارج عن الـ List #
- تم حذفه

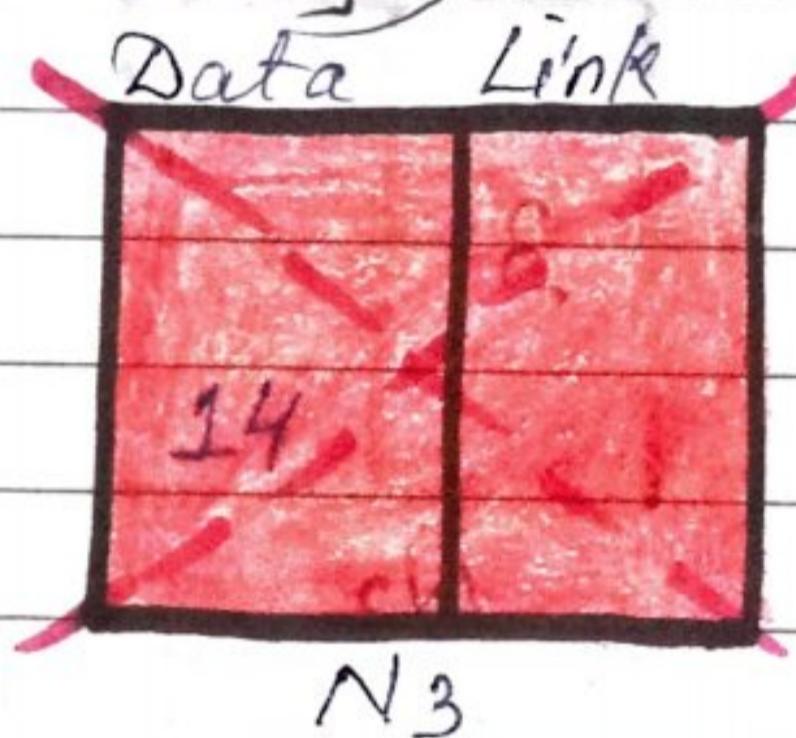


2. Delete at Middle

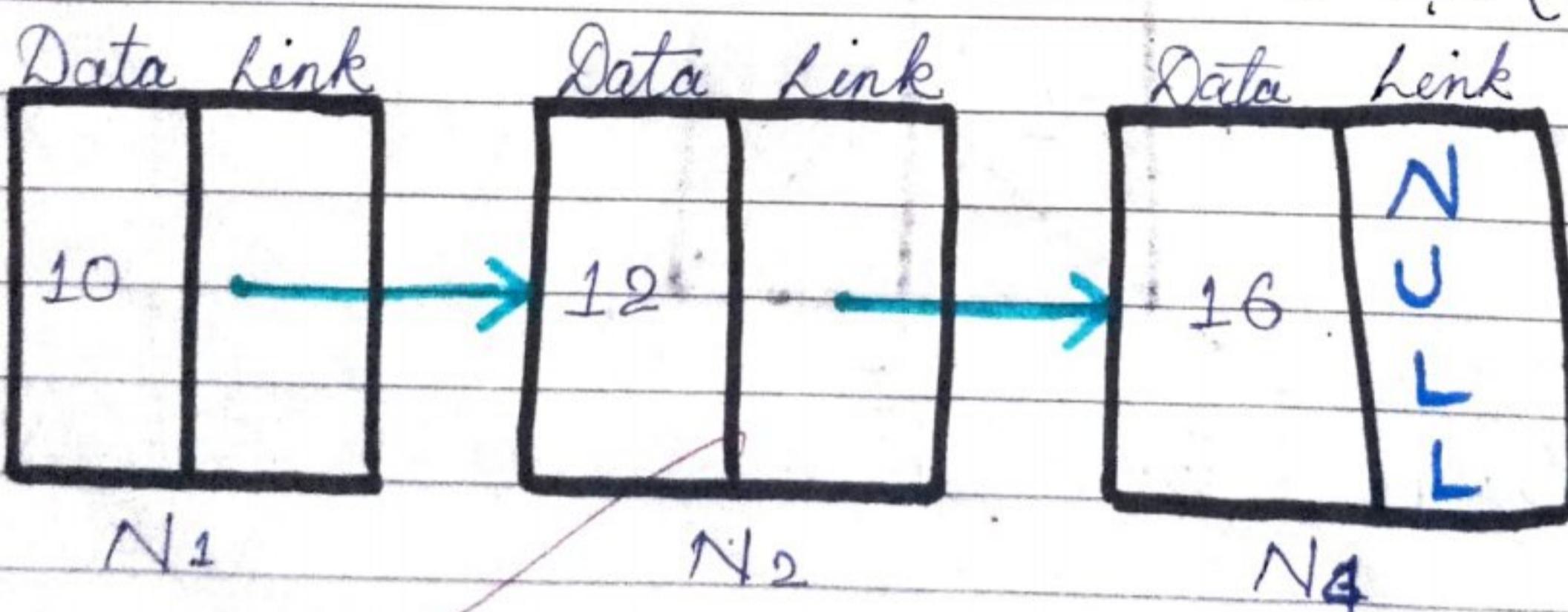
Single Linked List #



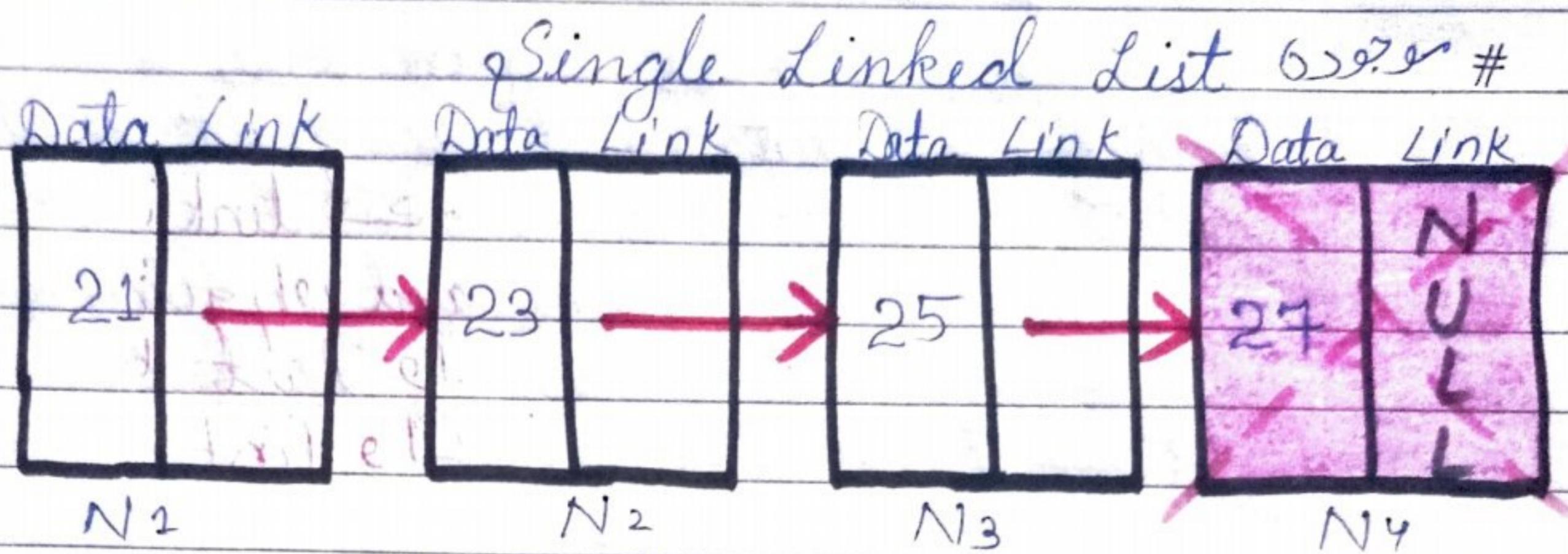
N_3 [Element] #



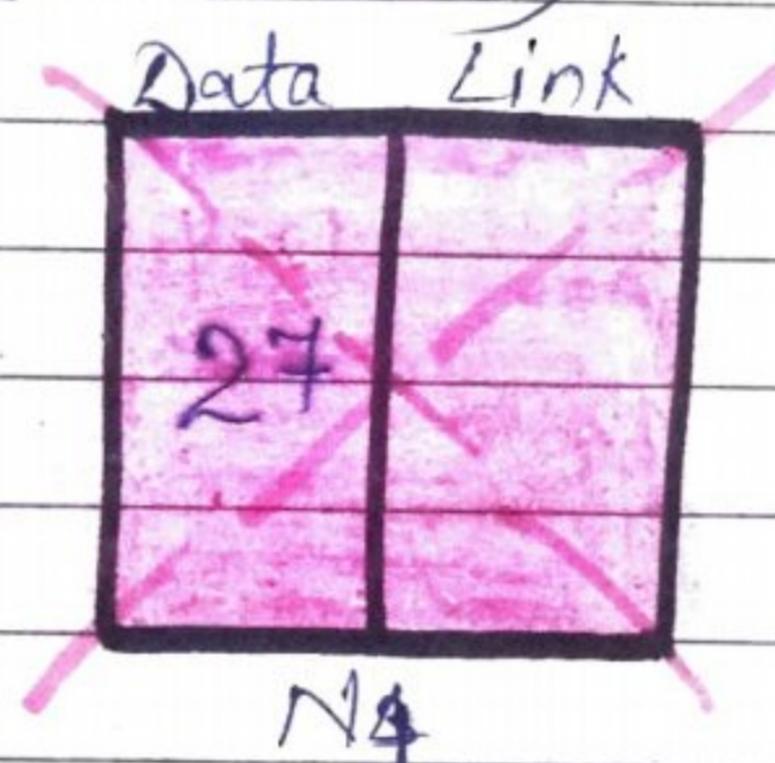
Single List بدلے جو N_3 #



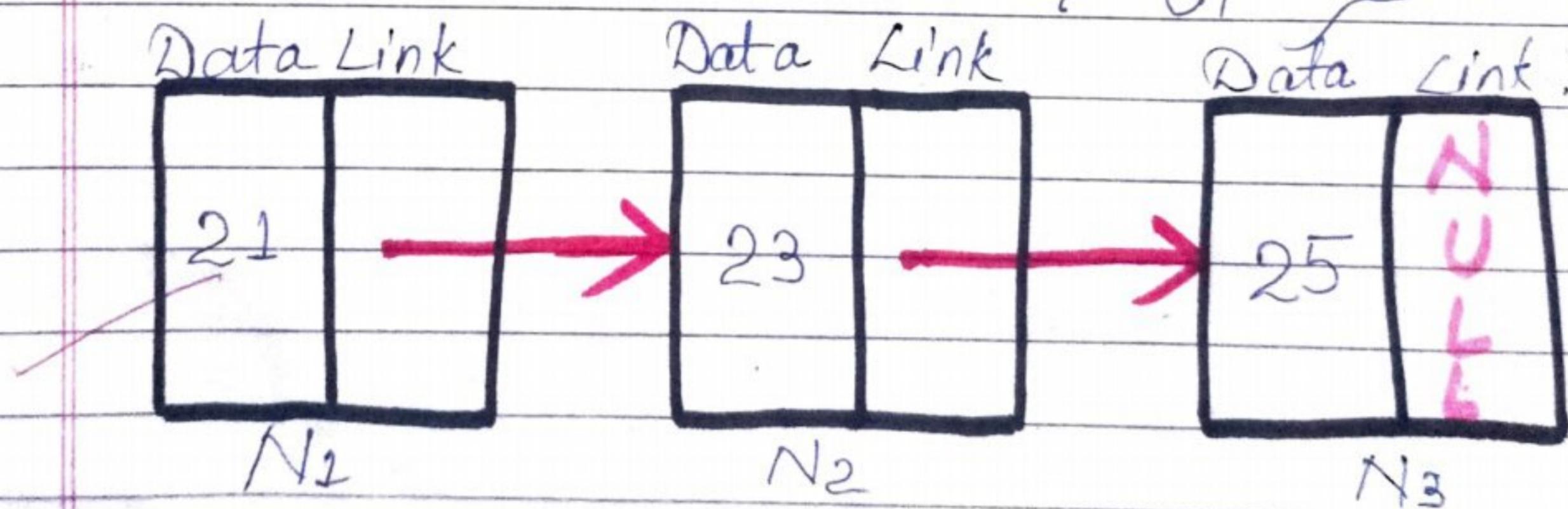
3. Delete at Last



N₄ [Elements] value 27 is deleted #



Q1 5: List deletion for node N₄ select
- < up to >



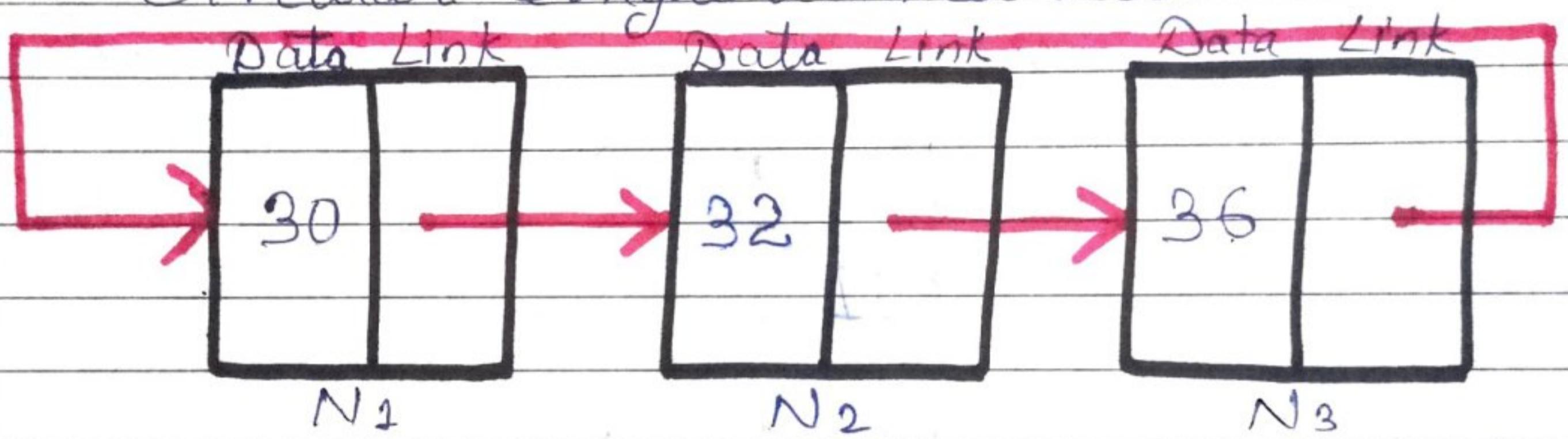
2 Circular Single Linked List

Insertion Of Elements

1. Insert at first
2. Insert at Middle
3. Insert at Last

1. Insert at first

Circular Single Linked List #

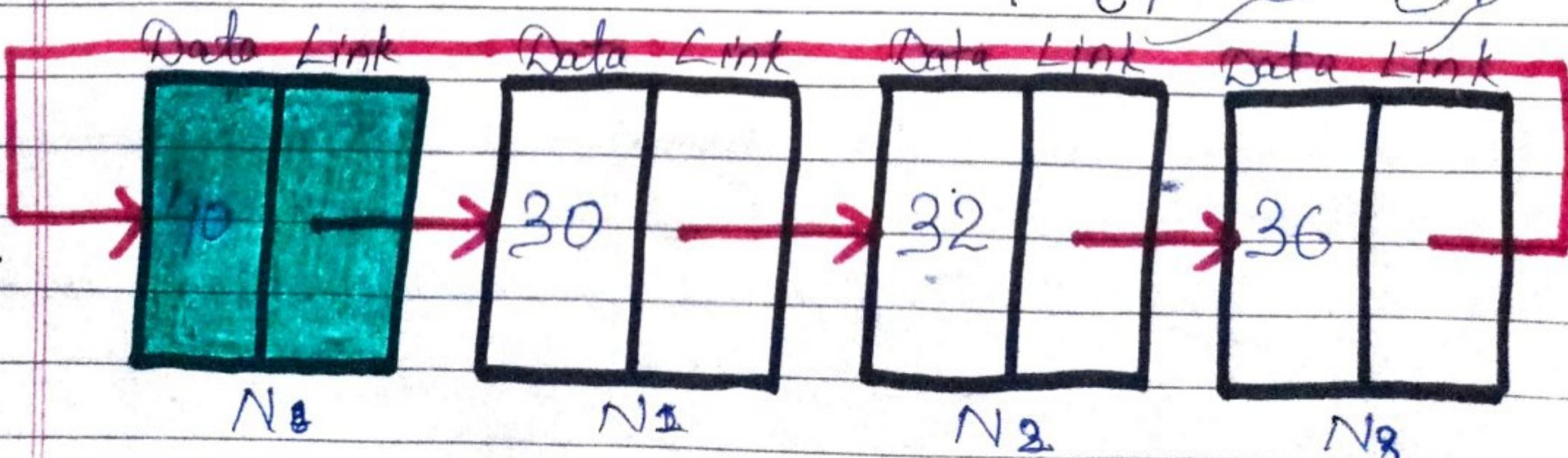


No [Element] lie ۲۱۹ در جای #

Data Link

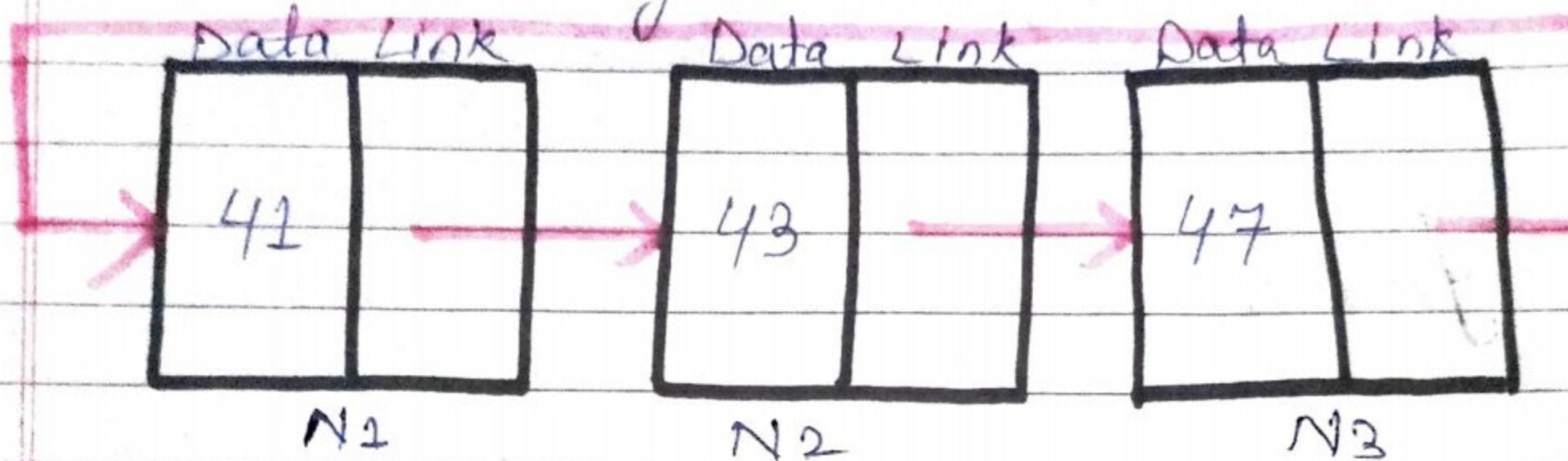


۰۱۵: List ۰۶ ۰۷ در جای No [Element] #
- از لیست بچسب

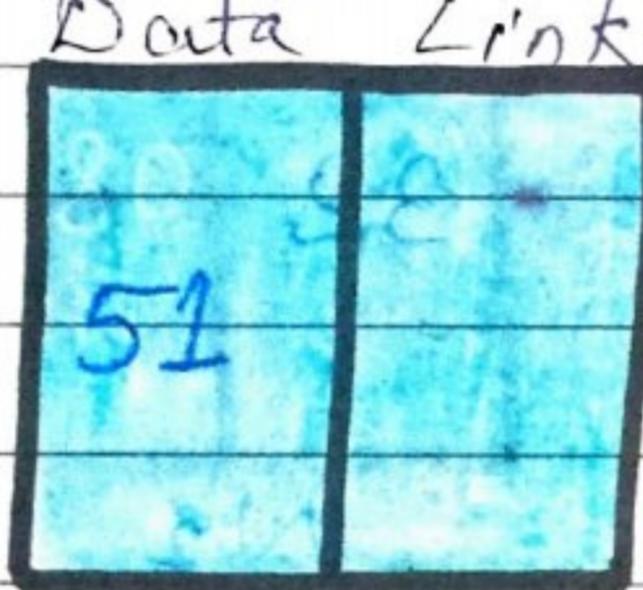


2 Insert at Middle

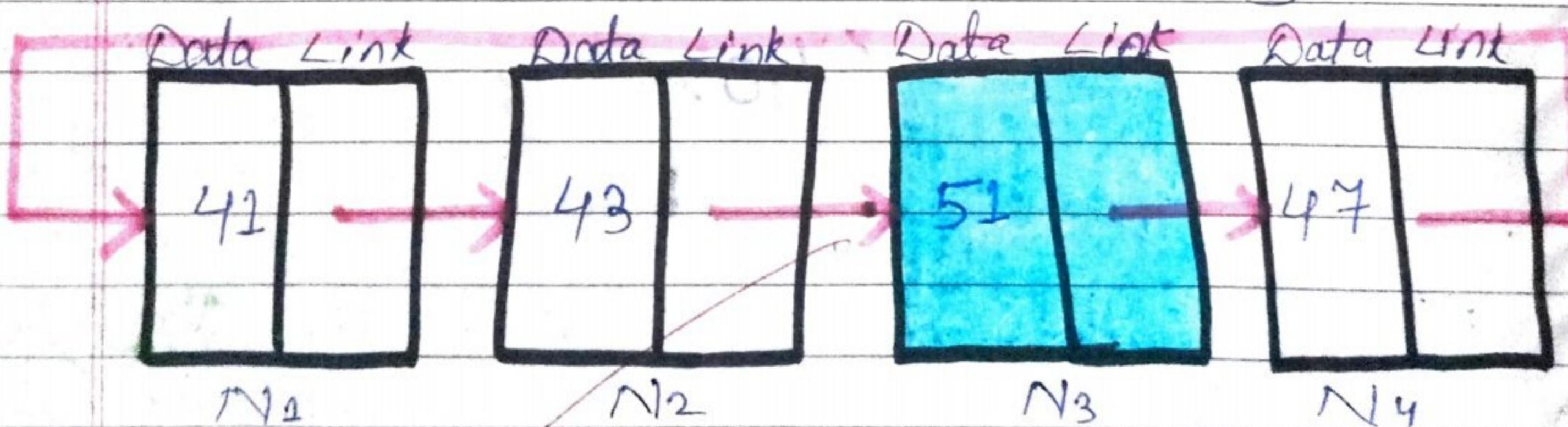
Circular Single Linked List 629.9 *



N₃ [Element] عنصر نتروجين داخل هيدروجين

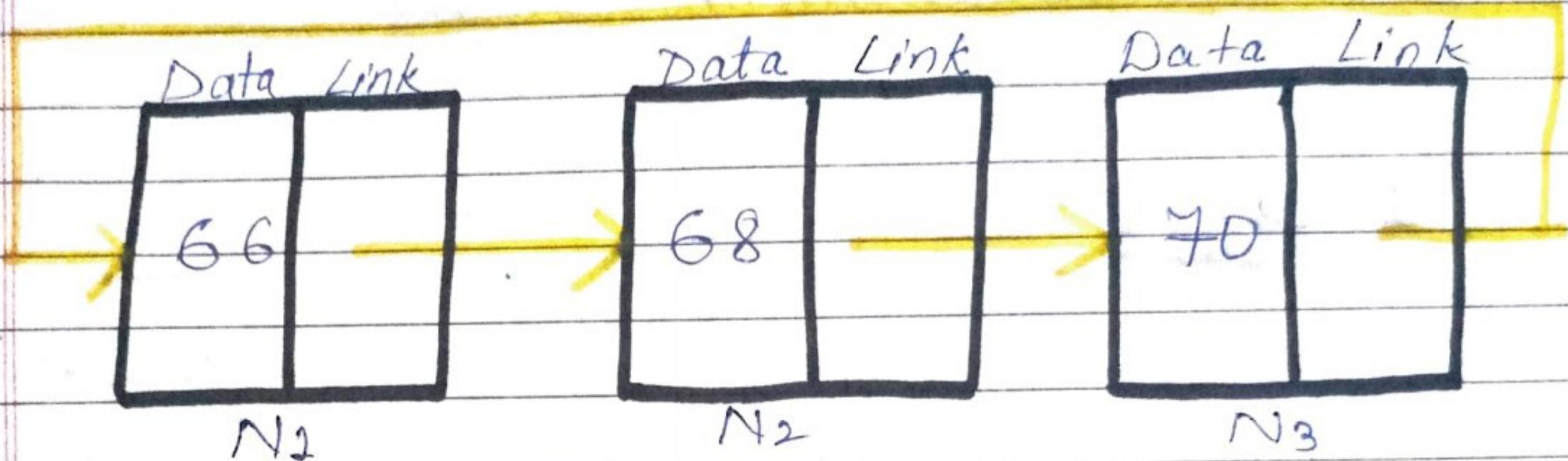


N3
عناصر N3 داخلي بودن باشد لیست مخصوصی خواهد بود

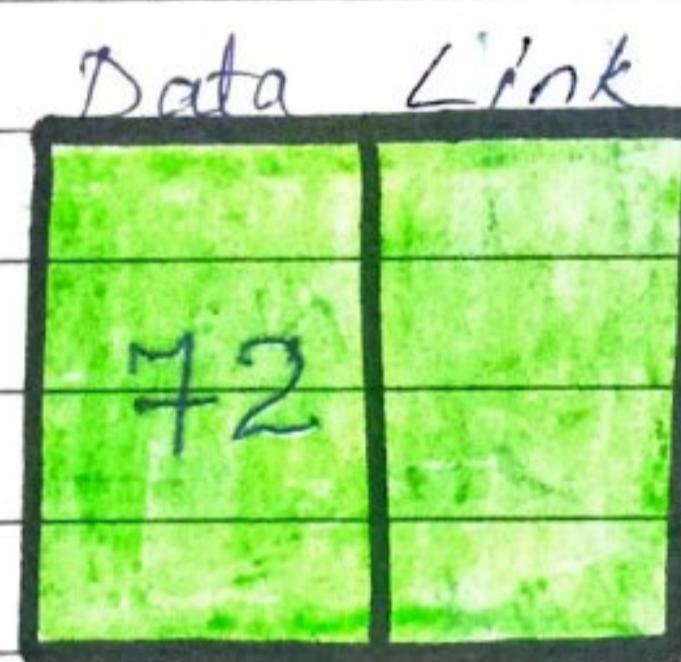


3. Insert at Last

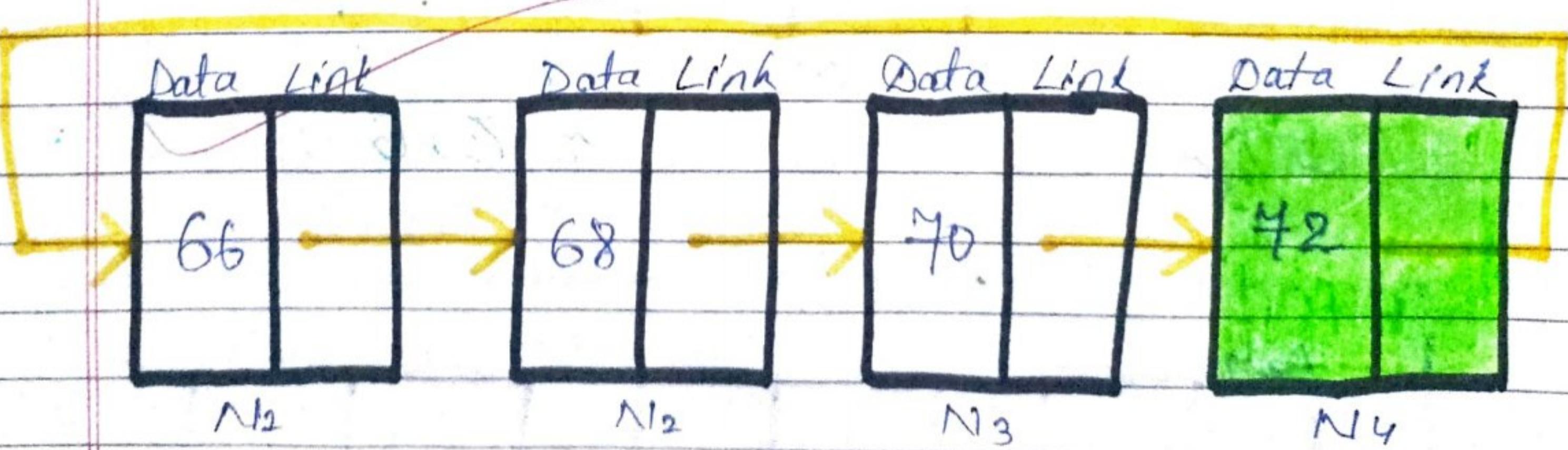
Circular Single Linked List ٠٣٩.٥٠ +



N_4 [Element] دایرکٹ ایڈ ۲۱۹ یہیں داخل +



لیٹ کو فہرست میں اسے دا خال نہیں دا خال N_4 دا خال #
- اسے لے لی جی

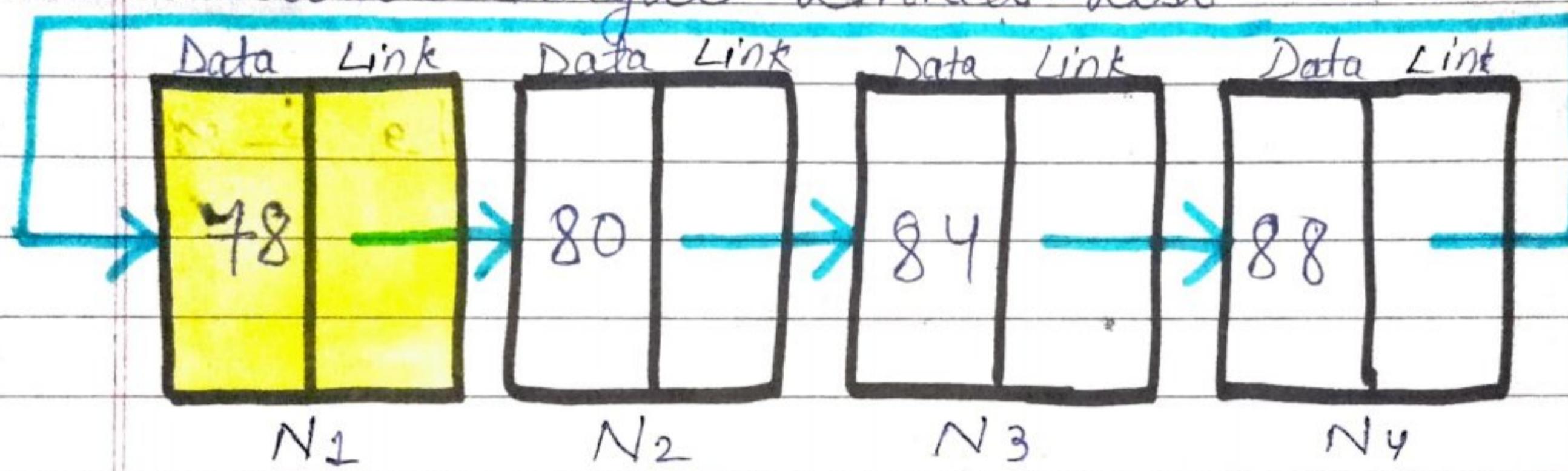


Deleting of Element

1. Delete at first
2. Delete at Middle
3. Delete at Last

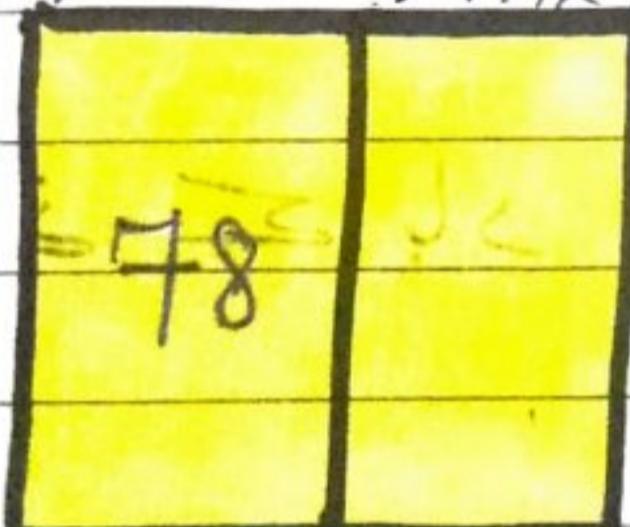
1 Delete at first

Circular Single Linked List #

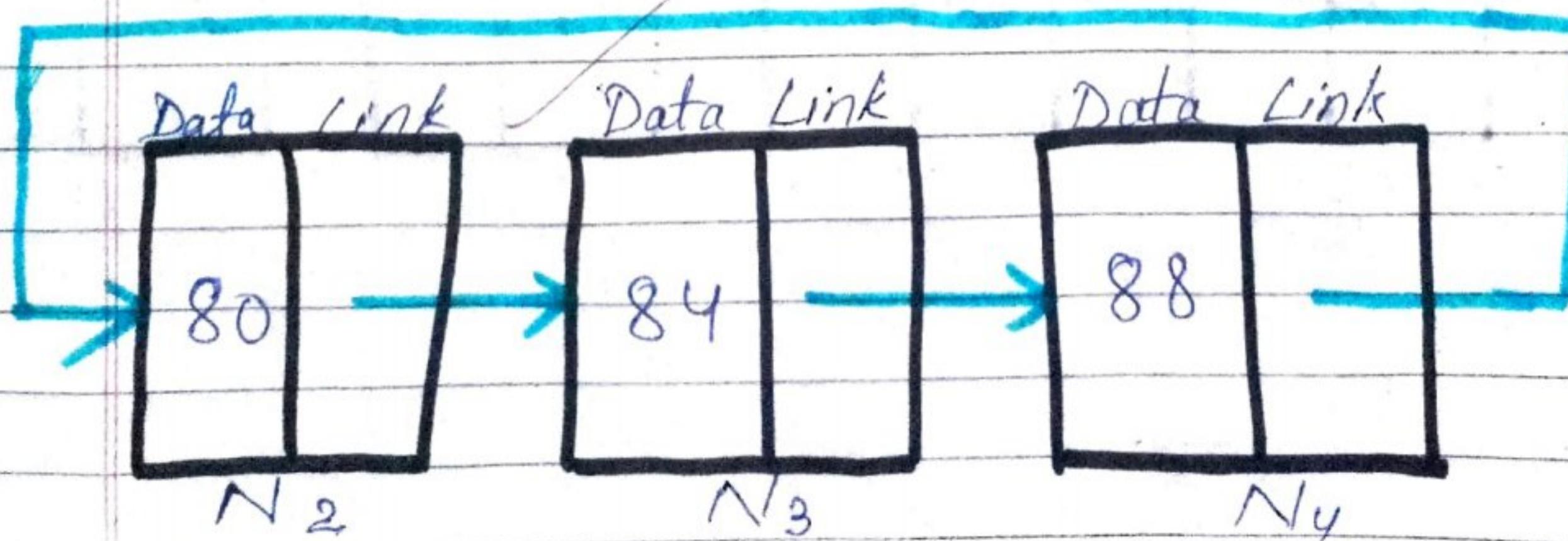


N_1 [Element] का नियन्त्रण करें #

Data Link

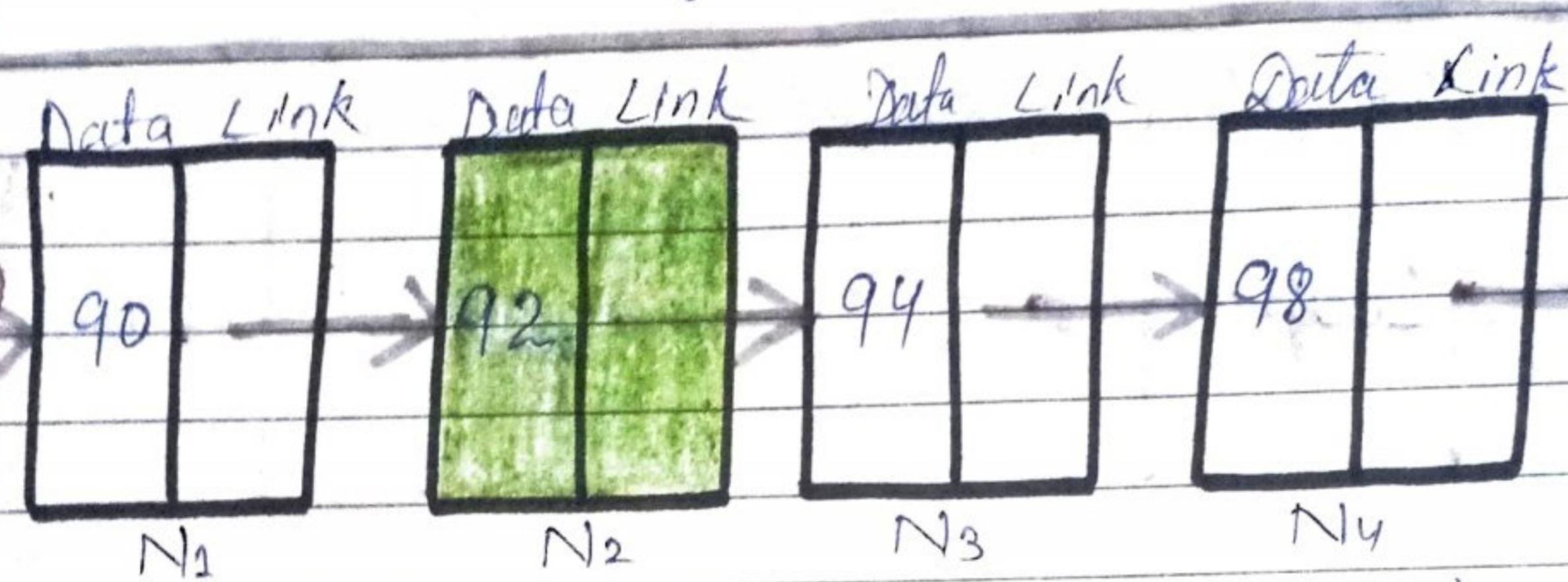


अब लिस्ट को नियन्त्रण करें N_1 का स्थान #
- का लिये जा सकता है



2 Delete at Middle

Circular Single Linked List ٦٣٩٢ *



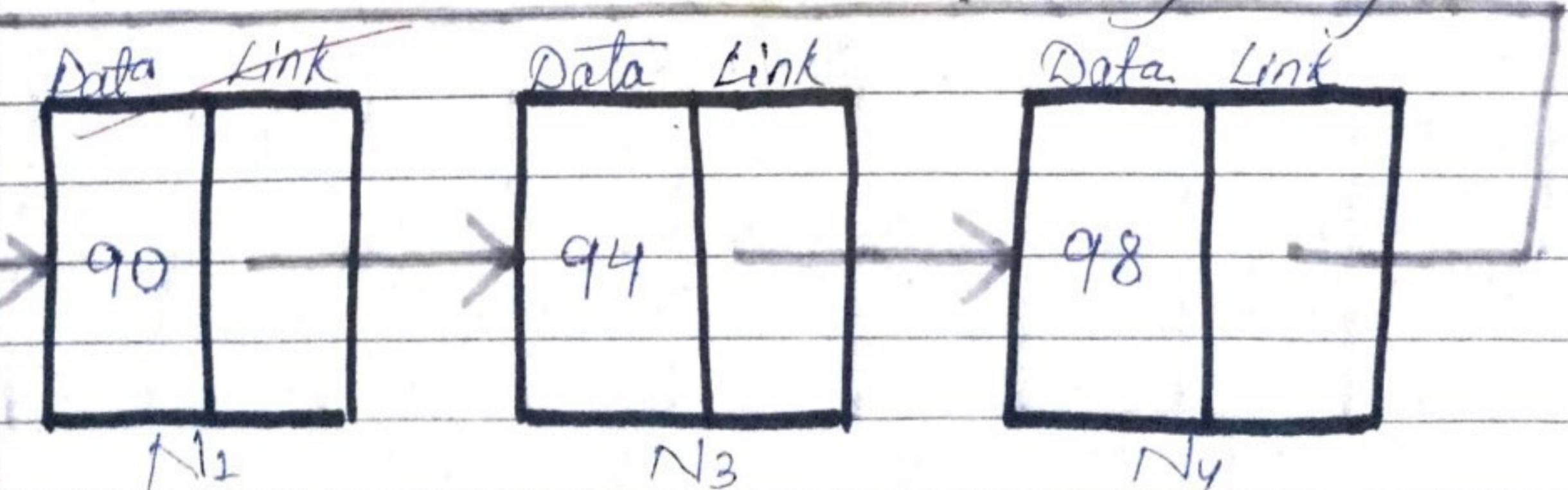
N₂ [Element] ۳۱۹ دیگر خارج *

Data Link



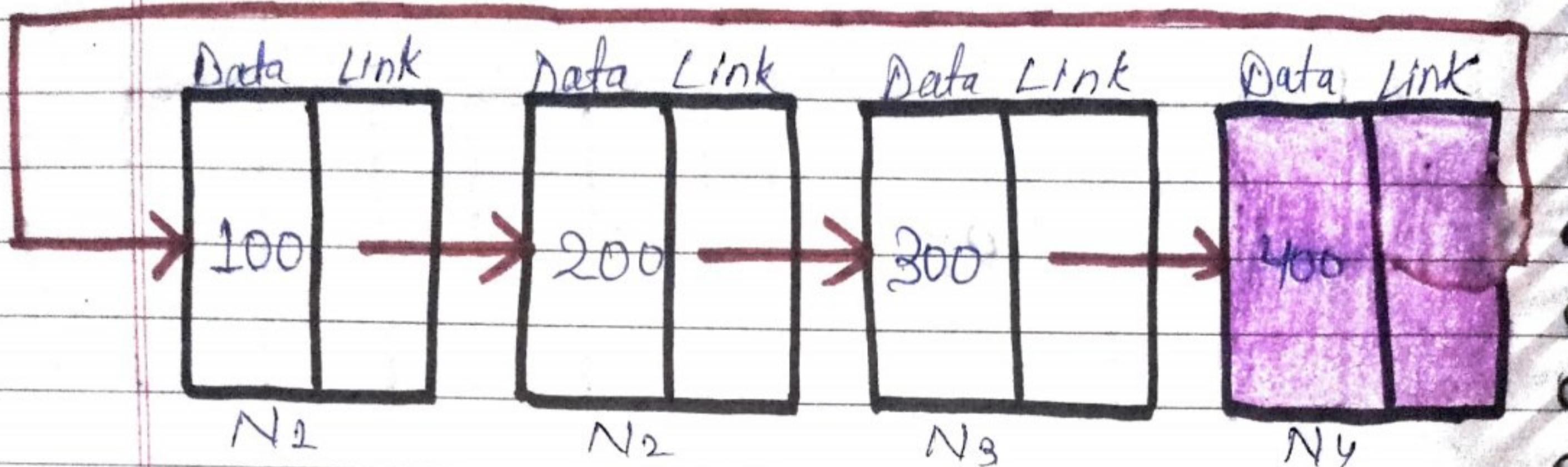
N₂

و ۱ ف: List ۲ باید از نوک نهاده #
- قطع کرد

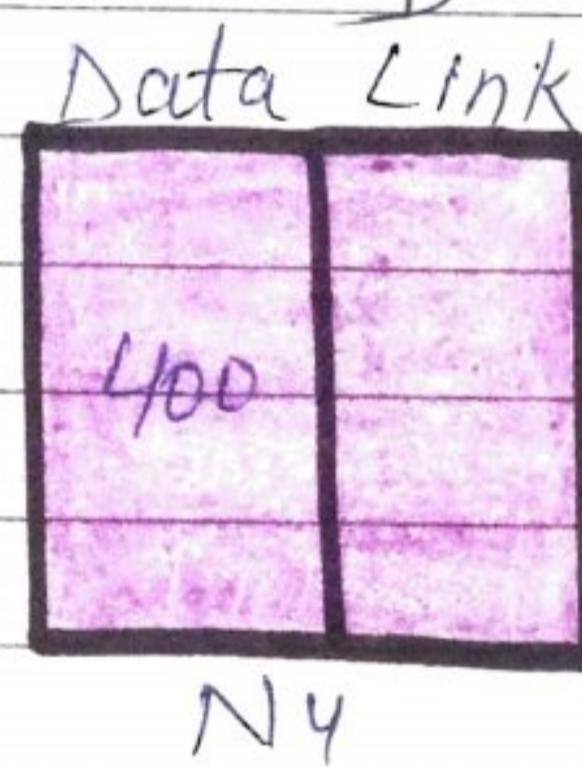


3. Delete at Last

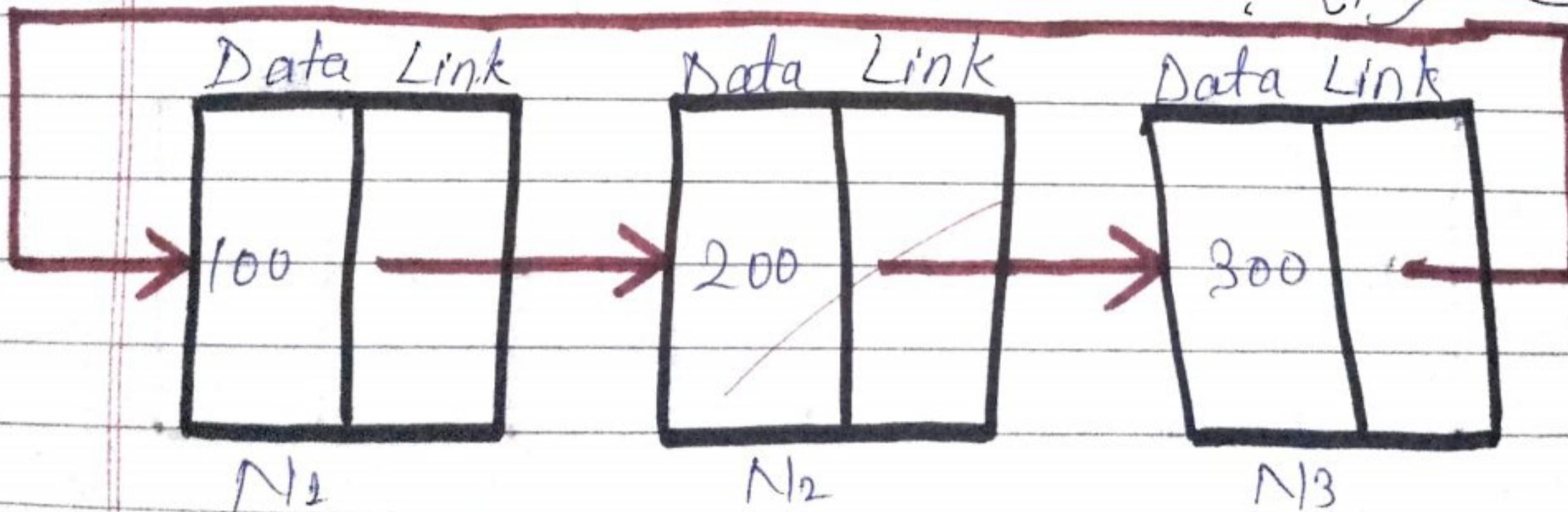
Circular Single Linked List 6.9.2 #



N₄ [Element] لیٹ میں خارج کرنا #



ایک سینگل لیٹ میں ایک خارج نہ کرنا #
- لیٹ کے ساتھ -



3 Double Linked List

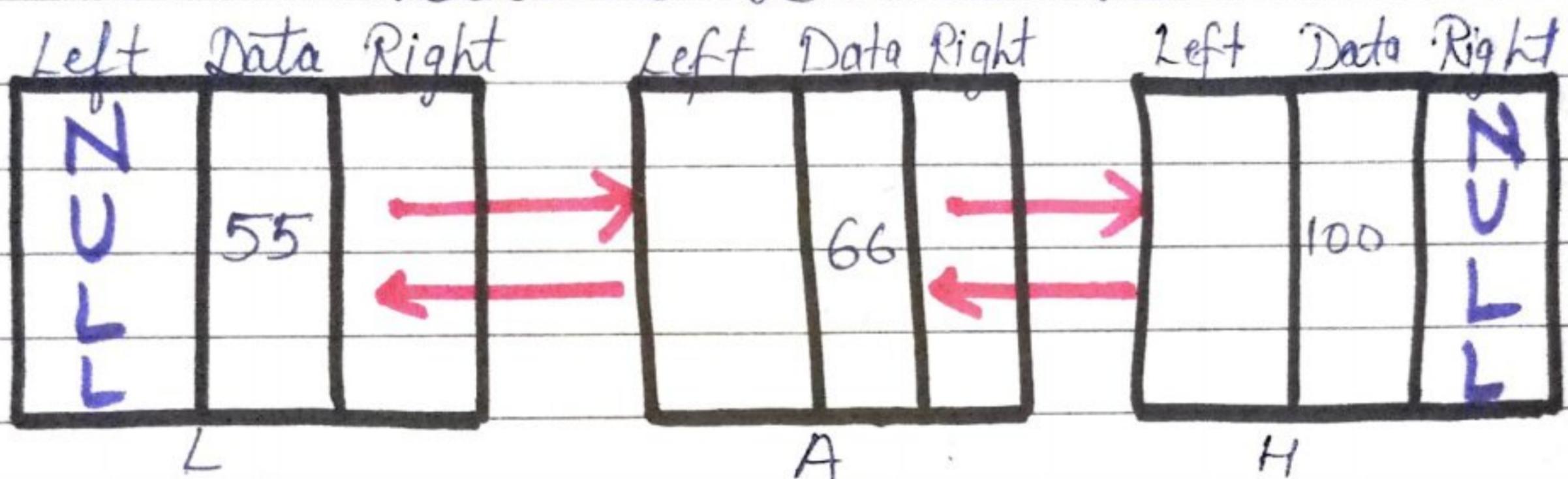
اس میں یہاں Linear data structure کی ~
part Right اور Left ہے part یہ
data part اور اس کی NULL
دوں Backward اور forward پر اس میں یہ
ہے

Insertion of Element

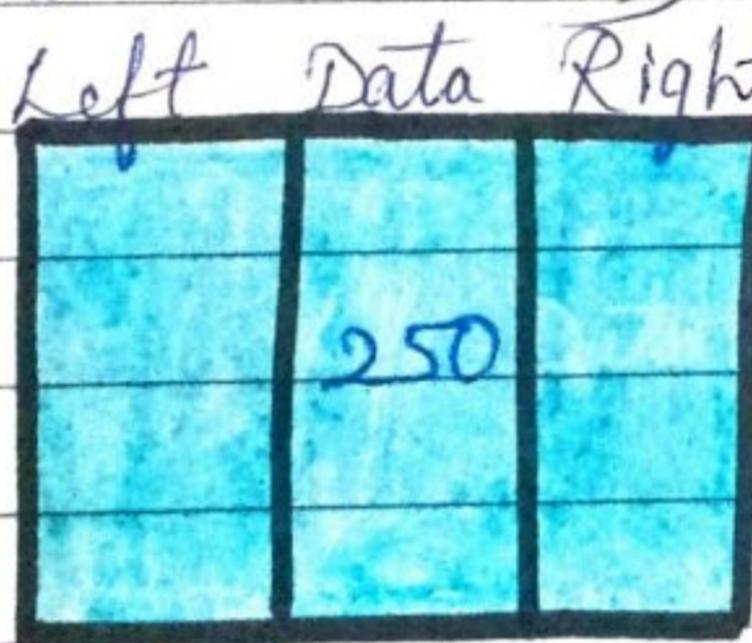
1. Insert at first
 2. Insert at Middle
 3. Insert at Last

1. Insert at first

Double Linked List 6.9.9



N₁ [Element] میں دو خل +



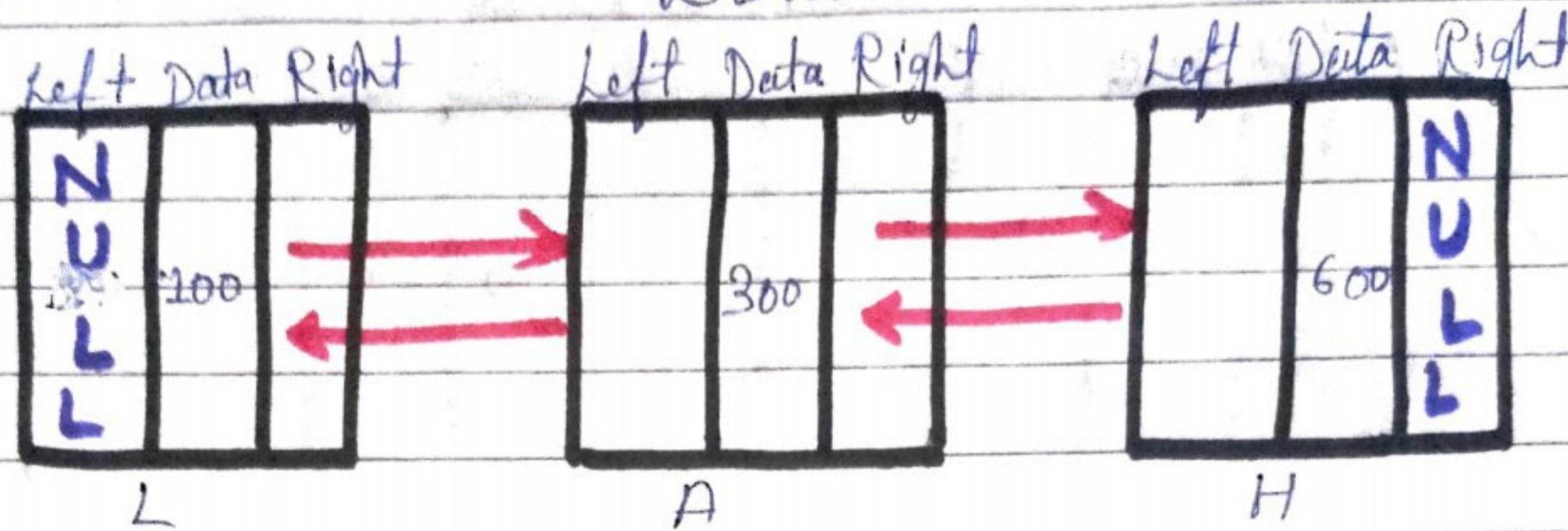
N₂

عوامل ۵: $\text{dist} \rightarrow \Sigma$ داخل بروز N_1 مناصب *

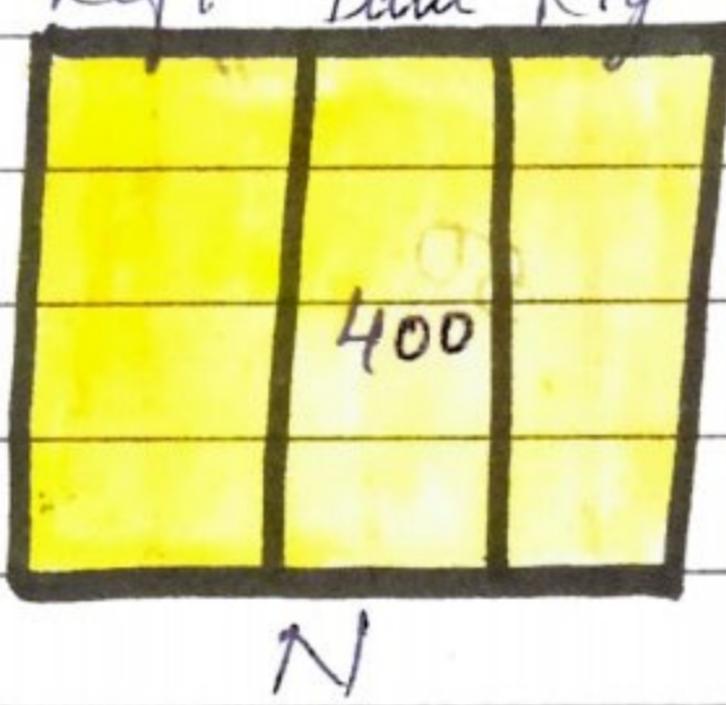


2. Insert at Middle

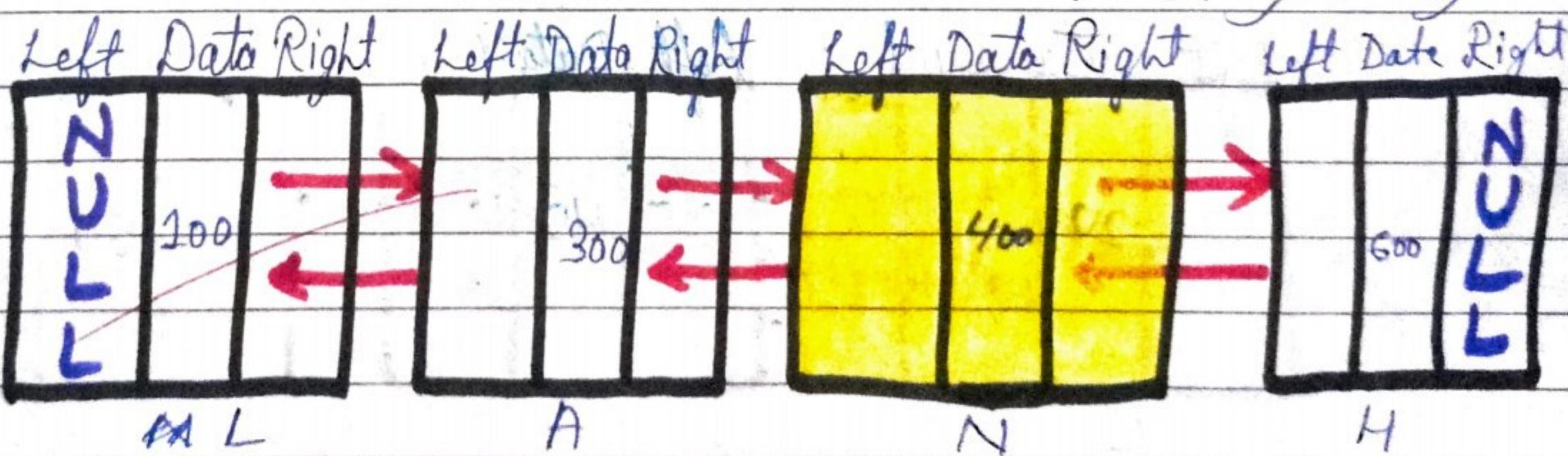
Double List List #



N [Element] لیست میانی خالص #

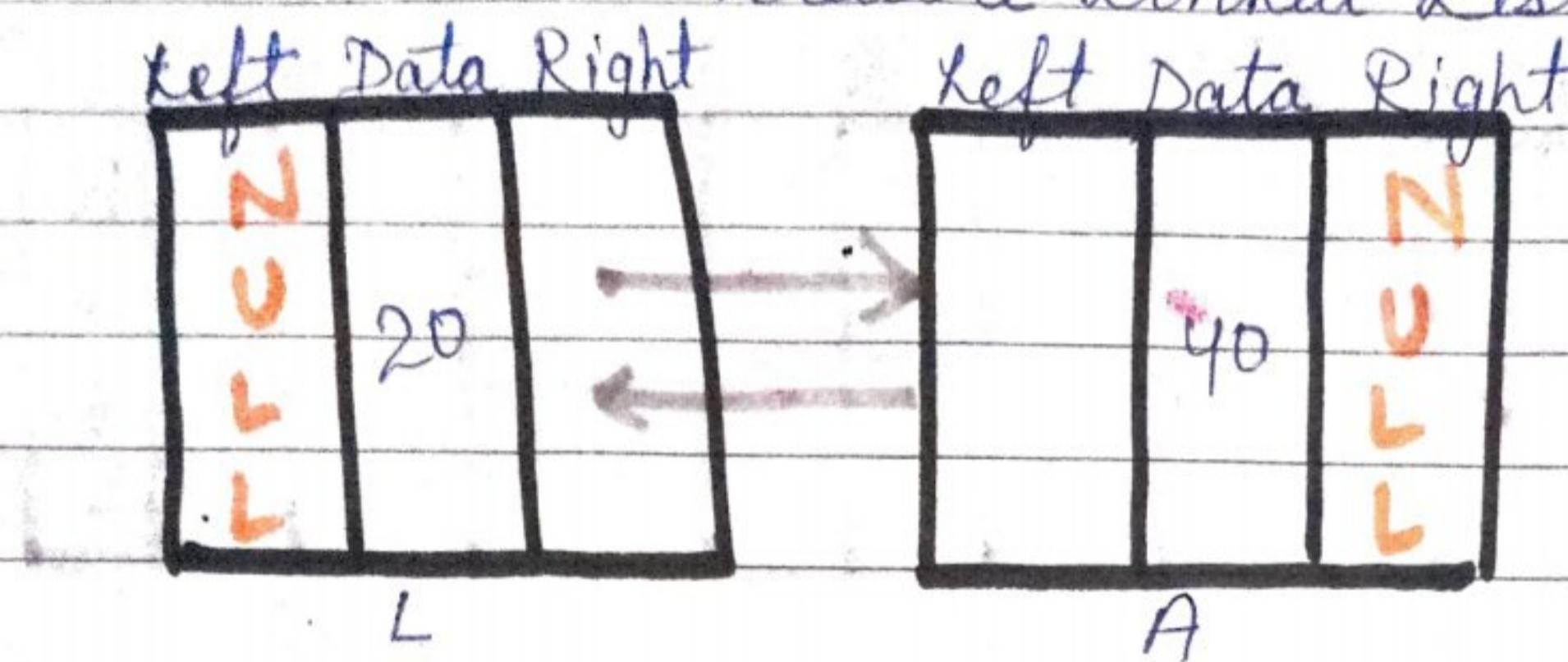


عملیات: List میانی خالص نیز ایجاد کردن #
- ابتدا میانی خالص



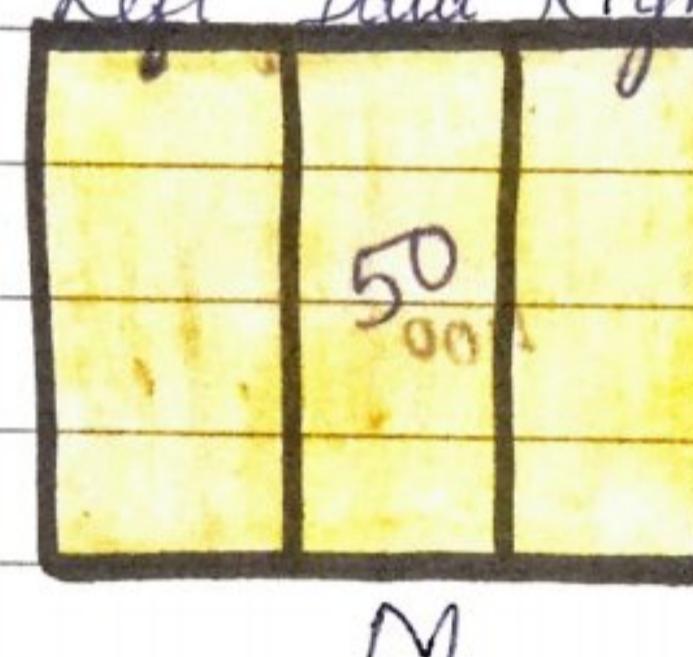
3. Insert at Last

Double Linked List 629.9 #



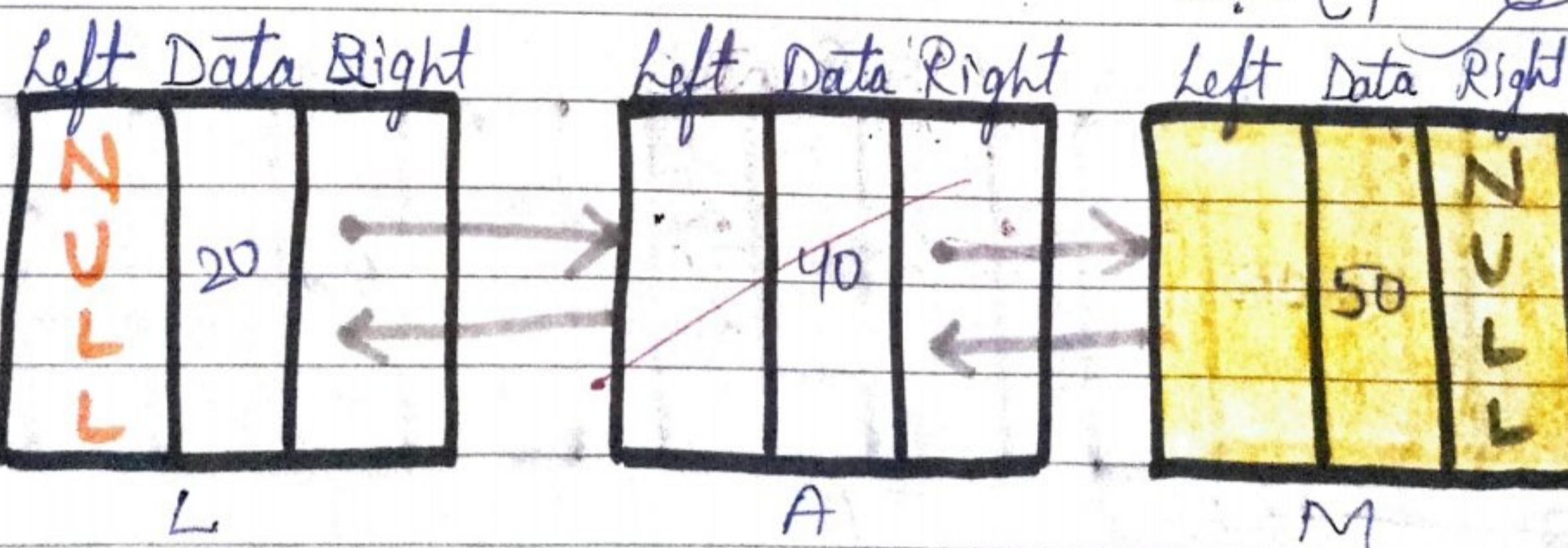
M [Element] ملحوظة مدخل المدخل #

Left Data Right



ابحث في List لـ إدخال مدخل #

- ابحث في

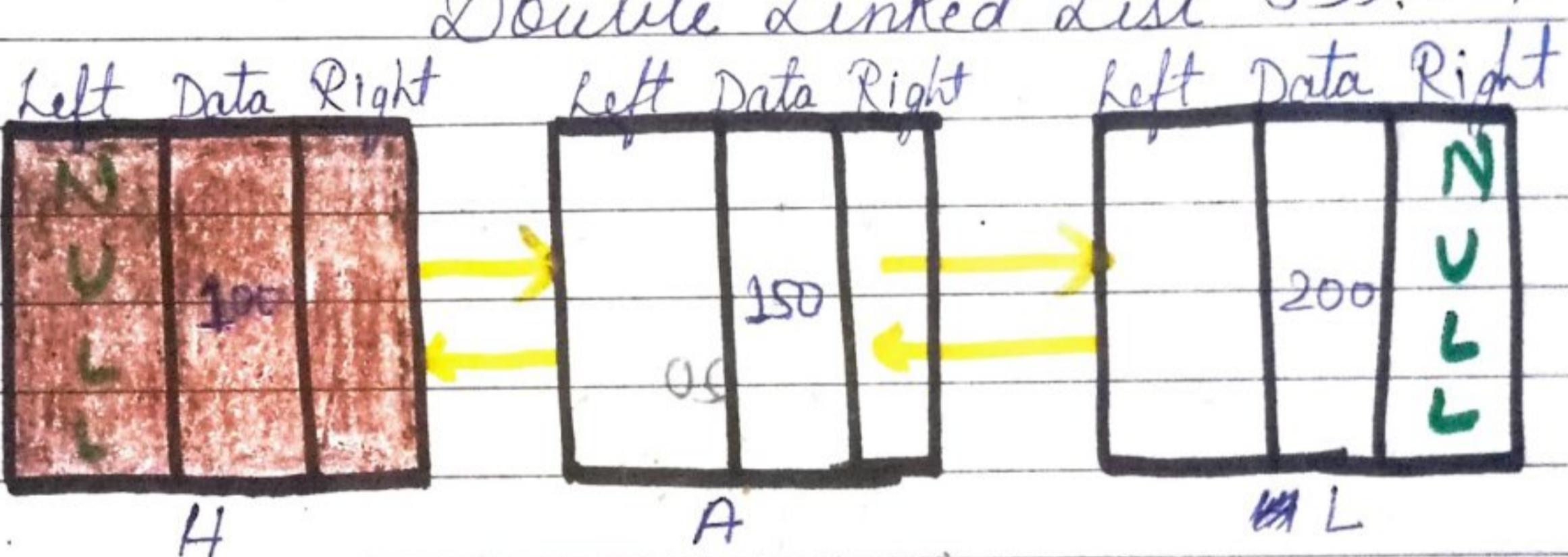


Deleting the Elements

1. Delete at first
2. Delete at Middle
3. Delete at Last

1. Delete at first

Double Linked List ~~652947~~



H [Element] لیس 210 یا زار #

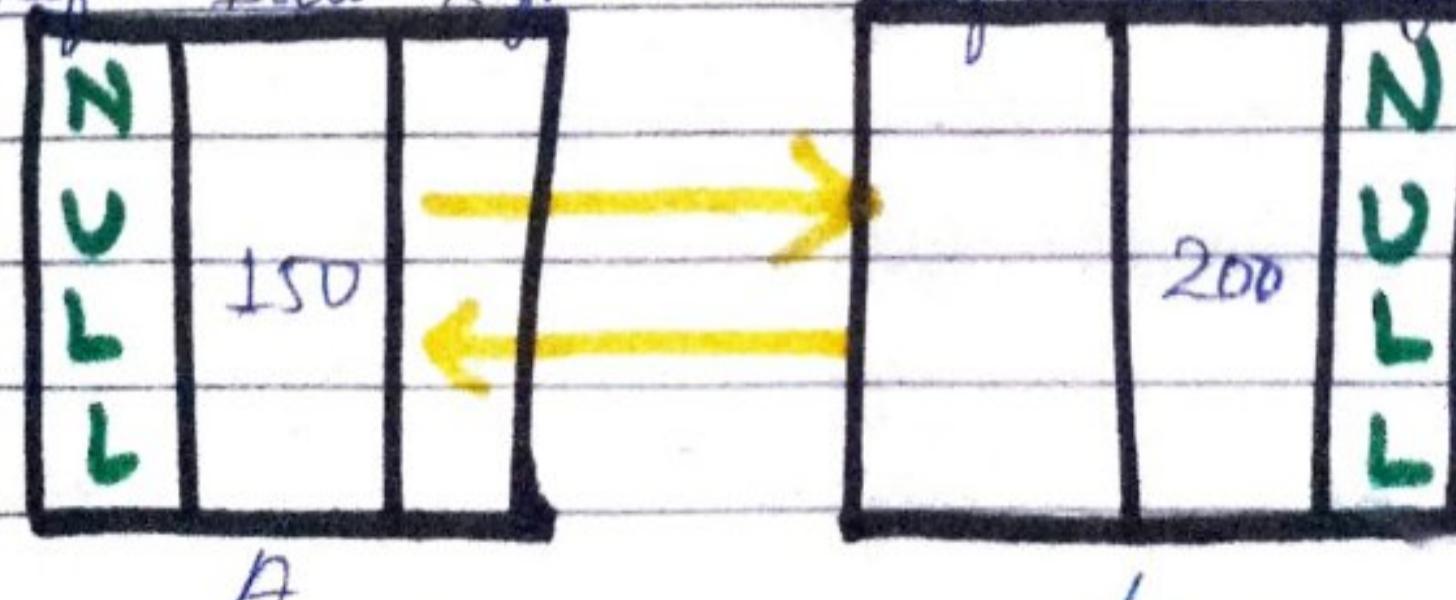
Left Data Right



H

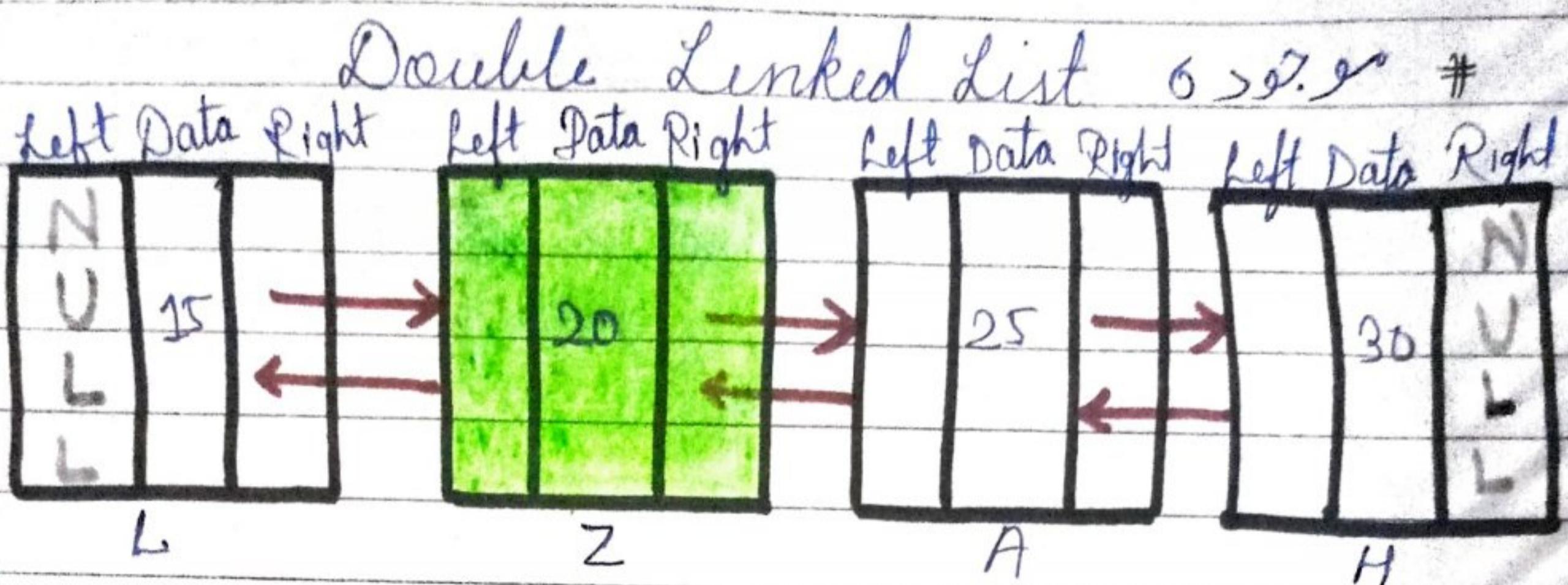
لیس 210 یا زار H لیس #

Left Data Right Left Data Right



L

2. Delete at Middle



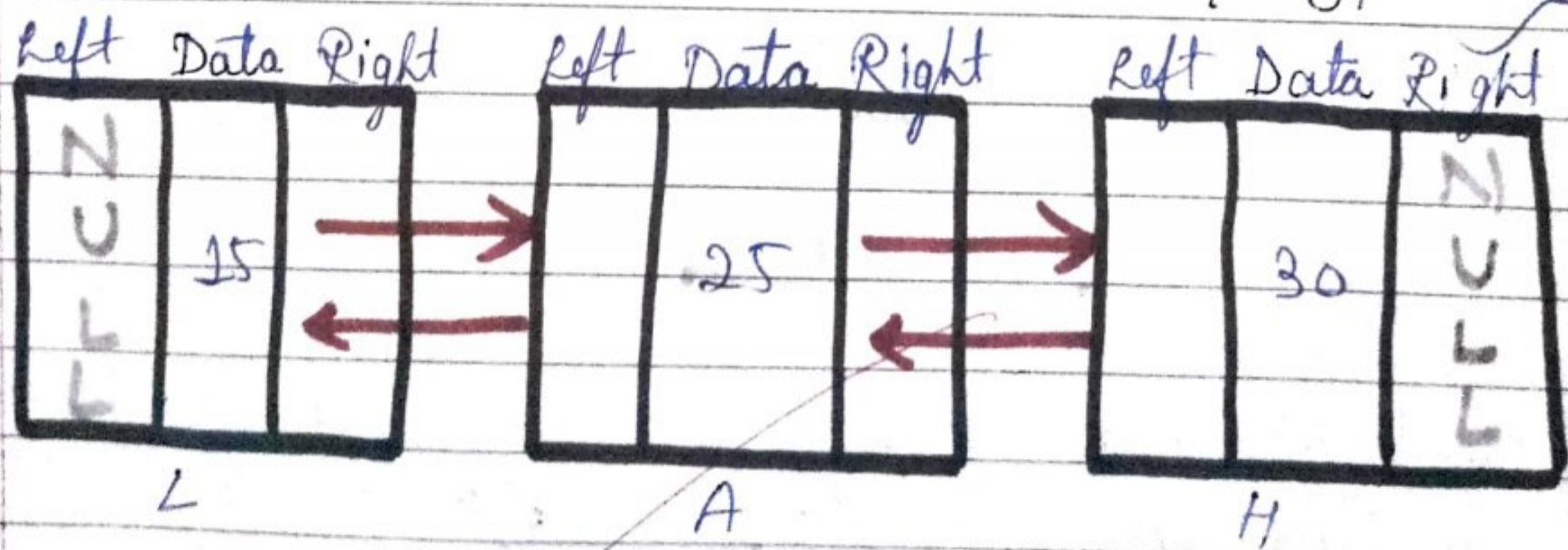
Z [Element] lie 119 i.e. 20 #

left Data Right



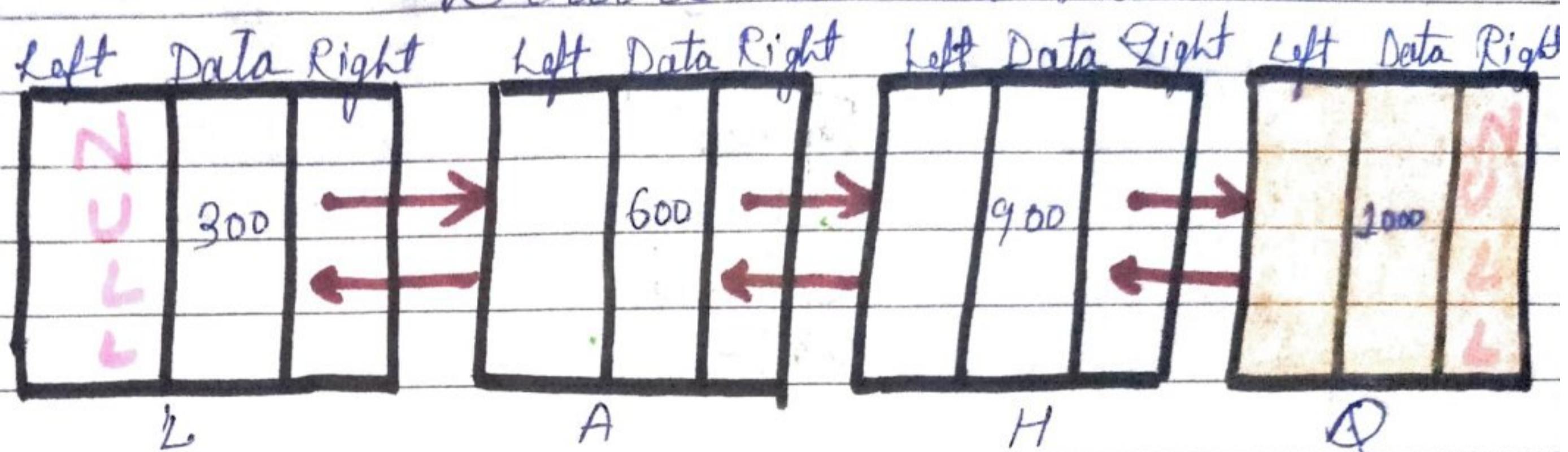
Z

But 5: List \rightarrow i.e. 20 z list +
- c. l i j



3. Delete at Last

Double Linked List #

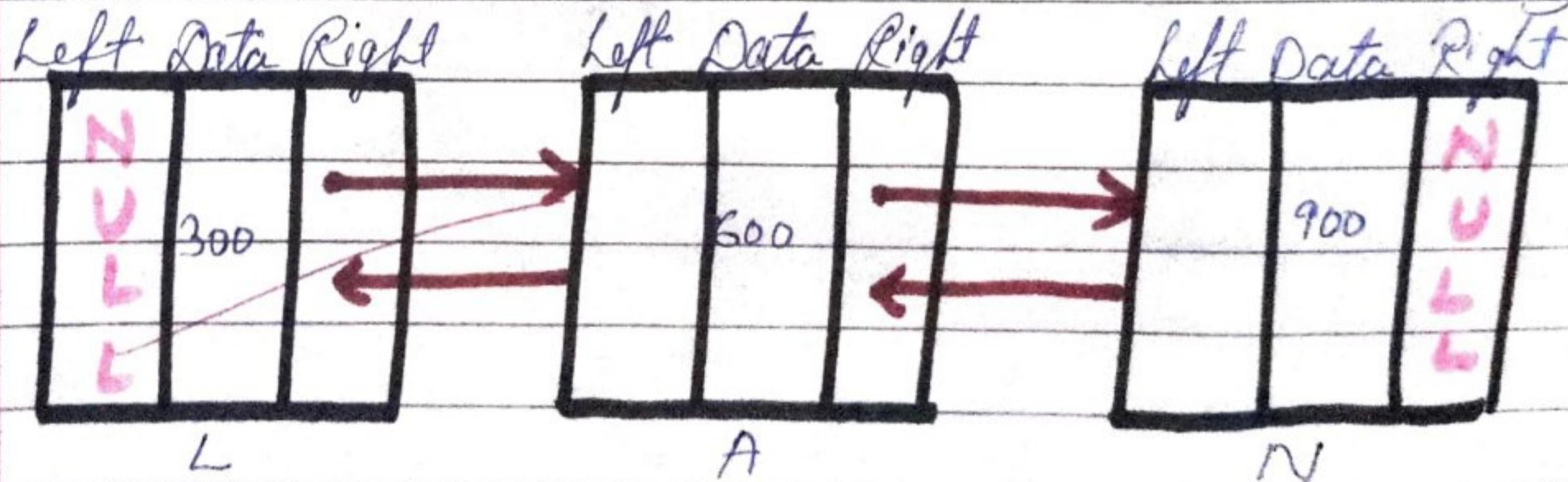


Q [Element] #

Left Data Right



Output of List > L = is: Q #
- cut by



4 Circular Double Linked List

یہ linear data structure ہے۔

Right of left ہے Part یہ سے یہ

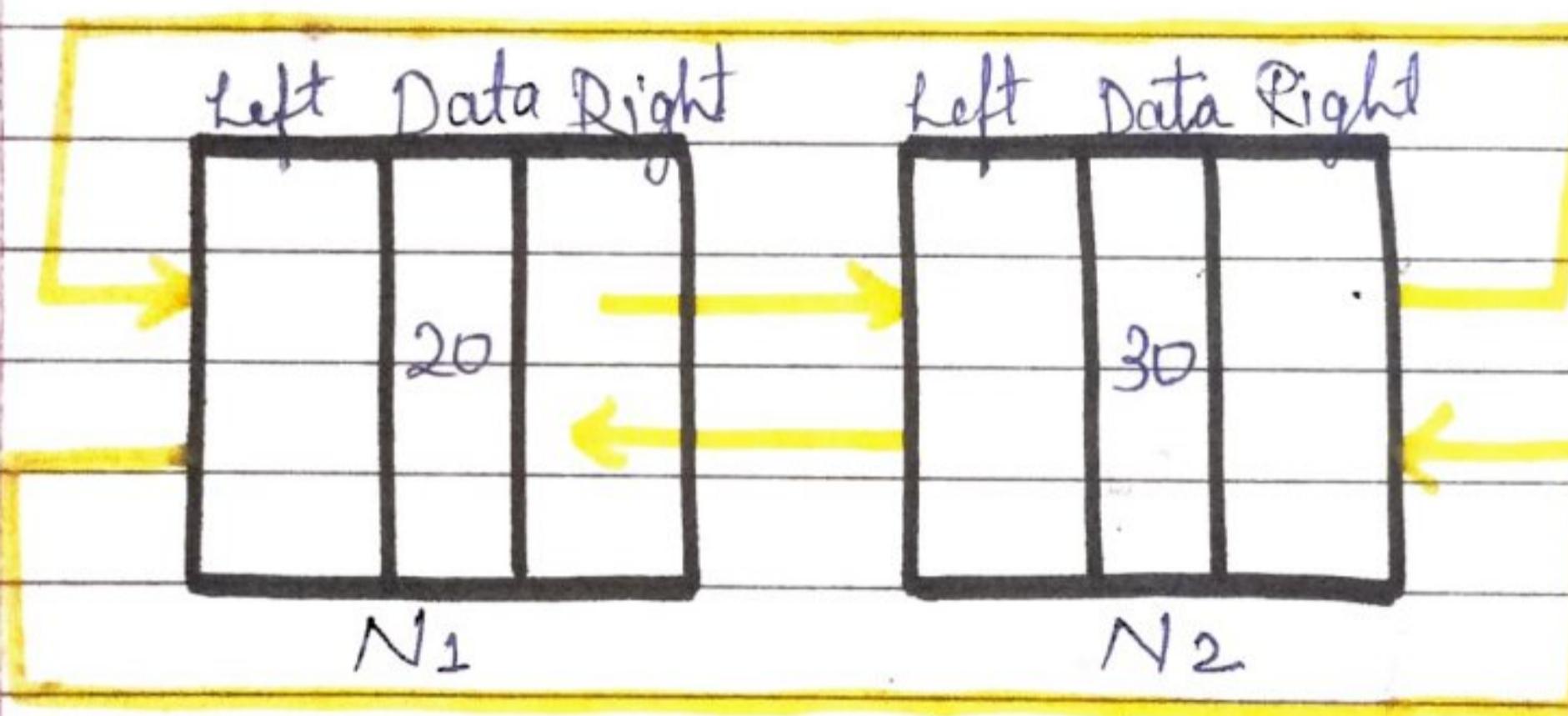
node part اور یہ link part
right، Last = یہ -> یہ data
Left of node = first part ہے
first یہ -> یہ part ہے
node = last part ہے left of node
-> یہ جسے side right

Insertion of Element

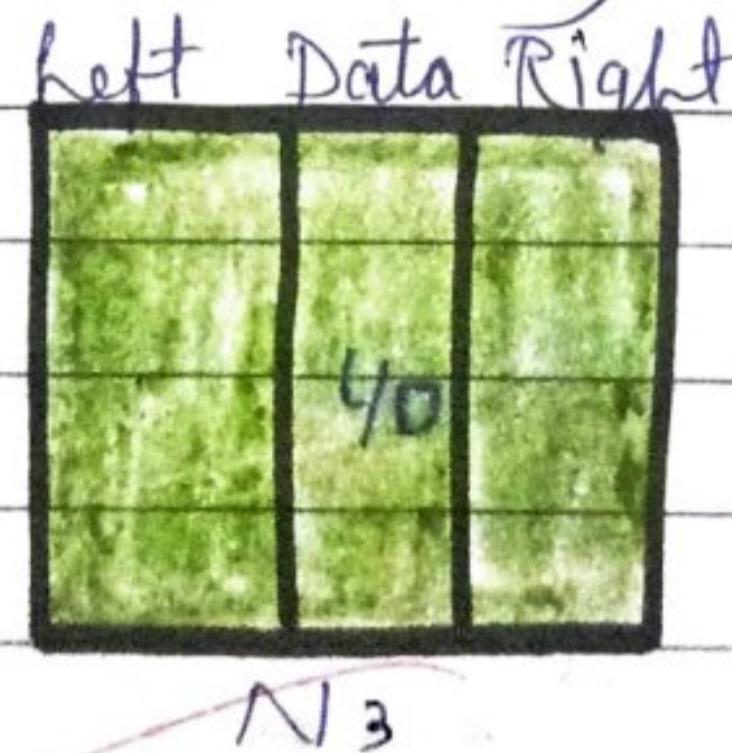
1. Insert at first
2. Insert at Middle
3. Insert at Last

1. Insert at first

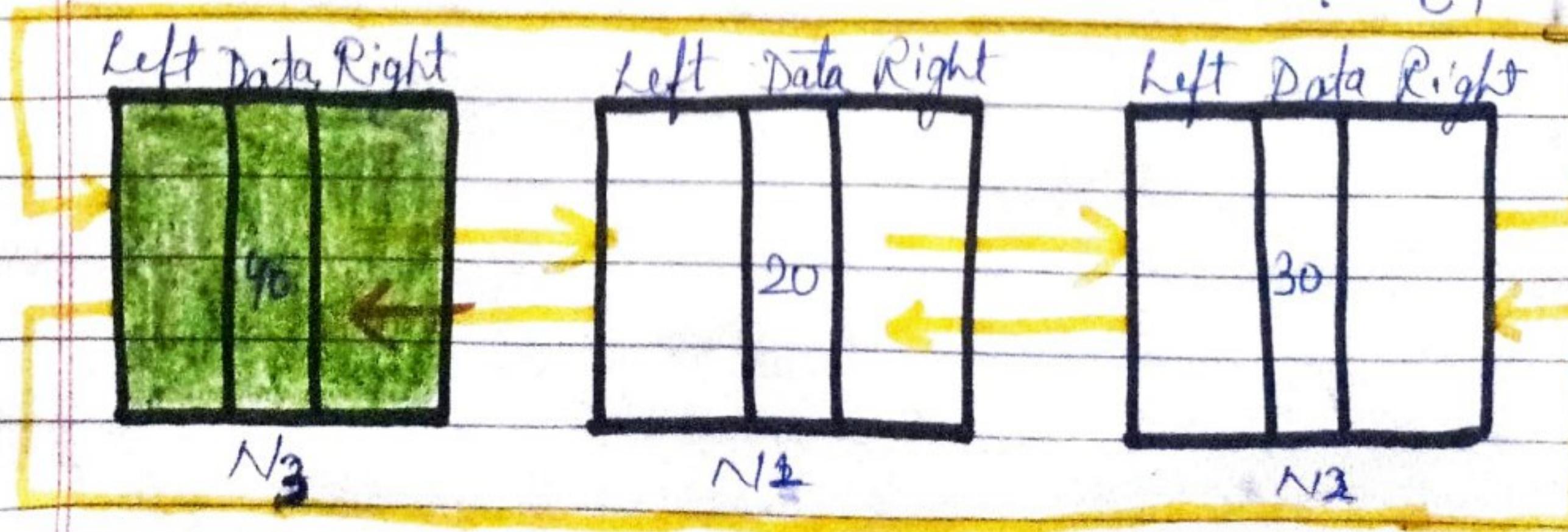
Circular Double Linked List #



N_3 [Element] دخل #

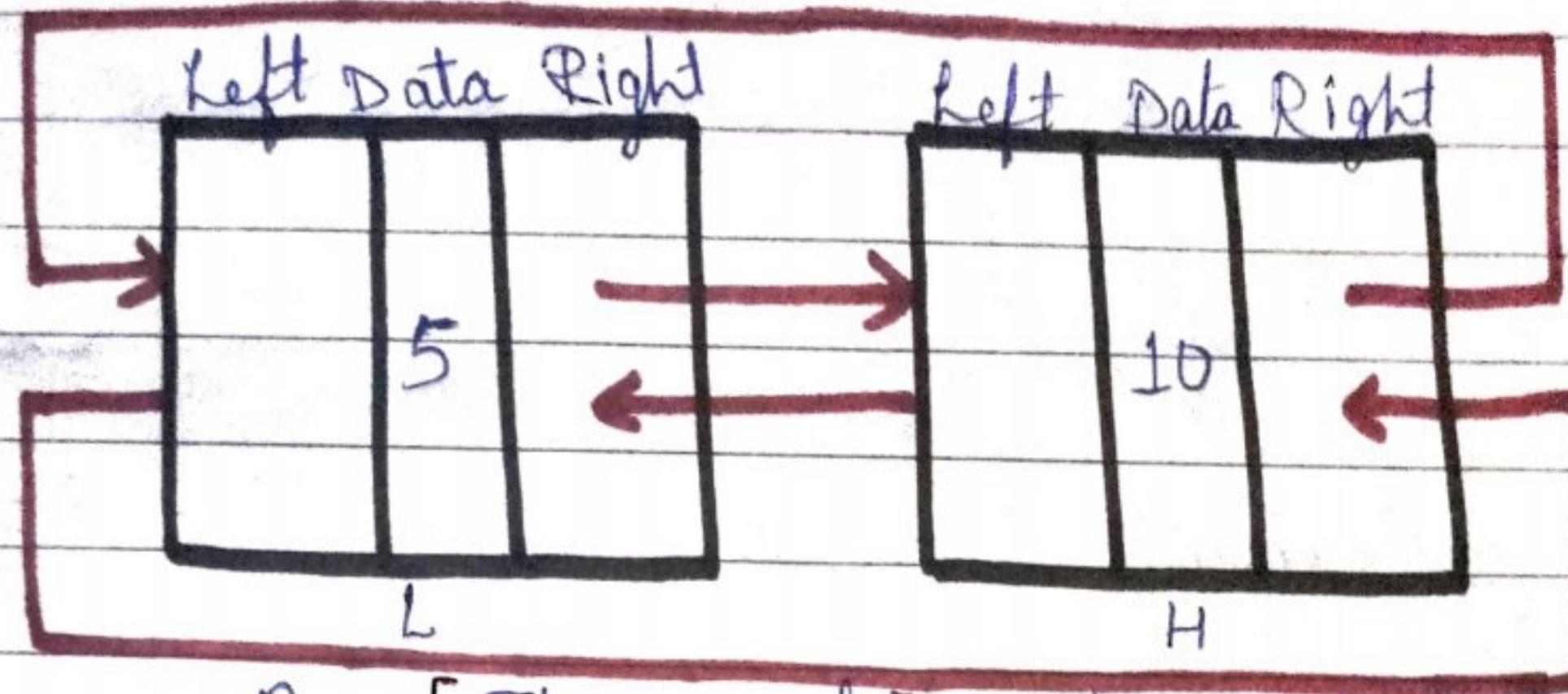


Ex: 5. List \rightarrow \leftarrow دخل $\rightarrow N_3$ دخل #



2. Insert at Middle

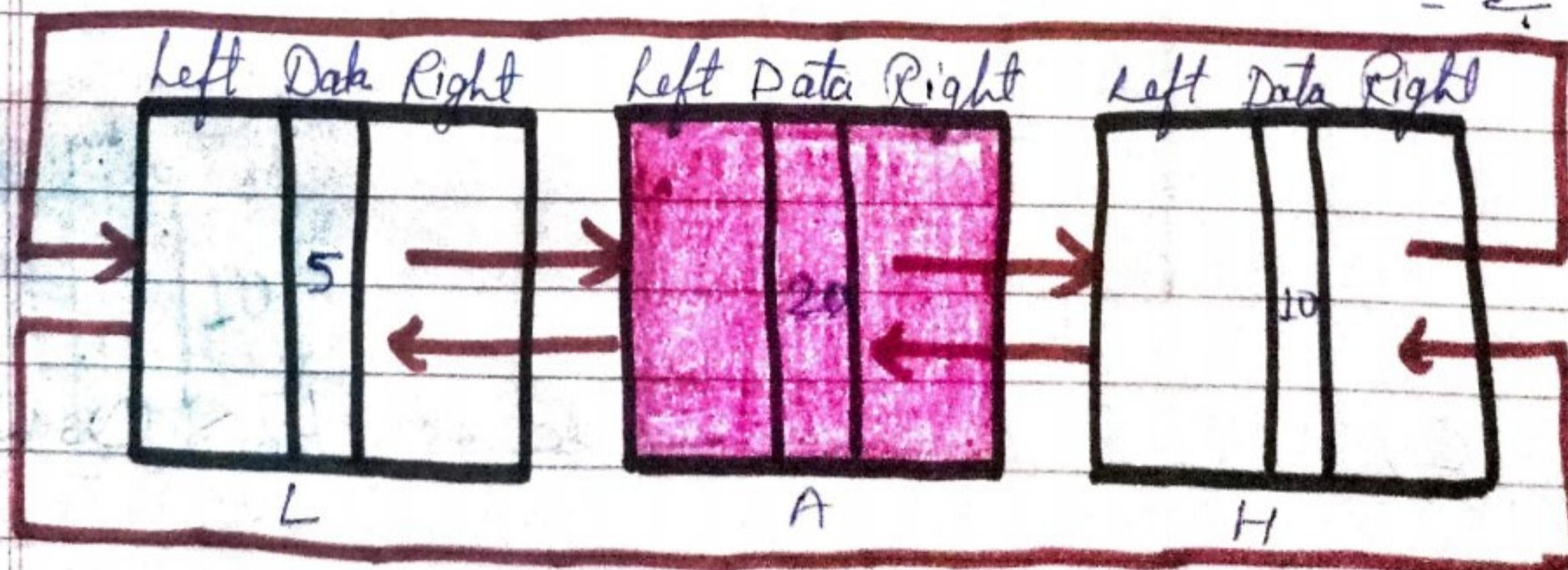
Circular Double Linked List



A [Element] *لأجل إدخال #*

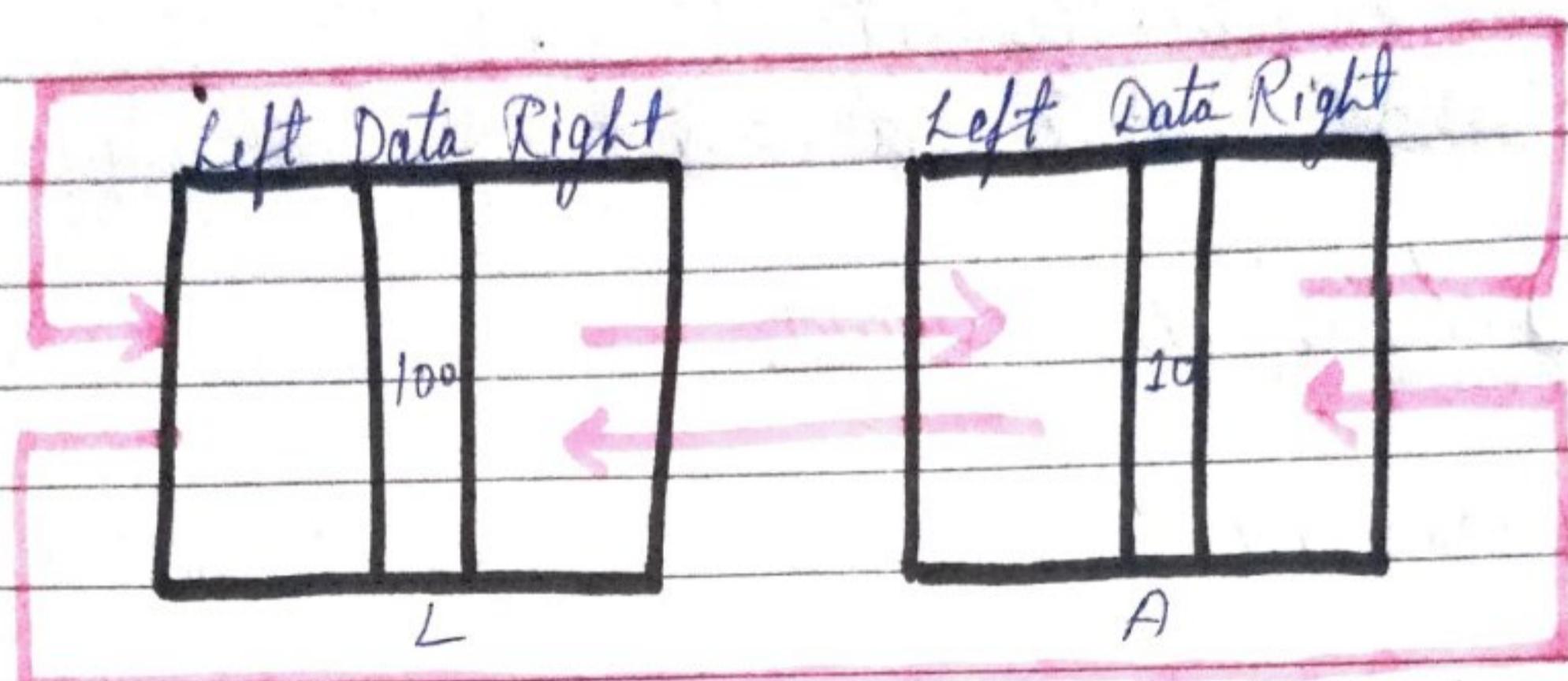


لأجل إدخال # لـ List \rightarrow Σ *إدخال #* A *لأجل #* \leftarrow لـ 1

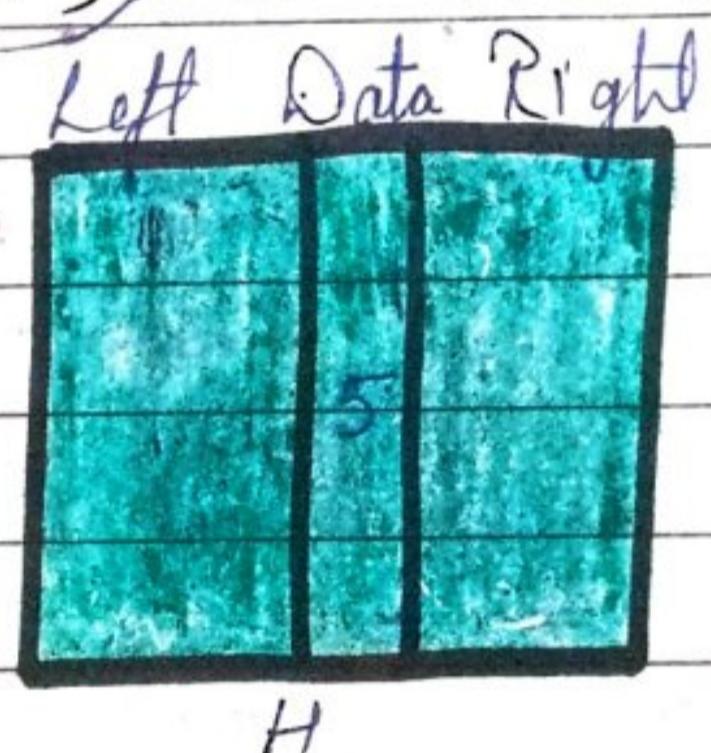


3. Insert at Last

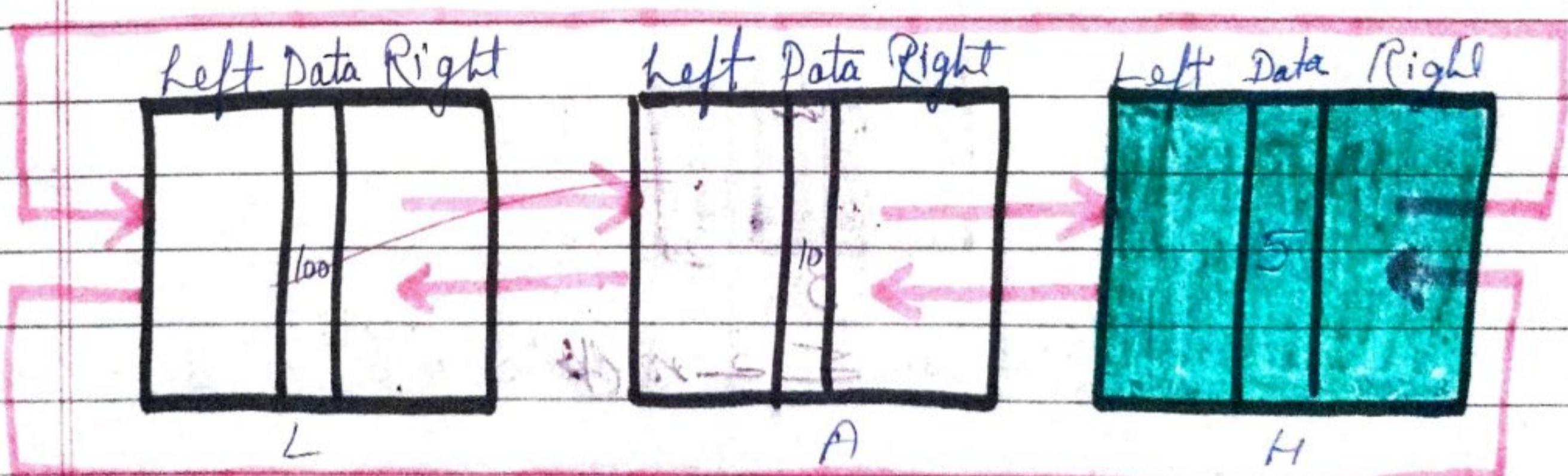
Circular Double Linked List $6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$



H [Element] لیست ایجاد کردن #



- ابتدا از پایان List با شروع ایجاد H شروع #

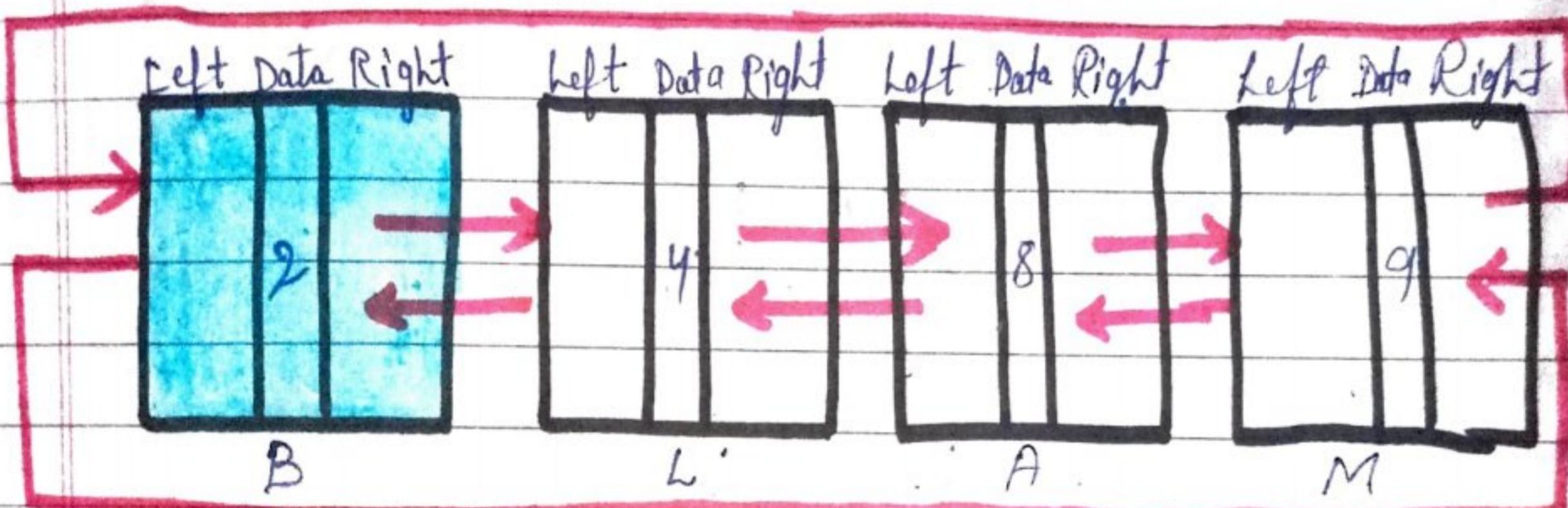


Deleting of Element

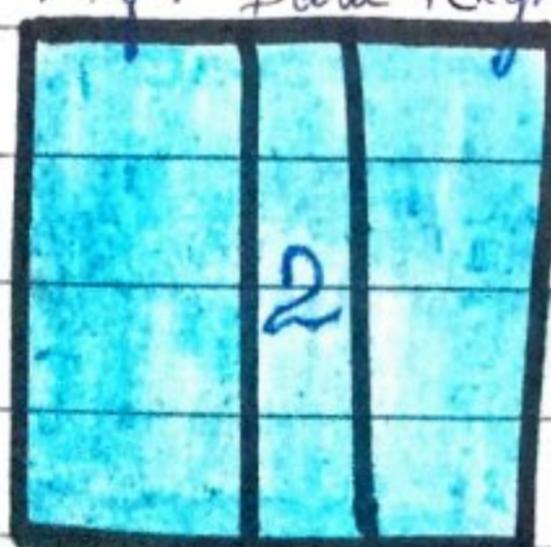
1. Delete at first
2. Delete at Middle
3. Delete at Last

1. Delete at first

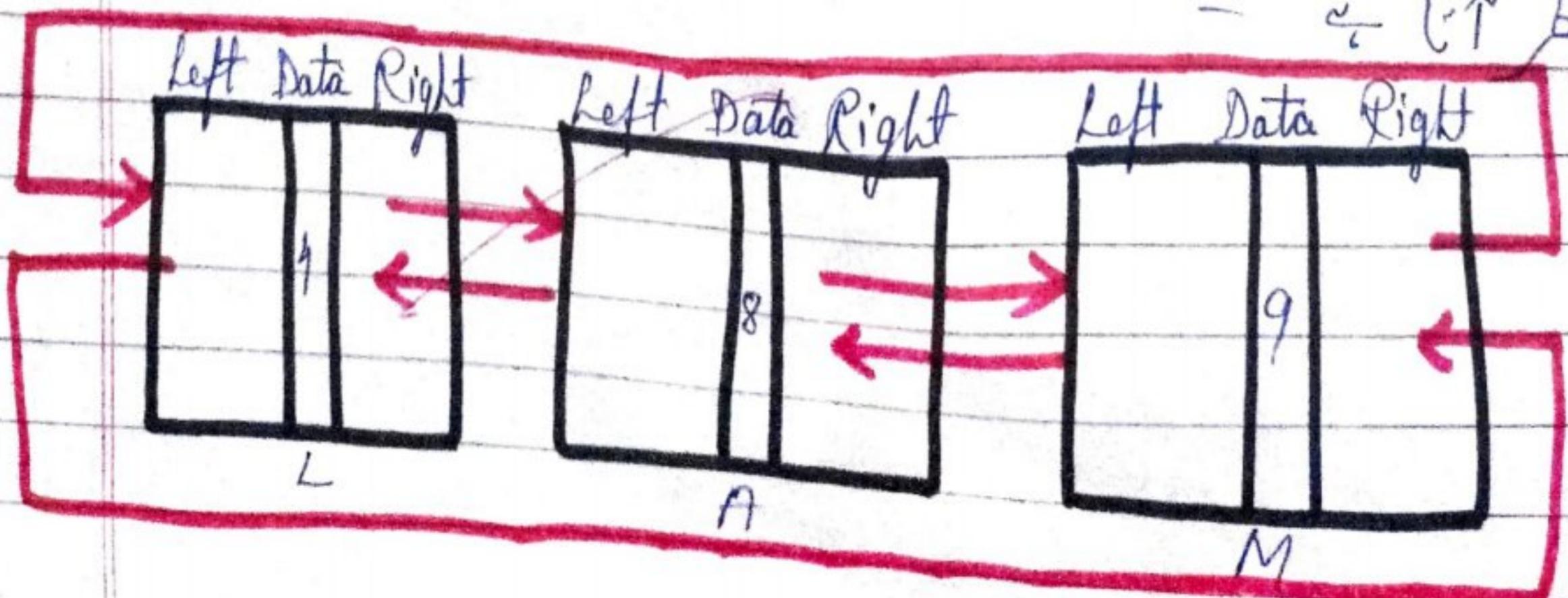
Circular Double Linked List.



B [Element] lie ^{وہ} ہے یہاں میں اسکا
Left Data Right

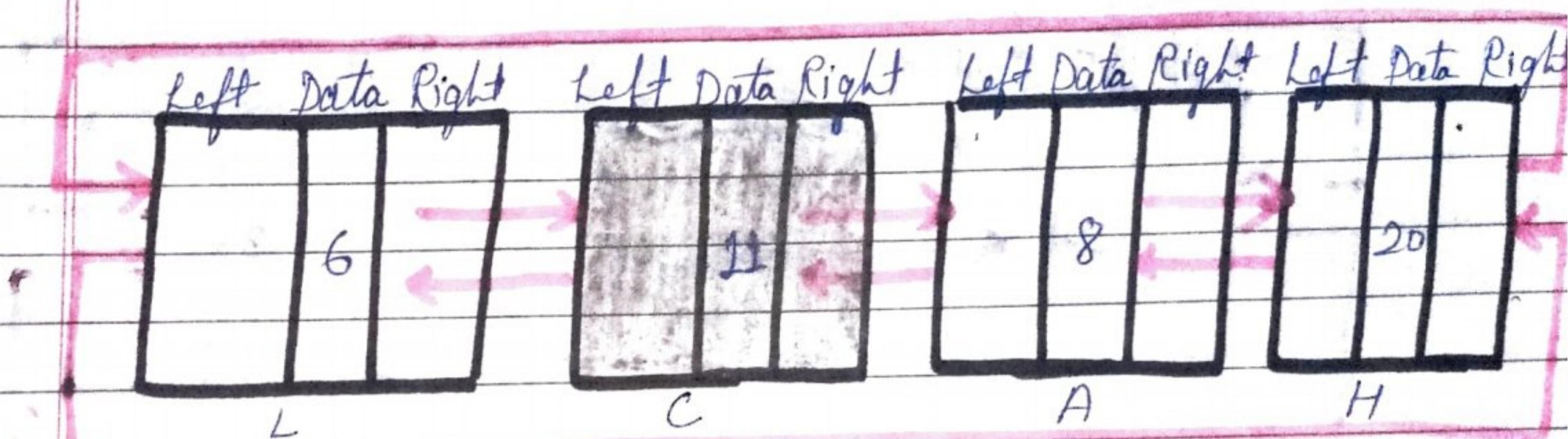


گوئے اسی List کا سلسلہ اسکے بعد B کو لیا جائے گا



2. Delete at Middle

Circular Double Linked List #



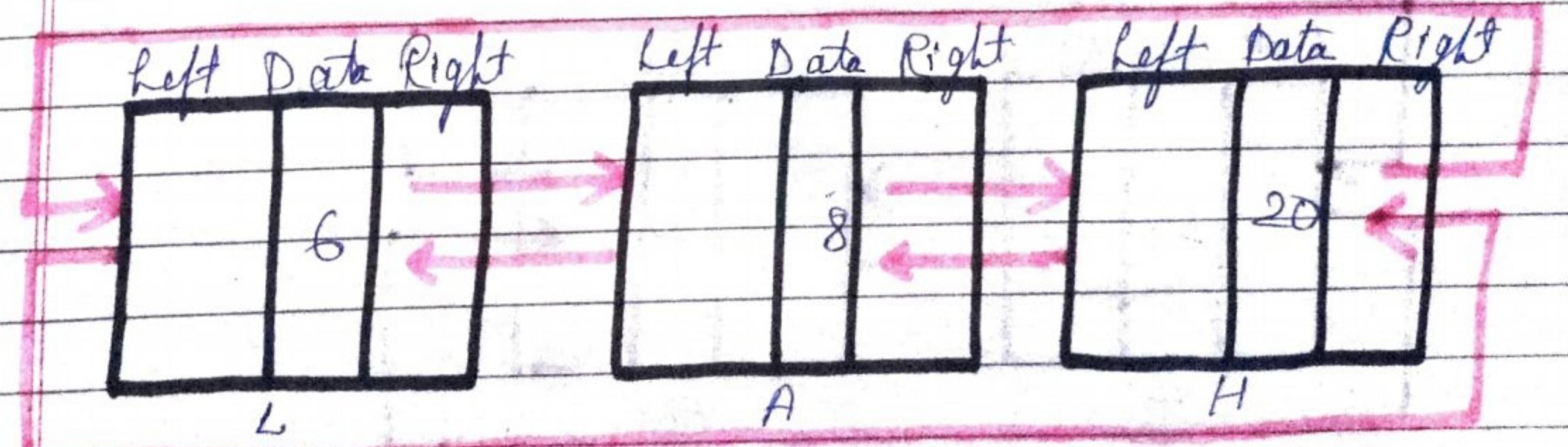
C [Element] لیست میں اور ٹریک #

Left Data Right



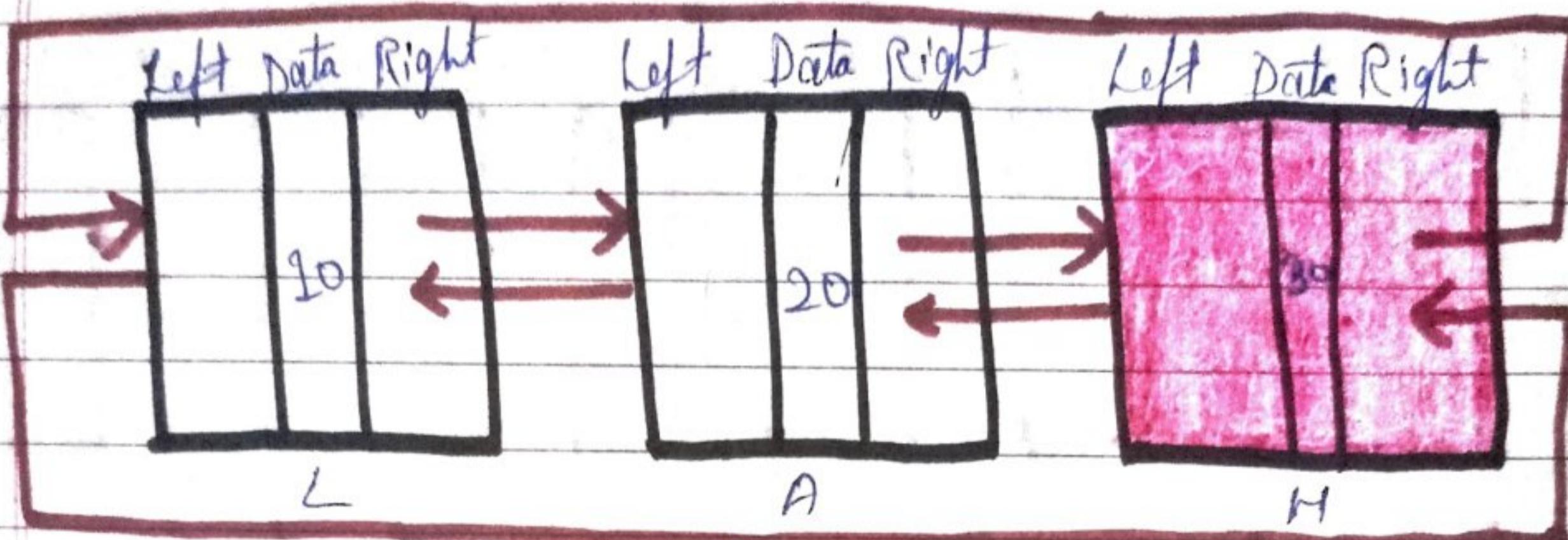
ب) اپنے List کو سیکھو #

- C, LT



3. Delete at Last

Circular Double Linked List 859.00 +

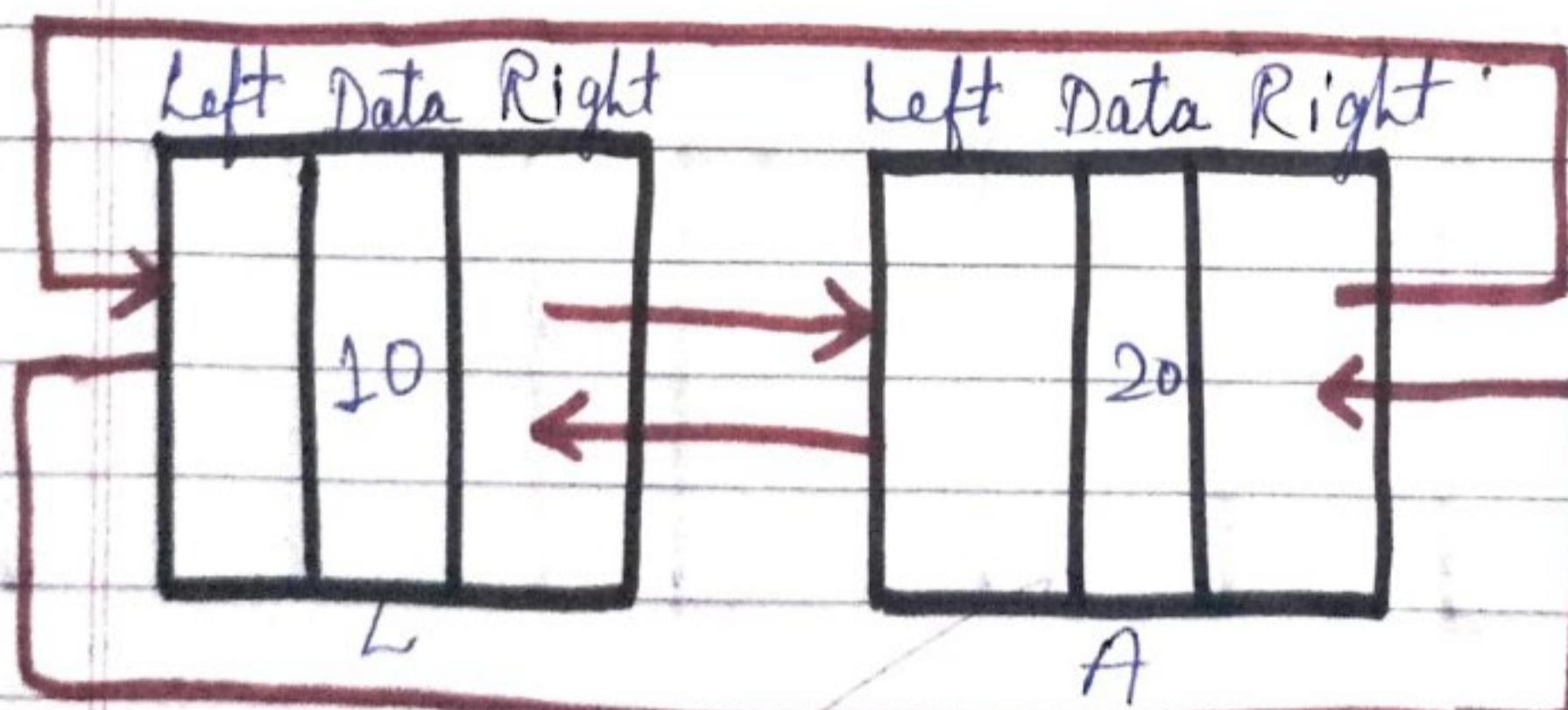


H [Element] لیه دیگر چو خواهد +

Left Data Right



خطو ۵: List را سینه های از H لیه +
- بگیر



Difference Between Single Linked List And Double Linked List

Single Linked List

see tired

- C. لے جو اسی Backward p. کی اسی *
 - Linker null or node 219 last میں ہے *
 - میں ختم ہے 219
 - C. لے جو link single میں ہے *

卷之三

Double Linked List

دو ڈنے forward اور Backward پر جس کی
لئے لیکے

part اس نے node موجود اس کی
data part اور اس کے link part کے
کے کے

part اس right کے node کے last اس کی
node کے first اور اس کے NULL کے
کے لیکے NULL اس part اس left کے

Difference Between Circular Single Linked List And Circular Double Linked List

Circular Single Linked List

- c. b. Backward p. v. v1 *
v1 link part > v2 v. node b v1 *
node 219 l. v. part v19 link v. data
- c. b. l. v. part 219 data = ~~v1~~
node v. node 219 last = ~~v1~~ v1 *
- c. b. v. NULL v. part 219 link

Circular Double Linked List

چون forward و Backward پیوسته هستند

- \leftarrow part \rightarrow لیست part \leftarrow لیست
 \leftarrow data part \rightarrow link

- \leftarrow لیست \rightarrow NULL (نہیں node) \leftarrow first
part \rightarrow right to node \rightarrow last
 \leftarrow \rightarrow left to node \rightarrow first
- \leftarrow لیست

~~first~~ part \rightarrow left to node \rightarrow first
part \rightarrow right to node \rightarrow last
- \leftarrow لیست

Stack Introduction to stack, Array representation of static operation on stack, Application of stack (Infix -to- Post fix) Evaluating Postfix expression.

Queue

Queue Introduction to Queue, Array representation of Queue operation on Queue. Types of Queue & De Queue, Circular Queue, Application of Queue, Round Robin Algorithm, sparse matrix and its representation.

structure data linear structure data \Rightarrow \sim

کیا جاتا ہے | اس کی خاصیت اور عمل اور example ہے

1. Array \Rightarrow structure data \Rightarrow \sim

- کیا جاتا ہے میں action کے درجے

عام جو تین ہے type data defined Pre \sim Array

یہ موجود ہے language programming \Rightarrow \sim

- کیا easy ہے اس کی عمل اور اس کی

وہ یہ structure data Linear ST Stack

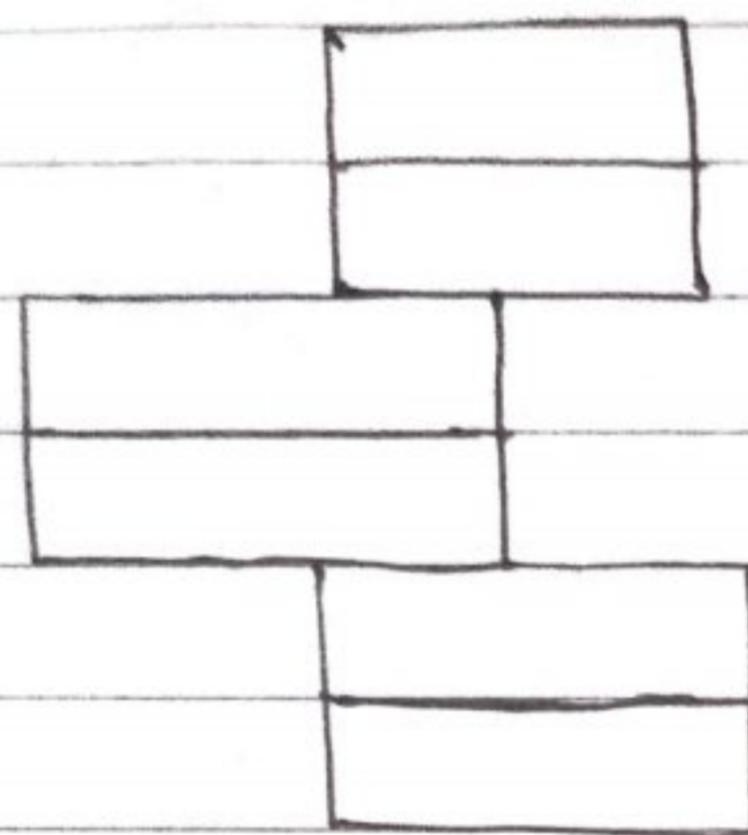
کیا ہے ST یہ یہ 6 دلیل اور 2 خواہیں

"Top" یا "Top of the stack" \Rightarrow وہ ST کی

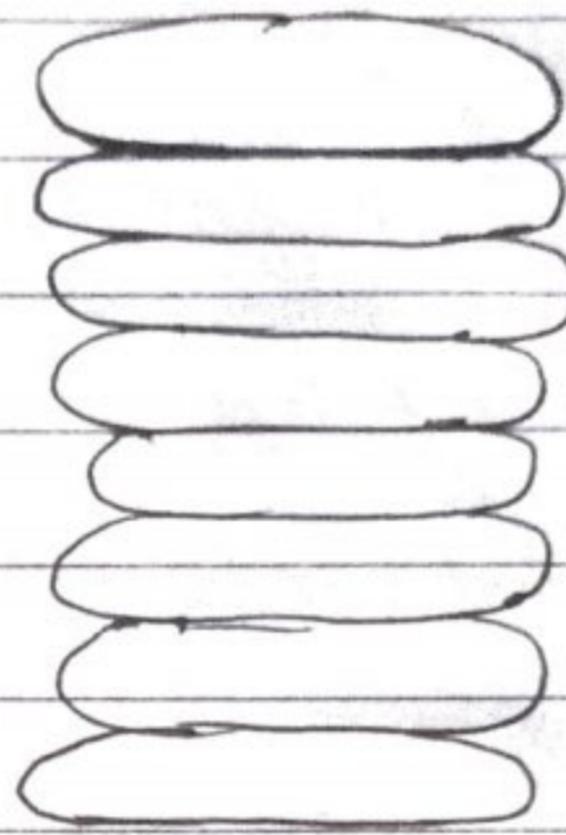
- کیا ہے

[last in first out] LIFO of stack is job pile
e.g. b.b. b.b. & name Σ

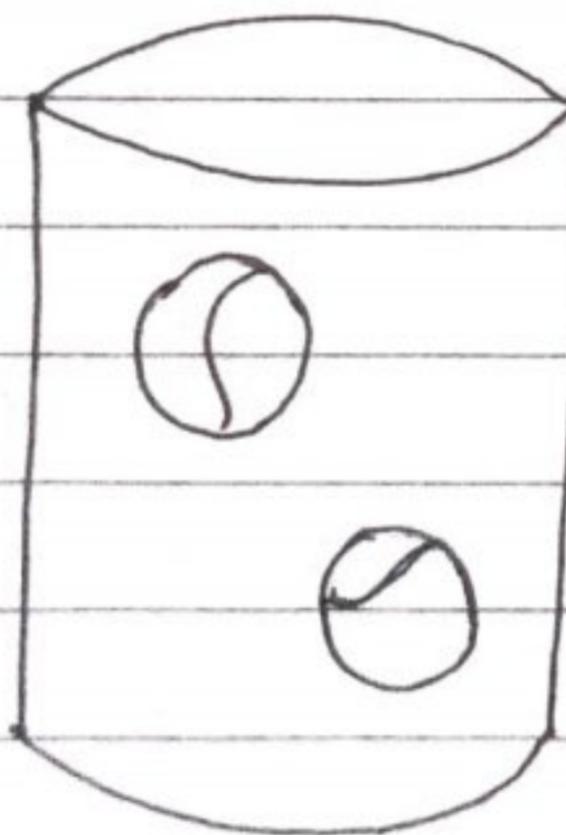
Real Time Example of Stack



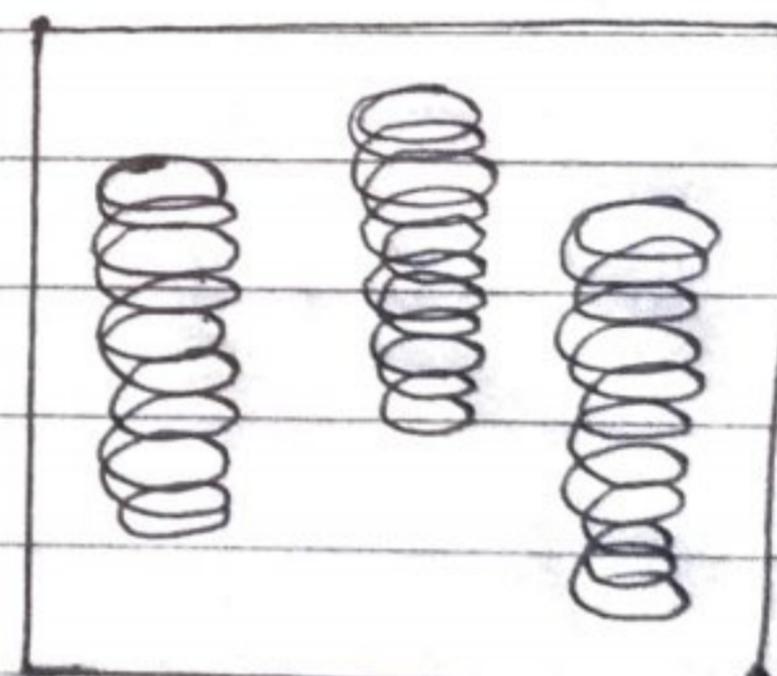
Stack BOX



Plates



Ball



Coins



Books

1. Stack of Books
2. Stack of Bill Papers
3. Stack of Dishes
4. Stack of Coins
5. Stack of Folding clothes

Operation of stack

1. Inserting an Element [عناصر کو داخل کرنا]
2. Deleting an Element - [عناصر کو خارج کرنا]

Deletion اور [3. Push] Insertion میں زبان کی Stack
 6 [new technique] کو ایک نئی کوئی [POP] بانی
 نام دیا جائے۔

stack" کی کرنے کی operation کو کہتے ہیں "Stack
 چیز "TOP" کو کہتے ہیں اس کو "Top of the
 stack" کہتے ہیں۔

Algorithm

~~It is a step by step process to solve any problem is called Algorithm.~~

Algorithm 6 PUSH

- اگر کتاب کو داخل کرنا تو کہا جائے "PUSH" میں stack
 کی stack پر کتاب کو سب سے اوپر لانے کا عمل کروں
 screen پر یہی کہا جائے "Full" Stack کی کرتے ہیں اس
 کے لئے اسی message پر ڈیسپلے کریں

for Example :- "STACK OVERFLOW"

PUSH(i) \rightarrow If i is FULL Stack \rightarrow
 This is Algorithm for for loop
 - e. \leftarrow for loop

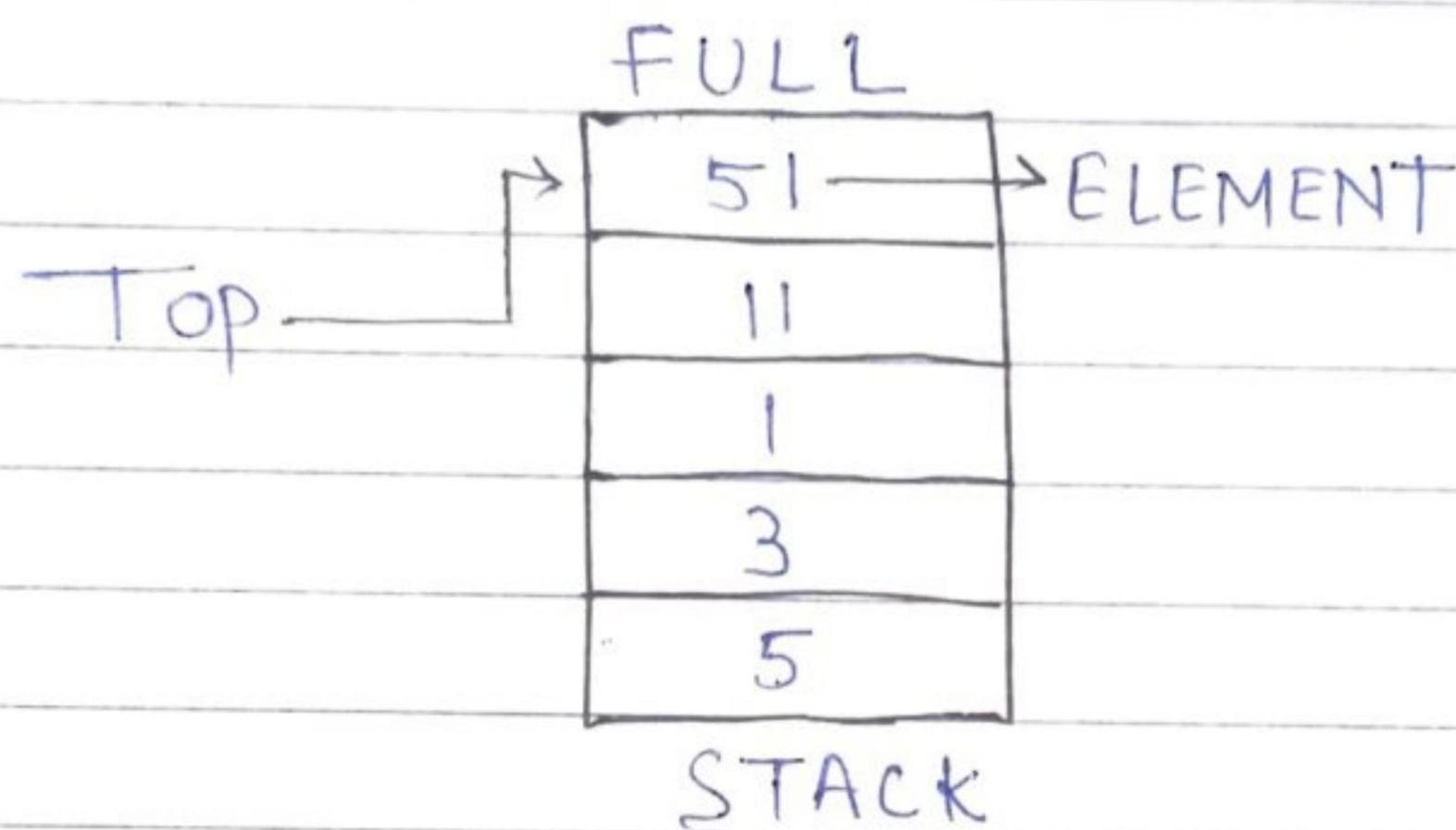
PUSH ALGORITHM

Step 1:- If $\text{Top} = n$ then write "Stack Overflow" Exit.

Step 2:- $\text{Top} \leftarrow \text{Top} + 1$

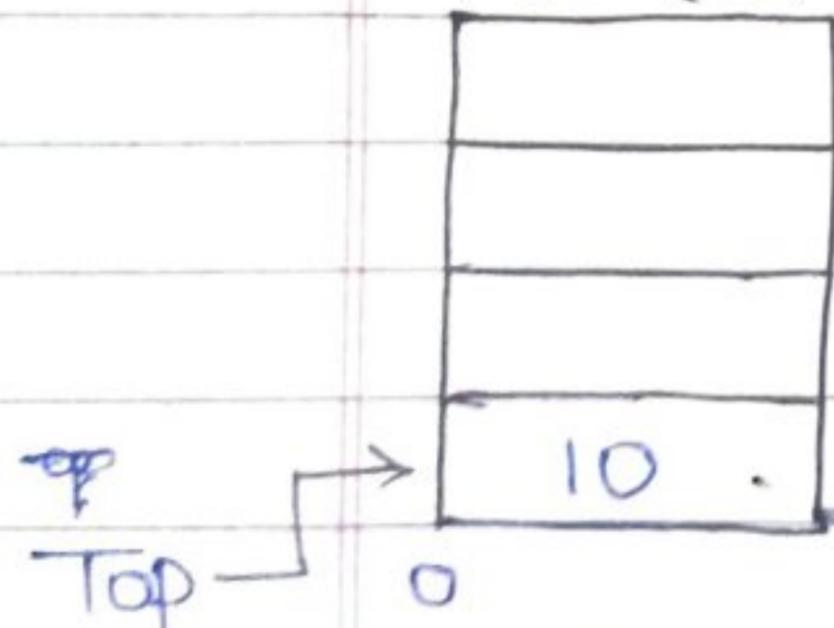
Step 3:- $\text{Stack}[\text{Top}] \leftarrow \text{element}$

Step 4:- Return.

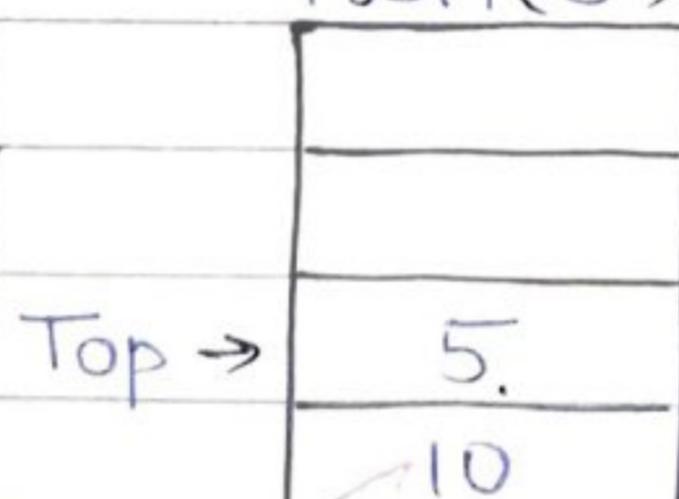


PUSH OPERATION

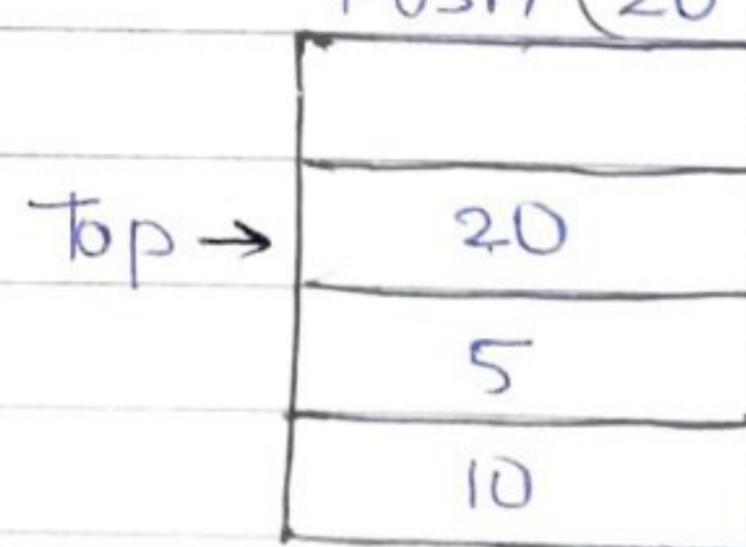
PUSH(10)



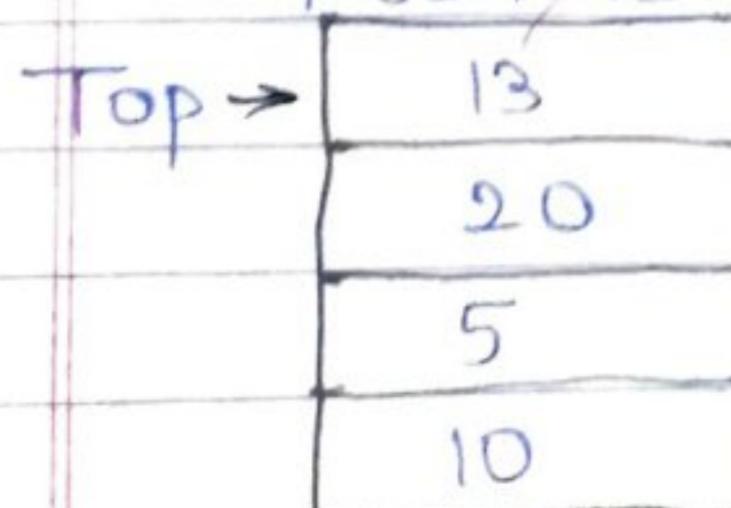
PUSH(5)



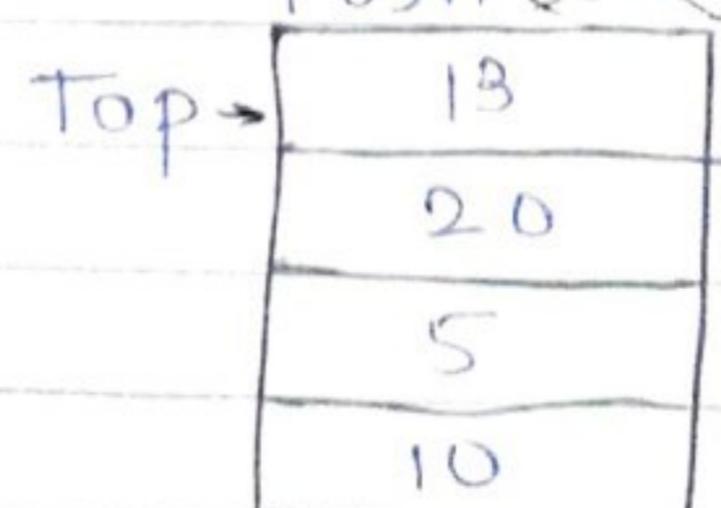
PUSH(20)



PUSH(13)



PUSH(50)



→ "STACK OVERFLOW"

(Screen fail show)
 karega.

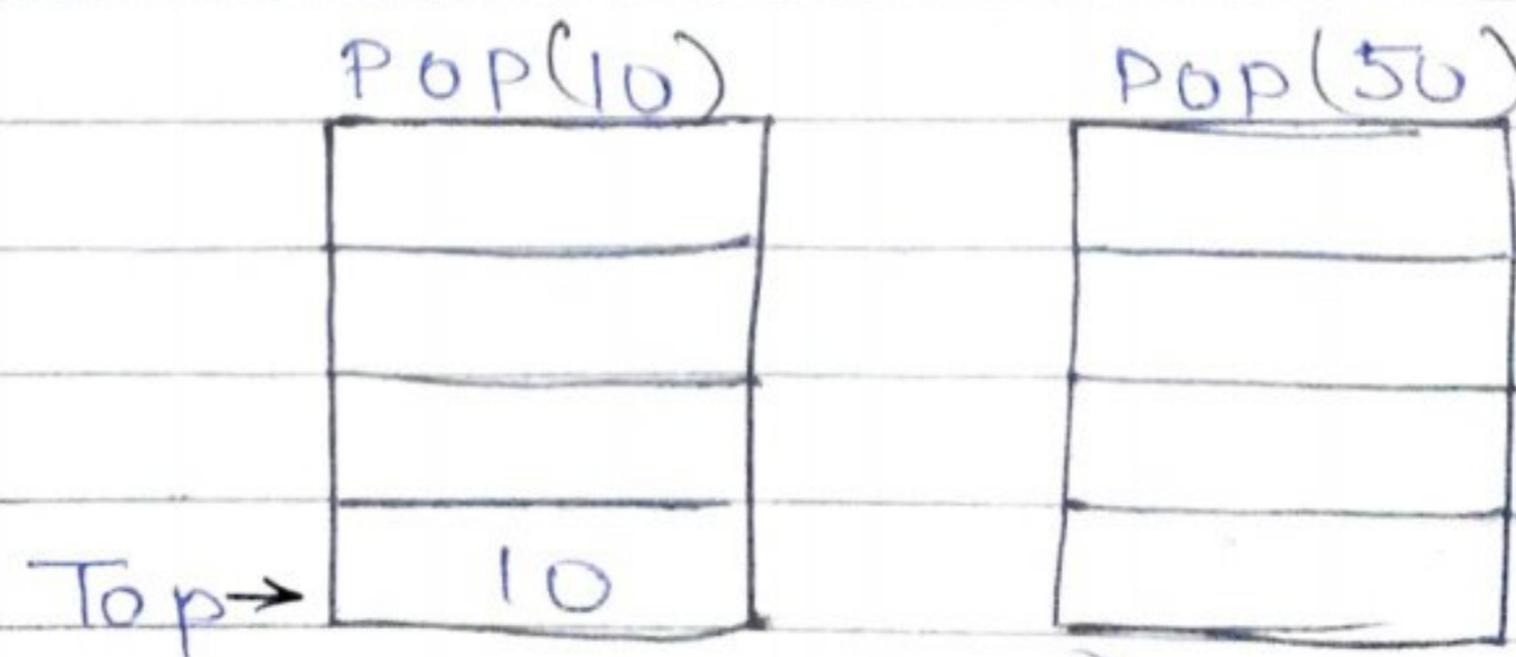
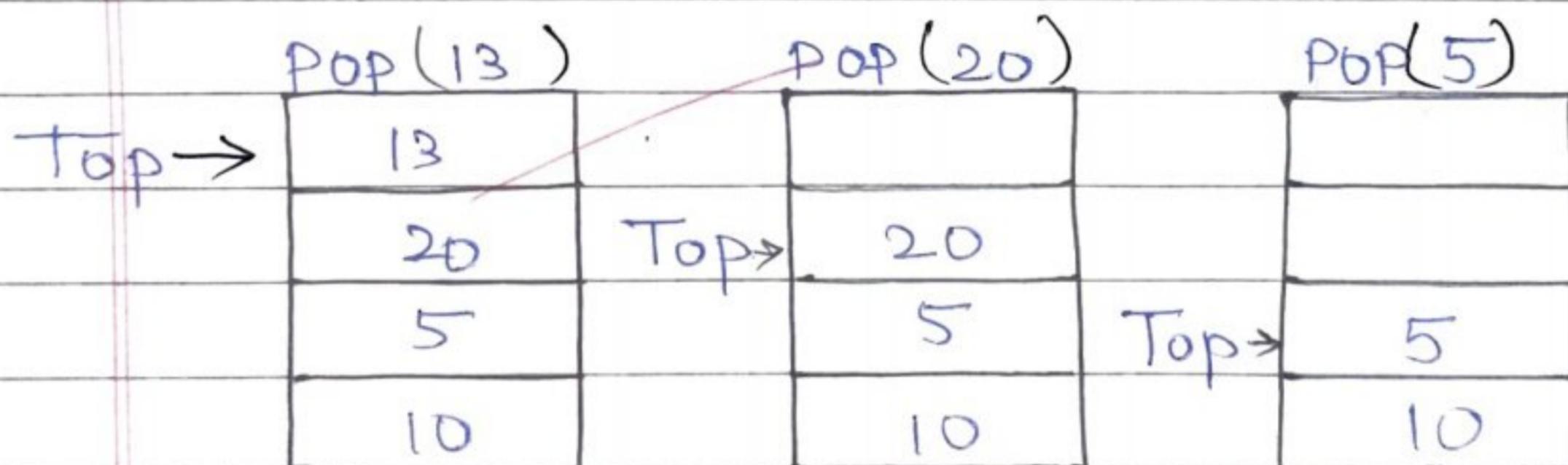
POP OPERATION

کو خارج Element کو عمل کے POP میں stack
 اگر stack میں اس کو عمل کرنے کے لئے
 screen پر "Empty" stack کی طرف
 - کہا جائے کہ message تک

Top پر اسی "Empty" کو "STACK UNDERFLOW"
 - کہا جائے [Delete] POP کے elements کے لئے

POP ALGORITHM

- Step1:- If Top = 0 then write "STACK UNDERFLOW" then Exit .
- Step2:- Element \leftarrow Stack Top
- Step3:- Top \leftarrow Top - 1
- Step4:- Return .



Top \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow "STACK UNDERFLOW"

Stack Application

1. String Reverse
2. Balance Parenthesis
3. Redo/undo
4. System stack for Activation record (Recursion)
5. Infix, Prefix, Postfix Expression Evaluation
6. Depth first search (DFS).

① * String reverse
Gatebook

koobetag

| |
|---|
| B |
| O |
| E |
| T |
| A |
| G |

operator STACK.

② Balance Parenthesis

main ()

{ int x;

clrsrc();

if (x == 10)

pf(" ");

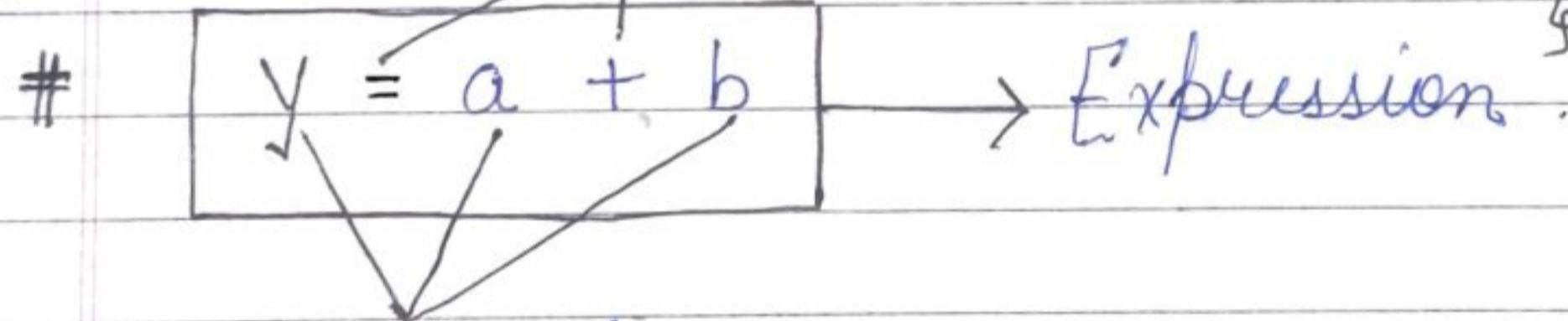
if ()

else

{ }

{ }

③ Redo/undo



Infix

Expression. (<operator><operand1><operator><operand2>)
• $2+3$, $A+B$, $(p*q)$, $(2+3)*4$, $(p+q)^*(r+s)$

$$y = 4 + 6 * 2$$

$$= 10 * 2$$

$$= 20$$

$$y = 4 + 6 * 2$$

$$= 4 + 12$$

$$= 16$$

AMBIGUITY

* Order of operator

$$1. \quad y = 2^* 6 / 2 - 3 + 7$$

$$12 / 2 - 3 + 7$$

$$6 - 3 + 7$$

$$3 + 7$$

$$10$$

$$2. \quad a + b * c - d / e ^ f$$

$$2 + 3 * 4 - 8 / 2 ^ 2$$

$$2 + 3 * 4 - 8 / 4$$

$$2 + 3 * 4 - 2$$

$$2 + 12 - 2$$

$$14 - 2$$

$$12$$

* Prefix operation (< operand₁ > < operand₂ >)

tab

*ab

/ab

Polish Notation

* Postfix operation (< operand₁ > < operand₂ > < operator >)

• reverse polish Notation

ab +

abc */

pq *

Infix

 $A + B + C$

Post

 $ABC ++$

Pre

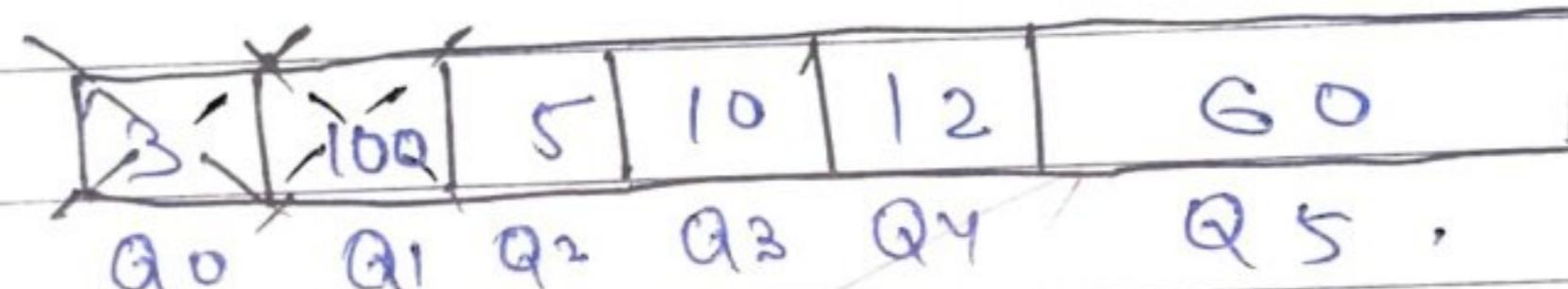
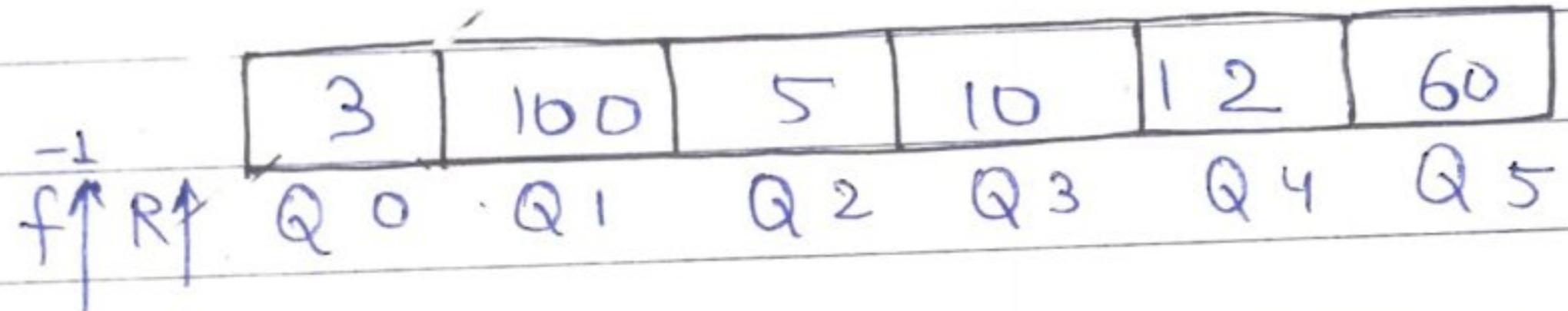
 $++ ABC$ $A + B - C * D$ $ABCD + - *$ $+ - * ABCD$ $(A+B)/(C*D)$ $ABCD .$

Chapter :- 2

Queue

Rear (Tail) \rightarrow Insert

Front (Head) \rightarrow Delete



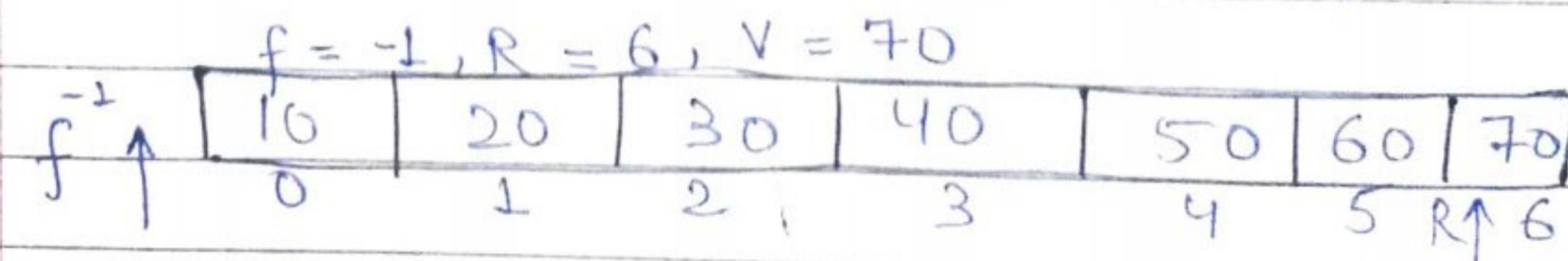
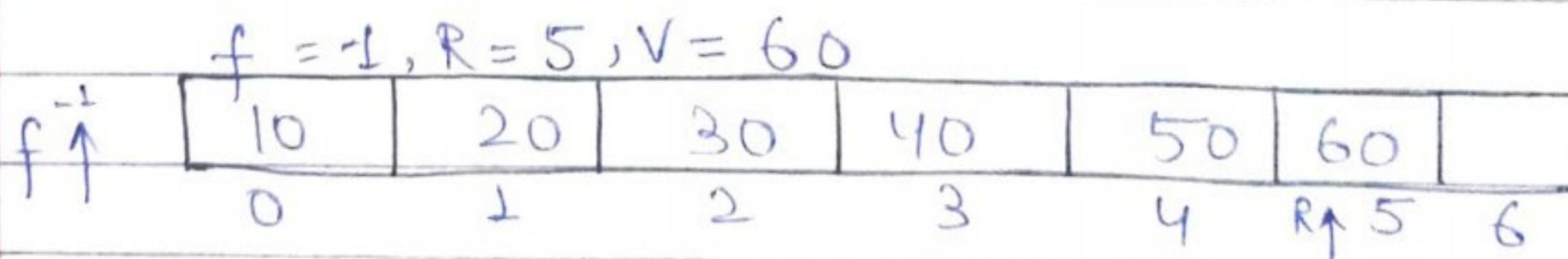
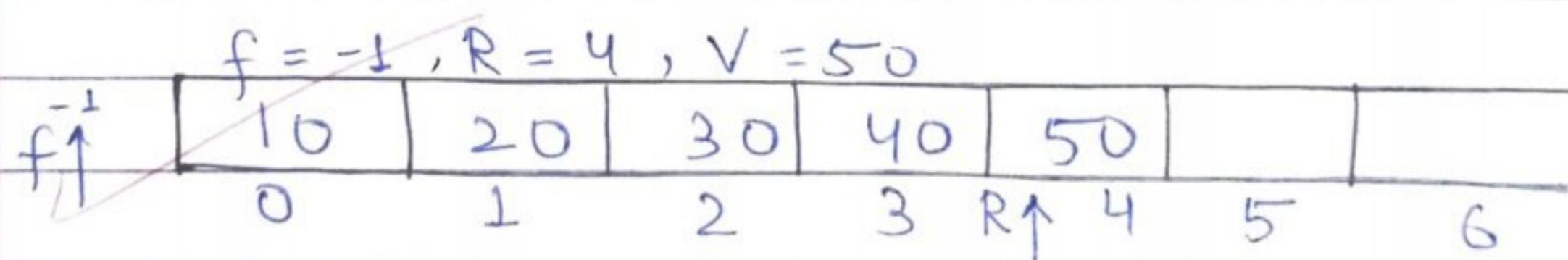
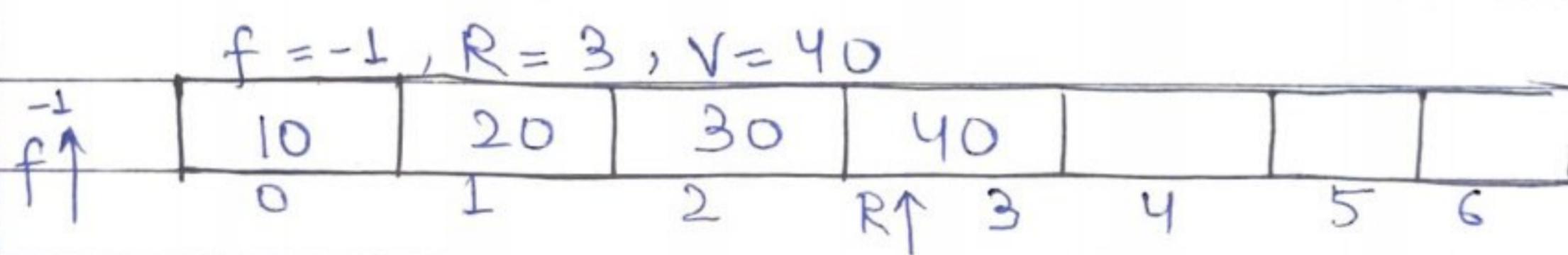
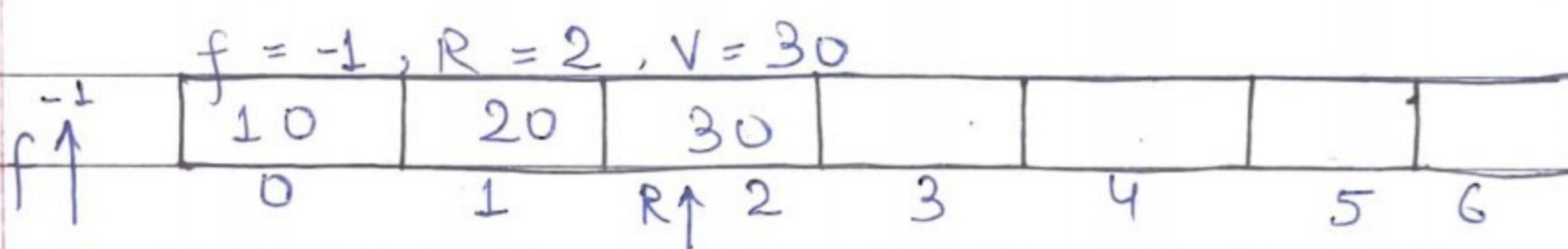
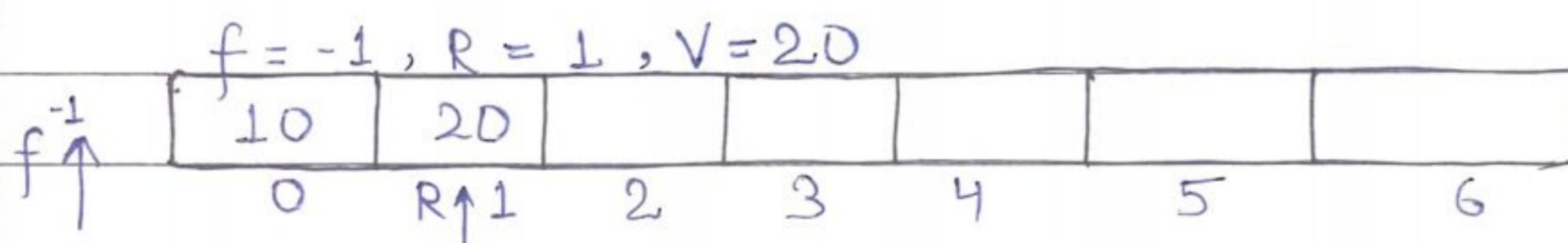
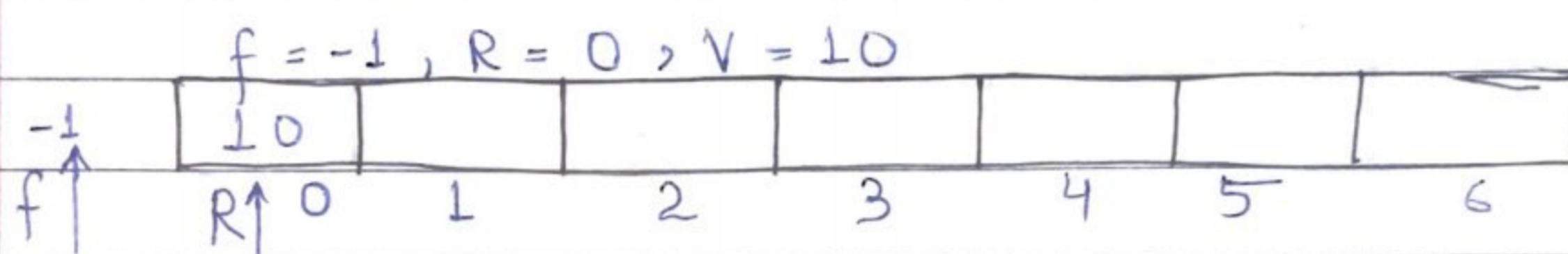
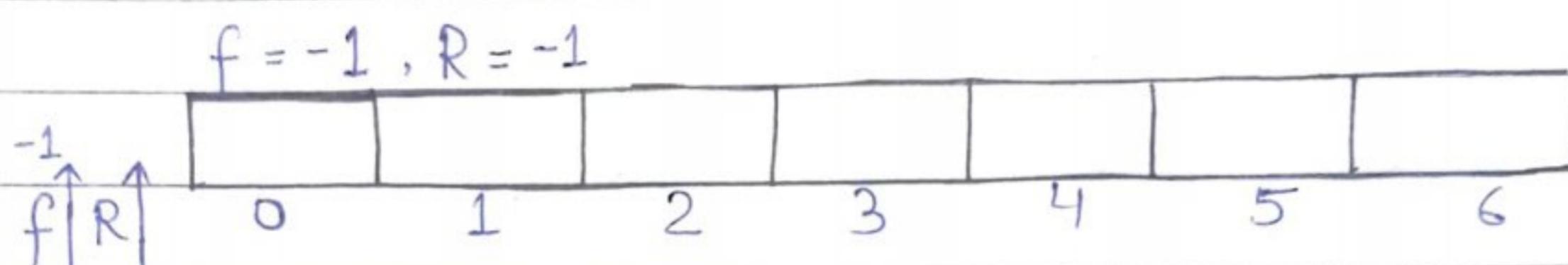
f↑ f↑

4/4/22

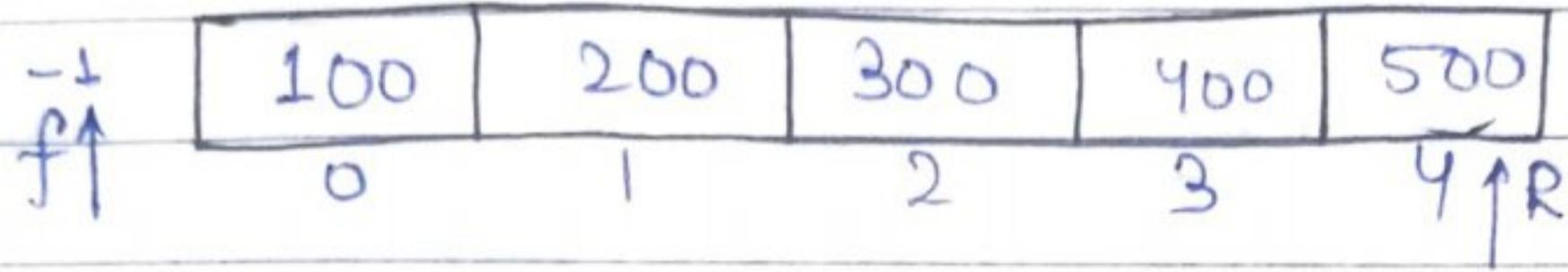
Chapter-2

 Date _____
 Page _____

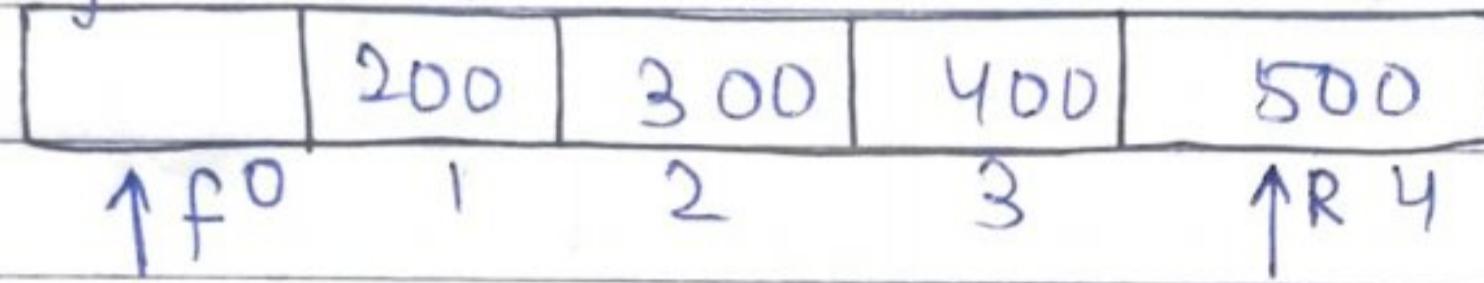
Queue $[front, Rear]$ → Insert
 ↓ Delete

* Queue Insert

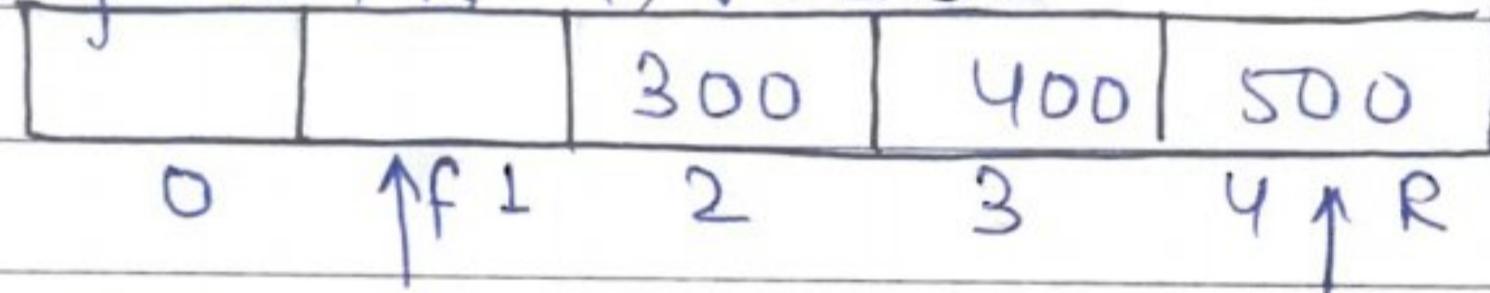
* Queue Delete



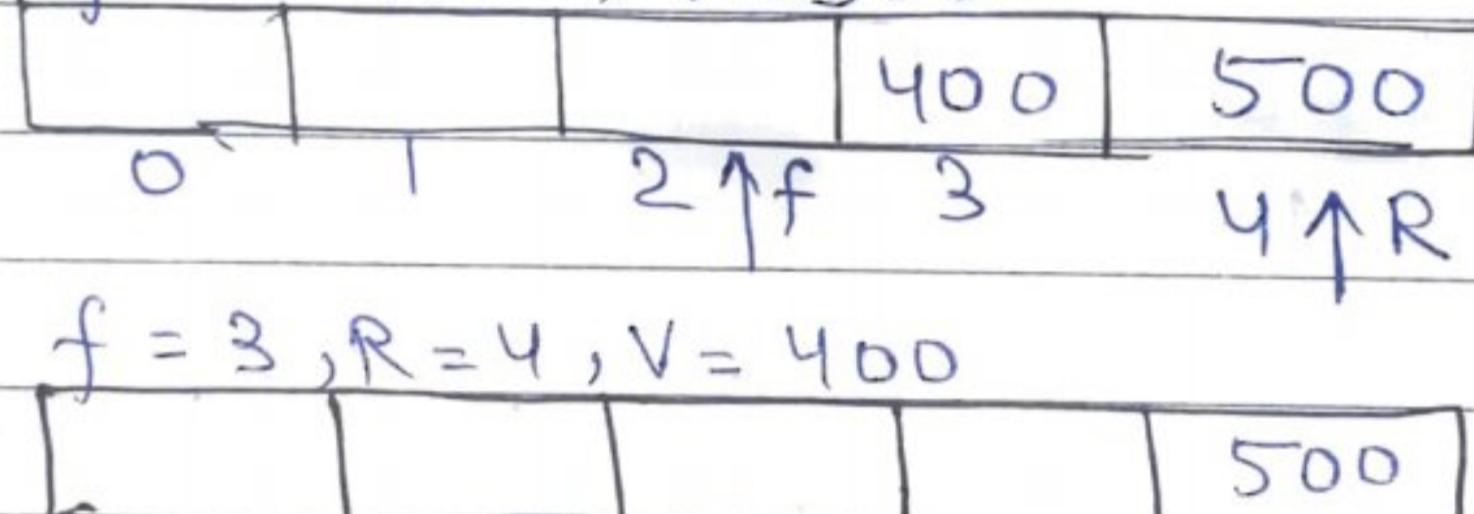
$f = 0, R = 4, V = 100$



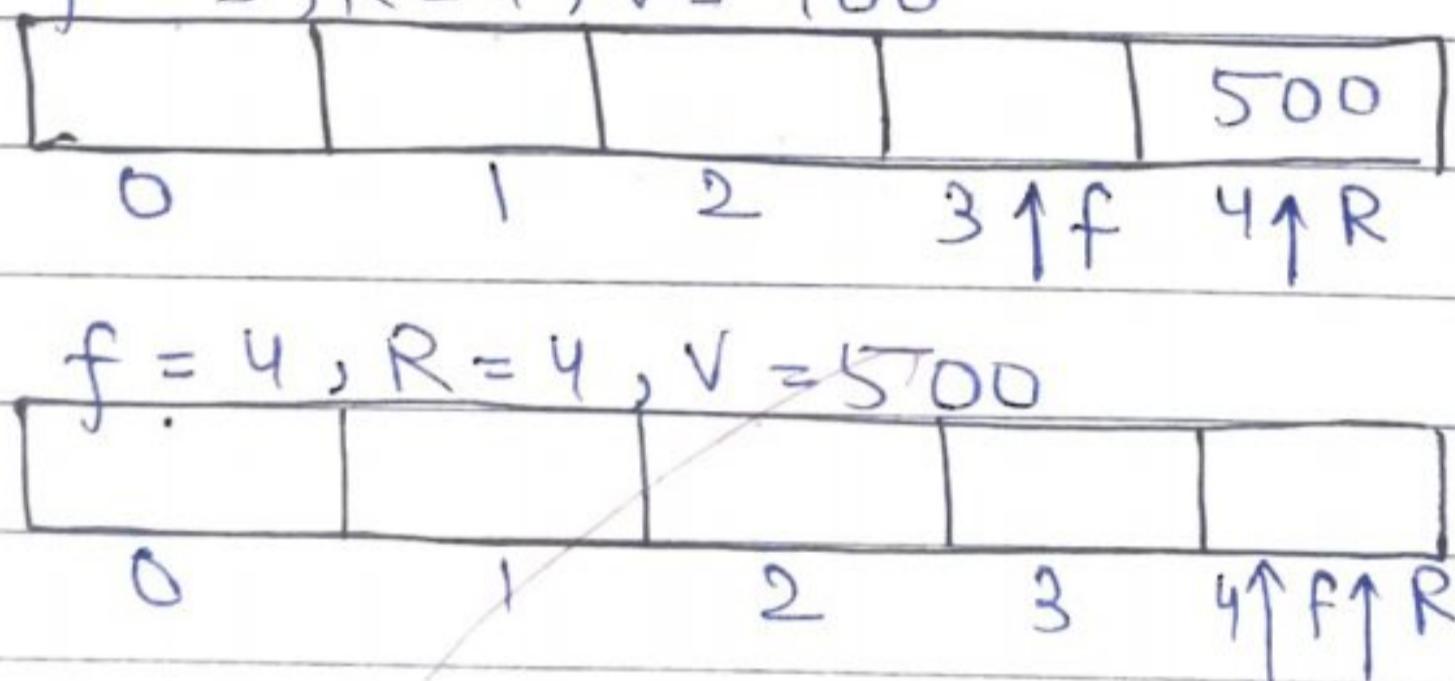
$f = 1, R = 4, V = 200$



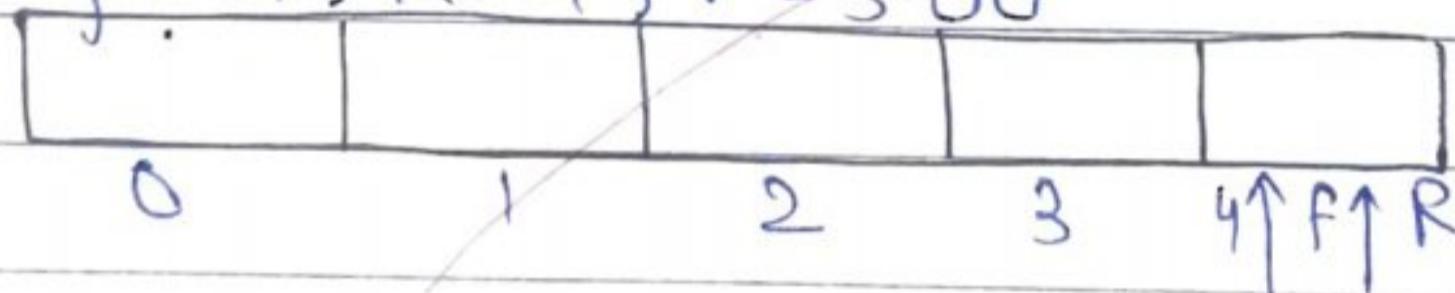
$f = 2, R = 4, V = 300$



$f = 3, R = 4, V = 400$



$f = 4, R = 4, V = 500$

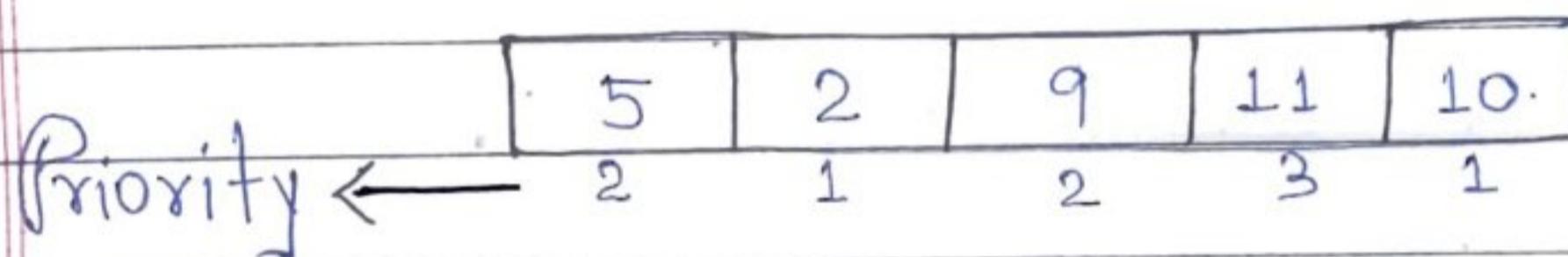


Types of Queue

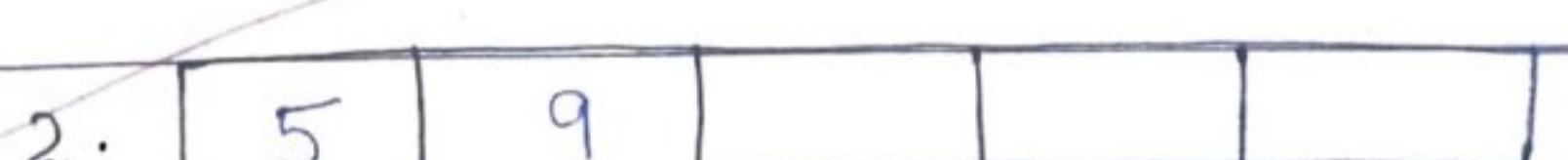
1. Simple Queue.
2. Circular Queue.
3. Double Ended Queue.
4. Priority Queue
(ترتیب)

Priority Queue

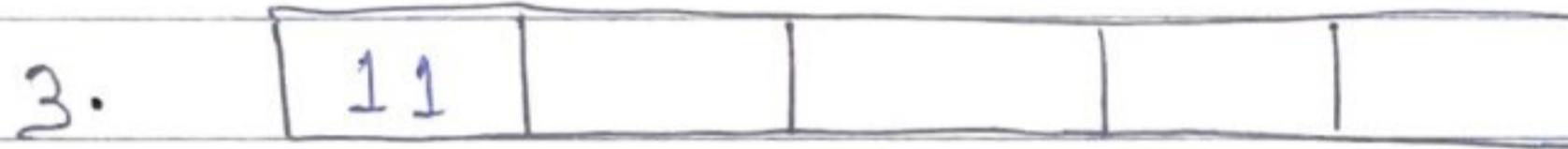
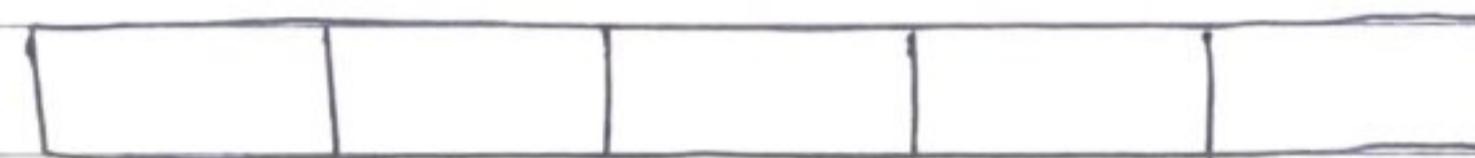
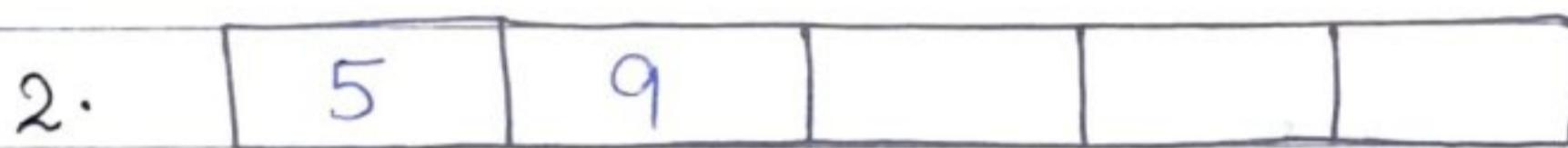
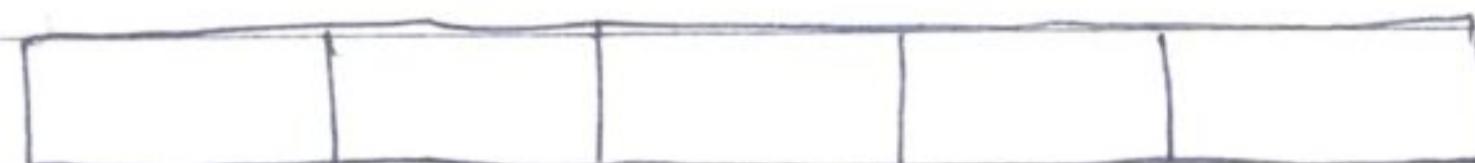
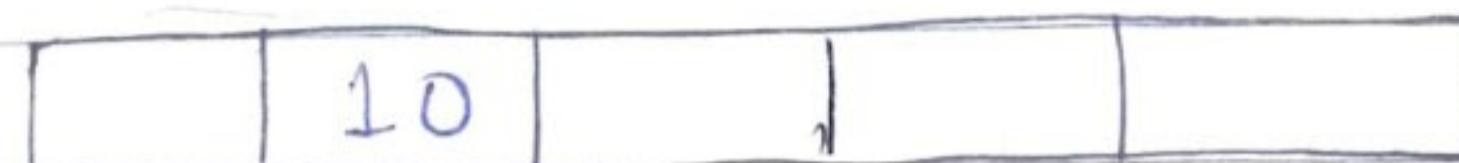
تمام عناصر کو ایک Priority [ترتیب] میں عناصر کو اس میں ترتیب دیا جائے۔ اس میں FIFO اور ایک ایسا ایجاد کر دیا جائے کہ اس میں $P_1 = P_2 \rightarrow$ Higher Priority - حل کر پہنچا جائے۔



Multiple Array Queue [Insert]



Multiple Array Queue



Sparse Matrices

If zeros are more is called sparse Matrices.

for Example :-

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

Non-zero element = 4

Zero element = 5.

Example of :-

1. Low Triangle Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

2. High Triangle Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

3. Tridiagonal Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

* ~~$R_0 \rightarrow$~~ $C_0 \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \quad C_3$

~~$R_1 \rightarrow$~~ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 4$

~~$R_2 \rightarrow$~~ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$

$$12 \times 2 = 24 \text{ Byte}$$

| R | C | V |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 |

$$5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ Byte}$$

Queue

FIFO :- c. Linear data structure ~~Data~~ ایک ~
وہ element پر کام کرنے کے لئے اس کا اندھے
- By delete کیا جائیں تو اس کا اندھے

First in First out = FIFO

es Queue کی دو ایسا action کو FIFO کی
- Front / Rear کی کام کرنے کا جیزون

5 Data کو Queue میں Rear Pointer
- کیا کیا ~~Data~~ Insert

5 Data کو Queue میں Front Pointer
- کیا کیا ~~Insert~~ Delete

ماں جائیں Action کو جیزون کو Queue *
- کیا

1. Array
2. Linked List

Types of Queue are :-

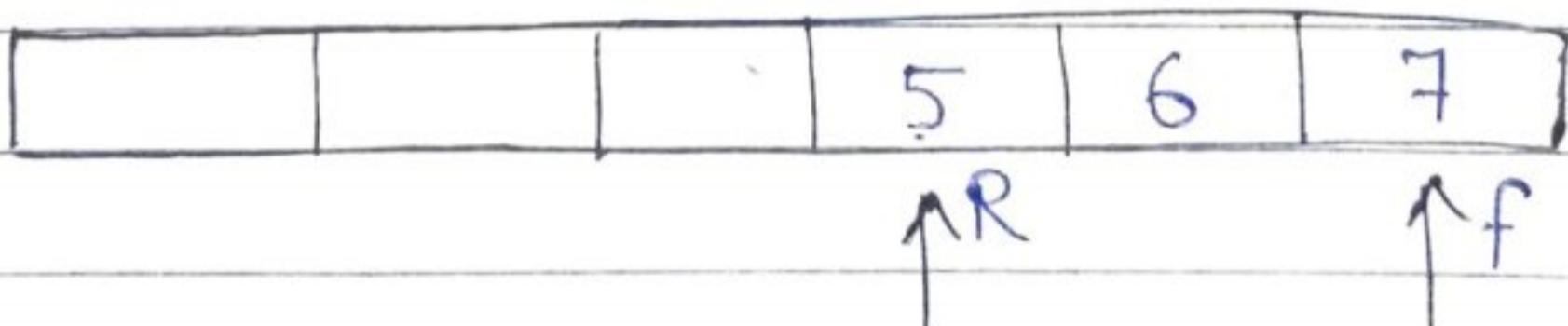
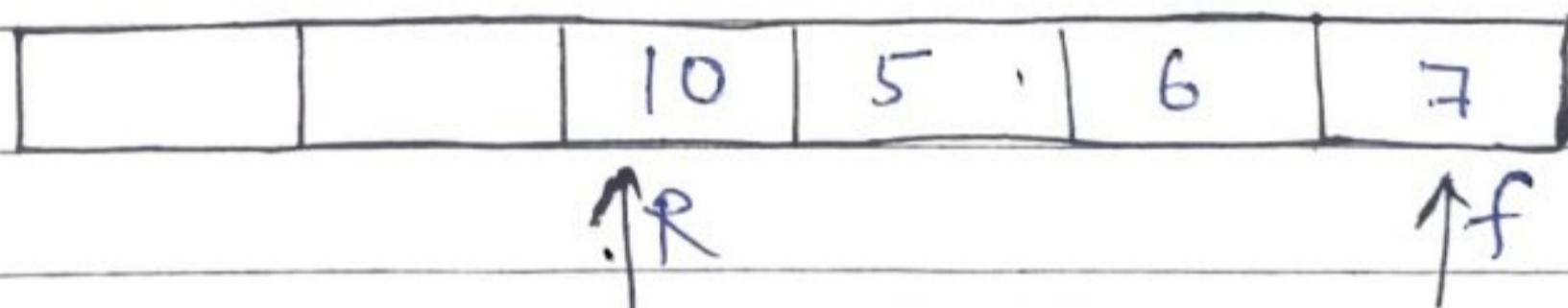
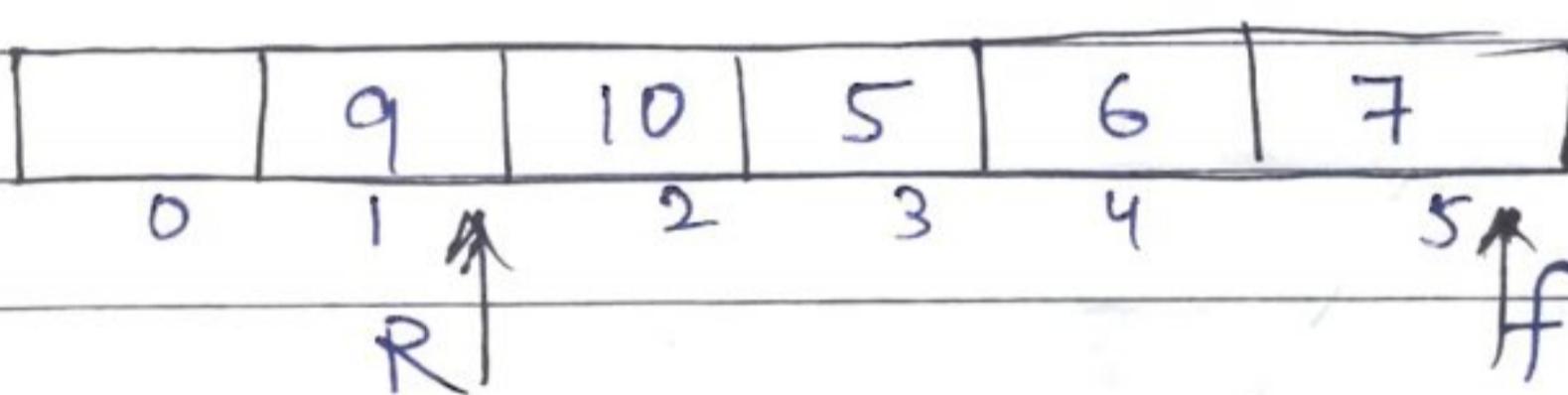
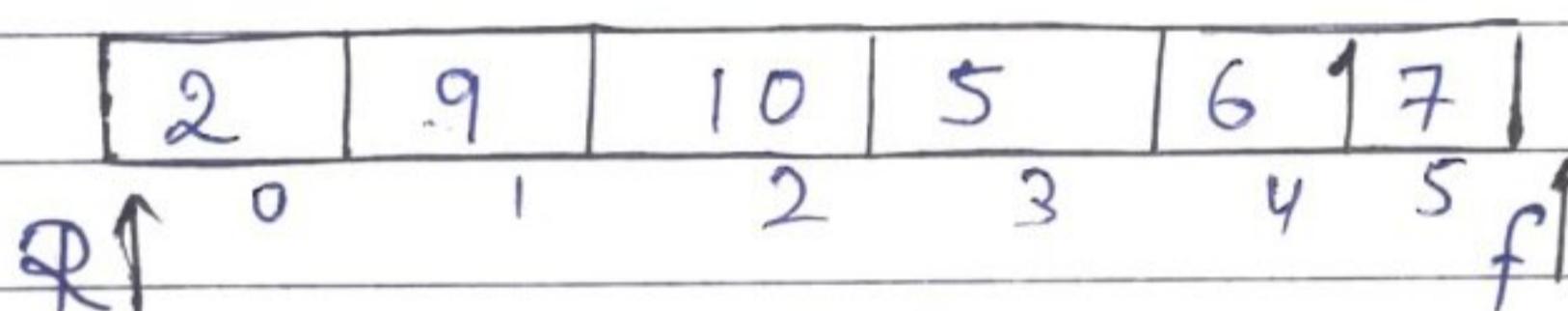
1. Simple Queue
2. Circular Queue
3. Double Ended Queue.
4. Priority Queue

1. Simple Queue

A diagram showing a horizontal array of six boxes. The first box contains $a[0]$, the second $a[1]$, the third $a[2]$, the fourth $a[3]$, the fifth $a[4]$, and the sixth box is empty. Above the array, the label $\text{rear} - 1$ is written above the first empty box, and the label $\text{front} - 1$ is written below the $a[0]$ box.

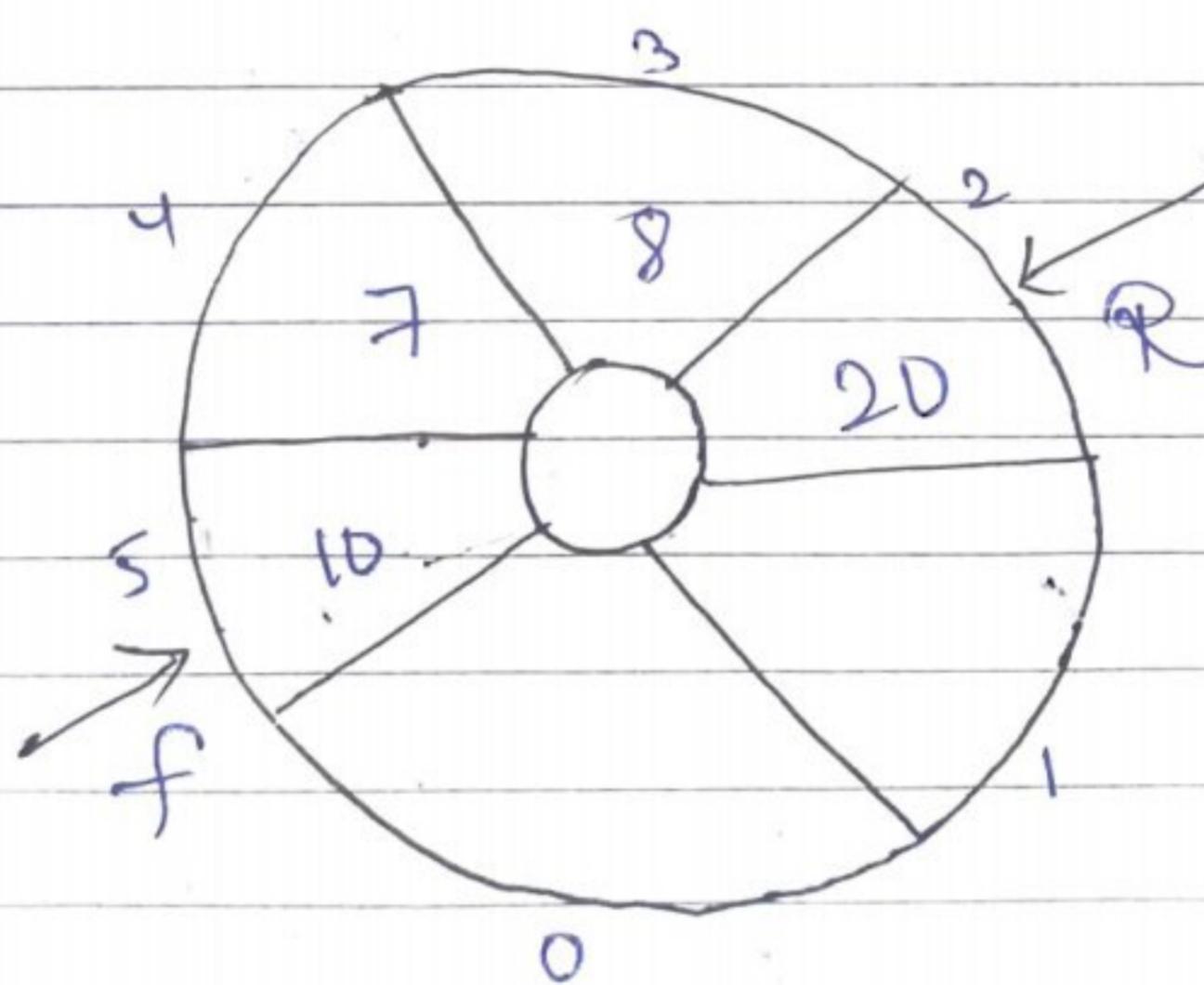
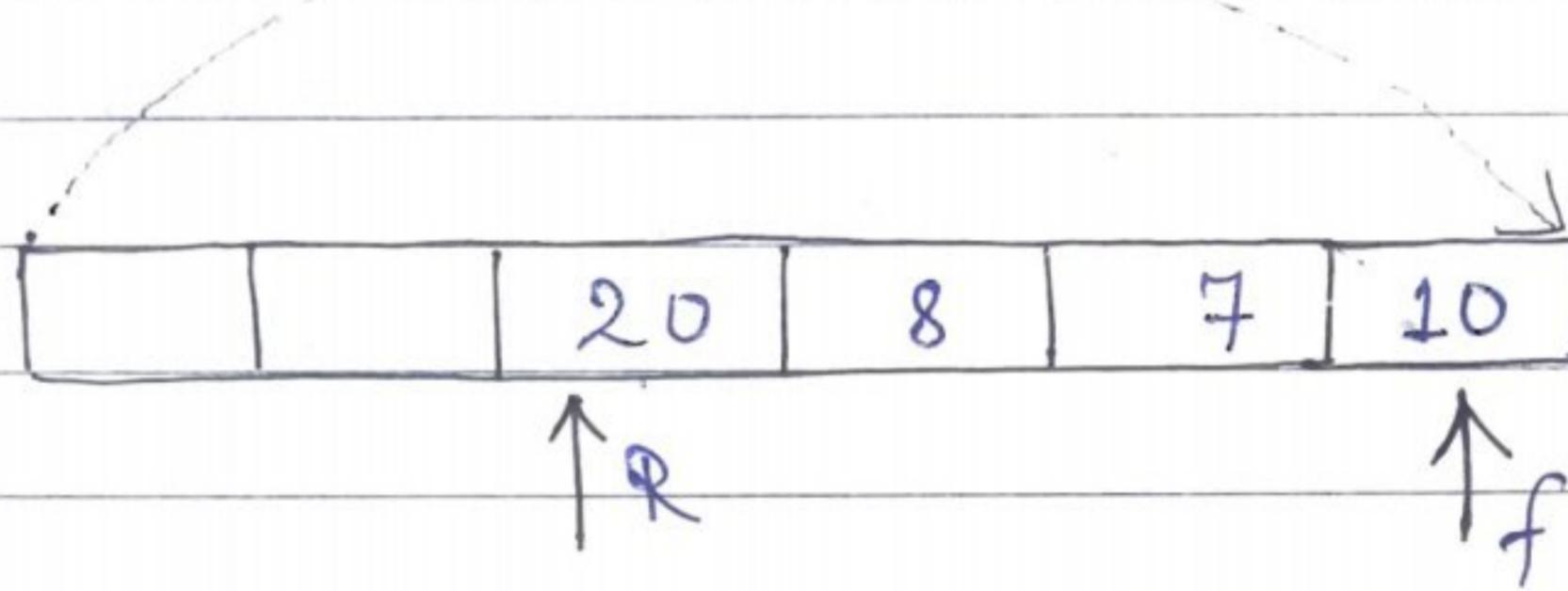
- Insert End of list or Rear / front
Insert & Element of list $f = a[4]$ - \leftarrow it's position

Insert & delete of Element of Array
insert data of simple Queue of C++



2. Circular Queue

اسی جگہ سادہ Queue میں جس سے Insert & Element کو حذف کر سکتے جس سے خامی کو waste کر سکتے اور Memory میں دور کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔



$f/R = -1$ نہیں کہ Empty Queue ہے بلکہ $f = -1$ اور $R = -1$

4. Priority Queue

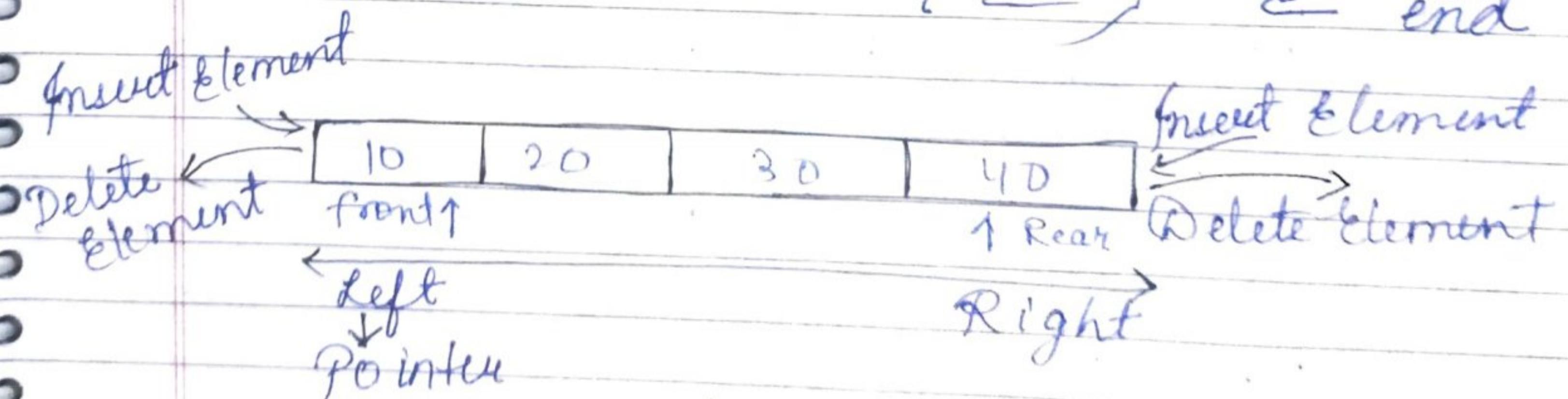
To-Do - List کی رہنمائی کے لئے ایک عالم کا List بناتے ہیں اس کو ایک priority list کہا جاتا ہے اس کو ایک Queue کے طور پر درج کیا جاتا ہے۔

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Priority ← 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

- ایک element کو priority کے طبقہ میں جانی دی جاتی ہے
- "Higher priority" کے طبقہ میں جانی دی جاتی ہے
- ایک element کو same priority کے طبقہ میں جانے کا امکان دی جاتا ہے
- ایک element کو priority کے طبقہ میں جانی دی جاتی ہے

3. Double Ended Queue

- Linear data structure ہے۔
- Rear/front دوسری delition اور insertion کے لئے ہے
- it is a end



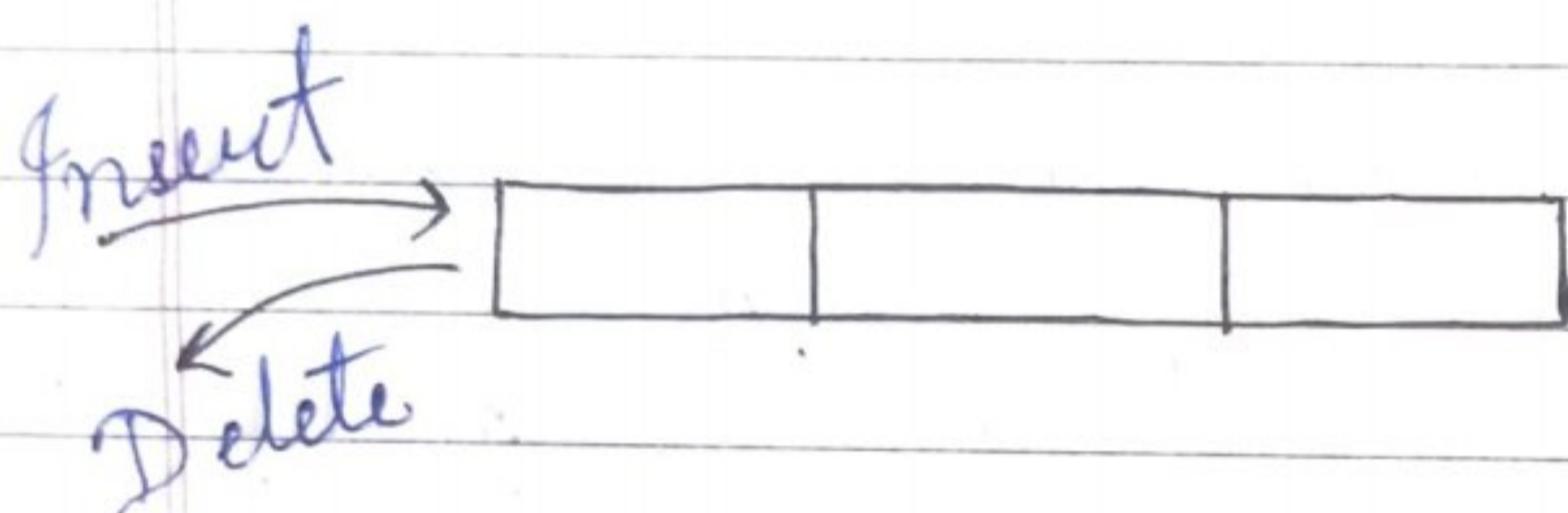
Stack or Queue can be just one of the two
or it will have both ends of Queue

Types

1. Input Restricted de-Queue
2. Output Restricted de - Queue

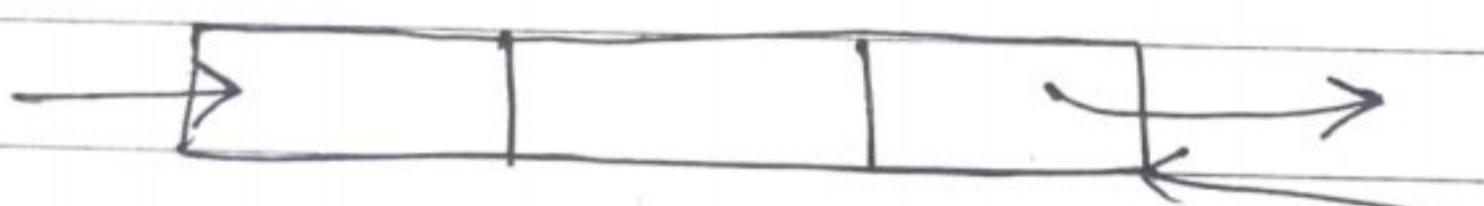
1. Input Restricted de - Queue

- From left end it is input or
- deletion



2. Output Restricted de - Queue

- From right end it is output



* Application of double ended Queue

1. palindrome .

2. Multiprocess.

3. undo / Redo operation

Madam

NAN

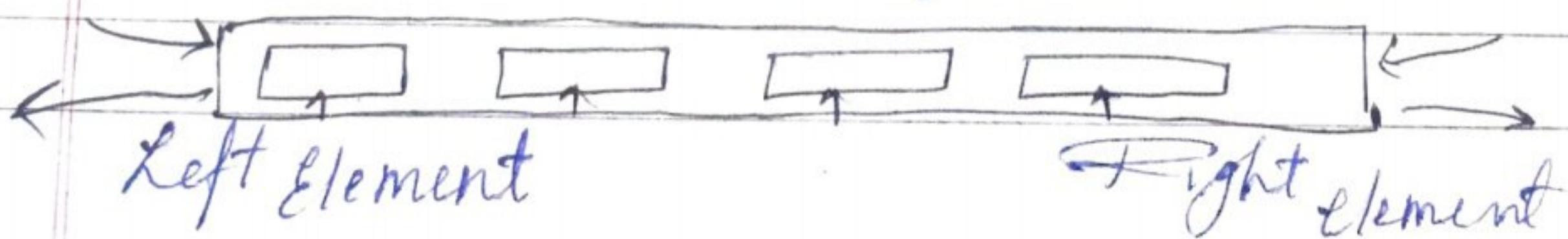
* operation on de queue

Insertion from left end

Insertion from Right end

Deletion from Left end

Deletion from Right end .



و۔ و۔ ۳۵ ۳۵. De - Queue پر تو
ویہ کسی end ویہ deletion کی insertion
- کیا double ended Queue

delete کی فریق کے Element پر اے اے اے
- کیا کسی end follow کے fashion FIFO کی

- Types :-

1. Input Restricted De-Queue

2. Output De-Queue.

1. Input Restricted De-Queue.

لیکن allow کے end point کے تو insertion
کیا کسی side ویہ کے deletion کے

2. Output De-Queue

وہ - وہ کسی insertion side ویہ کے تو
- کیا کسی end point کے deletion

Ch - 3

Searching & Sorting

* Searching

جتنی کو technique کہا جاتا ہے اس کو Data Structure کہا جاتا ہے اس کو element کہا جاتا ہے اس کو list کہا جاتا ہے اس کو element کو list میں کیا جائے تو اس کو search کہا جاتا ہے۔

Search کو list میں element کو کہا جاتا ہے اور اس کو successful search اور unsuccessful search کہا جاتا ہے۔

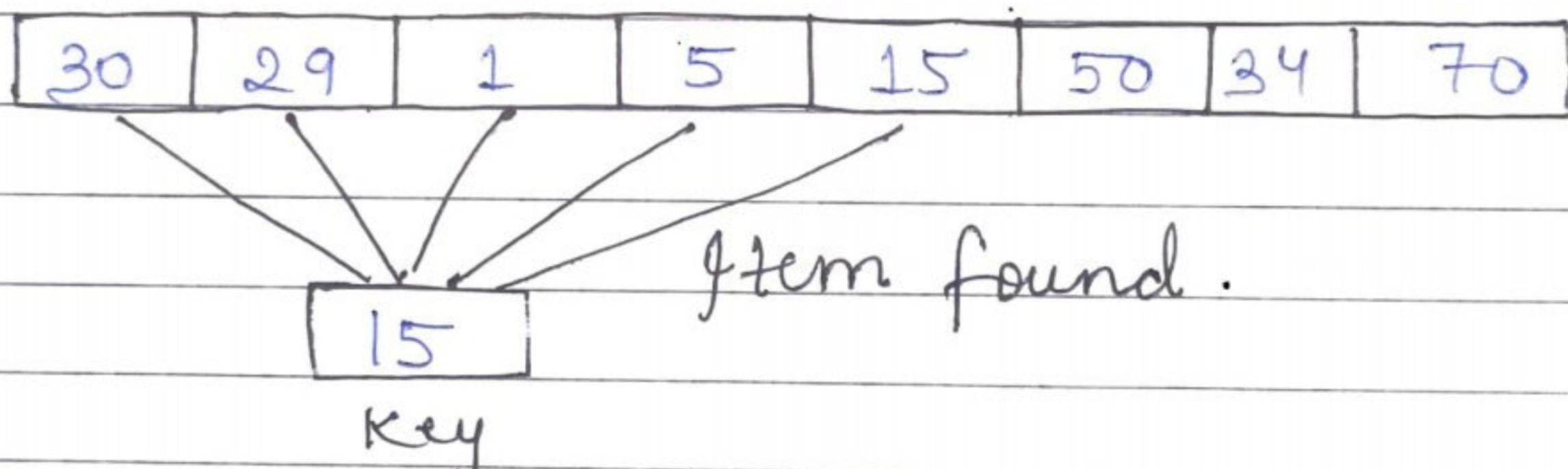
Search کو program کے Searching کے طبق "Match found" کہا جاتا ہے اس کا value "is" کہا جاتا ہے اور "Not Found" کے طبق Message "Match Not Found" کہا جاتا ہے۔

Two type of Searching are:-

1. Linear Search
2. Binary Search.

1. Linear search

- c. i. 8. Search Sequential p. 97
 - b searching Oⁿ method Simplest ~ sequentially Element p. Oⁿ Method Oⁿ
 - if list Oⁿ is found in searched unsorted or sorted Oⁿ Applied Method ~
 - if list searched in sorted list Ex: a Oⁿ Searching
 - if we find Element in list right for ex:-



Time complexity = 5 sec

Algorithm :-

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++)  
{
```

if (key == A[i])

```
printf("Item found");
```

else

```
printf("Item not found");
```

3

2. Binary Search

efficient & fast alg. Method - c. by,

* Sorting

Set of data which can be sorted
descending or ascending or by arranging
in order

Two categories are:-

1. Internal sorting
2. External sorting

1. Internal Sorting

Memory or disk or sheet in data is
part of memory or disk or sheet or
sheet itself Method sorting Internal

2. External Sorting

Large data is stored in data
or Memory or store data in
Memory Auxiliary or store data in
disk or (Harddisk, floppy, tape, etc)
sheet itself Method sorting External

Types of Sorting are:-

1. Selection Sort
2. Insertion Sort
3. Quick Sort
4. Merge Sort
5. Bubble Sort

1. Selection Sort

- Sorting Method simplest ~
- Sorts data in order ascending
- other elements compared w.r.t element at index 0th
- greater than element 0th & element interchanged
- compare w.r.t ith & ith
- swap

Algorithm

1. Set min = 0
2. Search minimum in the list
3. Swap the value at min location.
4. Increase min value to point next element.
5. Repeat until list is sorted.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

$$\text{Min} = 0$$

$$\text{index} = A[0]$$

$$\text{value} = 2$$

$$\text{Swapping value} = 1$$

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 1 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

$$\text{Min} = 0$$

$$\text{index} = A[1]$$

$$\text{value} = 9$$

$$\text{Swapping value} = 2$$

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Min = 0

index = A[2]

Value = 7

Swapping value = 4

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Min = 0

index = A[4]

Value = 12

Swapping value = 9

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 12 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Min = 0

index = A[4]

Value = 12

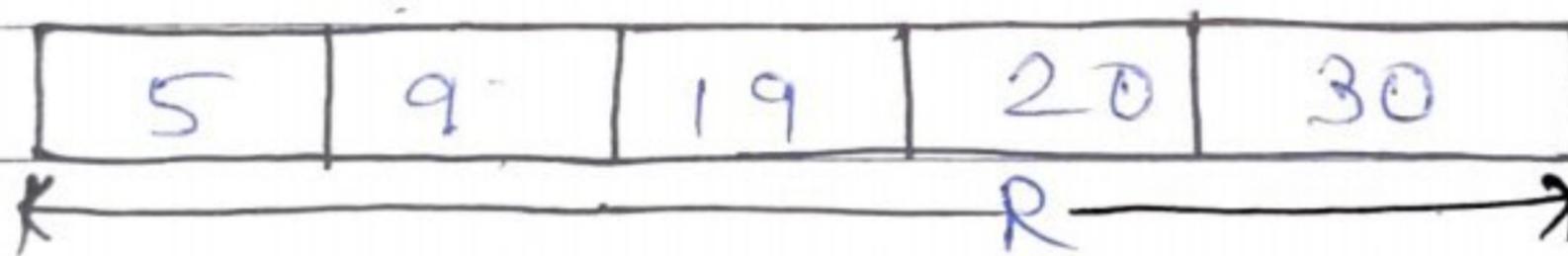
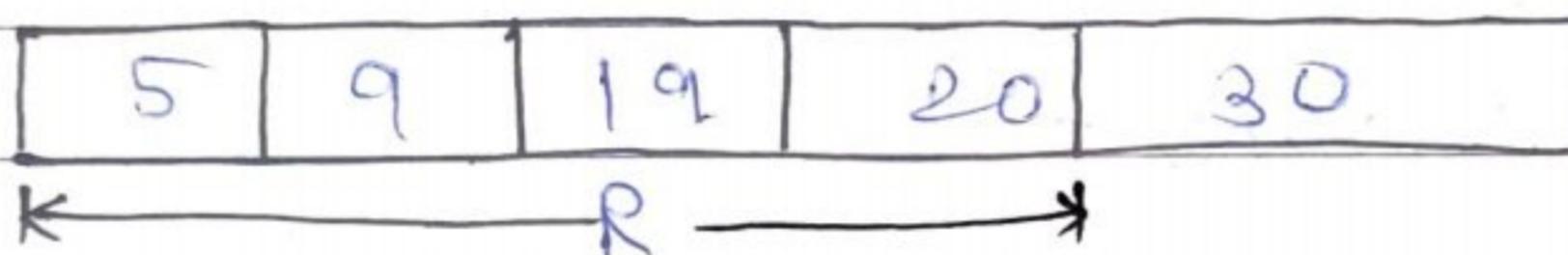
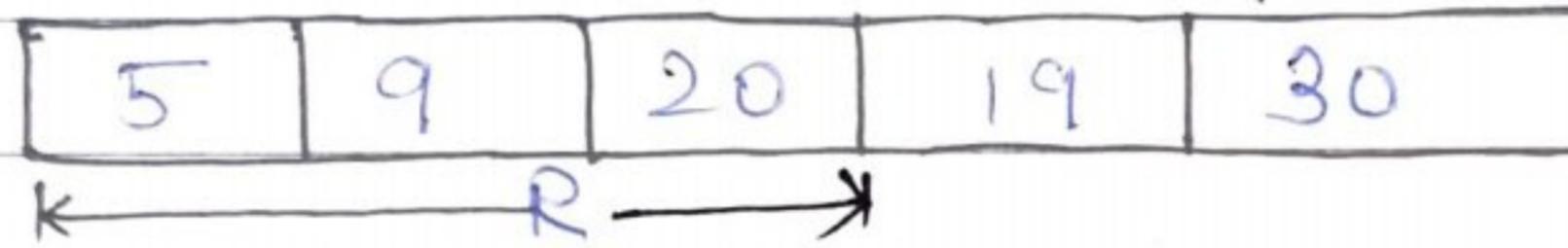
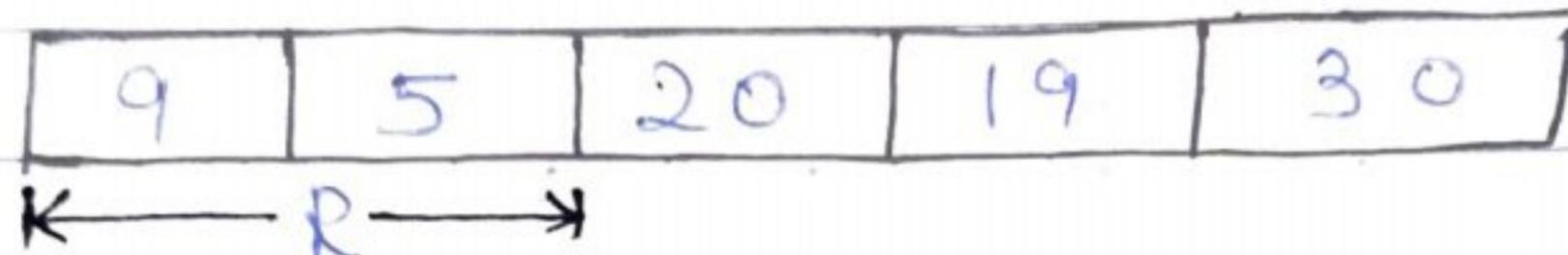
Swapping value = 9

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

The List is sorted

2. Insertion Sort

- * Not suitable for large item.
- * Comparing item based on range value & insertion it at correct location.



3. Quick Sort

- ~ method sorting popular ~
 selection, insertion or ~ not Quick
 fastly ~~best~~ or list ~~at~~ ~~other~~ is not
 - ~ best sort

4. Merge Sort

WT \rightarrow sorted list \leftarrow
 - \leftarrow 2x. sorted list

Merge \rightarrow sort \rightarrow list \leftarrow
 - \leftarrow 2x. list

Divide & conqre.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 19 | 12 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Divide

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 33 | 35 | 29 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 19 | 12 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|

Divide

| | |
|----|----|
| 21 | 33 |
|----|----|

| | |
|----|----|
| 35 | 29 |
|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 19 | 12 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 33 | 29 | 35 | 12 | 19 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 33 | 29 | 35 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 12 | 19 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 21 | 29 | 33 | 35 |
|----|----|----|----|

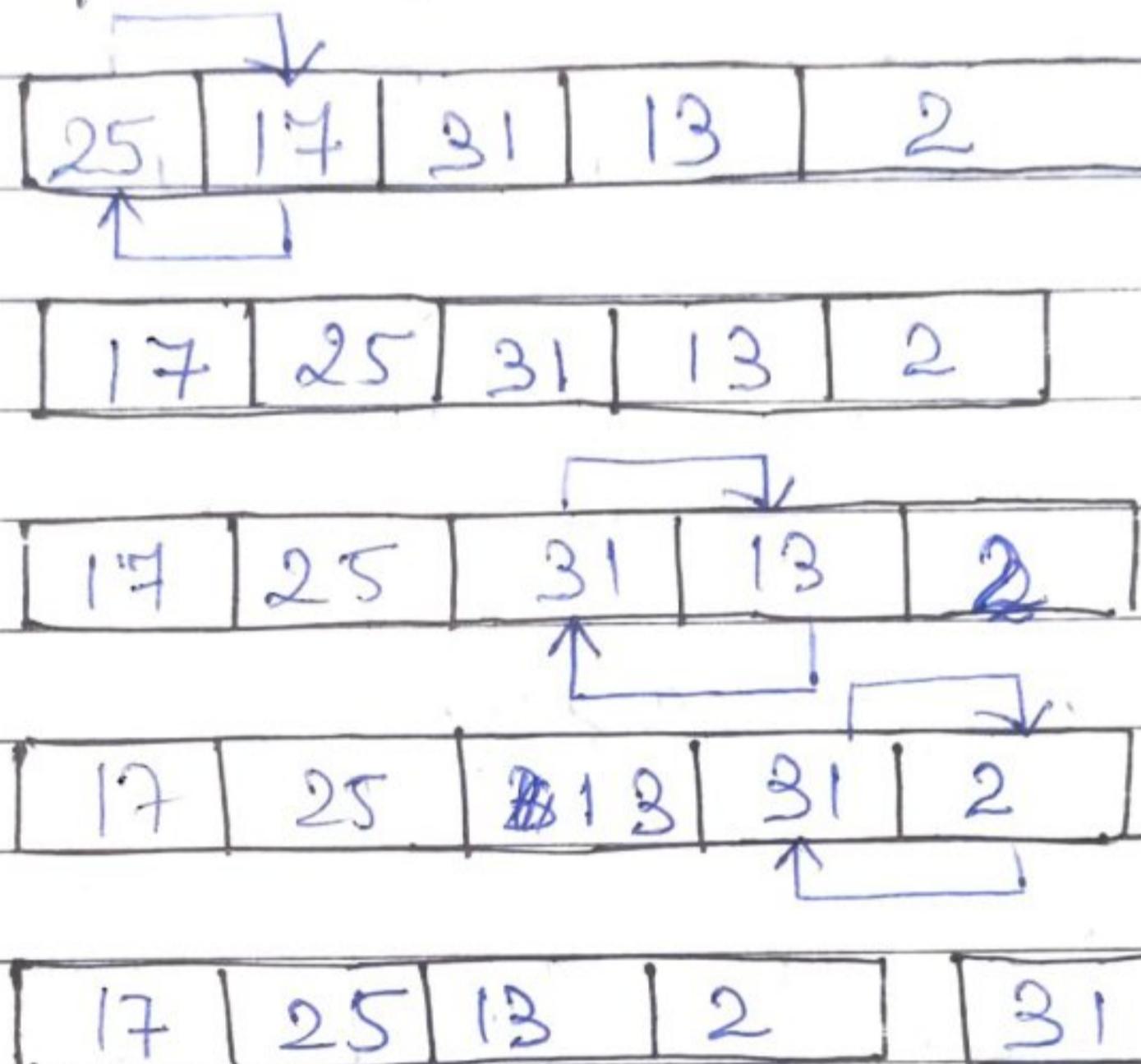
| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 12 | 19 | 22 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 12 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 39 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

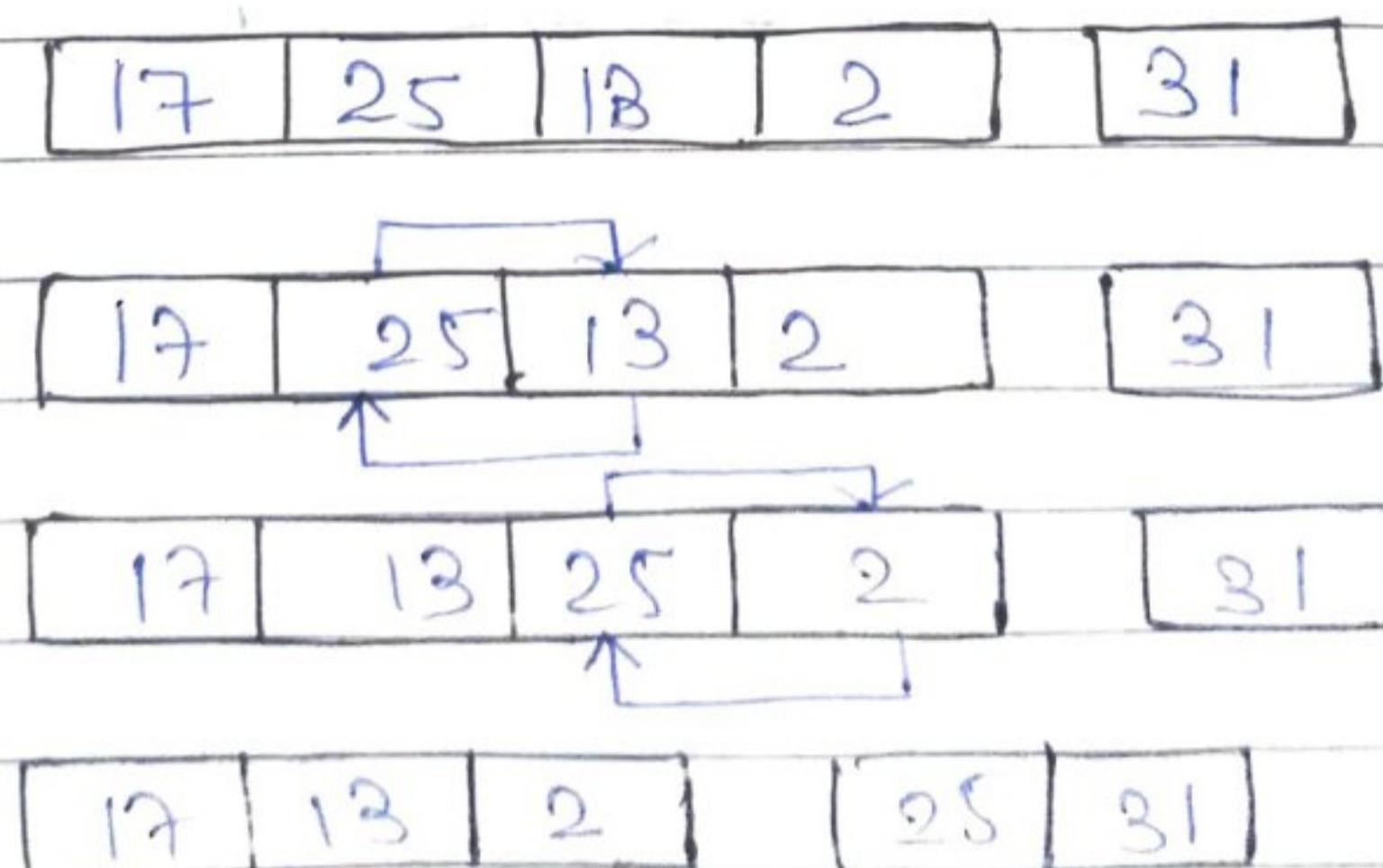
5. Bubble Sort

to arrange 5 element in Method w/
 - in order Ascending or b.b.

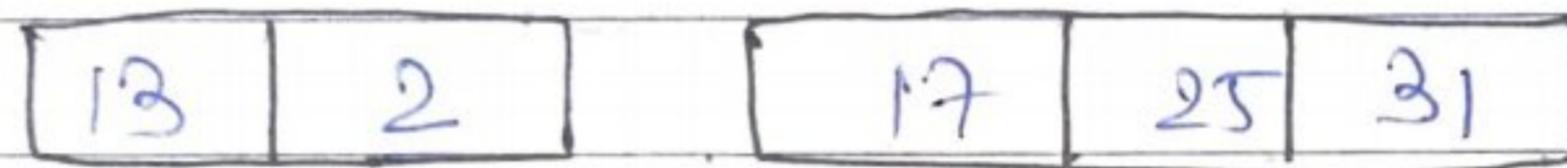
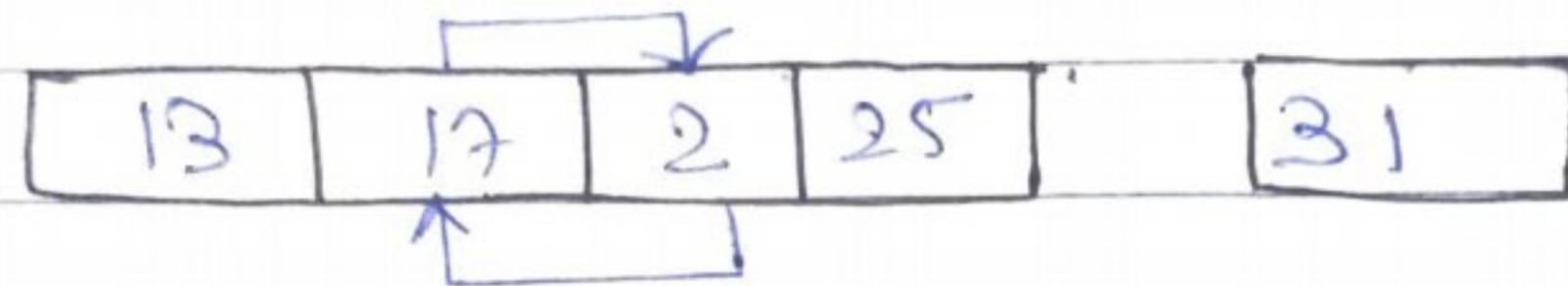
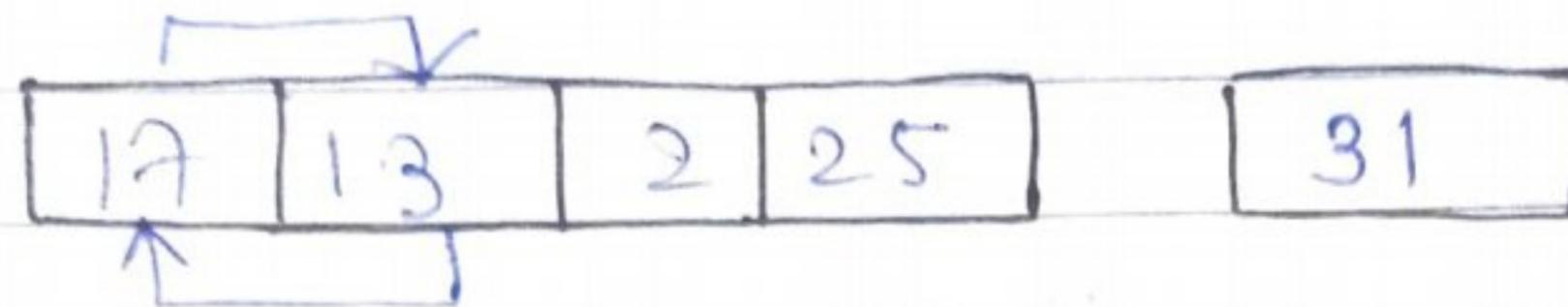
First Iteration



Second Iteration



Third Iteration



fourth Iteration

