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Department of Computer Science Engineering

LAB PRACTICAL FILE

Data Structures

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Requirements

The following system configuration was used for the implementation of the practicals.

1. Operating System: GNU/Linux Arch
2. Compiler: GCC 12.1.0
3. Editor: VS Code with C/C++ extension
4. Formatter: ClangFormat

1 Mean and Median

1.1 Objective

Write a program to find the mean and the median of the numbers stored in an array.

1.2 Algorithm

```
1 Start
2 Step 1 -> declare function to calculate mean
3     double mean(int arr[], int size)
4     declare int sum = 0
5     Loop For int i = 0 and i < size and i++
6     Set sum += arr[i]
7 End
8     return (double)sum/(double)size
9
10 Step 2 -> declare function to calculate median
11     double median(int arr[], int size)
12     call sort(arr, arr+size)
13     IF (size % 2 != 0)
14     return (double)arr[size/2]
15 End
16     return (double)(arr[(size-1)/2] + arr[size/2])/2.0
17
18 Step 3 -> In main()
19     Declare int arr[] = {3,5,2,1,7,8}
20     Declare int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0])
21     Call mean(arr, size)
22     Call median(arr, size)
23 Stop
```

1.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    int arr[50], n;
    printf("Enter the size of the arr:\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("enter the elements: \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    printf("Your array is:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
    printf("your sorted array here: \n");
    int i, j, a;
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
            if (arr[i] > arr[j])
            {
                a = arr[i];
                arr[i] = arr[j];
                arr[j] = a;
            }
    printf("Your array is:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");

    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        int a = arr[i];
        sum += a;
    }
    int mean = sum / n;
    int median = arr[n / 2];

    printf("\n");
    printf("your mean is given as: %d\n", mean);
    printf("your median is given as: %d\n", median);
}
```

1.4 Output

```
Enter the size of the arr:
5

enter the elements:
21
23
44
55
11

Your array is:
21 23 44 55 11
your sorted array here:
Your array is:
11 21 23 44 55

your mean is given as: 30
your median is given as: 23
```


2 Array Insertion/Deletion

2.1 Objective

Write a Program to insert and delete an element from an array.

2.2 Algorithm

2.2.1 Deletion

```
1 Start
2 Set J = K
3 Repeat steps 4 and 5 while J < N
4     Set LA[J] = LA[J + 1]
5     Set J = J+1
6 Set N = N-1
7 Stop
```

2.2.2 Insertion

```
1 Begin
2 IF N = MAX, return
3 ELSE
4 N = N + 1
5 SEEK Location index
6 For All Elements from A[index] to A[N]
7     Move to next adjacent location
8     A[index] = New_Element
9 End
```

2.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    int arr[100];
    int i, item, pos, size = 7;
    printf("Enter 7 elements: ");
    // reading array
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    // print the original array
    printf("Array before insertion: ");
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
```

```

    // read element to be inserted
    printf("Enter the element to be inserted: ");
    scanf("%d", &item);
    // read position at which element is to be inserted
    printf("Enter the position at which the element is to be inserted: ");
    scanf("%d", &pos);
    // increase the size
    size++;
    // shift elements forward
    for (i = size - 1; i >= pos; i--)
        arr[i] = arr[i - 1];
    // insert item at position
    arr[pos - 1] = item;
    // print the updated array
    printf("Array after insertion: ");
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

```

2.4 Output

```

Enter 7 elements: 2 4 6 5 1 5 7
Array before insertion: 2 4 6 5 1 5 7
Enter the element to be inserted: 3
Enter the position at which the element is to be inserted: 2
Array after insertion: 2 3 4 6 5 1 5 7

```

3 Search inside Array

3.1 Objective

Write a program to search for a number in array.

3.2 Algorithm

```
1 Start
2   [Initialize counter variable. ] Set i = 0
3   Repeat Step 04 and 05 for i = 0 to i < n
4   if a[i] = x, then jump to step 07
5   [Increase counter. ] Set i = i + 1
6   [End of step 03 loop. ]
7   Print x found at i + 1 position and go to step 09
8   Print x not found (if a[i] != x, after all the iteration of the
9   above for loop. )
10 Stop
```

3.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    int arr[10], Size, i, Search, Flag;
    printf("\n Please Enter the size of an array : ");
    scanf("%d", &Size);
    printf("\n Please Enter %d elements of an array: \n", Size);
    for (i = 0; i < Size; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    printf("\n Please Enter the Search Element : ");
    scanf("%d", &Search);
    Flag = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < Size; i++)
        if (arr[i] == Search)
        {
            Flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    if (Flag == 1)
        printf("\n We found the Search Element %d at Position %d ", Search, i + 1);
    else
        printf("\n Sorry!! We haven't found the the Search Element %d ", Search);
}
```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

3.4 Output

```
Please Enter the size of an array : 5  
  
Please Enter 5 elements of an array:  
1 2 3 4 5  
  
Please Enter the Search Element : 2  
  
We found the Search Element 2 at Position 2
```

4 Sort Array

4.1 Objective

Write a program to sort an array

4.2 Algorithm

```
1 START
2   INITIALIZE arr[] = {5, 2, 8, 7, 1 }..
3   SET temp =0
4   length= sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0])
5   PRINT "Elements of Original Array"
6   SET i=0 REPEAT STEP 7 and STEP 8 UNTIL i<length
7   PRINT arr[i]
8   i=i+1
9   SET i=0 REPEAT STEP 10 to STEP UNTIL i<n
10  SET j=i+1 REPEAT STEP 11 UNTIL j<length
11  if(arr[i]>arr[j]) then
12      temp = arr[i]
13      arr[i]=arr[j]
14      arr[j]=temp
15      j=j+1
16      i=i+1
17  PRINT new line
18  PRINT "Elements of array sorted in ascending order"
19  SET i=0 REPEAT STEP 17 and STEP 18 UNTIL i<length
20  PRINT arr[i]
21  i=i+1
22  RETURN 0
23 END.
```

4.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    // Initialize array
    int arr[] = {5, 2, 8, 7, 1};
    int temp = 0;
    // Calculate length of array arr
    int length = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    // Displaying elements of original array
    printf("Elements of original array: \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    // Sort the array in ascending order
```

```

for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
    for (int j = i + 1; j < length; j++)
        if (arr[i] > arr[j])
        {
            temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[j];
            arr[j] = temp;
        }
printf("\n");
// Displaying elements of array after sorting
printf("Elements of array sorted in ascending order: \n");
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
    printf("%d ", arr[i]);
return 0;
}

```

4.4 Output

```

Elements of original array:
5 2 8 7 1
Elements of array sorted in ascending order:
1 2 5 7 8

```

5 Linked List

5.1 Objective

Write a program to implement a linked list.

5.2 Algorithm

```
1 Create a class Node which has two attributes: data and next. Next is a
  pointer to the next node.
2 Create another class which has two attributes: head and tail.
3
4 addNode() will add a new node to the list:
5   a. Create a new node.
6   b. It first checks, whether the head is equal to null which means the
  list is
7   empty.
8   c. If the list is empty, both head and tail will point to the newly
  added node.
9   d. If the list is not empty, the new node will be added to end of the
  list such that tail's next will point to the newly added node. This new
  node will become the new tail of the list.
10
11 display() will display the nodes present in the list:
12
13 Define a node current which initially points to the head of the list.
14   a. Traverse through the list till current points to null.
15   b. Display each node by making current to point to node next to it in
  each iteration.
```

5.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
// Represent a node of singly linked list
struct node
{
    int data;
    struct node *next;
};
// Represent the head and tail of the singly linked list
struct node *head, *tail = NULL;
// addNode() will add a new node to the list
void addNode(int data)
{
    // Create a new node
    struct node *newNode = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
```

```

newNode->data = data;
newNode->next = NULL;
// Checks if the list is empty
if (head == NULL)
{
    // If list is empty, both head and tail will point to new node
    head = newNode;
    tail = newNode;
}
else
{
    // newNode will be added after tail such that tail's next will point to newNod
    tail->next = newNode;
    // newNode will become new tail of the list
    tail = newNode;
}
}
// display() will display all the nodes present in the list
void display()
{
    // Node current will point to head
    struct node *current = head;
    if (head == NULL)
    {
        printf("List is empty\n");
        return;
    }
    printf("Nodes of singly linked list: \n");
    while (current != NULL)
    {
        // Prints each node by incrementing pointer
        printf("%d ", current->data);
        current = current->next;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
    // Add nodes to the list
    addNode(1);
    addNode(2);
    addNode(3);
    addNode(4);
    // Displays the nodes present in the list

```



```
    display();  
    return 0;  
}
```

5.4 Output

```
Nodes of singly linked list:  
1 2 3 4
```

6 Linked List Deletion

6.1 Objective

Write a program to insert and delete a node from linked list.

6.2 Algorithm

```
1 Start
2 Step 1 -> Implement a function to insert at the beginning of linked list
3     void insertAtBeginning(struct Node** head, int newdata)
4         Allocate memory for new node
5         Set data of new node = newdata
6         Set next pointer of new node = head
7         Set head pointer = new node
8 End
9 Step 2 -> Implement a function to insert at the end of the linked list
10    void insertAtEnd(struct Node** head, int newdata)
11        Allocate memory for newNode
12        Set data of newNode = newdata
13        Set next pointer of newNode = NULL
14        Let lastNode = Head
15        If(lastNode = NULL)
16            Set head = newNode
17            return
18        Else
19            Traverse till lastNode -> next!=NULL
20            Set lastNode -> next=newNode
21 return
22 End
23 Step 3 -> Implement a function to insert after a given node
24 void insertAfter(struct Node* prev_Node, int newdata)
25     if(prev_Node = NULL)
26         print("previous node cannot be NULL")
27         return
28     Else
29         Allocate memory for newNode
30         Set data of newNode = newdata
31         Set next pointer of newNode = prev_Node -> next
32         Set next pointer of prev_Node = newNode
33 End
34 Step 4 -> Implement a function to delete a given node
35 void deleteNode(struct Node** head, int key)
36     Let Node*temp = head
37     Traverse while(temp!=NULL)
38     If(temp -> data=key)
39         Free(temp)
40         Return
41     Else
42         temp=temp -> next
43 Stop
```

6.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct Node
{
    int data;
    struct Node *next;
};
void InsertAtBeginning(struct Node **head_ref, int new_data)
{
    struct Node *new_node = (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = (*head_ref);
    *head_ref = new_node;
}
void insertAfter(struct Node *prev_node, int new_data)
{
    if (prev_node == NULL)
    {
        printf("the given previous node cannot be NULL");
        return;
    }
    struct Node *new_node =
        (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = prev_node->next;
    prev_node->next = new_node;
}
void InsertAtEnd(struct Node **head_ref, int new_data)
{
    struct Node *new_node =
        (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    struct Node *last = *head_ref;
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = NULL;
    if (*head_ref == NULL)
    {
        *head_ref = new_node;
        return;
    }
    while (last->next != NULL)
        last = last->next;
    last->next = new_node;
}
```

```

        return;
    }
void deleteNode(struct Node **head_ref, int key)
{
    struct Node *temp = *head_ref, *prev;
    if (temp != NULL && temp->data == key)
    {
        *head_ref = temp->next;
        free(temp);
        return;
    }
    while (temp != NULL && temp->data != key)
    {
        prev = temp;
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    if (temp == NULL)
        return;
    prev->next = temp->next;
    free(temp);
}
void printList(struct Node *node)
{
    while (node != NULL)
    {
        printf(" %d ", node->data);
        node = node->next;
    }
}
int main()
{
    struct Node *head = NULL;
    append(&head, 6);
    push(&head, 7);
    push(&head, 1);
    append(&head, 4);
    insertAfter(head->next, 8);
    printf("Created Linked list is: ");
    printList(head);
    return 0;
}

```

6.4 Output

```
Created Linked list is: 1 7 8 6 4  
Linked list after deletion: 1 7 6 4
```

7 Stack

7.1 Objective

Write a program to implement a stack using an array.

7.2 Algorithm

```
1 Start
2 Step 1 -> Implement a function to push elements into stack
3     void push()
4         if(top > size of array -1)
5             print("stack overflow")
6         else
7             input the value to be pushed
8             top=top+1
9             stack[top]=new_element
10 End
11 Step 2 -> Implement a function to pop from stack
12     void pop()
13         if(top < -1)
14             print("stack underflow")
15         else
16             delete stack[top]
17             top=top-1
18     End
19 Stop
```

7.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int stack[100], choice, n, top, x, i;
void push(void);
void pop(void);
void display(void);
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    top = -1;
    printf("\n Enter the size of STACK[MAX=100]:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("\n\t STACK OPERATIONS USING ARRAY");
    printf("\n\t-----");
    printf("\n\t 1.PUSH\n\t 2.POP\n\t 3.DISPLAY\n\t 4.EXIT");
    do
    {
        printf("\n Enter the Choice:");
        scanf("%d", &choice);
```

```

        switch (choice)
        {
            case 1:
                push();
                break;
            case 2:
                pop();
                break;
            case 3:
                display();
                break;
            case 4:
                printf("\n\t EXIT POINT ");
                break;
            default:
                printf("\n\t Please Enter a Valid Choice(1/2/3/4)");
        }
    } while (choice != 4);
    return 0;
}

void push()
{
    if (top >= n - 1)
        printf("\n\tSTACK is over flow");
    else
    {
        printf(" Enter a value to be pushed:");
        scanf("%d", &x);
        top++;
        stack[top] = x;
    }
}

void pop()
{
    if (top <= -1)
        printf("\n\t Stack is under flow");
    else
    {
        printf("\n\t The popped elements is %d", stack[top]);
        top--;
    }
}

void display()
{

```

```

if (top >= 0)
{
    printf("\n The elements in STACK \n");
    for (i = top; i >= 0; i--)
        printf("\n%d", stack[i]);
    printf("\n Press Next Choice");
}
else
    printf("\n The STACK is empty");
}

```

7.4 Output

```

Enter the size of STACK[MAX=100]: 4

      STACK OPERATIONS USING ARRAY
-----
      1.PUSH
      2.POP
      3.DISPLAY
      4.EXIT
Enter the Choice:1
Enter a value to be pushed:2

Enter the Choice:2

      The popped elements is 2
Enter the Choice:3

The STACK is empty
Enter the Choice:4

      EXIT POINT

```


8 Queue

8.1 Objective

Write a program to implement a queue using an array

8.2 Algorithm

```
1 Queue operations work as follows:
2
3     two pointers FRONT and REAR
4     FRONT track the first element of the queue
5     REAR track the last element of the queue
6     initially, set value of FRONT and REAR to -1
7
8 Enqueue Operation
9
10    check if the queue is full
11    for the first element, set the value of FRONT to 0
12    increase the REAR index by 1
13    add the new element in the position pointed to by REAR
14
15 Dequeue Operation
16
17    check if the queue is empty
18    return the value pointed by FRONT
19    increase the FRONT index by 1
20    for the last element, reset the values of FRONT and REAR to -1
```

8.3 Code

```
// Queue implementation in C

#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 5

void enqueue(int);
void dequeue();
void display();

int items[SIZE], front = -1, rear = -1;

int main()
{
    // dequeue is not possible on empty queue
    dequeue();
}
```

```

    // enqueue 5 elements
    enqueue(1);
    enqueue(2);
    enqueue(3);
    enqueue(4);
    enqueue(5);

    // 6th element can't be added to because the queue is full
    enqueue(6);

    display();

    // dequeue removes element entered first i.e. 1
    dequeue();

    // Now we have just 4 elements
    display();

    return 0;
}

void enqueue(int value)
{
    if (rear == SIZE - 1)
        printf("\nQueue is Full!!");
    else
    {
        if (front == -1)
            front = 0;
        rear++;
        items[rear] = value;
        printf("\nInserted -> %d", value);
    }
}

void dequeue()
{
    if (front == -1)
        printf("\nQueue is Empty!!");
    else
    {
        printf("\nDeleted : %d", items[front]);
        front++;
        if (front > rear)

```

```

        front = rear = -1;
    }
}

// Function to print the queue
void display()
{
    if (rear == -1)
        printf("\nQueue is Empty!!!");
    else
    {
        int i;
        printf("\nQueue elements are:\n");
        for (i = front; i <= rear; i++)
            printf("%d ", items[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

```

8.4 Output

```

Queue is Empty!!
Inserted -> 1
Inserted -> 2
Inserted -> 3
Inserted -> 4
Inserted -> 5
Queue is Full!!
Queue elements are:
1  2  3  4  5

Deleted : 1
Queue elements are:
2  3  4  5

```

9 Factorial

9.1 Objective

Write a program for Factorial

9.2 Algorithm

```
1 factorial(n)
2   If n == 1 then return 1
3   Else
4       f = n * factorial(n - 1)
5   Return f
```

9.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef unsigned long long ull;

ull factorial(ull i)
{
    if (i == 0)
        return 1;
    return factorial(i - 1) * i;
}

int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    int n;
    ull fact = 1;
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    // shows error if the user enters a negative integer
    if (n < 0)
        printf("Error! Factorial of a negative number doesn't exist.");
    else
        fact = factorial(n);
    printf("Factorial of %d = %llu", n, fact);

    return 0;
}
```

9.4 Output

```
Enter an integer: 11  
Factorial of 11 = 39916800
```

10 Linked List Operations

10.1 Objective

Write a program for insertion, deletion and traversal in linked list.

10.2 Algorithm

10.2.1 Traversal

```
1 Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET PTR = HEAD
2 Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 and 4 while PTR != NULL
3 Step 3: Apply process to PTR -> DATA
4 Step 4: SET PTR = PTR->NEXT
5 [END OF LOOP]
6 Step 5: EXIT
```

10.2.2 Insertion

```
1 (AT BEGINNING)
2   Step 1: IF AVAIL = NULL
3   Write OVERFLOW
4   Go to Step 7
5   [END OF IF]
6   Step 2: SET NEW_NODE = AVAIL
7   Step 3: SET AVAIL = AVAIL -> NEXT
8   Step 4: SET NEW_NODE -> DATA = VAL
9   Step 5: SET NEW_NODE -> NEXT = HEAD
10  Step 6: SET HEAD = NEW_NODE
11  Step 7: EXIT
12
13 (AT END)
14  Step 1: IF AVAIL = NULL
15  Write OVERFLOW
16  Go to Step 10
17  [END OF IF]
18  Step 2: SET NEW_NODE = AVAIL
19  Step 3: SET AVAIL = AVAIL -> NEXT
20  Step 4: SET NEW_NODE -> DATA = VAL
21  Step 5: SET NEW_NODE -> NEXT = NULL
22  Step 6: SET PTR = HEAD
23  Step 7: Repeat Step 8 while PTR -> NEXT != NULL
24  Step 8: SET PTR = PTR -> NEXT
25  [END OF LOOP]
26  Step 9: SET PTR -> NEXT = NEW_NODE
27  Step 10: EXIT
28
29 (AFTER A GIVEN NODE)
30  Step 1: IF AVAIL = NULL
31  Write OVERFLOW
```

```

32   Go to Step 12
33   [END OF IF]
34   Step 2: SET NEW_NODE = AVAIL
35   Step 3: SET AVAIL = AVAIL -> NEXT
36   Step 4: SET NEW_NODE -> DATA = VAL
37   Step 5: SET PTR = HEAD
38   Step 6: SET PREPTR = PTR
39   Step 7: Repeat Steps 8 and 9 while PREPTR -> DATA != NUM
40   Step 8: SET PREPTR = PTR
41   Step 9: SET PTR = PTR -> NEXT
42   [END OF LOOP]
43   Step 1 : PREPTR -> NEXT = NEW_NODE
44   Step 11: SET NEW_NODE -> NEXT = PTR
45   Step 12: EXIT

```

10.2.3 Deletion

```

1  (AT BEGINNING)
2   Step 1: IF HEAD = NULL
3   Write UNDERFLOW
4   Go to Step 5
5   [END OF IF]
6   Step 2: SET PTR = HEAD
7   Step 3: SET HEAD = HEAD -> NEXT
8   Step 4: FREE PTR
9   Step 5: EXIT
10  (AT END)
11  Step 1: IF HEAD = NULL
12  Write UNDERFLOW
13  Go to Step 8
14  [END OF IF]
15  Step 2: SET PTR = HEAD
16  Step 3: Repeat Steps 4 and 5 while PTR -> NEXT != NULL
17  Step 4: SET PREPTR = PTR
18  Step 5: SET PTR = PTR -> NEXT
19  [END OF LOOP]
20  Step 6: SET PREPTR -> NEXT = NULL
21  Step 7: FREE PTR
22  Step 8: EXIT
23
24  (AFTER A NODE)
25  Step 1: IF HEAD = NULL
26  Write UNDERFLOW
27  Go to Step 10
28  [END OF IF]
29  Step 2: SET PTR = HEAD
30  Step 3: SET PREPTR = PTR
31  Step 4: Repeat Steps 5 and 6 while PREPTR -> DATA != NUM
32  Step 5: SET PREPTR = PTR
33  Step 6: SET PTR = PTR -> NEXT
34  [END OF LOOP]
35  Step 7: SET TEMP = PTR

```

```
36 Step 8: SET PREPTR -> NEXT = PTR -> NEXT
37 Step 9: FREE TEMP
38 Step 10 : EXIT
```

10.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
// Create a node
struct Node
{
    int data;
    struct Node *next;
};
// Insert at the beginning
void insertAtBeginning(struct Node **head_ref, int new_data)
{
    // Allocate memory to a node
    struct Node *new_node = (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    // insert the data
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = (*head_ref);
    // Move head to new node
    (*head_ref) = new_node;
}
// Insert a node after a node
void insertAfter(struct Node *prev_node, int new_data)
{
    if (prev_node == NULL)
    {
        printf("the given previous node cannot be NULL");
        return;
    }
    struct Node *new_node = (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = prev_node->next;
    prev_node->next = new_node;
}
// Insert the the end
void insertAtEnd(struct Node **head_ref, int new_data)
{
    struct Node *new_node = (struct Node *)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    struct Node *last = *head_ref; /* used in step 5*/
    new_node->data = new_data;
```



```

new_node->next = NULL;
if (*head_ref == NULL)
{
    *head_ref = new_node;
    return;
}
while (last->next != NULL)
    last = last->next;
last->next = new_node;
return;
}
// Delete a node
void deleteNode(struct Node **head_ref, int key)
{
    struct Node *temp = *head_ref, *prev;
    if (temp != NULL && temp->data == key)
    {
        *head_ref = temp->next;
        free(temp);
        return;
    }
    // Find the key to be deleted
    while (temp != NULL && temp->data != key)
    {
        prev = temp;
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    // If the key is not present
    if (temp == NULL)
        return;
    // Remove the node
    prev->next = temp->next;
    free(temp);
}
// Search a node
int searchNode(struct Node **head_ref, int key)
{
    struct Node *current = *head_ref;
    while (current != NULL)
    {
        if (current->data == key)
            return 1;
        current = current->next;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    return 0;
}
// Sort the linked list
void sortLinkedList(struct Node **head_ref)
{
    struct Node *current = *head_ref, *index = NULL;
    int temp;
    if (head_ref == NULL)
        return;
    else
        while (current != NULL)
        {
            // index points to the node next to current
            index = current->next;
            while (index != NULL)
                if (current->data > index->data)
                {
                    temp = current->data;
                    current->data = index->data;
                    index->data = temp;
                }
            index = index->next;
            current = current->next;
        }
}
// Print the linked list
void printList(struct Node *node)
{
    while (node != NULL)
    {
        printf(" %d ", node->data);
        node = node->next;
    }
}

int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    struct Node linkedList;
    insertAtBeginning(&linkedList, 30);
    insertAtEnd(&linkedList, 20);
    insertAtEnd(&linkedList, 10);
    printList(&linkedList);
}

```

```
    deleteNode(&linkedList, 20);  
    printList(&linkedList);  
  
    sortLinkedList(&linkedList);  
    return 0;  
}
```

10.4 Output

11 Height of a Binary Tree

11.1 Objective

Write a program to find the height of a Binary tree

11.2 Algorithm

```
1 maxDepth()  
2 1. If tree is empty then return -1  
3 2. Else  
4     (a) Get the max depth of left subtree recursively i.e., call  
        maxDepth( tree->left-subtree)  
5     (a) Get the max depth of right subtree recursively i.e., call  
        maxDepth( tree->right-subtree)  
6     (c) Get the max of max depths of left and right subtrees and add 1 to  
        it for the current node.  
7         max_depth = max(max dept of left subtree, max depth of right  
        subtree) + 1  
8     (d) Return max_depth
```

11.3 Code

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
/* A binary tree node has data, pointer to left child  
and a pointer to right child */  
struct node  
{  
    int data;  
    struct node *left;  
    struct node *right;  
};  
  
/* Compute the "maxDepth" of a tree -- the number of  
nodes along the longest path from the root node  
down to the farthest leaf node.*/  
int maxDepth(struct node *node)  
{  
    if (node == NULL)  
        return -1;  
    else  
    {  
        /* compute the depth of each subtree */  
        int lDepth = maxDepth(node->left);
```

```

    int rDepth = maxDepth(node->right);

    /* use the larger one */
    if (lDepth > rDepth)
        return (lDepth + 1);
    else
        return (rDepth + 1);
}
}

/* Helper function that allocates a new node with the
given data and NULL left and right pointers. */
struct node *newNode(int data)
{
    struct node *node = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    node->data = data;
    node->left = NULL;
    node->right = NULL;

    return (node);
}

int main()
{
    struct node *root = newNode(1);

    root->left = newNode(2);
    root->right = newNode(3);
    root->left->left = newNode(4);
    root->left->right = newNode(5);

    printf("Height of tree is %d", maxDepth(root));

    getchar();
    return 0;
}

```

11.4 Output

```
Height of tree is 2
```

12 Inorder Traversal

12.1 Objective

Write a program for Inorder Traversal of Binary Search Tree.

12.2 Algorithm

```
1 Traverse the left sub-tree in in-order
2 Visit the root
3 Traverse the right sub-tree in in-order
4 Repeat Steps 2 to 4 while TREE != NULL
5 INORDER(TREE -> LEFT)
6 Write TREE -> DATA
7 INORDER(TREE->RIGHT)
8 [END OF LOOP]
9 END
```

12.3 Code

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

typedef struct BST
{
    int data;
    struct BST *leftChild, *rightChild;
} node;

void inorder(node *root)
{
    if (root != NULL)
    {
        inorder(root->leftChild);
        printf("%d ", root->data);
        inorder(root->rightChild);
    }
}

node *newNode(int data)
{
    node *temp;
    temp = (node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    if (temp == NULL)
    {
```

```

        fprintf(stderr, "Memory failure \n ");
        exit(1);
    }
    temp->data = data;
    temp->leftChild = NULL;
    temp->rightChild = NULL;
    return temp;
}

node *insert(node *root, int data)
{
    if (root == NULL)
        root = newNode(data);
    else
    {
        if (data < root->data)
            root->leftChild = insert(root->leftChild, data);
        else
            root->rightChild = insert(root->rightChild, data);
    }

    return root;
}

int main()
{
    struct node *bst = NULL;
    bst = insert(bst, 70);
    insert(bst, 10);
    insert(bst, 90);
    insert(bst, 40);
    insert(bst, 30);
    insert(bst, 60);
    inorder(bst);

    return 0;
}

```

12.4 Output

```
10 30 40 60 70 90
```

13 Quick Sort

13.1 Objective

Write a program to Quick Sort an array

13.2 Algorithm

```
1 quickSort(array, leftmostIndex, rightmostIndex)
2 if (leftmostIndex < rightmostIndex)
3   pivotIndex <- partition(array, leftmostIndex, rightmostIndex)
4   quickSort(array, leftmostIndex, pivotIndex - 1)
5   quickSort(array, pivotIndex, rightmostIndex)
6
7 partition(array, leftmostIndex, rightmostIndex)
8 set rightmostIndex as pivotIndex
9 storeIndex <- leftmostIndex - 1
10 for i <- leftmostIndex + 1 to rightmostIndex
11   if element[i] < pivotElement
12     swap element[i] and element[storeIndex]
13     storeIndex++
14 swap pivotElement and element[storeIndex+1]
15 return storeIndex + 1
```

13.3 Code

```
// Quick sort in C

#include <stdio.h>

// function to swap elements
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int t = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = t;
}

// function to find the partition position
int partition(int array[], int low, int high)
{
    // select the rightmost element as pivot
    int pivot = array[high];

    // pointer for greater element
```



```

    int i = (low - 1);

    // traverse each element of the array
    // compare them with the pivot
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++)
    {
        if (array[j] <= pivot)
        {

            // if element smaller than pivot is found
            // swap it with the greater element pointed by i
            i++;

            // swap element at i with element at j
            swap(&array[i], &array[j]);
        }
    }

    // swap the pivot element with the greater element at i
    swap(&array[i + 1], &array[high]);

    // return the partition point
    return (i + 1);
}

void quickSort(int array[], int low, int high)
{
    if (low < high)
    {

        // find the pivot element such that
        // elements smaller than pivot are on left of pivot
        // elements greater than pivot are on right of pivot
        int pi = partition(array, low, high);

        // recursive call on the left of pivot
        quickSort(array, low, pi - 1);

        // recursive call on the right of pivot
        quickSort(array, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

// function to print array elements

```

```

void printArray(int array[], int size)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
        printf("%d ", array[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

// main function
int main()
{
    int data[] = {8, 7, 2, 1, 0, 9, 6};

    int n = sizeof(data) / sizeof(data[0]);

    printf("Unsorted Array\n");
    printArray(data, n);

    // perform quicksort on data
    quickSort(data, 0, n - 1);

    printf("Sorted array in ascending order: \n");
    printArray(data, n);
}

```

13.4 Output

```

Unsorted Array
8 7 2 1 0 9 6
Sorted array in ascending order:
0 1 2 6 7 8 9

```

14 Depth First Search

14.1 Objective

Write a program for Depth first search.

14.2 Algorithm

```
1 For the DFS implementation we'll put each vertex of the graph into one of
  two categories:
2   1. Not Visited
3   2. Visited
4 Now we'll mark each vertex as visited while avoiding cycles.
5 The algorithm will go as follows:
6   Start by putting any one of the graph's vertices on top of a stack.
7   Take the top item of the stack and add it to the visited list.
8   Create a list of that vertex's adjacent nodes. Add the ones which aren
  't in the visited list to the top of the stack.
9   Keep repeating steps 2 and 3 until the stack is empty.
```

14.3 Code

```
// DFS algorithm in C
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct node
{
    int vertex;
    struct node *next;
};
struct node *createNode(int v);
struct Graph
{
    int numVertices;
    int *visited;
    // We need int** to store a two dimensional array.
    // Similarly, we need struct node** to store an array of Linked lists
    struct node **adjLists;
};
// DFS algo
void DFS(struct Graph *graph, int vertex)
{
    struct node *adjList = graph->adjLists[vertex];
    struct node *temp = adjList;
    graph->visited[vertex] = 1;
```

```

printf("Visited %d \n", vertex);
while (temp != NULL)
{
    int connectedVertex = temp->vertex;
    if (graph->visited[connectedVertex] == 0)
        DFS(graph, connectedVertex);
    temp = temp->next;
}
}

// Create a node
struct node *createNode(int v)
{
    struct node *newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    newNode->vertex = v;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

// Create graph
struct Graph *createGraph(int vertices)
{
    struct Graph *graph = malloc(sizeof(struct Graph));
    graph->numVertices = vertices;
    graph->adjLists = malloc(vertices * sizeof(struct node *));
    graph->visited = malloc(vertices * sizeof(int));
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < vertices; i++)
    {
        graph->adjLists[i] = NULL;
        graph->visited[i] = 0;
    }
    return graph;
}

// Add edge
void addEdge(struct Graph *graph, int src, int dest)
{
    // Add edge from src to dest
    struct node *newNode = createNode(dest);
    newNode->next = graph->adjLists[src];
    graph->adjLists[src] = newNode;
    // Add edge from dest to src
    newNode = createNode(src);
    newNode->next = graph->adjLists[dest];
    graph->adjLists[dest] = newNode;
}

```

```

// Print the graph
void printGraph(struct Graph *graph)
{
    int v;
    for (v = 0; v < graph->numVertices; v++)
    {
        struct node *temp = graph->adjLists[v];
        printf("\n Adjacency list of vertex %d\n ", v);
        while (temp)
        {
            printf("%d -> ", temp->vertex);
            temp = temp->next;
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}

int main()
{
    struct Graph *graph = createGraph(4);
    addEdge(graph, 0, 1);
    addEdge(graph, 0, 2);
    addEdge(graph, 1, 2);
    addEdge(graph, 2, 3);
    printGraph(graph);
    DFS(graph, 2);
    return 0;
}

```

14.4 Output

```

Adjacency list of vertex 0
2 -> 1 ->

Adjacency list of vertex 1
2 -> 0 ->

Adjacency list of vertex 2
3 -> 1 -> 0 ->

Adjacency list of vertex 3
2 ->

Visited 2

```

```
Visited 3  
Visited 1  
Visited 0
```

15 Breadth First Search

15.1 Objective

Write a program for Breadth first search.

15.2 Algorithm

```
1 Create a queue Q
2 Mark v as visited and put v into Q
3 While Q is non-empty
4     remove the head u of Q
5     mark and enqueue all (unvisited) neighbours of u
```

15.3 Code

// BFS algorithm in C

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define SIZE 40

struct queue
{
    int items[SIZE];
    int front;
    int rear;
};

struct queue *createQueue();
void enqueue(struct queue *q, int);
int dequeue(struct queue *q);
void display(struct queue *q);
int isEmpty(struct queue *q);
void printQueue(struct queue *q);

struct node
{
    int vertex;
    struct node *next;
};

struct node *createNode(int);
```

```

struct Graph
{
    int numVertices;
    struct node **adjLists;
    int *visited;
};

// BFS algorithm
void bfs(struct Graph *graph, int startVertex)
{
    struct queue *q = createQueue();

    graph->visited[startVertex] = 1;
    enqueue(q, startVertex);

    while (!isEmpty(q))
    {
        printQueue(q);
        int currentVertex = dequeue(q);
        printf("Visited %d\n", currentVertex);

        struct node *temp = graph->adjLists[currentVertex];

        while (temp)
        {
            int adjVertex = temp->vertex;

            if (graph->visited[adjVertex] == 0)
            {
                graph->visited[adjVertex] = 1;
                enqueue(q, adjVertex);
            }
            temp = temp->next;
        }
    }
}

// Creating a node
struct node *createNode(int v)
{
    struct node *newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    newNode->vertex = v;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

```



```

}

// Creating a graph
struct Graph *createGraph(int vertices)
{
    struct Graph *graph = malloc(sizeof(struct Graph));
    graph->numVertices = vertices;

    graph->adjLists = malloc(vertices * sizeof(struct node *));
    graph->visited = malloc(vertices * sizeof(int));

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < vertices; i++)
    {
        graph->adjLists[i] = NULL;
        graph->visited[i] = 0;
    }

    return graph;
}

// Add edge
void addEdge(struct Graph *graph, int src, int dest)
{
    // Add edge from src to dest
    struct node *newNode = createNode(dest);
    newNode->next = graph->adjLists[src];
    graph->adjLists[src] = newNode;

    // Add edge from dest to src
    newNode = createNode(src);
    newNode->next = graph->adjLists[dest];
    graph->adjLists[dest] = newNode;
}

// Create a queue
struct queue *createQueue()
{
    struct queue *q = malloc(sizeof(struct queue));
    q->front = -1;
    q->rear = -1;
    return q;
}

```

```

// Check if the queue is empty
int isEmpty(struct queue *q)
{
    if (q->rear == -1)
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}

// Adding elements into queue
void enqueue(struct queue *q, int value)
{
    if (q->rear == SIZE - 1)
        printf("\nQueue is Full!!");
    else
    {
        if (q->front == -1)
            q->front = 0;
        q->rear++;
        q->items[q->rear] = value;
    }
}

// Removing elements from queue
int dequeue(struct queue *q)
{
    int item;
    if (isEmpty(q))
    {
        printf("Queue is empty");
        item = -1;
    }
    else
    {
        item = q->items[q->front];
        q->front++;
        if (q->front > q->rear)
        {
            printf("Resetting queue ");
            q->front = q->rear = -1;
        }
    }
    return item;
}

```

```

// Print the queue
void printQueue(struct queue *q)
{
    int i = q->front;

    if (isEmpty(q))
    {
        printf("Queue is empty");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("\nQueue contains \n");
        for (i = q->front; i < q->rear + 1; i++)
        {
            printf("%d ", q->items[i]);
        }
    }
}

int main()
{
    struct Graph *graph = createGraph(6);
    addEdge(graph, 0, 1);
    addEdge(graph, 0, 2);
    addEdge(graph, 1, 2);
    addEdge(graph, 1, 4);
    addEdge(graph, 1, 3);
    addEdge(graph, 2, 4);
    addEdge(graph, 3, 4);

    bfs(graph, 0);

    return 0;
}

```

15.4 Output

```

Queue contains
0 Resetting queue Visited 0

Queue contains
2 1 Visited 2

```

```
Queue contains
```

```
1 4 Visited 1
```

```
Queue contains
```

```
4 3 Visited 4
```

```
Queue contains
```

```
3 Resetting queue Visited 3
```

List of Figures