



Earthquake Rescue Robot Coordinator using Data Structures


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 *Objective*:

To simulate a *Rescue Robot Coordination System* during an earthquake disaster using various data structures like Queue, Stack, Arrays, Singly & Doubly Linked Lists, and Circular Linked Lists. The aim is to manage rescue task assignment, mission logging, robot damage tracking, and urgent redeployment.

 *System Components and Implementation*

 *a) Mission and Urgency Handling*


- *Queue* stores six predefined rescue tasks:

{"Scanner", "Digger", "Lift", "Light", "Drone", "Cutter"}

- These tasks are dequeued and pushed into a *Stack* to simulate *LIFO* urgent task execution.

- *Output*:

Tasks are handled in reverse order — showing urgency handling in *Last-In-First-Out* order.

 *Why LIFO?*

In real-time rescue, the most recently added task (like "Cutter") might be the **most urgent**, such as clearing life-threatening debris. LIFO ensures immediate attention to the most critical situations.

b) Rescue Log Unit

- A **fixed-size array** with 6 slots is used to log completed missions.
- When 8 missions (Mis1 to Mis8) are logged, the oldest entries are removed as needed.
- **Overflow Handling:*

When the array is full, the first element (Mis1, Mis2) is deleted to make space for new ones.

Why Log Missions?

Logging is crucial for **tracking progress, **reporting survivor rescues, and **maintaining transparency** in rescue operations. Deleting the oldest keeps the log current.

c) Damaged & Repaired Robot Tracking

- **Singly Linked List** tracks **damaged robots** like "Digger" and "Drone".
- "Digger" is repaired and moved to a **Doubly Linked List** to support **forward and backward inspection**.
- **Traversal:*
 - Forward and backward traversal of repaired robots is shown in output.

🔧 *Damage and Fix Example:*

"Digger"'s arm was *crushed by falling debris* and later rebuilt with *reinforced hydraulics*, making it ready for reuse.

✅ *d) Priority Redeployment*

- *Circular Linked List* stores high-priority robots like "Scanner" and "Lift" for *urgent redeployment*.

- *Circular traversal* is repeated twice to simulate 24/7 patrol or re-checks.

🔧 *Upgrade for Priority Bots:*

- "Lift" is equipped with a *thermal camera* to locate survivors.

- "Scanner" now includes *air quality sensors* to detect breath signatures or toxic gas.

📄 *Sample Output Overview*

Let's add the 6 tasks to the queue:

Urgent task being handled: Cutter

Urgent task being handled: Drone

Urgent task being handled: Light

Urgent task being handled: Lift

Urgent task being handled: Digger

Urgent task being handled: Scanner

Logging 8 missions:

Log's full. Deleting the oldest mission: Mis1

Log's full. Deleting the oldest mission: Mis2

Repaired Robots (Forward): Digger

Repaired Robots (Backward): Digger

High Priority Robot Redeployment:

Scanner -> Lift -> (loop 1)

Scanner -> Lift -> (loop 2)

🏆 *Conclusion*

This program successfully simulates a complex *rescue robot coordination system* using basic data structures in C. It demonstrates how Queue, Stack, Arrays, and Linked Lists can solve real-life problems in disaster management.

✅ *Key Learnings*

- Efficient task handling using *Queue & Stack*

- Managing memory-limited logs using *Array overflow logic*
- Robot status tracking using *Singly & Doubly Linked Lists*
- Circular robot redeployment for *continuous mission loops*

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