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مجموعة: 2

سيكشن : 4



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ASSIGNMENT

Data structures

Code Implementation

- (linked stack)
- (linked queue)
- (Selection Sort)
- (Insertion Sort)

Application:

Converting Infix to Postfix Notation

Linked stack With Implementation

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<class t>
class Stack {
private:
 struct StackNode
  titem;
  StackNode*next;
 StackNode *topPtr, *curPtr;
public:
 Stack() {
  topPtr = NULL;
 bool isEmpty()
  return\ topPtr == NULL;
 void push(t newItem)
  StackNode *newPtr = new StackNode;
  if (newPtr == NULL)
  cout << "Stack push cannot allocate memory";</pre>
   newPtr->item = newItem;
   newPtr->next = topPtr;
   topPtr = newPtr;
 void pop() {
  if (isEmpty())
  cout << "Stack empty on pop";</pre>
  else {
   StackNode *temp = topPtr;
   topPtr = topPtr->next;
temp->next = NULL;
   delete temp;
 void pop(t stackTop)
  if (isEmpty())
  cout << "Stack empty on pop";</pre>
   stackTop = topPtr->item;
   StackNode *temp = topPtr;
   topPtr = topPtr->next;
   temp->next = NULL;
   delete temp;
 void getTop(t stackTop)
  if (isEmpty())
  cout << "stack empty on getTop";</pre>
  stackTop = topPtr->item;
cout << "\nTop Element of the stack is " << stackTop;</pre>
  cout << endl;
 void display()
  curPtr = topPtr;
  cout << "\nltems in the stack : ";
cout << "[ ";</pre>
  while (curPtr != NULL)
   cout <<curPtr->item;
   curPtr = curPtr->next;
  cout << " ]\n";
int main()
 s.push(10);
s.push(20);
s.push(40);
s.push(60);
s.push(70);
 s.display(); // before pop();
s.pop(70)
s.push(80);
```

s.display();

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Output

before pop()

[70,60,40,20,10]

after pop()

[80,60,40,20,10]

Linked Queue With Implementation

10 × 10

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;
template<class t>
class linkedQueue
{
private:
struct Node
    t item;
Node *next;
  };
int length;
Node *frontPtr, *rearPtr;
 linkedQueue():frontPtr(NULL), rearPtr(NULL), length(0)
  bool isEmpty()
 return (length == 0);
  void dequeue()
   if (isEmpty())
cout << "Empty Queue" << endl;
else if (length == 1)
   }
else
{
     Node *current = frontPtr;
frontPtr = frontPtr->next;
delete current;//free(current)
length--;
  void enqueue(t item)
    Node *newNode = new Node;
newNode->item = item;
newNode->next = NULL;
   if (length == 0)
  rearPtr = frontPtr = newNode;
else
{
     rearPtr->next = newNode;
rearPtr = newNode;
   length++;
  assert(!isEmpty());
return frontPtr->item;
}
  void clearQueue()
   Node *current;
    while (frontPtr != NULL)
     current = frontPtr;
frontPtr = frontPtr->next;
delete current;
   rearPtr = NULL;
length = 0;
  }
void display()
   Node*cur = frontPtr;
cout << "Item in the queue :[ ";
while (cur!=NULL)
  {
  cout << cur->item<<" ";
  cur = cur->next;
}cout << "]" << endl;
}</pre>
  void search(t item)
   Node*cur = frontPtr;
bool flag = true;
while (cur!= NULL)
     if (cur->item == item)
      cout << "the item :" << item << " found" << endl; flag = false; break;
     }
cur = cur->next;
   }
if(flag)
cout << "the item : " << item << " not found" << endl;
 int main()
  linkedQueue<int>q1;
  for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++)
q1.enqueue(i);
cout << q1.front() << endl;
cout << q1.rear() << endl;
q1.display();
return 0;
}
```

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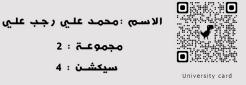
Output

 ∞ 9 15 13 9 ∞ 9 2 4 3 20 Item in the queue :'

Insertion Sort With Implementation

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)
int key, j;
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
  key = arr[i];
 j = i - 1;
  while (j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] < key)
   arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
   j = j - 1;
  arr[j + 1] = key;
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
  cout << arr[i] << " ";
 cout << endl;
void insertionSortRecursive(int arr[], int n)
// base case
if (n <= 1)
  return;
insertionSortRecursive(arr, n - 1);
int last = arr[n - 1];
int j = n - 2;
while (j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > last)
  arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
 j--;
arr[j + 1] = last;
}
*/
int main()
  int arr[] = { 80, 90, 60, 30, 50, 70, 40 };
  int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);//28/4=7
  insertionSort(arr, n);
  //insertionSortRecursive(arr, n);
  printArray(arr, n);
return 0;
```

}



Output

90, 80, 70,60, 50, 40,30

Selection Sort With Implementation

```
#include <iostream>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
void selectionSort(int arr[], int n)
 int minldx;
                      //0 1 2 3 4 5
 for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)//60 40 50 30 10 20
  minldx = i;//4
  for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
   if (arr[j] > arr[minldx])
    minldx = j;
         swap(arr[minldx], arr[i]);
//\\//\\//\\//\\Recursive//\\//\\//\\//\\//\\
int minIndex(int a[], int i, int j)
 if (i == j)
  return i;
 int k = minIndex(a, i + 1, j);
 return (a[i] < a[k]) ? i : k;
void recurSelectionSort(int a[], int n, int index = 0)
 if (index == n)
  return;
 int k = minIndex(a, index, n - 1);
 if (k != index)
  swap(a[k], a[index]);
 recurSelectionSort(a, n, index + 1);
*/
void print(int arr[], int size)
 for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
  cout << arr[i] << " ";
 cout << endl;
int main()
 int arr[] = { -60, 0, 50, 30, 10,20 };
 int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);//6*4=24 / 4
 selectionSort(arr, n);
 //recurSelectionSort(arr, n);
 cout<<"Array After Selection Sort : \n";
 print(arr, n);
 return 0;
```

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Output

Array After Selection Sort : [50 ,30 20 ,,10 ,0 ,-60]

Application! Converting Infix to Postfix Notation

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مجموعة: 2 #include <tqueue.h> سيكشـن: 4 #include <tstack.h> typedef fsu::TQueue < Token > TokenQueue; typedef fsu::TStack < Token > TokenStack; // a Token is either an operand, an operator, or a left or right parenthesis bool i2p (TokenQueue & Q1, TokenQueue & Q2) // converts infix expression in Q1 to postfix expression in Q2 // returns true on success, false if syntax error is encountered Token L('('), R(')'); // left and right parentheses TokenStack S; // algorithm control stack Q2.Clear(); // make sure ouput queue is empty while (!Q1.Empty()) if (Q1.Front() == L) // next Token is '(' // push '(' to mark beginning of a parenthesized expression S.Push(Q1.Front()); Q1.Pop(); else if (Q1.Front().lsOperator()) // next Token is an operator // pop previous operators of equal or higher precedence to output while (!S.Empty() && S.Top() >= Q1.Front()) Q2.Push(S.Top()); S.Pop(); // then push new operator onto stack S.Push(Q1.Front()); Q1.Pop(); else if (Q1.Front() == R) // next Token is ')' // regurgitate operators for the parenthesized expression while (!S.Empty() && !(S.Top() == L))Q2.Push(S.Top()); S.Pop(); if (S.Empty()) // unbalanced parentheses std::cout << "** error: too many right parens\n";</pre> return false; S.Pop(); // discard '(' // discard ')' Q1.Pop(); } // next Token should be an operand // send operand directly to output Q2.Push(Q1.Front()); Q1.Pop(); } // end while() // regurgitate remaining operators while (!S.Empty()) if(S.Top() == L)// unbalanced parentheses std::cout << "** error: too many left parens\n"; return false; Q2.Push(S.Top()); S.Pop();

return true;
} // end i2p()