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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 4_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 50

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Sharon is developing a queue using an array. She wants to provide the functionality to find the Kth largest element. The queue should support the addition and retrieval of the Kth largest element effectively. The maximum capacity of the queue is 10.

Assist her in the program.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of elements in the queue.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers.

The third line consists of an integer K.

Output Format

For each enqueued element, print a message: "Enqueued: " followed by the element.

The last line prints "The [K]th largest element: " followed by the Kth largest element.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
23 45 93 87 25
4
Output: Enqueued: 23
Enqueued: 45
Enqueued: 93
Enqueued: 87
Enqueued: 25
The 4th largest element: 25

Answer

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

#define MAX_SIZE 10

int compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
    return (*(int *)b - *(int *)a);
}

int findKthLargest(int queue[], int size, int K) {
    if (K > size) {
        return -1;
    }
    qsort(queue, size, sizeof(int), compare);
    return queue[K - 1];
}
```

```
int main() {
    int N, K;
    int queue[MAX_SIZE];
    scanf("%d", &N);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &queue[i]);
        printf("Enqueued: %d\n", queue[i]);
    }

    scanf("%d", &K);

    int kthLargest = findKthLargest(queue, N, K);
    if (kthLargest != -1) {
        printf("The %dth largest element: %d\n", K, kthLargest);
    } else {
        printf("Not enough elements in the queue to find the %dth largest element.
\n", K);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

2. Problem Statement

You've been assigned the challenge of developing a queue data structure using a linked list.

The program should allow users to interact with the queue by enqueuing positive integers and subsequently dequeuing and displaying elements.

Input Format

The input consists of a series of integers, one per line. Enter positive integers into the queue.

Enter -1 to terminate input.

Output Format

The output prints the space-separated dequeued elements.

Refer to the sample output for the exact text and format.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
2
3
4
-1
Output: Dequeued elements: 1 2 3 4

Answer

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

typedef struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* next;
} Node;

typedef struct Queue {
    Node* front;
    Node* rear;
} Queue;

Node* createNode(int data) {
    Node* newNode = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    if (!newNode) {
        printf("Memory allocation failed!\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

Queue* createQueue() {
    Queue* newQueue = (Queue*)malloc(sizeof(Queue));
```

```
    if (!newQueue) {
        printf("Memory allocation failed!\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    newQueue->front = newQueue->rear = NULL;
    return newQueue;
}

int isEmpty(Queue* q) {
    return q->front == NULL;
}

void enqueue(Queue* q, int data) {
    Node* newNode = createNode(data);
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        q->front = q->rear = newNode;
        return;
    }
    q->rear->next = newNode;
    q->rear = newNode;
}

int dequeue(Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Queue Underflow\n");
        return -1;
    }
    Node* temp = q->front;
    int data = temp->data;
    q->front = q->front->next;
    if (q->front == NULL)
        q->rear = NULL;
    free(temp);
    return data;
}

void displayDequeued(Queue* q) {
    printf("Dequeued elements: ");
    while (!isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("%d ", dequeue(q));
    }
    printf("\n");
```

```
}

int main() {
    Queue* q = createQueue();
    int value;

    while (1) {
        scanf("%d", &value);
        if (value == -1)
            break;
        enqueue(q, value);
    }

    displayDequeued(q);
    free(q);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

3. Problem Statement

Guide Harish in developing a simple queue system for a customer service center. The customer service center can handle up to 25 customers at a time. The queue needs to support basic operations such as adding a customer to the queue, serving a customer (removing them from the queue), and displaying the current queue of customers.

Use an array for implementation.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer N, the number of customers arriving at the service center.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the customer IDs in the order they arrive.

Output Format

After serving the first customer in the queue, display the remaining customers in the queue.

If a dequeue operation is attempted on an empty queue, display "Underflow".

If the queue is empty, display "Queue is empty".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
101 102 103 104 105
Output: 102 103 104 105

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX_SIZE 25

typedef struct {
    int customers[MAX_SIZE];
    int front;
    int rear;
} Queue;

void initQueue(Queue* q) {
    q->front = 0;
    q->rear = -1;
}

int isEmpty(Queue* q) {
    return q->rear < q->front;
}

int isFull(Queue* q) {
    return q->rear == MAX_SIZE - 1;
}

void enqueue(Queue* q, int customerID) {
```

```
    if (isFull(q)) {
        printf("Queue is full. Cannot add more customers.\n");
        return;
    }
    q->customers[++(q->rear)] = customerID;
}

void dequeue(Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Underflow\n");
        return;
    }
    for (int i = q->front; i < q->rear; i++) {
        q->customers[i] = q->customers[i + 1];
    }
    q->rear--;
}

void displayQueue(Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Queue is empty\n");
        return;
    }
    for (int i = q->front; i <= q->rear; i++) {
        printf("%d ", q->customers[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    Queue q;
    initQueue(&q);

    int N;
    scanf("%d", &N);

    if (N == 0) {
        printf("Underflow\nQueue is empty\n");
        return 0;
    }

    int customerID;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &customerID);
        enqueue(&q, customerID);
    }

    dequeue(&q);
    displayQueue(&q);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

4. Problem Statement

Amar is working on a project where he needs to implement a special type of queue that allows selective dequeuing based on a given multiple. He wants to efficiently manage a queue of integers such that only elements not divisible by a given multiple are retained in the queue after a selective dequeue operation.

Implement a program to assist Amar in managing his selective queue.

Example

Input:

5

10 2 30 4 50

5

Output:

Original Queue: 10 2 30 4 50

Queue after selective dequeue: 2 4

Explanation:

After selective dequeue with a multiple of 5, the elements that are

multiples of 5 should be removed. Therefore, only 10, 30, and 50 should be removed from the queue. The updated Queue is 2 4.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n, representing the number of elements initially present in the queue.

The second line contains n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the queue.

The third line contains an integer multiple, representing the divisor for selective dequeue operation.

Output Format

The first line of output prints "Original Queue: " followed by the space-separated elements in the queue before the dequeue operation.

The second line prints "Queue after selective dequeue: " followed by the remaining space-separated elements in the queue, after deleting elements that are the multiples of the specified number.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
10 2 30 4 50
5
Output: Original Queue: 10 2 30 4 50
Queue after selective dequeue: 2 4

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX_SIZE 50

// Function to display the queue
void displayQueue(int queue[], int size) {
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
```

```
        printf("%d ", queue[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

// Function to perform selective dequeue
int selectiveDequeue(int queue[], int size, int multiple, int result[]) {
    int newSize = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        if (queue[i] % multiple != 0) {
            result[newSize++] = queue[i];
        }
    }
    return newSize;
}

int main() {
    int n, multiple;
    int queue[MAX_SIZE], result[MAX_SIZE];

    // Input number of elements in the queue
    scanf("%d", &n);

    // Input elements of the queue
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &queue[i]);
    }

    // Input the multiple for selective dequeue
    scanf("%d", &multiple);

    // Display the original queue
    printf("Original Queue: ");
    displayQueue(queue, n);

    // Perform selective dequeue
    int newSize = selectiveDequeue(queue, n, multiple, result);

    // Display the queue after selective dequeue
    printf("Queue after selective dequeue: ");
    displayQueue(result, newSize);
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

5. Problem Statement

You are tasked with developing a simple ticket management system for a customer support department. In this system, customers submit support tickets, which are processed in a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) order. The system needs to handle the following operations:

Ticket Submission (Enqueue Operation): New tickets are submitted by customers. Each ticket is assigned a unique identifier (represented by an integer). When a new ticket arrives, it should be added to the end of the queue.

Ticket Processing (Dequeue Operation): The support team processes tickets in the order they are received. The ticket at the front of the queue is processed first. After processing, the ticket is removed from the queue.

Display Ticket Queue: The system should be able to display the current state of the ticket queue, showing the sequence of ticket identifiers from front to rear.

Input Format

The first input line contains an integer n, the number of tickets submitted by customers.

The second line consists of a single integer, representing the unique identifier of each submitted ticket, separated by a space.

Output Format

The first line displays the "Queue: " followed by the ticket identifiers in the queue after all tickets have been submitted.

The second line displays the "Queue After Dequeue: " followed by the ticket identifiers in the queue after processing (removing) the ticket at the front.

Refer to the sample output for the exact text and format.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
14 52 63 95 68 49
Output: Queue: 14 52 63 95 68 49
Queue After Dequeue: 52 63 95 68 49

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX_SIZE 20

typedef struct {
    int tickets[MAX_SIZE];
    int front;
    int rear;
} Queue;

void initQueue(Queue* q) {
    q->front = 0;
    q->rear = -1;
}

int isEmpty(Queue* q) {
    return q->rear < q->front;
}

void enqueue(Queue* q, int ticketID) {
    if (q->rear == MAX_SIZE - 1) {
        printf("Queue is full. Cannot add more tickets.\n");
        return;
    }
    q->tickets[++(q->rear)] = ticketID;
}

void dequeue(Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Queue is empty. No tickets to process.\n");
```

```
        return;
    }
    for (int i = q->front; i < q->rear; i++) {
        q->tickets[i] = q->tickets[i + 1];
    }
    q->rear--;
}

void displayQueue(Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Queue is empty.\n");
        return;
    }

    for (int i = q->front; i <= q->rear; i++) {
        printf("%d ", q->tickets[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    Queue q;
    initQueue(&q);

    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    if (n < 2 || n > 20) {
        printf("Invalid number of tickets. Please enter a number between 2 and 20.
\n");
        return 1;
    }

    int ticketID;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &ticketID);
        enqueue(&q, ticketID);
    }
    printf("Queue: ");

    displayQueue(&q);
```

```
    dequeue(&q);
    printf("Queue After Dequeue: ");
    displayQueue(&q);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**