Log book of Data Structures Lab

Following are the inputs/practice exercises for excelling in DS Concepts, and for preparing for your Lab exams and placements:

NOTE: See to it that you follow the coding standards

- a. Naming conventions variable, function, class, program
- b. Indentation
- c. Commenting
- d. Proper usage of constructors and destructors in each and every program
- e. Dynamic allocation of memory using new and delete operators
- f. Overloading of operators cin and cout to read the objects of the class under consideration
- g. Interface (main()) should be user friendly, the user must be free to execute any operation any no. of times in any order
- h. Need not restrict yourself to a single class per program, can be more than one as your program requires
- i. Check necessary exceptions that may raise in every program of yours

S.No	Program	Operations Covered in the Lab	For further practice		
	Week # 1 (05.07.2017 to 11.07.2017)				
1.	Stack ADT	 Implement stack using array Implement a generic stack using templates Implement stack using single linked list Handle stack full and stack empty error conditions using exception handling 	 Check whether parenthesis are balanced in a program Convert infix to postfix, infix to prefix expression using stack Evaluate postfix expression Check whether a string is a palindrome using stack 		
Week # 2 & 3 - (13.07.2017 - 18.07.2017) & (20.07.2015 - 25.07.2017)					
2.	Single Linked	Create a List ADT(single linked list)	Merge n lists		
	List	 Initialise the head node to null in the constructor of list class 	 Create a Copy of an existing list 		
		Describe the node class with necessary data members (to hold	• Split the list		

	& Circular Linked List	data part and address part) Data members of both list class and node class must be declared under private Declare list class friend of node class The following operations are must: Use templates, so that you can insert any data typed element in the node Insert on nodes Insert at beginning Insert at the end of list Insert a node after or before nth node Insert a node after or before an element Deletion Delete n nodes Delete last node Delete a node after or before an element Delete a node after or before an element Delete a node with a particular element Display Display the list in moving forward Display the list in reverse Reversal Reverse the list (Try inplace reversal, using recursion)	 Merge two sorted lists n form a sorted list Sort a list Find the length of list Print the distinct elements in the list Remove duplicate elements in the list Insert a value into a sorted list. (The list should be sorted after insertion also) Check if there is any supported STL for lists Find the difference between vector STL, array and Linked list
3.	Double Linked List	 Create a List ADT (Double linked list) Initialise the head node to null in the constructor of list class 	Merge n listsCreate a Copy of an existing list
		 Describe the node class with necessary data members (to hold data part and address part) 	Split the listMerge two sorted lists

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	 Data members of both list class and node class must be declared under private Declare list class friend of node class The following operations are must: Use templates, so that you can insert any data typed element in the node Insertion Insert a nodes Insert at beginning Insert a node after or before nth node Insert a node after or before an element Deletion Delete n nodes Delete head node Delete a node after or before nth node Delete a node after or before an element Delete a node after or before an element Delete a node with a particular element Display Display the list in moving forward Display the list in reverse Reversal Reverse the list (Try inplace reversal, using recursion) 	 Sort a list Find the length of list Print the distinct elements in the list Remove duplicate elements in the list Insert a value into a sorted list. (The list should be sorted after insertion also) Check if there is any supported STL for Double Linked list Find the difference between vector STL, array and Linked list
	Week # 4 (27.07.2017 to 01.08.2017)	
4. Applications of Stacks	 Implement Infix to Postfix Conversion using user defined stack from the previous week (your expression should consist of parentheses also. Eg: 2*3+(5-2)/3) Implement Infix to prefix conversion using stack STL (also 	 Create your own header file which should have the definitions of SLL, DLL, CLL, stack in it (Your definition) Write a program to convert a postfix
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	include logical, arithmetic and relational operators).	expression to infix
BRUSH BASE	Reverse the content of a 1Dimensional array using stack	expression to min
	Evaluate a postfix expression using Stack	
	• Can you modify the above program so that it evaluates expressions of the form $4.99 * 1.06 + 5.99 + 6.99 * 1.06$	
	Check for balanced parentheses in an expression (consider all	
	three kinds of parentheses(),{},[])	VTC
	Towers of Hanoi	
	Week #5 (03.08.2017 to 10.08.2017)	
5. Queues	 Efficiently implement a queue ADT using a circular array. You may use a vector (rather than a primitive array) as the underlying array structure. Implement Generic Queue using linked list (let the queue handle string (STL) type data (note: Not character array)). Implement circular Queue A deque is a data structure consisting of a list of items on which the following operations are possible: push(x): Insert item x on the front end of the deque. pop(): Remove the front item from the deque and return it. inject(x): Insert item x on the rear end of the deque. eject(): Remove the rear item from the deque and return it. Write routines to support the deque that take O(1) time per operation. 	 How to implement a Stack using two Queues? How you can implement all the functions of the deque ADT usingtwo stacks. Implement Deque using STL deque Implement an iterator ADT for DLL

Record your observations, after executing every program every week in your notes

Robert Collier