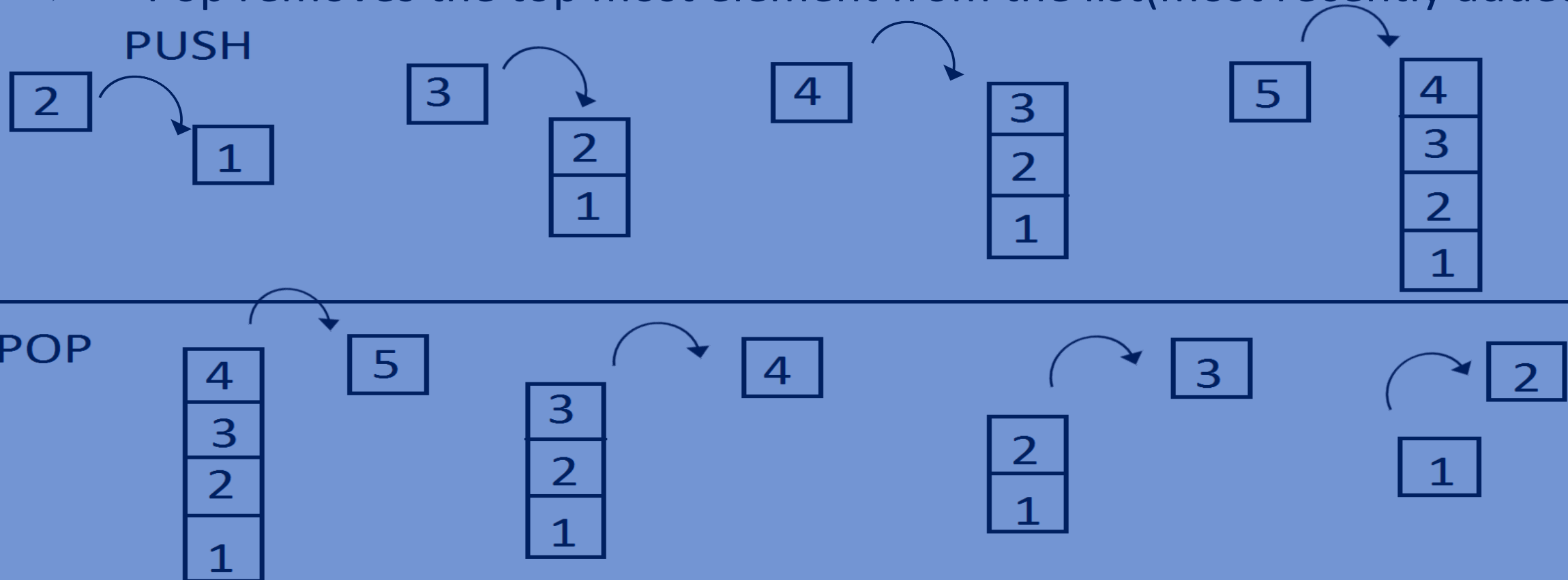


Data Structures

Implementing Stack and Queue using linked List

STACK:

- A stack is a container of objects that are inserted and removed according To last-in first-out principle.
- Supports two operations push and pop.
- Push inserts the new elements at the top of the existing list.
- Pop removes the top most element from the list(most recently added item).



Implementation:

➤ Function for pushing elements into stack.

```
lin_list *push(lin_list *head, int data) {  
    lin_list *temp=(lin_list*)malloc(sizeof(lin_list));  
    temp->data=data;  
    temp->next=NULL;  
    temp->next=head;  
    head=temp;  
    return head;  
}
```

➤ Function for popping of elements from stack.

```
lin_list *pop(lin_list *head) {  
    lin_list *temp=head;  
    head=head->next;  
    printf("Deleted the node containing data %d\n", temp->data);  
    free(temp);  
    return head;  
}
```

Whole program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
//creating a node.
typedef struct lin_list{
    int data;
    struct lin_list *next;
}lin_list;

lin_list *push(lin_list *head,int data){
    lin_list *temp=(lin_list*)malloc(sizeof(lin_list));
    temp->data=data;
    temp->next=NULL;
    temp->next=head;
    head=temp;
    return head;
}

lin_list *pop(lin_list *head){
    lin_list *temp=head;
    head=head->next;
```

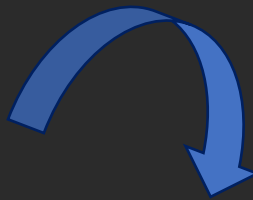
```

printf("Deleted the node containing data %d\n", temp->data);
free(temp);
return head;
}

void PrintElements(lin_list *head) {
    while(head!=NULL) {
        printf("%d ", head->data);
        head=head->next;
    }
}

int main() {
    lin_list *head=NULL;
    head=push(head, 1);
    head=push(head, 2);
    head=push(head, 3);
    head=push(head, 4);
    PrintElements(head); printf("\n");
    head=pop(head);
    PrintElements(head); printf("\n");
    head=pop(head);
    PrintElements(head);
    return 0;
}

```



4 3 2 1

Deleted the node containing data 4

3 2 1

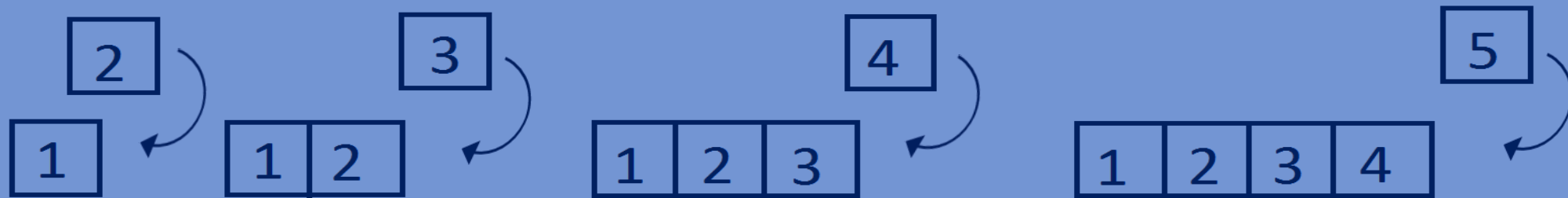
Deleted the node containing data 3

2 1

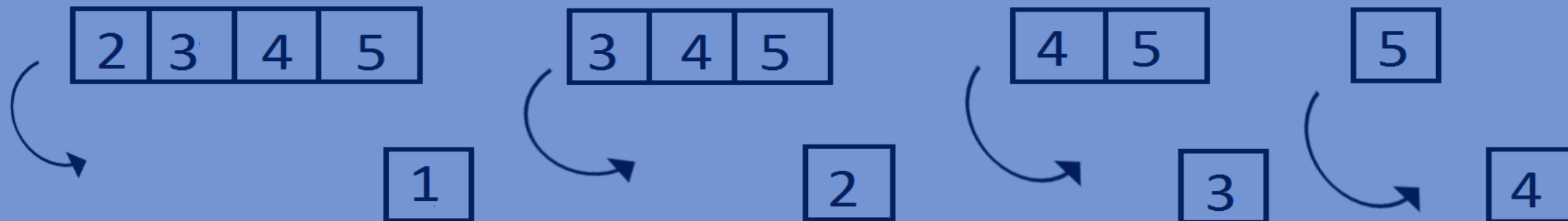
Queue:

- A queue is a container of objects that are inserted and removed according to the first-in first-out principle.
- Supports operations enqueue and dequeue.
- enqueue Inserts the new elements at the end of the list.
- dequeue removes the top most element from the list.

enqueue



dequeue



Implementation:

➤ Function for enqueue.

```
lin_list *enqueue(lin_list *head, int data) {  
    lin_list *newnode=(lin_list*)malloc(sizeof(lin_list));  
    newnode->data=data;  
    newnode->next=NULL;  
    lin_list *temp=head;  
    if(head==NULL) {  
        head=newnode;  
    }  
    else {  
        while (temp->next != NULL) {  
            temp = temp->next;  
        }  
        temp->next = newnode;  
    }  
    return head;  
}
```

➤ Function for dequeue.

```
lin_list *dequeue(lin_list *head){
    lin_list *temp=head;
    head=head->next;
    printf("deleted the node containing data %d",temp->data);printf("\n");
    free(temp);
    return head;
}
```

Whole program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
//creating a node.
typedef struct lin_list{
    int data;
    struct lin_list *next;
}lin_list;

lin_list *enqueue(lin_list *head,int data){
    lin_list *newnode=(lin_list*)malloc(sizeof(lin_list));
    newnode->data=data;
```



```
}  
  
int main() {  
    lin_list *head=NULL;  
    head=enqueue(head,1);  
    head=enqueue(head,2);  
    head=enqueue(head,3);  
    head=enqueue(head,4);  
    PrintElements(head);printf("\n");  
    head=dequeue(head);  
    PrintElements(head);printf("\n");  
    head=dequeue(head);  
    PrintElements(head);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output:

1 2 3 4

deleted the node containing data 1

2 3 4

deleted the node containing data 2

3 4