# ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

### Institute of technology of Cambodia

# Department of Information and communication Engineering



The lesson taking about queue and stack in c++

TP17: Queue and Stack

TP: Algorithm and Programming ll

Lecturer: BOU CHANNA

Student: VEN THON

ID: e20191250

Group: I3-GIC-C

# Contents

Poblem1:	3
Problem2:	5
Problem3:	
Problem4:	
D., 11, 5	

#### Poblem1:

Create an implementation of queue and stack as linked list. Put the implementation of as a header file (MyStack-Yourname.h) and the implement of queue as another header file (MyQueue-Yourname.h). you can reuse the Single linked list implementation then rename function and variable needed by to the terms(push, pop, top, rear, front, dequeue) used by Stack and Queue.

```
tart here X MyQueue_Ven_Thon.h X
      □struct Element{
            int data:
   2
   3
            Element*next;
   5
      □struct Queue{
   6
            Element *myrear, *myfront;
            int n;
   8
   9
        Queue*createEmptyQueue()
  10
  11
            Queue*a:
  12
            q=new Queue;
  13
            q->myrear=NULL;
  14
            q->myfront=NULL;
  15
            q->n=0;
  16
            return a:
  17
  18
        void enqueue (Queue*q, int newData)
  19 □{
  20
            Element*e;
  21
            e=new Element:
  22
            e->data=newData;
  23
            e->next=NULL:
  24
            if(q->n==0)
  25 🖨
  26
                q->myfront=e;
  27
                q->myrear=e;
  28
            }else{
  29
                q->myrear->next=e;
  30
                q->myrear=e;
  31
  32
            \alpha->n=\alpha->n+1:
  33
 34 void dequeue (Queue*q)
 35
 36
            if(q->n==0)
 37
 38
               cout<<"can not delete Queue is empty"<<endl;</pre>
 39
            }else if(q->n==1){
 40
               Element*e;
 41
                e=q->myfront;
 42
               q->myfront=NULL;
               q->myrear=NULL;
 43
 44
               delete e:
 45
               q->n=q->n+1;
 46
            }else{
 47
               Element*e;
 48
                e=q->myfront;
 49
               q->myfront=q->myfront->next;
 50
               delete e:
 51
               q->n=q->n-1;
 52
 53
 54
       void displayMyQueue(Queue*q)
 55
 56
            Element*tmp;
 57
            tmp=q->myfront;
 58
            while (tmp!=NULL)
 59
 60
                cout<<tmp->data<<" ";
 61
               tmp=tmp->next;
 62
 63
       }
 64
```

```
tart here X MyStack_Ven_Thon.h X
     □struct Element{
   1
   2
           int data;
   3
           Element *next;
   4
   5
     □struct Stack{
        Element *top;
   7
   8
           int n;
   9
  10
  11

☐ Stack *createEmptyStack() {
          Stack *st:
  12
  13
           st = new Stack;
           st->top = NULL;
  14
  15
           st->n = 0;
  16
           return st;
     L,
  17
  18
     pvoid push(Stack *st,int newData) [
  19
  20
         Element *e;
           e = new Element;
  21
  22
           e->data = newData;
  23
           e->next = NULL;
  24
  25
           if (st->n==0) {
             st->top = e;
  26
  27
               e->next=NULL;
  28
           }else{
  29
               e->next = st->top;
  30
              st->top = e;
  31
  32
            st->n = st->n+1;
  33
```

```
34
    □void pop(Stack *st){
35
          Element *t;
36
          if (st->n==0) {
37
             cout<<"Stack is underflow! Stack is empty! Can not delete\n";</pre>
38
          }else{
39
            t = st->top;
40
             st->top = st->top->next;
41
             delete t;
42
             st->n = st->n-1;
43
44
         cout<<endl;
45
46
47
    □void displayMyStack(Stack *st) {
48
49
         Element *t;
50
         t=st->top;
51
          while(t!=NULL){
            cout<<t->data<<" ";
52
53
             t = t -> next;
54
55
          cout<<endl;
56
57
```

#### Problem2:

Process each character in following text and store in an empty queue (FIFO method). When a character is a letter, add it to queue. When a character is an asterisk, remove data from queue. Make sure to display the character from the queue before it is removed.

EAS\*Y\*QUE\*\*\*ST\*\*\*IO\*N\*\*\*

```
tart here X Ex2 VENTHON,e20191250.cpp X
    1
         #include<iostream>
    2
         using namespace std;
    3
         #include"MyQueue_Ven_Thon.h"
    4
    5
        void removeCharacter(string s)
    6 □{
    7
             Element*e;
    8
             e=new Element;
    9
             e->next=NULL;
   10
             int j=0;
             for(int i=0; i<s.size(); i++)</pre>
   11
   12
   13
                  if((s[i])='A' \&\& s[i]<='Z') \mid\mid (s[i]>='a' \&\& s[i]<='z'))
   14
   15
                      s[j]=s[i];
   16
                      j++;
   17
   18
   19
             cout<<s.substr(0, j);</pre>
   20
   21
        main()
   22 □{
   23
             Queue*q1;
   24
             q1=createEmptyQueue();
             string s="E A S * Y Q U E * * * S T * * * I O * N * * *";
   25
             cout<<endl<<"\t";
   26
   27
             removeCharacter(s);
   28
             displayMyQueue(q1);
   29
         }
   30
```

■ "C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\code c++\Queue&stack\Ex2 VENTHON,e20191250.exe"

```
EASYQUESTION
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.041 s
Press any key to continue.
```

#### Problem3:

Write a program to ask a piece of text from a user. Display the text in a reverse order using stack. Hint: Push each character in the text into stack. Display stack.

```
tart here X *Ex3 VENTHON,e20191250.cpp X
    1
         #include<iostream>
    2
         #include<string.h>
         #include<stack>
    3
    4
         using namespace std;
    5
         #include"MyStack Ven Thon.h"
    6
    7
         void reverse (char *p)
    8
    9
              stack<char>s;
              for(int i=0; i<strlen(p); i++)</pre>
   10
   11 🛱
   12
                  s.push(p[i]);
   13
   14
            for(int i=0; i<strlen(p); i++)</pre>
   15 🚊
   16
                  p[i]=s.top();
   17
                  s.pop();
   18
       L<sub>}</sub>
   19
   20
        main()
   21
   22
             Stack*s1;
   23
             s1=createEmptyStack();
   24
            char string[30];
            cout<<"\n Enter of text: ";
   25
   26
            cin>>string;
   27
            reverse (string);
   28
            cout<<"\n results after reverse: "<<string;</pre>
   29
   30
```

```
Enter of text: boy.loy.hello

results after reverse: olleh.yol.yob

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 12.029 s

Press any key to continue.
```

#### Problem4:

Write a program to get a number from a user. Use stack to storethat number asthe binary numberrepresentation in the stack. Finally, display the binary representation from the stack. Hint: divide the integer by 2 then store remainder in stack.

```
rt here X Ex4 VENTHON,e20191250.cpp X
   1
        #include<iostream>
   2
        using namespace std;
   3
        #include"MyStack Ven Thon.h"
   4
   5
        main()
   7
            Stack*s1;
  8
            s1=createEmptyStack();
   9
            int num, binaryNum=0, rem, mul=1;
            cout<<"\nEnter the number: ";cin>>num;
  10
  11
            while (num>0)
  12
  13
                rem=num%2;
  14
                binaryNum=binaryNum+(rem*mul);
  15
                mul=mul*10;
  16
                num=num/2;
  17
  18
            cout<<"\nValue of binary number is: "<<binaryNum;</pre>
  19
  20
  21
        }
  22
```

```
"C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\code c++\Queue&stack\Ex4 VENTHON,e20191250.exe"

Enter the number: 105

Value of binary number is: 1101001

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 6.479 s

Press any key to continue.
```

#### Problem5:

Store 20random numbers(1 to 1000)in a queue. Create a function voiddequeueKtime(int k) that display and deletek elements from the queue, or until the queueis empty.

```
art here X Ex5 VENTHON,e20191250.cpp X
   1
        #include<iostream>
   2
       #include<time.h>
      #include<queue>
   3
      #include<stdlib.h>
   4
      using namespace std;
   7
           int data;
           Element*next;
   8
   9
      L};
  10 | struct Queue{
  11
           Element *myrear, *myfront;
  12
            int n;
      L};
  13
  14
       Queue*createEmptyQueue()
  15 □{
            Queue*q;
  16
  17
            q=new Queue;
  18
            q->myrear=NULL;
  19
            q->myfront=NULL;
  20
            q->n=0;
  21
            return q;
  22
  23 void enqueue (Queue*q, int newData)
  25
          Element*e:
  26
          e=new Element;
  27
          e->data=newData;
  28
          e->next=NULL;
  29
          if(q->n==0)
  30
  31
             q->myfront=e;
  32
             q->myrear=e;
  33
  34
             q->myrear->next=e;
  35
  36
             q->myrear=e;
  37
  38
          q->n=q->n+1;
  40
     void dequeue (Queue*q)
  41 □ {
  42
          /*if(q->n==0)
  43
          44
  45 🖨
  46
             Element*e;
  47
             e=q->myfront;
  48
             q->myfront=NULL;
  49
             q->myrear=NULL;
  50
             delete e:
  51
             q->n=q->n+1;
  52
          }else{
  53
             Element*e;
  54
             e=q->myfront;
  55
             q->myfront=q->myfront->next;
  56
             delete e;
  57
             q->n=q->n-1;
  58
  59
```

```
60
    void displayMyQueue(Queue*q)
61
    ₽{
62
          Element*tmp;
63
          tmp=q->myfront;
64
          while (tmp!=NULL)
65
66
               //cout<<tmp->data<<" ";
67
              tmp=tmp->next;
68
69
70
      queue<int>q;
71
      void dequeuektime(int k)
72
73
          for(int i=0; i<kss!q.empty(); i++)</pre>
74
75
              cout<<q.front()<<"\n";
76
              q.pop();
77
     L
78
79
     main()
80
    □ {
81
          Queue*q1;
82
          ql=createEmptyQueue();
83
          srand(time(0));
84
          for(int i=0; i<=20; i++)
85
86
              q.push(rand()%1000);
87
88
          dequeuektime(20);
     }
89
90
```

```
■ "C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\code c++\Queue&stack\Ex5 VENTHON,e20191250.exe"
335
454
987
326
826
636
300
951
459
760
322
61
622
216
340
421
979
647
987
372
Process returned 0 (0x0)
                             execution time : 0.061 s
Press any key to continue.
```