IT DS 201 LAB

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Program 10: Write a program to reverse the first k elements of a given Queue.

CODE

```
void reverseK(int k, queue<int>& Queue){
    if (Queue.empty() == true || k > Queue.size()) return;
    if (k <= 0)return;</pre>
    stack<int> Stack;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        Stack.push(Queue.front());
        Queue.pop();
    while (!Stack.empty()) {
        Queue.push(Stack.top());
        Stack.pop();
    for (int i = 0; i < Queue.size() - k; i++) {</pre>
        Queue.push(Queue.front());
        Queue.pop();
}
void Print(queue<int>& Queue){
    while (!Queue.empty()) {
        cout << Queue.front() << " ";
        Queue.pop();
```

ALGORITHM

- 1. Create an empty stack.
- 2. One by one dequeue first K items from the given queue and push the dequeued items to stack.
- 3. Enqueue the contents of stack at the back of the queue
- 4. Dequeue (size-k) elements from the front and enque them one by one to the same queue.

INPUT/OUTPUT

```
int main(){
    queue<int> Queue;
    Queue.push(1);
    Queue.push(2);
    Queue.push(3);
    Queue.push(4);
    Queue.push(5);
    Queue.push(6);

    reverseK(4, Queue);
    Print(Queue);
}
```

```
4 3 2 1 5 6 [Finished in 1.3s]

Line 28, Column 6
```

Program 11: Write a program to check whether the given string is Palindrome or not using DEQUE.

CODE

```
void solve() {
    string s;
    cin>>s;
    deque<char> dq;
    for(int i=0; i<s.length(); i++){</pre>
        dq.push_back(s[i]);
    while(dq.size()>1){
        char front = dq.front();
        char rear = dq.back();
        if(front!=rear){
             cout<<"False\n";</pre>
             return;
        dq.pop_front();
        dq.pop_back();
    cout<<"True\n";</pre>
```

ALGORITHM

- 1. Create an empty Deque of type char.
- 2. One by one insert characters of string in deque.
- 3. Check the front and back characters of deque, if they are not equal return false.
- 4. Pop both characters from the front and back of deque.

INPUT/OUTPUT



