

## Data structure ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ୨ ଅଳ୍ପ :

## ① Linear Data structure

## ⑩ Non-Linear Data Structure

Linear Data Structure: ये Data structure एवं गणितीय समूह  
पर्याप्तता का एक विशेष ग्राफ आहे. आहे अनेक Linear Data structure  
विद्या, इयमानी. Array, stack, Linked List, queue, pointer

\*Non-Linear Data Structure: ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦାତା ସ୍ଟ୍ରକ୍ଚରେ ଗଠିତ  
କାହାରାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ଫଳାବୁଧୀରେ ଯାଇଲେ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ  
ଏହା ଏକ Non-Linear Data structure ବିଷୟ ।  
ଯେମନ୍ତ Tree and Graph.

## \* Linear Data Structure Ga Operation :-

- ① Traversing : List ରେ ଅପିଟି ଲୋକାନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରମେତ ଫଳାଦା ହଣ୍ଡା ।
  - ② Searching : List ରୁଏ ଖୋଲାନ୍ତ ନିଦିଖୁ - ଲୋକାନ୍ତ ଖୁଣ୍ଡି - ଦେବ ରାଜୀ
  - ③ Insertion : List ଏ ନାହିଁ - ଲୋକାନ୍ତ ଫଳାଦାରୀ - ବାଣୀ
  - ④ Deleting : List ରୁଏ ଚାଲାନ୍ତ ଲୋକାନ୍ତ ରାଜୀ ରୂପାନ୍ଧି -
  - ⑤ Sorting : List ରେ - ଲୋକାନ୍ତ - ଫଳାଦାରୀ - କାମାନ୍ତୁଆବେ - ମାଜାନ୍ତେ
  - ⑥ Merging : ଦୁଇ List କେ - ଗଣପିତା - ଶୁଭ - ପଳଟି List ଟିକିବା ।

\* First Data Structure & Operation:  
operation on stack

- i) push
  - ii) pop
  - iii) make empty
  - iv) Isfull .

## Operation on Queue

- i) Enque
  - ii) Deque
  - iii) Make Empty
  - iv) Is Empty

## Operations on Linked List

- i) Insert
- ii) Delete
- iii) Update
- iv) Search

## Traverse methods on Tree

- i) preOrder
- ii) InOrder
- iii) Post Order

## Graph Visiting Methods

- i) Depth first Search (DFS)
- ii) Breadth first Search (BFS)

\*\*

File → STUDENT

Record →

S-ID	Name	F.Name	M.Name	Addr	Course	Years
01	Hasan	Noman	ABC	A	EEE	2006
02	Toma	Tahen	BCD	B	CSE	2008
03	Momi	Amin	EFG	C	CSE	2010
04	Tonu	Yousuf	Ma	D	ME	2012
05	Ma	Tofael	Mina	E	CI	2014

cardinality = 4

Degree = 2

\* Field :

কোর্সের Data কে Data Item বলা।

\* Record

\* File

\* Degree

\* Cardinality

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+ Data : Data वर्गाते दृष्टिकोण सिद्धित एक set of value होता है।

+ Information: Data को process करने से Information प्राप्त होता है। Information उसी अवधि Data है।

\*\* Array: Array शब्दात् अंतर्विभिन्न एवं अलग अलग घटकों का एक Type है जो अलग अलग Data को अलग अलग Memory को संरचना करके byte allocate करते हुए एक Array बनाते हैं।

→ Declaring Array: Data-Type Array-Name [size];

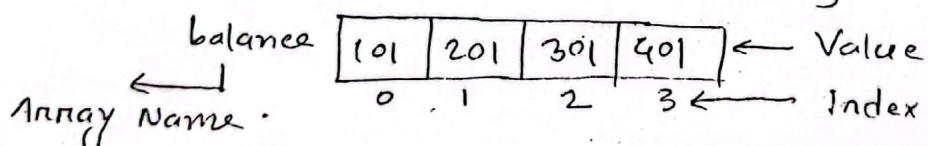
→ Initial Array: int balancee [5] = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };

→ Accessing Array Elements: int balance = balance[0];

\*\* Types of Array: Array मार्गित तीनों प्रकार हैं:

① Linear Array / One dimensional Array: 6में से subscript व्यवहृत होता है।

int balancee[4] = { 101, 201, 301, 401 }



OR

balance[0] = 101;

balance[1] = 201;

:

balance[3] = 401;

② Non-Linear / Multidimensional Array: 6में Array

इस अंतर्विक subscript व्यवहृत होता है।

2 वें subscript व्यवहृत होता है Two-Dimensional Array बनाते हैं।

Syntax: Data-Type Array-Name [Row size] [Column size]  
int num [3] [4];

n-Dimensional Array :

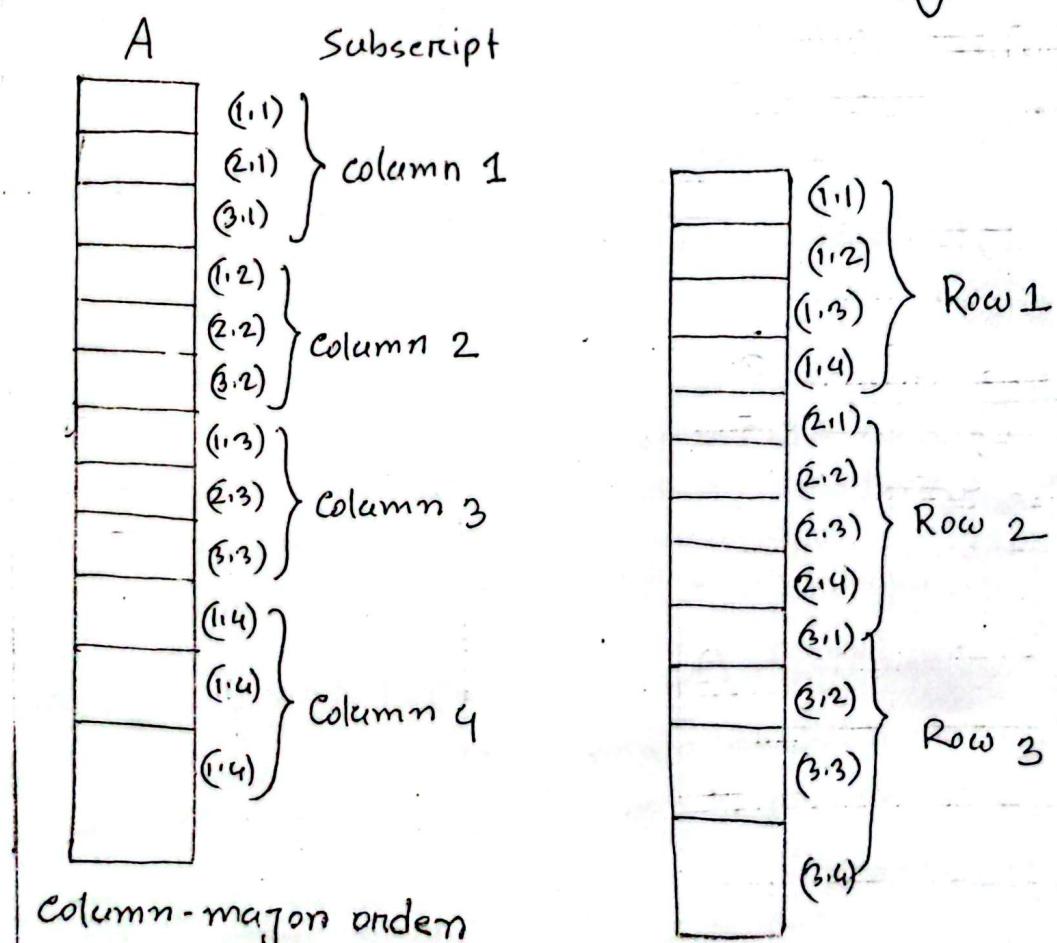
Data-Type Array-Name [s<sub>1</sub>] [s<sub>2</sub>] [s<sub>3</sub>] . . . [s<sub>n</sub>]  
int num[3][5][2];

\*\* Two-Dimensional Array

		columns			
		1	2	3	4
Rows	1	A[1,1]	A[1,2]	A[1,3]	A[1,4]
	2	A[2,1]	A[2,2]	A[2,3]	A[2,4]
	3	A[3,1]	A[3,2]	A[3,3]	A[3,4]

\*\* Two-dimensional 3x4 array A

Representation of Two-Dimensional Array in Memory



One-dimensional Array, Length = UB - LB + 1

\* UB is the largest index, called the upper bound

\* LB is the smallest index, called the lower bound

~~\* \* \*~~ Automobile company 1932 মাস সা খণ্ডে 1984 মাস পর্যন্ত  
প্রত্যেক আর্টি কো Automobile এংশ্যুল- Record Auto নামক-  
Array তে মুক্ত মুক্ত লুব- উকে- Array এর সময় মুক্ত হব

We know,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Length} &= \text{UB} - \text{LB} + 1 \\ &= 1984 - 1932 + 1 \\ &= 53 \end{aligned}$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UB} &= 1984 \\ \text{LB} &= 1932 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{LOC}(\text{LA}[k]) = \text{Base}(\text{LA}) + w(k - \text{lower bound})}$$

~~\* \* \*~~ একটি Automobile company 1932 মাস থেকে 1984 মাস  
পর্যন্ত প্রত্যেক বছোর বিভিন্ন Automobile এংশ্যুল- Record Auto  
Array তে মুক্ত মুক্ত লুব। যদি Base (Auto) = 200 এবং w = 4  
words/memory cell 25. তবে 1965 মুক্ত Array element  
Address নির্ণয় কো?

We know,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(\text{Auto}[1965]) &= \text{Base}(\text{Auto}) + w(k - LB) \\ &= 200 + 4(1965 - 1932) \\ &= 332 \quad (\text{Ans.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LB &= 1932 \\ k &= 1965 \\ \text{Base}(\text{Auto}) &= 200 \\ w &= 4 \\ \text{Loc}(\text{Auto}[1965]) &= \end{aligned}$$

~~\* \* \*~~ xxx (-10:10), ২২২(1935 : 1985), ২২২(35) - ডিম্ব অন্তর্ভুক্ত  
a. প্রত্যেক Array এর element সাম্পূর্ণ নির্ণয় কৃত  
b. Let Base(২২২) = 400 এবং w = 4 words/memory cell  
for ২২২ অন্তর্ভুক্ত ২২২ [1942], ২২২ [1972] এবং ২২২ [1999] ও  
Address নির্ণয় কো।

$$\text{Length}(xxx) = UB - LB + 1 = 10 - (-10) + 1 = 21$$

$$\text{Length}(yyy) = 1985 - 1935 + 1 = 51$$

$$\text{Length}(zzz) = 35 - 1 + 1 = 35$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(yyy[1942]) &= \text{Base}(yyy) + w(k-LB) && \text{Given,} \\ &= 400 + 4(1942 - 1935) && \text{Base}(yyy) = 400 \\ &= 428 && w = 4 \text{ word/M.c.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(yyy[1977]) &= \text{Base}(yyy) + w(k-LB) \\ &= 400 + 4(1977 - 1935) \\ &= 568 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(yyy(1999)) &= \text{Base}(yyy) + w(k-LB) \\ &= 400 + 4(1999 - 1935) \\ &= 656 \end{aligned}$$

\* \* \* The condition of LA is AAA(5:50) BBB(-5:10)  
and CCC(18)

- a) find out the numbers of element in each array?  
b) Let. Base(AAA) = 300, w = 4 for AAA. Find  
the Address of AAA(15), AAA(35) and AAA(55)

a. Length(AAA) =  $UB - LB + 1 = 50 - 5 + 1 = 46$   
Length(BBB) =  $10 + 5 + 1 = 16$

$$\text{Length}(ccc) = 18 - 1 + 1 = 18$$

b.  $\text{Loc}[AAA(15)] = \text{Base}(AAA) + w(k-LB)$   
 $= 300 + 4(15-5)$   
 $= 340$

$$\text{Loc}(A[35]) = 300 + 4(35-5) = 420$$

$\text{Loc}(A[55])$  is not possible, cause 55 exceeds 50

Two-Dimensional Array :  $M \times N$

Row ←      M × N      → column

$\text{Loc}(A[j,k])$

column-major orders

$$\text{Loc}(A[j,k]) = \text{Base}(A) + w [M(k-1) + (j-1)]$$

Row-major orders

$$\text{Loc}(A[j,k]) = \text{Base}(A) + w [N(j-1) + (k-1)]$$

\*\* Consider the  $25 \times 4$  matrix array SCORE  
 suppose Base(SCORE) = 200 and there are  $w=4$   
 words per memory cell. Furthermore, suppose the  
 programming language stores two-dimensional arrays  
 using row-major orders. Then the address of SCORE[12,3]  
 the third test of the twelfth student.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Loc}(\text{SCORE}[12,3]) &= 200 + 4[4(12-1) + (3-1)] \\ &= 384\end{aligned}$$

\* अन्तर्गत  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  225-01261

A ४x२; B ३x३ एवं युक्तिशील बहुपद वर्ग हैं।

soin:

$$A \times B = \begin{bmatrix} (1 \times 2) + (3 \times 3) & (1 \times 0) + (3 \times 2) & (1 \times -4) + (3 \times 6) \\ (2 \times 2) + (4 \times 3) & (2 \times 0) + (4 \times 2) & (2 \times -4) + (4 \times 6) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 14 \\ 16 & 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{Ans!})$$

\*\* Array ব্যবহারের সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা কিম্ব।  
সুবিধা:

- ① Variable declaration পৰি দৱিতন হাত সাথী
- ② একসময়ে অনেক জটি উপস্থুতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা শুভ
- ③ অনেকগুলো জেমোৱিতে গুণাগুণি অস্থান বৃদ্ধি-
- ④ প্ৰোগ্ৰাম নিৰ্বাচন কৰত পৰ্য
- ⑤ প্ৰোগ্ৰামৰ জন্মতা হুম সহ
- ⑥ প্ৰোগ্ৰামৰ আলোক দৃশ্যতা পৰ্য

অসুবিধা:

- ① প্ৰোগ্ৰাম নিৰ্বাচন কৰা শুভ নহ' অ্যারেৰ শাৰ্ট- পৰিবৰ্তন
- ② প্ৰতি জটি অনেক অস্থান অ্যারেৰ শাৰ্ট- বিৰোধ কৰা শুভ

\*\* MY PSZ বাক্যটি memory ৩০ কোড জ্ঞানজ্ঞা দৃশ্যতা  
6 byte. পৰিচিত character কোড জ্ঞানজ্ঞা ১ byte - এবং সুষিদ্ধ  
space পৰি ইন্ধ 1 byte - জ্ঞানজ্ঞা পাইব।

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01870 656 119

\*\*\* Stack નું DATA Insertion Operation: Stack નું Data Insert હોય - અથવા પૂર્વે વિશ્વાસ કૂપટે છુકાવુણું। એવ એવી એટાં - એટાં Top એવ; અથવા એ MAXSTK.

Top એટાં stack નું અર્દુંમાં માંગુણીએ ડાટા નું Address લાઈફા - એટાં એવ; MAXSTK એટાં stack એવા "MAXSTK" એન્ટેસટક - એટાં એટાં stack એવા Length size એવા એવાનું

\*\* Stack નું નિચેનાં નું Data Insert - એટાં Step

10, 50, 20, 20, 60

Initial એવાનું

stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	-1									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	0									
	10									
stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	1									
	10	50								
stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	2									
	10	50	70							
stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	3									
	10	50	70	20						
stack:										MAXSTK
TOP:	4									
	10	50	70	20	60					

\*\*\* DATA DELETION OPERATION: stack નું Data item નું વિનોદિત process એવું POP - એટાં stack એવા POP operation TOP - એવું આખરું. stack એવું Data item અનુભાવનાને એવું અધ્યાર્થી એટાં stack નું Data item અનુભાવ એવું

અનુભાવનાને એવું અધ્યાર્થી એટાં stack empty - એવું એવું એવું deletion operation આખરું - એવું એવું stack એવા



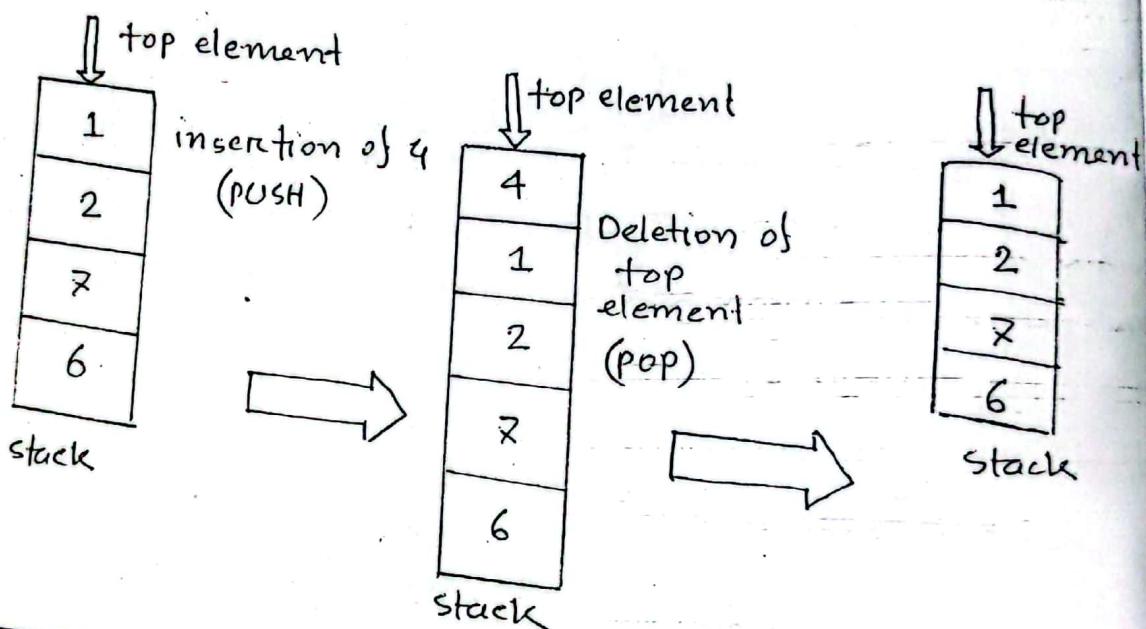
Stack

\* Stack: Stack একটি Linear Data structure

Linear অর্থে Memory টত Data store - করে। এস্টেক্স তে ব্যাপক  
Data সংজ্ঞা - ইয়ে মাত্রে পুরো শব্দটি - শব্দটি - কোথাও ইয়ে এবং কোথাও Data  
ব্যবহৃত হয়। যার মিল করা হয়ে আসে - শব্দটির পুরো অর্থ -  
মন্তব্য - ।

আছে একে LIFO অর্থাৎ Last-in-first-out নামের Linear  
list - এমাত্র। কুণ্ডল প্লেটের stack.

A stack can be visualized as follows:



position of Top	status of stack
-1	Stack is Empty
0	Only One element in stack
N-1	Stack is Full
N	Overflow state of stack

\* Overflow

\* Underflow

\* PUSH()

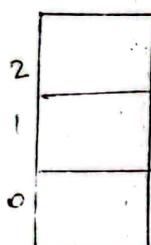
\* pop()

⑤ As  $\text{top} = 2$ , current size of stack is  $\text{top} + 1$ , i.e 3  
Now stack is full, as 3 is maximum size of stack

⑥  $\text{push}(\text{stack}, 12, 3)$

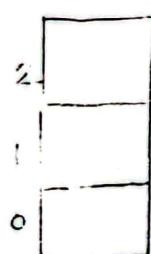
As stack is full, it will show  
~~OVERFLOW~~ CONDITION!

⊗ Deleting all elements from stack



Empty Stack!  $\Rightarrow \text{pop}(\text{stack}, 3)$   
 $\text{TOP} = -1$   
 $\text{pop}(\text{stack}, 3)$   
 $\text{pop}(\text{stack}, 3)$

⑦  $\text{POP}(\text{stack}, 3)$



As stack is empty, further  
deleting will cause  
~~UNDERFLOW~~ CONDITION!

→ Basic Operation on stack

▢  $\text{PUSH}(\cdot)$  - pushing (storing) an element on the stack

▢  $\text{POP}(\cdot)$  - Removing (accessing) an element from the stack

▢  $\text{pee}(\cdot)$  - get the top data element of the stack, without removing it

▢  $\text{isFull}(\cdot)$  - check if stack is full

▢  $\text{isEmpty}(\cdot)$  - checks if stack is Empty

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in case of Underflow ৰিসে । Operation Process -

Stack:

TOP [4]

10	50	70	20	60			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stack:

TOP [ ]

10	50	70	20				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stack:

TOP [ ]

10	50	70					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stack:

TOP [ ]

10	50						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stack:

TOP [ ]

-10							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stack:

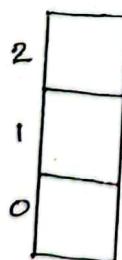
TOP [ ]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[ এই ক্ষেত্রে পুরোটা রাশি নেওয়া হচ্ছে - অন্তর্ভুক্ত ক্ষেত্র দেখা যাবে ]

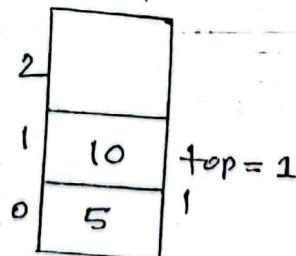
\*\*\* Another example of Insertion and Deletion in stack

①



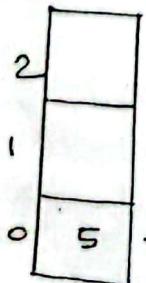
initial stack is  
empty  
top = -1

③ PUSH(stack, 10, 3)



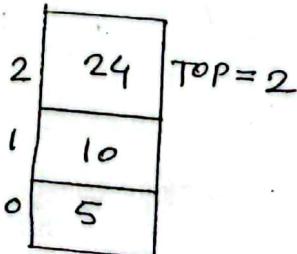
top = 1

② PUSH(stack, 5, 3)



top = 0

④



top = 2

\*\*\* push operation / Stack - 4 Item Insert Algorithm

$\text{push}(\text{stack}, \text{TOP}, \text{MAXSTK}, \text{ITEM})$

STEP 1: (Is Stack full?)

If  $\text{TOP} = \text{MAXSTK}$ , Then print OVERFLOW and Return

STEP 2:  $\text{TOP} = \text{TOP} + 1$

STEP 3:  $\text{STACK}(\text{TOP}) = \text{ITEM}$

STEP 4: Return.

\*\*\* pop operation / Stack 26 Data Item অপারেশন

$\text{pop}(\text{stack}, \text{TOP}, \text{ITEM})$

STEP 1: (Is Stack empty?)

If  $\text{TOP} = 0$  Print UNDERFLOW and Return

STEP 2:  $\text{ITEM} = \text{STACK}(\text{TOP})$

STEP 3:  $\text{TOP} = \text{TOP} - 1$

STEP 4: Return.

\* Stack ও Memory Representation দেখাও

Stack ও Memory টি কর্তৃপক্ষ represent - এখন আবৃত্তি করুন

① By using linear array

④ By Using linear linked list

[এসেন্সি - ফার্মেসি - পার্সেন্সি - লাইব্রেরি]

+ Notations: The way to write arithmetic expression is known as a notation.

An arithmetic expression can be written in three different but equivalent notation, without changing the output.

These notation are —

- Infix Notation
- Prefix (polish) Notation
- Postfix (reverse-polish) notation.  
[Details in class]

### precedence and Associativity

Sn.No	operators	Precedence	Associativity
1	Exponentiation $\wedge$	Highest	Right Associative
2	Multiplication (*) Division (/)	second Highest	Left Associative
3	Addition (+) Substraction (-)	lowest	Left Associative

\* \* \* Infix Notation  $\Rightarrow$  Prefix  $\Leftrightarrow$  Postfix  $\Leftrightarrow$  Infix or.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A + B * C - D + E / F / (G + H)$$

Prefix: + - \*  $\uparrow$  ABC // EF + GH

Postfix: AB + C \* D - EF / GH + +

$$\textcircled{2} \quad ((A+B)*C - (D-E)) \uparrow (F+G)$$

Prefix: + - \*  $\uparrow$  ABC - DE + FG

Postfix: AB + C + DE - - FG + +

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (A + (B * C - (D / E \uparrow F) * G) * H)$$

Postfix: ABC \* D E F \ G \* - H \* +

Postfix: H.W

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\*\*\* Stack এর মাধ্যমে সমানোভাবে কীভাবে?

① Infix :  $5 + 3 * 2 - 8 / 4 * 3 + 6$

Postfix : 5, 3, 2, \*, 8, 4, /, 3, \*, -, +, 6, +

Scanned	Stack
5	5
3	5, 3
2	5, 3, 2
*	5, 9
8	5, 9, 8
4	5, 9, 8, 4
/	5, 9, 2
3	5, 9, 2, 3
*	5, 9, 6
-	5, 3
+	8
6	8, 6
+	14

④ Postfix : 5, 6, 2, +, \*

H.W  $\rightarrow$  5, 6, 2, +, \*, 12, 4, /, - (37)

H.W  $\rightarrow$  12, 2, 3, -, /, 1, 2, 1, 5, +, \*, \*

(15)

DUET Admission coaching

only from eSE

01870 656 119  
01935 251961

\* Postfix Notation ২৬৭ সমাধান কীভাবে?

$$P = 5, 6, 2, +, *, 12, 4, /, -$$

$$= 5, (6+2), *, 12, 4, /, -$$

$$= 5, 8, *, 12, 4, /, -$$

$$= 40, (12/4), -$$

$$= 40 - 3$$

$$= \boxed{37}$$

\*  $P = 12, 2, 3, -, 1, 2, 1, 5, +, *, +$  Expression ২৬৭

① Infix Expression এ দুটি মাধ্যম

$$P = 12 / (2 - 3) + 2 * (1 + 5)$$

②  $\boxed{P = 15}$  সমাধান কীভাবে?

③ Stack এর মাধ্যমে সমাধান কীভাবে?

PSZ

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\* Infix Expression  $\rightarrow$  Postfix Exp.

$$\text{① } (A-B) * (D/E) \quad AB - DE / *$$

$$\text{② } (A+B \uparrow D) / (E-F) + G \quad AB D \uparrow + EF - / G +$$

$$\text{③ } A * (B+D) / E - F * (G+H/K)$$

$$ABD + * E / FGH K / + * -$$

\*  $(A+B) * C - (D-E) \uparrow F$  find Prefix and Postfix

Prefix:  $A - * + ABC - DEF$

Postfix:  $AB + C * DE -- F \uparrow$

~~\*\* Stack এর অবস্থা নিয়ে~~

① Dynamic Programming এর মধ্যে অবস্থা রাখ

② Infix মধ্যে - Postfix তেবির অঙ্গ

③ Quick sort algorithm তেবির

④ চোর expression এর Value calculation করা হন্ত

\* Recursion কি?

Recursion - বহুতে পুনঃ পুনঃ - অবশিষ্ট - কম্প্যুটেশন - পুন্যাদ্ধা

Recursion - একান্ত computer programming এর পুরুষপুরু বিভাগ

\* Recursion প্রক্রিয়া -  $4!$  এর জন্য - নির্ণয় - ফল

$$1. 4! = 4 \cdot 3!$$

$$3 = 3 \cdot 2!$$

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1!$$

$$1! = 1 \cdot 0!$$

$$0! = 1$$

$$1! = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

Queue: Queue ଜାତ୍ୟର ଅଧିକାନିକ - ଯହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଡିନିମୁଦ୍ରକ -  
ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ -  
ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ ପାଇଁ  
ଯାଏବେ FIFO (first-in-first-out) system ଓ Data Manipulate  
କରିବା ପାଇଁ। Queue ଲାଗେ Data element Insert କରିବାକୁ  
ଏବଂ Delete କରିବାକୁ ପରମା ପରମା।

Basic Operations of Queue:

- \* enqueue()
- \* dequeue()
- \* peek()
- \* isFull()
- \* isEmpty()

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Array representation of a queue: / Linear Queue Operation

FRONT: 1  
REAR: 4

QUEUE					
	AA	BB	CC	DD	-----
1	2	3	4		N

FRONT: 2  
REAR: 4

QUEUE					
		BB	CC	DD	-----
1	2	3	4		N

FRONT: 3  
REAR: 4

QUEUE					
			CC	DD	-----
1	2	3	4		N

FRONT: 3  
REAR: 5

QUEUE						
			CC	DD	EE	...
1	2	3	4	5		N

\* Classification of Queue:

- ① Linear Queue
- ② Circular Queue
- ③ Priority Queue
- ④ De-queue

❑ Linear Queue: କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ ରୂପରେ Data Manipulate ହେବାରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Linear Queue ବ୍ୟବୀ।

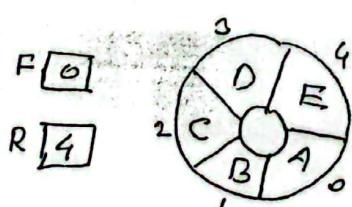
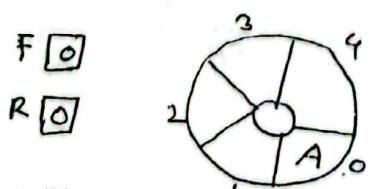
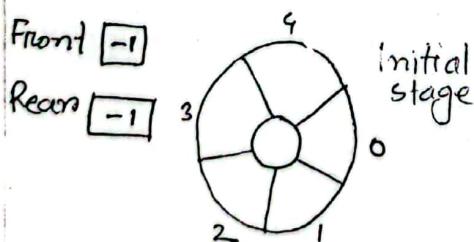
❑ Linear Queue ରେ Deletion Operation (Dequeue)  
[Details in class]

❑ Linear Queue ରେ Insertion Operation (Enqueue)  
[Details in class]

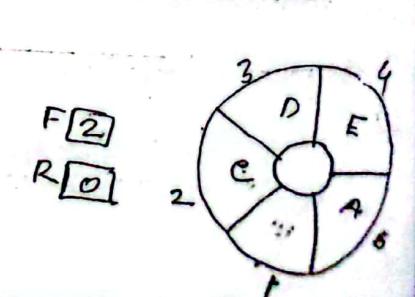
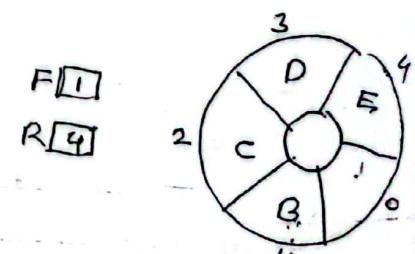
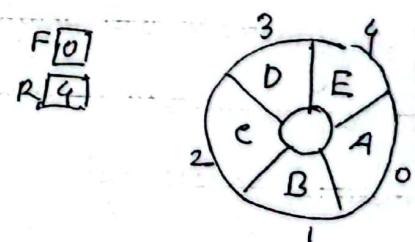
❑ Circular Queue: Linear Queue ରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Free space ଖାଲେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ Data insert କରା ଯାଏନା। ଏହା ପରମାଣୁ-ମମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ ବାହୀରେ ଅଗ୍ରାହୀ ରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Circular Queue ବ୍ୟବୀରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Circular Queue.

Circular Queue ରେ counter ପ୍ରଥାରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ କାଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Data ଖାଲେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ counter ପ୍ରଥାରେ 0 ରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳାନ୍ତିକ Data ଖାଲେନା।

### Inseriton



### Deletion



■ Linear Queue ແລ້ວ Circular Queue ແລ້ວ ສູວິර්ත් :

① Linear Queue සະ Data Insertion, Deletion අກුණ  
වැඩුණ යායා මා circular queue දී රාජායාදා

② Linear Queue සະ Memory අසංශෝධන, Circular  
queue දී උස්න

③ රෙකුරේන් යානි නා තෙහෙ පැමුව Linear Queue සະ  
නැතුන බැංක ගැන position සඳහා insert යායා මායා

■ Deque / Double Ended Queue : Deque අමත ඇත

ඩීරුනේ ගුණ තුනානු ගුණ හේ පැහැදිලියෙනු data  
insert & remove - යායායාදා ! - මිතු ගුණ හේ මාකේ  
insert & Delete - කාඩායාදා !

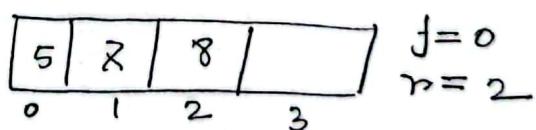
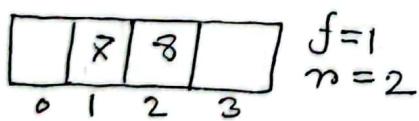
Deque හා Double ended queue නෑ පෙන්ව :

① Input Restricted

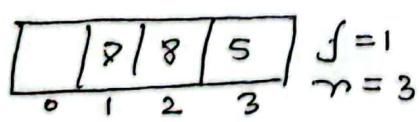
② Output Restricted.

Deque Operations:

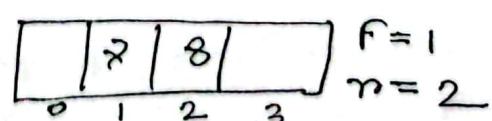
3. Add Front (S)



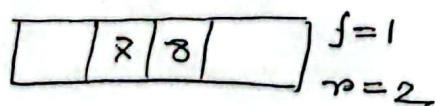
1. AddRear (S)



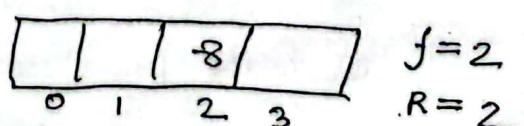
4. Delete Front ()



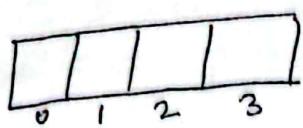
2. DeleteRear ()



5. Delete front ()



6. Delete Rear ()



$$f=2 \\ r=1$$

$f > r$  Then we know queue  
is empty

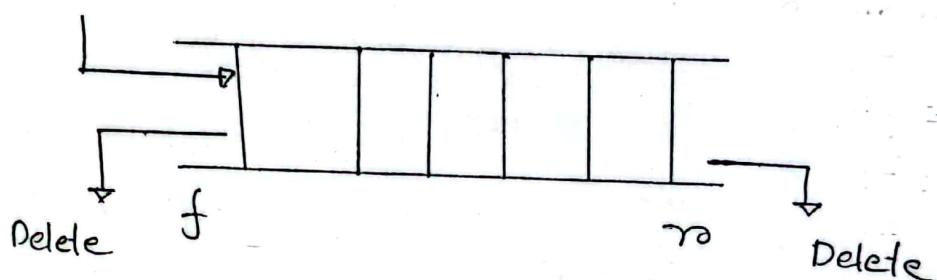
going

when  $f > r$  and if we want to initial state of queue  
then  $f = 2 \rightarrow -1$  and  $r = 1 \rightarrow -1$  [Reset Pointers]

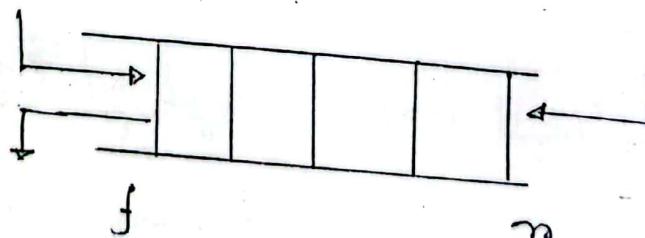
Input Restricted Deque:

Insert

Insertion one from only  
front or rear



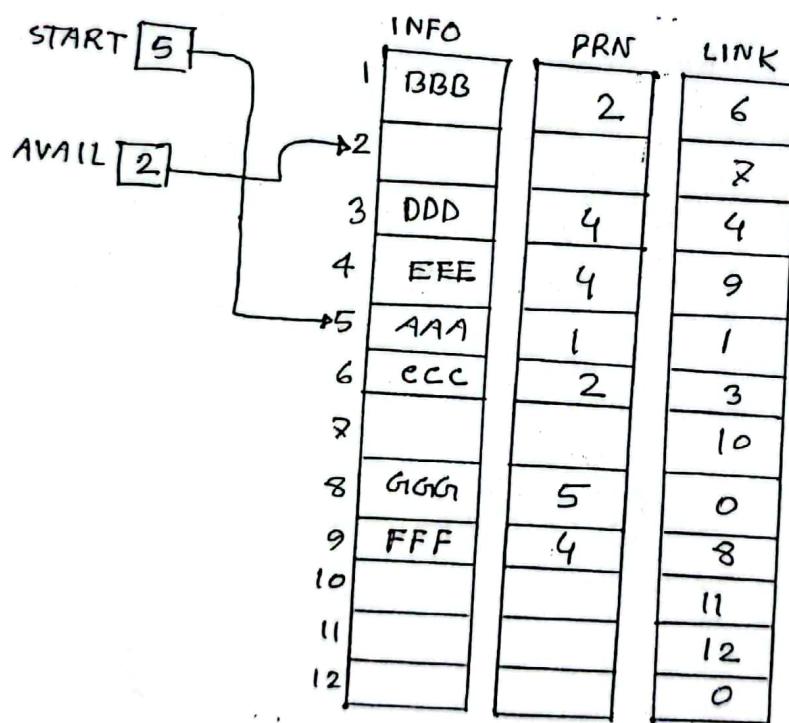
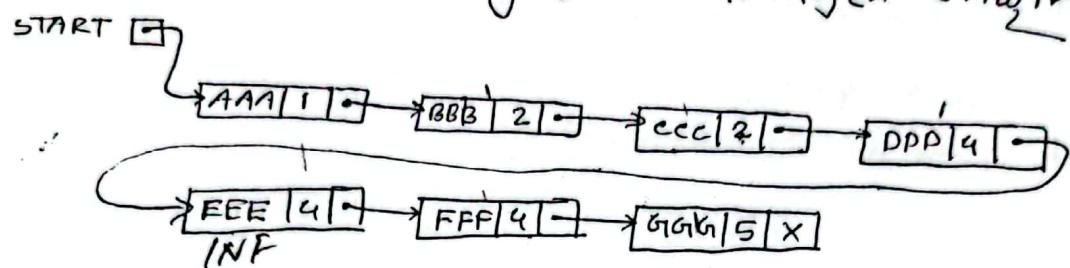
Output Restricted Deque: Deletion only one from and  
Insertion both from.



Deque perform 4 operations:-

- ① insert at front
- ② delete from front
- ③ insert at rear
- ④ delete from rear

\* \* એવાં List કે Priority queue એ અધ્યરાજીમાં આપું



\* Gives few examples for data structures ?

- Stacks
  - Queue
  - Link List
  - Trees
  - Graphs

### Algorithm for ENQUEUE Operation

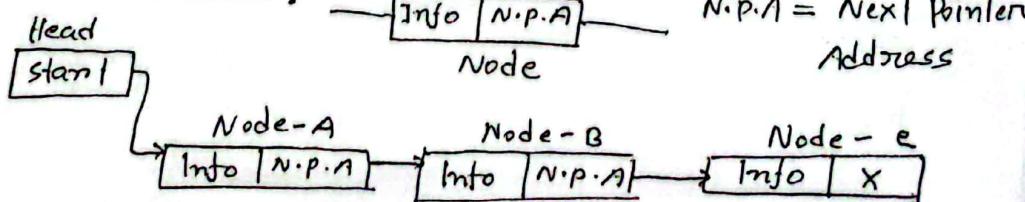
1. check if the queue is full or not
2. If the queue is full, then print overflow error and exit the program
3. If the queue is not full, then increment the tail and add the element.

### Algorithm for DEQUEUE operations

1. check if the queue is empty or not
2. If the queue is empty, then print underflow error and exit the program
3. If the queue is not empty, then print the element at the head and increment the head.

Linked List : (কোন নিষ্ঠা-যা আলিকাধু - মঃবিহুত জাত  
সম্মত প্রযোজনের পথ যাই প্রয়োজু ভূম্যায়ী - প্রাণীন - আর  
অন্তর্বে - ক্রিয়ে - নিষ্ঠাকে নিষ্ঠা - নিষ্ঠা - বলে)  
Linked List একটি Dynamic Linear Data structure  
যা Dynamic Memory Allocation দ্বারা সহজে সহজে।  
Linked List এর স্থোল্যটি cell কে node বলা হয়ে গে;  
এর pointing এর সার্ভিস Data store - এর। এতে Head  
নামক একটি variable সহজে হয়।

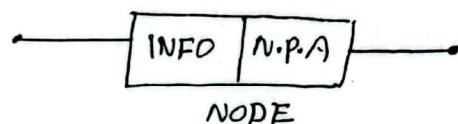
Basic Structure :



## Classification of Linked List

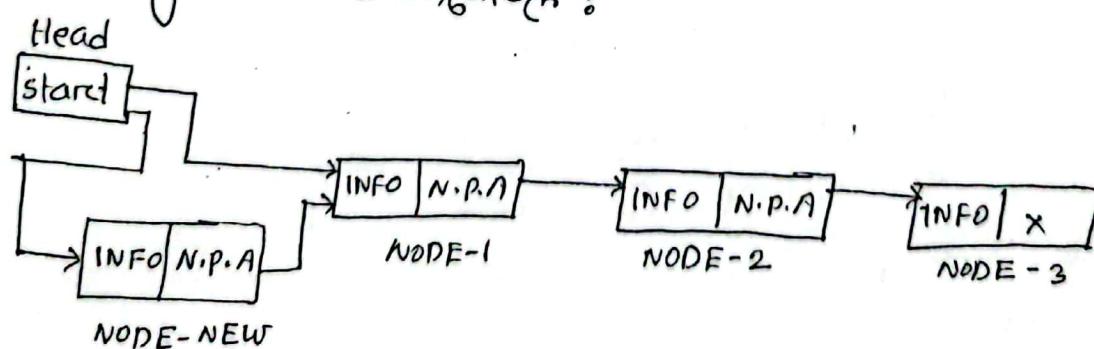
- ① Linear Linked List
- ② Header "
- ③ Circular "
- ④ Double/ Two-way L.L

■ Linear Link List : Linear L.L এমন যোগৈরূপ one way  
L.L মানে প্রত্যক্ষটি Node এর পুরুষ অংশসমাপ্ত, এবং  
অঙ্গে node এর Information এবং আরু অংশে - Next  
pointer Address দিবার কৃত। এতে Data Manipulation linear  
এবং এই বিধি একটি Linear Linked List করা হয়।



⇒ Insertion of Linear Linked List : Linear linked  
list এ কিন্তু position নম্বর Node insert করা হয়।  
① Starting ② Middle ③ Ending

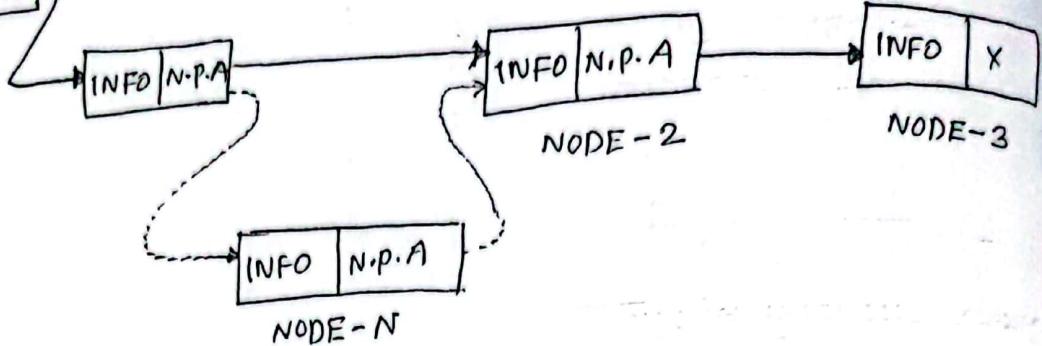
① Starting এ Node সংযোজন :



operations : [Details in class]

⑪ Middle ഉം മുമ്പായിൽ

Head  
start

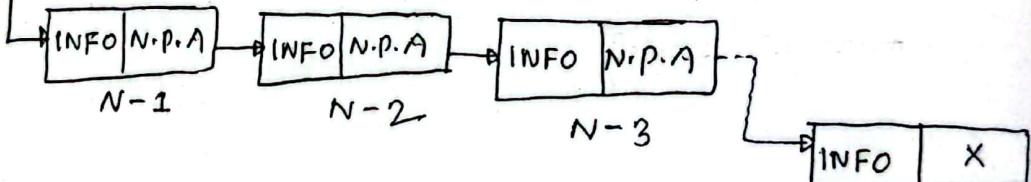


[operation: Details in class]

⑬ Ending ഉം മുമ്പായിൽ :

Head

start



[operations: Details in class]

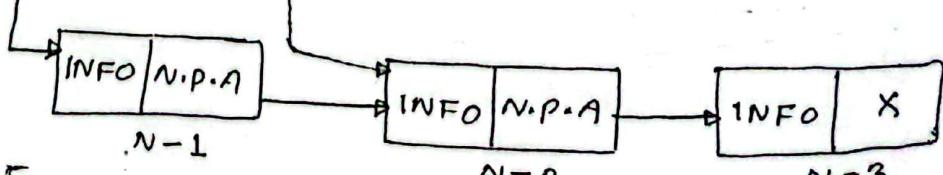
▣ Deletion of Linear Linked List :

① Starting    ⑪ Middle    ⑬ Ending

① Starting - ഏ വിദ്യാർത്ഥി

Head

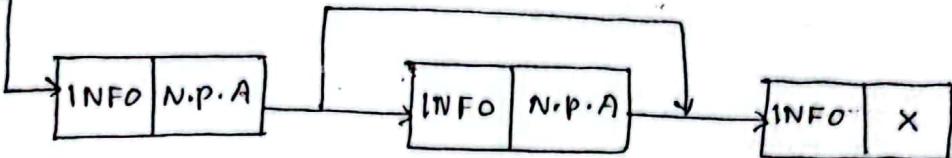
start



[operation : Details in class]

⑩ Middle නියෝගීන්

Head  
Start

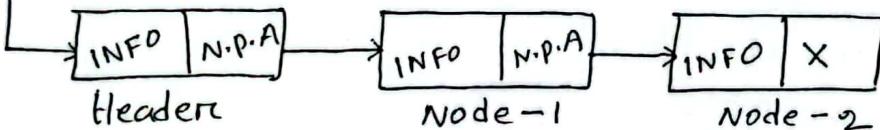


[operation: Details in class]

⑪ Ending නියෝගීන් [Details in class]

◻ Headers Linked List: Headers Linked List පෙන්ත එක -  
චිරුති - Linked List නාඟ Header නාඟ පෙන්ම යහිරිඹ,  
Node නාඟා - ।

Head  
Start



Headers Node අදු කාණ්ඩා:

① Linked List අදු ordered වා අස නොනාඟා

② Sorting ඇග නාඟා

③ Length ඇග නාඟා

④ Datatype නොනාඟා

classification of Headers Linked List:

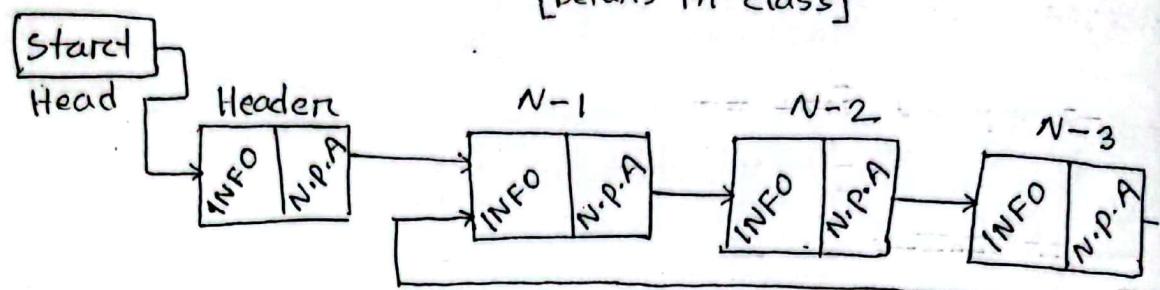
① circular Headers

② Two-way / Doubly Headers

③ Two-way circulars

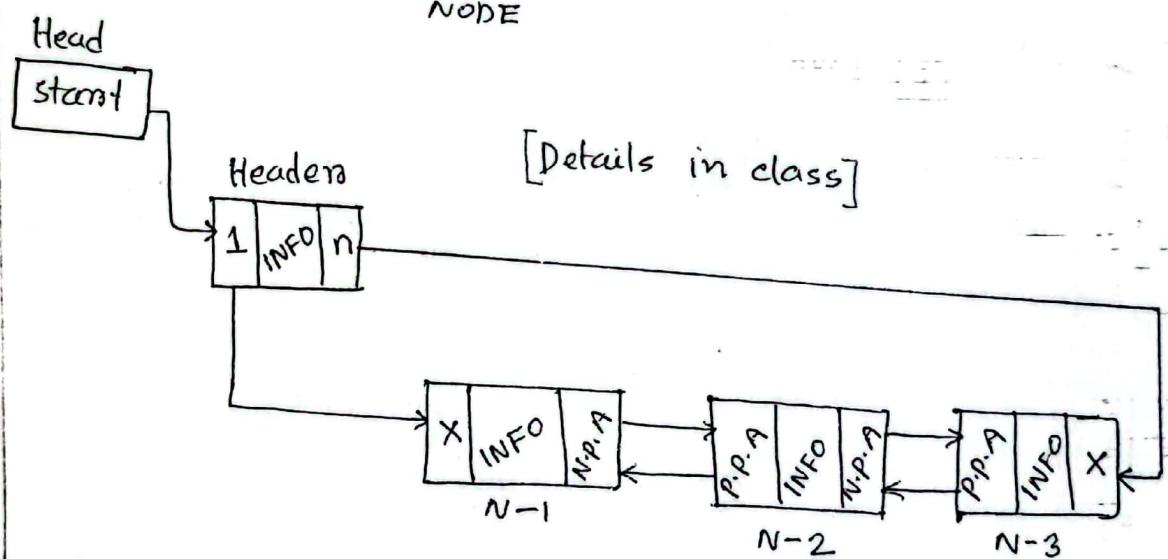
## ① Circular Header:

[Details in class]



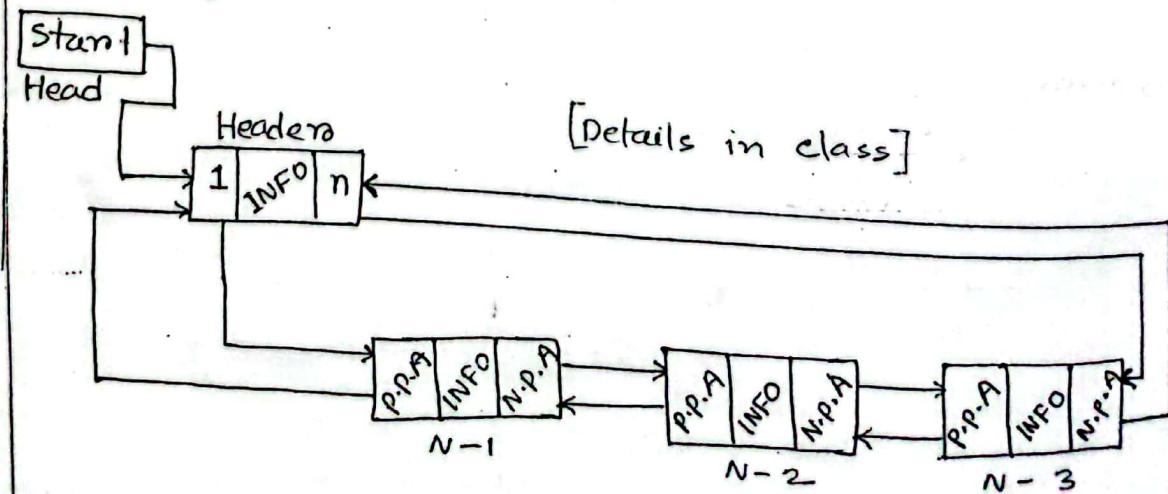
## ② Two-way Header Linked List:

[Details in class]

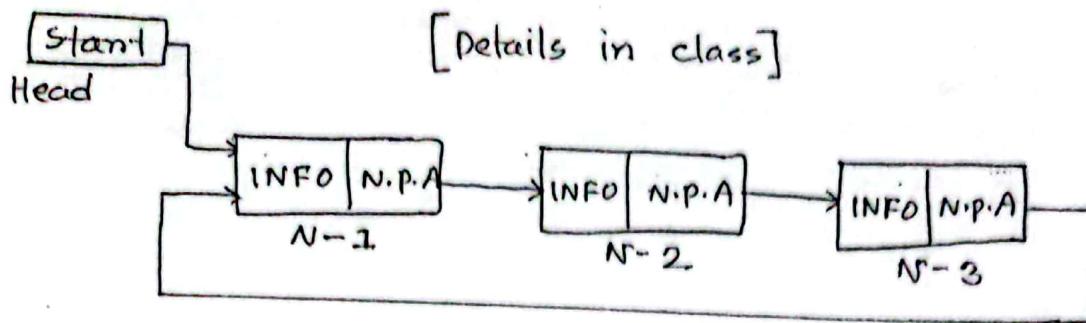


## ③ Two-way circular Headers:

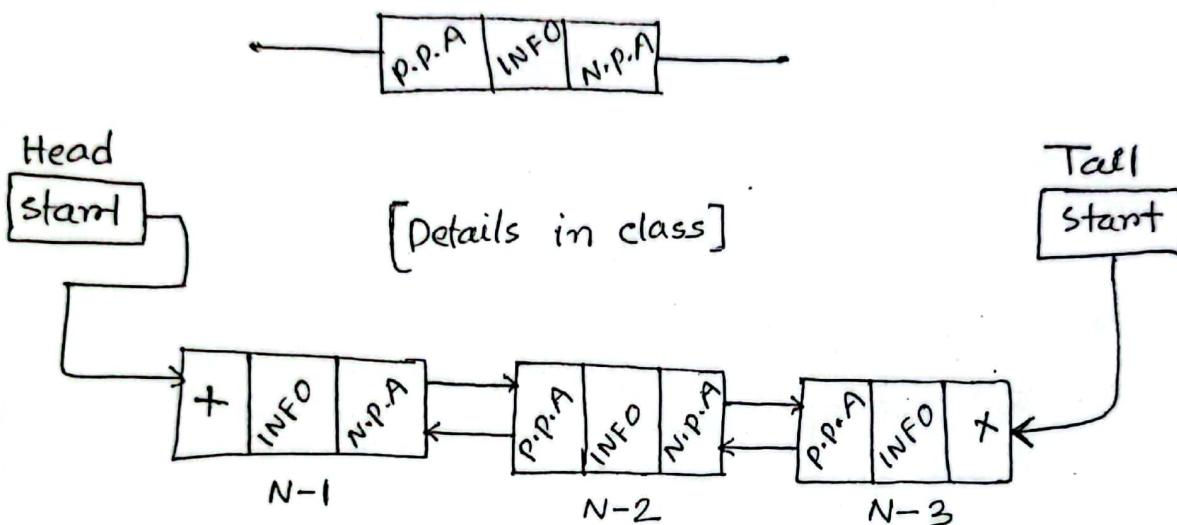
[Details in class]



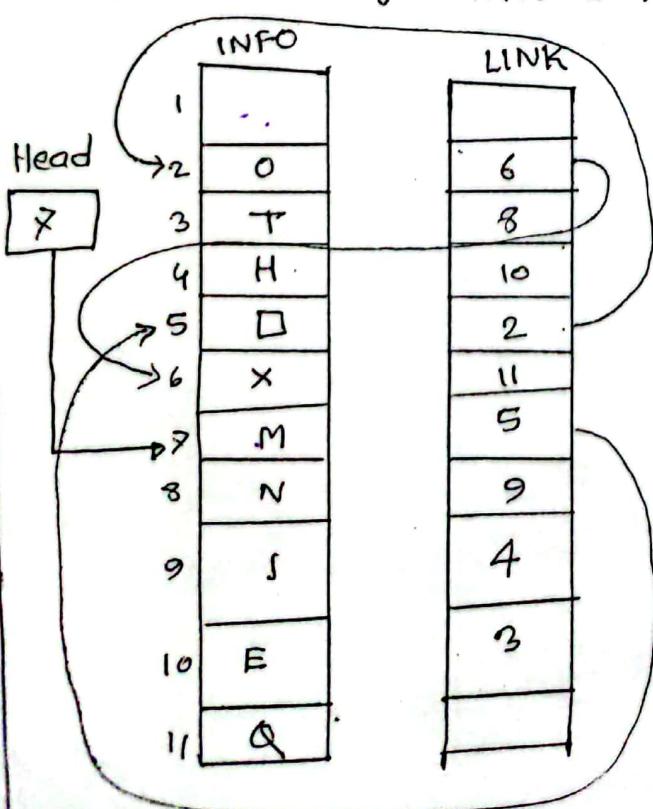
Circulars Linked List :



Two-way / Doubly Linked List :

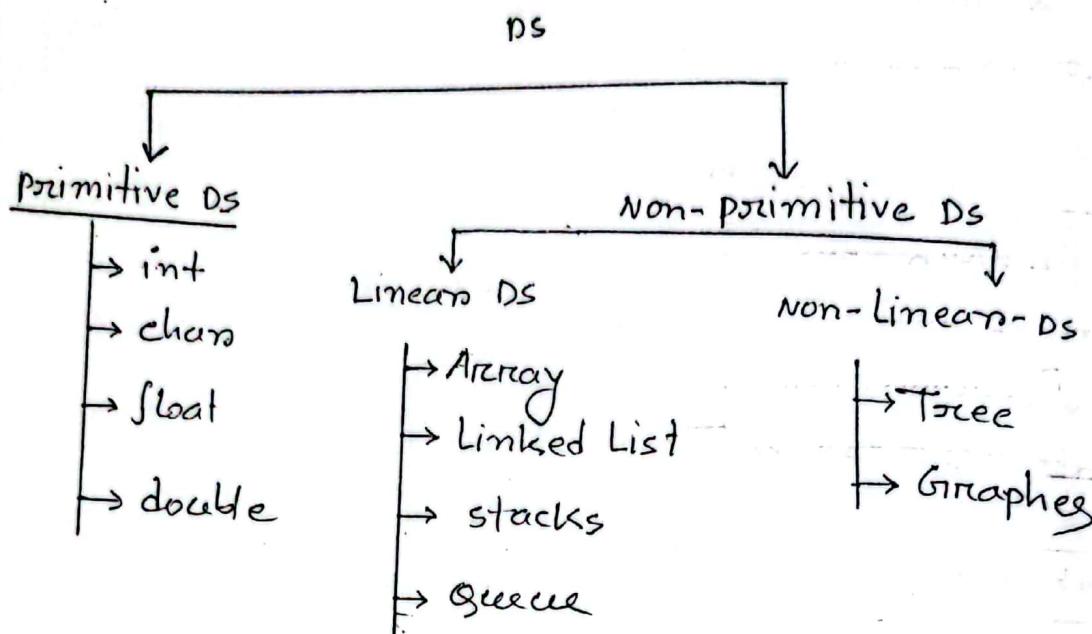


Representation of Linked List in Memory



$\text{start} = 2 \quad \text{INFO}[7] = M$   
 $\text{LINK}[2] = 5 \quad \text{INFO}[5] = \square$   
 $\text{LINK}[5] = 2 \quad \text{INFO}[2] = O$   
 $\text{LINK}[2] = 6 \quad \text{INFO}[6] = X$   
 $\text{LINK}[6] = 11 \quad \text{INFO}[11] = Q$

## ▣ Type of Data Structure:



▣ Garbage collection: Memory ରେ store କରିଥାଇଲା  
List ରେତେ କୋଣ ଏକାଟେ node delete - କାହାର କାନ୍ତି ଯଥିବା ଦରାଇ  
program ଥିଲେ ଅଧିକ List Delete କାହାର କାନ୍ତି memory  
ରେ Available space - କୁଣ୍ଡିବିଲ୍ କିମ୍ବା computer ରେ operating  
system କାହାର delete space କୁଣ୍ଡିବିଲ୍ - periodically ମିଶ୍ରିତ  
କରି free storage list କାହାର କାନ୍ତି -  
ଏହି collection ଏବଂ Technique ରେ କମା କିମ୍ବା Garbage  
collection.

## ▣ Link List ଏବଂ ଫୁର୍ମିଟିଙ୍:

- ① L.L ଏ Data ରେ size ପ୍ରତି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
- ② କ୍ୟାରେଗ୍ ଏବଂ Data କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
- ③ New Data insert - କାହାର କାନ୍ତି - ଅଧିକତତ୍ତ୍ଵରେ List  
ଏବଂ size - ଉଚ୍ଚିତ କାହାର କାନ୍ତି
- ④ Memory - କାହାର କାନ୍ତି - କୁଣ୍ଡିବିଲ୍ କିମ୍ବା

୧୦ ଗଣ୍ଡିଂ (Sorting) : ଗଣ୍ଡିଂ ସମ୍ମତ ଲୋକ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଜୋଦାର  
ଏହିଥିରେ ଭାବେ ଅମାନୁଷୀୟ ଆଜାନୀୟ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଯାଏଇବେ  
ଯାଏଇବେ —

- বিভিন্ন সংজ্ঞা -

① Ascending Onden ② Descending Onden	③ selection Sort ④ Radix Sort ⑤ Merge Sort
⑥ Bubble Sort ⑦ Quicks Sort ⑧ Heap Sort	⑨ Insertion Sort

[କିନ୍ତୁ ଯାହିଁ ପଢ଼ି ଖାଇଁ ଆମୋଳଙ୍ଗ ଦେବ]

## ଖାଣ୍ଡି (Searching) :

ମାଟେ ଶାତ୍ରେ ଆବିର୍ତ୍ତିନିକ ଅର୍ଥ ହୋଇଲା ଅହେଳାନ ବାଢ଼ା ବା  
ଫୋଡ଼ ବାଢ଼ା । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏକାଟିକି ଉପାଦାନ ଧରୁଥିଲେ  
ବେଳେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ମାତ୍ରେ ଉପାଦାନଧରୁଥିଲେ ମୁକ୍ତ ବେଳେ  
ବଣ୍ଣାର ଅଧିକ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଗ୍ରାହିଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଦେ ।

searching পাঠ্টি-মাধ্যিকনত ২ এলেব:

① Linear Search: ଦେବନ୍ତି-ନିତ୍ୟାର ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପାଇଁ କମାଳୀୟ ପ୍ରାଥ୍ୟେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟାବଳୀ ଉପରେ ହେଲାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଚ୍ଚ୍ୟବ ତା ଆର୍ଟକ୍ୟୁଟରରେ ଫୁଲଟ ହେବାରାହାତ୍ ପଦ୍ଧତିକେ Linear search ବିଦେ ।

⑪ Binary Search: ଏ ପଦ୍ଧତିଟେ ଅଛି କ୍ରତ୍ତ ଲୋକ  
ଆର୍ଥିକରୁ ଗ୍ରାହି କଣ୍ଠା ଥାଏ । Binary search ପଦ୍ଧତି  
ମୁଣ୍ଡର ଘାଟେଇ ଏ ମାଜାନୀ ଡାଟାର ରୈଙ୍କର୍ଷ - ଅଭ୍ୟାସ -  
ରଖା ଥାଏ । ମାର୍ଗିକରନ ଏବଂ କୁଳମାତ୍ର  
ମାଜାନୀ ମାତ୍ରକ ।

**Hashing table :** Hashing-ଧୂମତ ଏବାଟି ପାଇଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ  
Hashing ଏବା ଅକ୍ଷର-ବିବନ୍ଦେସ୍ତ୍ରେ searching ହୋଇଥାଏ  
ଯେ ପଦ୍ଧତିଟି ପାଇଁ ଅବଧିମୁଖ ଆଟେ ବାହ୍ୟରେକମାତ୍ର  
ହୋଇଥାଏ ଅଣ୍ଜ୍ଞାର ହେଉ ନିର୍ଭବାଳୀତ ହବା । Hashing ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
ଏହାର ଅର୍ଥ Hashing Table ହବନ ହାତ୍ତି ମୁହଁରେ ଯାଏ  
ଦେବିଲ୍ୟ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଆହୁର ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ପାଇଁ Hashing Address  
ଦେବିଲ୍ୟ ହାତ୍ତି ରଖିବାକାରୀ ।

Hashing Table એવાં કોઈ નામ નથી હિસેબ વિટે પણ

Hashing function: এই function-এর ব্যবহার করে  
প্রচলিত টেবিলের মেমোরি-গ্রাফ্টেজ পরিবর্তন করে  
যানিঃ একেকের নির্ধারণ করা - এবং তাকে Hash  
function-এন্তে।

■ ପ୍ରିଜୋକୋଡ୍ (Pseudo code) :  
ବୋନ୍ ମେଡ୍ୟୁଲ୍ ମାର୍ଗିନ୍ ଶିଖିଯୁ - ବିଦୟୁତ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି -  
ଅଧିକ କୈଳାନ୍ତ୍ରାମିଙ୍ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ - ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିକା - ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାତ୍  
ଏବଳି ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ - ଫର୍ମଲ୍ ପ୍ରକାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗିନ୍ କୈଳାନ୍  
କ୍ରୂ - ଆହୁତି - ଉଚ୍ଚମ ତାତ୍କାଳି ପ୍ରିଜୋକୋଡ୍ ବଳ୍ପ  
ଏହିକେ programming Design Language ଥା  
ଫର୍ମଲ୍ ପ୍ରକାର PDL ଓ ବଳ୍ପ ।