

# Lab 11 – Data Structures with AI: Implementing Fundamental Structures

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## Task 1 – Stack Implementation

**Code:**

```
class Stack:  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.items = []  
  
    def push(self, item):  
        self.items.append(item)  
  
    def pop(self):  
        if not self.is_empty():  
            return self.items.pop()  
        return "Stack is empty"  
  
    def peek(self):  
        if not self.is_empty():  
            return self.items[-1]  
        return "Stack is empty"
```

```
def is_empty(self):  
    return len(self.items) == 0
```

## Task 2 – Queue Implementation

### Code:

```
class Queue:  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.items = []  
  
    def enqueue(self, item):  
        self.items.append(item)  
  
    def dequeue(self):  
        if self.items:  
            return self.items.pop(0)  
        return "Queue is empty"  
  
    def peek(self):  
        if self.items:  
            return self.items[0]  
        return "Queue is empty"  
  
    def size(self):  
        return len(self.items)
```

### Task 3 – Singly Linked List

**Code:**

```
class Node:  
    def __init__(self, data):  
        self.data = data  
        self.next = None  
  
class LinkedList:  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.head = None  
  
    def insert(self, data):  
        new_node = Node(data)  
        if not self.head:  
            self.head = new_node  
            return  
  
        temp = self.head  
        while temp.next:  
            temp = temp.next  
        temp.next = new_node  
  
  
    def display(self):  
        temp = self.head  
        while temp:
```

```
print(temp.data, end=" -> ")  
temp = temp.next  
print("None")
```

## Task 4 – Binary Search Tree (BST)

### Code:

```
class BST:  
  
    def __init__(self, key):  
        self.key = key  
        self.left = None  
        self.right = None  
  
    def insert(self, value):  
        if value < self.key:  
            if self.left is None:  
                self.left = BST(value)  
            else:  
                self.left.insert(value)  
        else:  
            if self.right is None:  
                self.right = BST(value)  
            else:  
                self.right.insert(value)
```

```
def inorder(self):  
    if self.left:  
        self.left.inorder()  
        print(self.key, end=" ")  
    if self.right:  
        self.right.inorder()
```

## ◆ Task 5 – Hash Table (Chaining)

### Code:

```
class HashTable:  
  
    def __init__(self, size=10):  
        self.size = size  
        self.table = [[] for _ in range(size)]  
  
    def _hash(self, key):  
        return hash(key) % self.size  
  
    def insert(self, key, value):  
        index = self._hash(key)  
        self.table[index].append((key, value))  
  
    def search(self, key):  
        index = self._hash(key)  
        for k, v in self.table[index]:  
            if k == key:  
                return v
```

```

        return "Key not found"

def delete(self, key):
    index = self._hash(key)
    for i, (k, v) in enumerate(self.table[index]):
        if k == key:
            del self.table[index][i]
            return "Deleted"
    return "Key not found"

```

## Task 6 – Graph (Adjacency List)

### Code:

```

class Graph:

    def __init__(self):
        self.graph = {}

    def add_vertex(self, vertex):
        if vertex not in self.graph:
            self.graph[vertex] = []

    def add_edge(self, v1, v2):
        self.add_vertex(v1)
        self.add_vertex(v2)
        self.graph[v1].append(v2)
        self.graph[v2].append(v1)

```

```
def display(self):  
    for vertex in self.graph:  
        print(vertex, "->", self.graph[vertex])
```

## Task 7 – Priority Queue

**Code:**

```
import heapq  
  
class PriorityQueue:  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.heap = []  
  
    def enqueue(self, priority, item):  
        heapq.heappush(self.heap, (priority, item))  
  
    def dequeue(self):  
        if self.heap:  
            return heapq.heappop(self.heap)  
        return "Queue is empty"  
  
    def display(self):  
        print(self.heap)
```

## Task 8 – Deque

**Code:**

```
from collections import deque
```

```

class DequeDS:

    def __init__(self):
        self.deque = deque()

    def insert_front(self, item):
        self.deque.appendleft(item)

    def insert_rear(self, item):
        self.deque.append(item)

    def remove_front(self):
        return self.deque.popleft()

    def remove_rear(self):
        return self.deque.pop()

```

)

## **Task 9 – Campus Resource Management System**

### **Feature → Data Structure Mapping**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Data Structure</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Student Attendance Tracking	Hash Table	Fast lookup by student ID. O(1) average time complexity.
Event Registration	Linked List	Dynamic insertion and removal of participants.
Library Book Borrowing	BST	Books can be organized by ID for sorted access.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Data Structure</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Bus Scheduling	Graph	Routes and stops form connected networks.
Cafeteria Order Queue	Queue	Orders must be served in FIFO order.

### Implemented Feature: Cafeteria Order Queue

```
class CafeteriaQueue:
    """Manage student food orders using Queue."""

    def __init__(self):
        self.orders = []

    def place_order(self, student_name):
        self.orders.append(student_name)
        print(f"{student_name} placed order.")

    def serve_order(self):
        if self.orders:
            served = self.orders.pop(0)
            print(f"Serving {served}")
        else:
            print("No orders to serve.")

    def display_orders(self):
        print("Current Orders:", self.orders)

# Example
cq = CafeteriaQueue()
```

```

cq.place_order("Rahul")
cq.place_order("Anita")
cq.serve_order()
cq.display_orders()

```

## Task 10 – Smart E-Commerce Platform

### Feature → Data Structure Mapping

Feature	Data Structure	Justification
Shopping Cart	Linked List	Dynamic addition/removal of products.
Order Processing	Queue	Orders processed in FIFO order.
Top-Selling Products	Priority Queue	Ranked by highest sales.
Product Search	Hash Table	Fast product lookup by ID.
Delivery Route Planning	Graph	Warehouses and locations form network paths.

### Implemented Feature: Product Search (Hash Table)

```

class ProductSearch:
    """Product lookup system using Hash Table."""

    def __init__(self):
        self.products = {}

    def add_product(self, product_id, name):
        self.products[product_id] = name

```

```
def search_product(self, product_id):
    return self.products.get(product_id, "Product not found")

# Example
ps = ProductSearch()
ps.add_product(101, "Laptop")
ps.add_product(102, "Mobile")

print(ps.search_product(101))
print(ps.search_product(200))
```