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G. H. Raisoni College Of Engineering And Management, Wagholi Pune				
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Assignment no :- 5				
Department	CE [SUMMER 2022 (Online)]			
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Subject Name /Code	Data Structures and Algorithms/ UCSL201/UCSP201			
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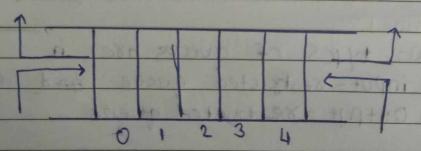
Aim: A double ended que ve (deque) is a linear list in which additions and deletions may be made at either end obtain a data representation mapping a deque into a one-dimensional growy. Write (tt program to simplote representation mapping a deque the deque with Functions to add and delete elements from either end of the deque.

add and delete elements from either end of the deque

Theory:

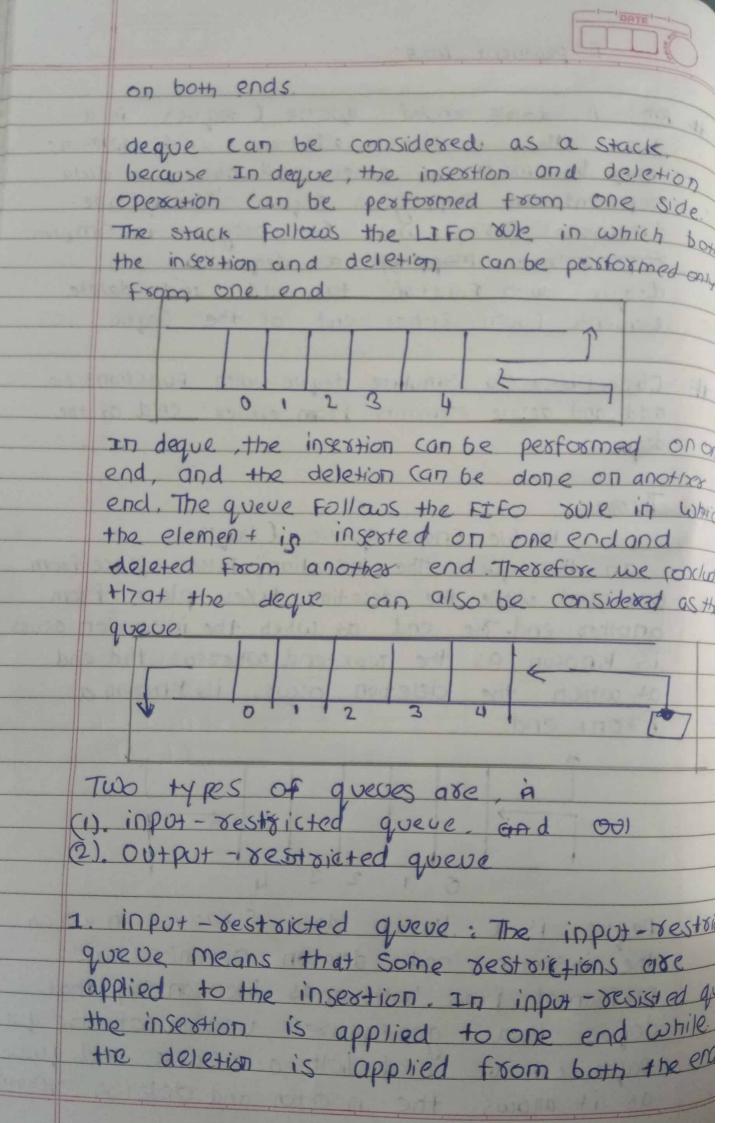
Double-Ended queve. (Deque)

In this queve The insertion takes place from one end while the deletion takes place from another end. The end at which the insertion occurs is known as the rear-end whereas the end at which the deletion occurs is known as "Front end"

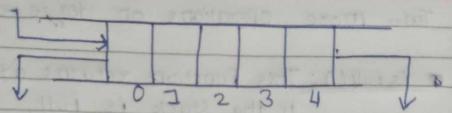


Deque is a linear data 1Structure in which the insertion and deletion operations are performed from both ends. We can say that deque is a generalized version of the queue.

Deque can be used both as stack and queue as it allows the insertion and deletion operation.

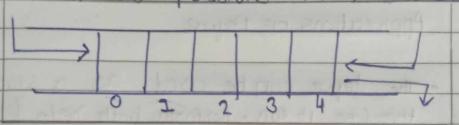






2. Out put - restricted queve:

queue means that some restricted applied to the deletion operation. In an output - restricted queue, the deletion can be applied only from one end, whereas the insertion is possible from both ends



Operations on Deque

The following are the operations applied on deque:

- · Insext at Front
- · Insest at rear
- · Delete at front
- · Delete at seas

Peak obesation in deque

ord the rear element of the dequeve.

Two more operations on deque are

is full(): This Function seturns at rue volue if the stack is full; otherwise, it returns a false volue.

o is Empty(): This Function returns a true value if the Stack is empty.

Other wise,

it returns a false value.

Applications OF Deque

- The deque can be used. as a stack and posthered it can perform both redo & undo peron
- that if we read the string from both ends, then
 the string would be the same
 - It can be used as For Multi-process or Skheduling

Program code

```
// AIM :- A double-ended queue (deque) is a linear list in which additions and deletions may be
made at either end.
// Obtain a data representation mapping a deque into a one-dimensional array.
// Write C++ program to simulate deque with functions to add and delete elements from either end
of the deque.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define SIZE 5
class dequeue
{
  int a[10], front, rear, count;
public:
  dequeue();
  void add_at_beg(int);
  void add_at_end(int);
  void delete_fr_front();
  void delete_fr_rear();
  void display();
};
dequeue::dequeue()
{
  front = -1;
  rear = -1;
```

count = 0;

}

```
void dequeue::add_at_beg(int item)
{
  int i;
  if (front == -1)
    front++;
    rear++;
    a[rear] = item;
    count++;
  }
  else if (rear >= SIZE - 1)
  {
    cout << "\nInsertion is not possible,overflow!!!!";</pre>
  }
  else
  {
    for (i = count; i >= 0; i--)
    {
      a[i] = a[i - 1];
    }
    a[i] = item;
    count++;
    rear++;
  }
}
void dequeue::add_at_end(int item)
{
  if (front == -1)
    front++;
```

```
rear++;
    a[rear] = item;
    count++;
  }
  else if (rear >= SIZE - 1)
  {
    cout << "\nInsertion is not possible,overflow!!!";</pre>
    return;
  }
  else
  {
    a[++rear] = item;
  }
}
void dequeue::display()
{
  for (int i = front; i <= rear; i++)
    cout << a[i] << " ";
  }
}
void dequeue::delete_fr_front()
{
  if (front == -1)
  {
    cout << "Deletion is not possible:: Dequeue is empty";</pre>
    return;
  }
  else
```

```
{
    if (front == rear)
    {
       front = rear = -1;
       return;
    }
    cout << "The deleted element is " << a[front];</pre>
    front = front + 1;
  }
}
void dequeue::delete_fr_rear()
{
  if (front == -1)
  {
    cout << "Deletion is not possible: Dequeue is empty";</pre>
     return;
  }
  else
  {
    if (front == rear)
    cout << "The deleted element is " << a[rear];</pre>
       front = rear =-1;
    }
     rear = rear -1;
  // display();
}
int main()
```

```
{
  int c, item;
  dequeue d1;
  cout << "\n\n****DEQUEUE OPERATION****\n";</pre>
  do
  {
    cout << "\n1-Insert at beginning";</pre>
    cout << "\n2-Insert at end";</pre>
    cout << "\n3_Deletion from front";</pre>
    cout << "\n4-Deletion from rear";</pre>
    cout << "\n5_Exit";
    cout << "\nEnter your choice <1-5>: ";
    cin >> c;
    switch (c)
    {
    case 1:
      cout << "Enter the element to be inserted:";
      cin >> item;
      d1.add_at_beg(item);
      cout << "\n-----\n";
      d1.display();
      cout << "\n----\n";
      break;
    case 2:
      cout << "Enter the element to be inserted:";</pre>
      cin >> item;
      d1.add_at_end(item);
      cout << "\n----\n";
```

```
d1.display();
   cout << "\n-----\n";
   break;
 case 3:
   d1.delete_fr_front();
   cout << "\n-----\n";
   d1.display();
   cout << "\n-----\n";
   break;
 case 4:
   d1.delete_fr_rear();
   cout << "\n-----\n";
   d1.display();
   cout << "\n----\n";
   break;
 case 5:
   exit(1);
   break;
 default:
   cout << "Invalid choice";</pre>
   break;
 }
} while (c != 6);
return 0;
```

}

Output:-

