



# **K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY**

**DATA STRUCTURES LAB**

**Course Code: ENCS253**

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# **Experiment 1: Inventory Management System**

## **AIM:**

To implement an inventory management system in Python that allows insertion of new products and display of all products using ArrayList.

## **Question:**

Write a menu-driven program to store product details (SKU, name, quantity) in an inventory. The program should allow the user to insert new products after validating quantity and to display the complete inventory in tabular form.

## **Introduction:**

Inventory management keeps track of items available in stock. Using a list in Python, we can store a dynamic list of products where each product is represented as an object containing SKU, name and quantity.

## **Algorithm:**

- Start.
- Create a `Product` class with fields sku, name and quantity.
- Use a Python list to store all product records.
- Display menu with options:
  1. Insert product
  2. Display inventory
  3. Exit
- For insertion: read sku, name and quantity; validate that quantity is positive and sku does not already exist; then add new Product object to list.
- For display: if list is empty, show message; otherwise print all products in table form.
- Repeat menu until user selects Exit.
- Stop.

## **Python Code:**

```
class Product:  
    def __init__(self, sku, name, quantity):  
        self.sku = sku  
        self.name = name  
        self.quantity = quantity  
  
    inventory = []  
    def insert_product():  
        sku = input("Enter SKU: ").strip()  
        for p in inventory:  
            if p.sku.lower() == sku.lower():
```

```

        print("Product with this SKU already exists!")
return
    name = input("Enter Product Name:
").strip()      if not name:
print("Product name cannot be empty.")
return

try:
    qty = int(input("Enter Quantity: ").strip())
if qty <= 0:           print("Quantity must be
positive.")           return      except
ValueError:
    print("Invalid quantity.")
return
    inventory.append(Product(sku, name,
qty))     print("Product inserted
successfully.")
def
display_inventory():
if not inventory:
    print("Inventory is empty.")
return
    print("SKU\tName\tQuantity")      print("-----
-----")
for p in
inventory:
    print(f"{p.sku}\t{p.name}\t{p.quantity}")
def main():
while True:
    print("\nInventory Management System")
print("1. Insert Product")      print("2.
Display Inventory")      print("3. Exit")

    ch = input("Enter your choice: ").strip()
    if ch ==
"1":
        insert_product()
elif ch == "2":
        display_inventory()
elif ch == "3":
        print("Exiting...")
break      else:
        print("Invalid choice.")
if __name__ ==
'__main__':
    main()

```

## **Experiment 2: Inventory Stock Manager – Process Sales & Zero Stock**

### **AIM:**

To implement an inventory stock manager that processes sales for a given SKU and identifies items with zero stock.

### **Question:**

Write a program that maintains a list of items (SKU and quantity).

Implement a method to process a sale given SKU and quantity sold, updating stock if available or showing appropriate error messages.

Also implement a method to list all SKUs whose quantity becomes zero.

### **Algorithm:**

- Use a class `Item` with fields `sku` and `quantity`.
- Store all items in a list.
- For `processSale(sku, qtySold)`: search the list for given sku.
  - If sku not found: display message.
  - If found and  $quantity \geq qtySold$ : reduce quantity and show success message.
  - If found and  $quantity < qtySold$ : do not update quantity and show insufficient stock message.
- For `identifyZeroStock()`: traverse list and collect all items whose quantity is 0 and display them.

### **Python Code:**

```
class Item:    def __init__(self,  
sku, quantity):  
    self.sku = sku  
    self.quantity = quantity  
def process_sale(inventory, sku,  
qty_sold):  
    found = False    for item in  
inventory:        if item.sku == sku:  
found = True            if item.quantity  
>= qty_sold:  
item.quantity -= qty_sold  
            print(f"Sale processed: {qty_sold} units of SKU {sku}")  
else:                print(f"Insufficient stock for SKU {sku}.  
Available:  
{item.quantity}")  
break  
    if not  
found:  
        print(f"SKU {sku} not found in inventory.")  
def  
identify_zero_stock(inventory):
```

```
zero_list = [item.sku for item in
inventory if item.quantity == 0]
    if not
zero_list:
        print("No zero stock items found.")
else:
    print("Zero stock SKUs:", zero_list)

    return zero_list
def
main():
    inventory = [
Item(101, 50),
    Item(102, 20),
    Item(103, 0)
]    process_sale(inventory, 101, 30)    # normal sale
process_sale(inventory, 102, 25)    # insufficient stock
process_sale(inventory, 104, 10)    # SKU not found

    identify_zero_stock(inventory)

    print("Updated Inventory:", [(item.sku, item.quantity) for item in
inventory])
if __name__ ==
'__main__':
    main()
```

## **Experiment 3: Linear Search**

### **AIM:**

To implement linear search and analyse its best and worst case time complexity.

### **Question:**

Write a program to perform linear search on an array of integers.

Also state the best and worst case time complexities of linear search.

### **Introduction:**

Linear search scans the array sequentially from left to right and compares each element with the key.

It works on both sorted and unsorted arrays but it is inefficient for large datasets.

### **Algorithm:**

- Input array A of n elements and key K.
- Set i = 0.
- While  $i < n$ , compare  $A[i]$  with K.
- If  $A[i] == K$ , return index i.
- Else increment i and continue loop.
- If no element matches, return -1 meaning key not found.

---

### **Python Code:**

```
def linear_search(arr, key):  
    for i, val in enumerate(arr):  
        if val == key:                 return  
        i      return -1  
    def main():      n = int(input("Enter number of  
elements: "))      arr = []  
        print(f"Enter {n}  
elements:")      for _ in  
range(n):  
            arr.append(int(input()))  
  
            key = int(input("Enter element to search: "))  
            index = linear_search(arr,  
key)  
            if index == -  
1:  
                print("Element not found.")  
            else:  
                print("Element found at index:", index) if  
__name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

---

## **Time Complexity:**

**Best Case:**  $O(1)$  — when the key is at the first position.

**Worst Case:**  $O(n)$  — when the key is at the last position or not present in the array.

## **Experiment 4: Insertion in Circular Linked List (Beginning & End)**

### **AIM:**

To implement insertion at beginning and at end in a circular linked list.

### **Question:**

Write a program to create a circular linked list and perform insertion of nodes at the beginning and at the end, displaying the list after each operation.

---

### **Python Code:**

```
class CNode:    def
__init__(self, data):
    self.data = data
self.next = None
class
CircularLinkedListInsert:
def __init__(self):
self.head = None
    def insert_at_end(self, data):
new_node = CNode(data)          if
self.head is None:
self.head = new_node
new_node.next = self.head
return
        temp = self.head
while temp.next != self.head:
        temp = temp.next
        temp.next = new_node
new_node.next = self.head
    def insert_at_beginning(self,
data):
        new_node = CNode(data)
if self.head is None:
self.head = new_node
new_node.next = self.head
return
        temp = self.head
while temp.next != self.head:
        temp = temp.next

        new_node.next = self.head
temp.next = new_node          self.head
= new_node
    def
display(self):
if self.head is None:
print("List is empty")
return
```

```
temp = self.head
print("Circular List:", end=" ")
while True:
    print(f"{temp.data} ->", end=" ")
    temp = temp.next           if temp ==
self.head:                  break
print("(back to head)")
def
main():
    cll = CircularLinkedListInsert()

    cll.insert_at_end(10)
    cll.insert_at_end(20)
    cll.insert_at_end(30)
    print("Original
list:")      cll.display()

    cll.insert_at_beginning(5)
print("After inserting 5 at beginning:")
    cll.display()
    cll.insert_at_end(40)
print("After inserting 40 at end:")
    cll.display()
if __name__ ==
"__main__":
    main()
```

## **Experiment 5: Deletion in Circular Linked List (Beginning & End)**

### **AIM:**

To delete a node from the beginning and from the end of a circular linked list.

---

### **Python Code:**

```
class CNode:      def
    __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
    self.next = None
class
CircularLinkedListDelete:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
    def insert(self, data):
        new_node = CNode(data)           if
        self.head is None:
            self.head = new_node
        new_node.next = self.head
        return
        temp = self.head
    while temp.next != self.head:
        temp = temp.next
        temp.next = new_node
    new_node.next = self.head
    def
    delete_from_beginning(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty, nothing to delete.")
        return
        if self.head.next ==
    self.head:
        self.head = None
        print("Deleted the only node in the list.")
    return
        last = self.head
    while last.next != self.head:
        last = last.next
        self.head =
    self.head.next       last.next =
    self.head
        print("Node deleted from beginning.")
    def
    delete_from_end(self):
        if self.head is None:
            print("List is empty, nothing to delete.")
            return
        if self.head.next ==
    self.head:
```

```

        self.head = None
        print("Deleted the only node in the list.")
    return
    prev = None
temp = self.head
while temp.next != self.head:
    prev = temp
    temp = temp.next
    prev.next = self.head
print("Node deleted from end.")
def
display(self):
    if self.head is None:
        print("List is empty")
        return

    temp = self.head
print("Circular List:", end=" ")
while True:
    print(f"{temp.data} ->", end=" ")
    temp = temp.next
    if temp == self.head:
        break

    print("(back to head)")
def
main():
    cll = CircularLinkedListDelete()

    cll.insert(10)
    cll.insert(20)
    cll.insert(30)
    cll.insert(40)
    print("Initial
list:")      cll.display()

    cll.delete_from_beginning()
    cll.display()

    cll.delete_from_end()
    cll.display()
    if __name__ ==
 "__main__":      main()

```

## **Experiment 6: Deletion from Singly Linked List (Beginning & End)**

### **AIM:**

To implement deletion of nodes from the beginning and end of a singly linked list.

---

### **Python Code:**

```
class SNode:      def
    __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
    self.next = None
class
SinglyLinkedListDelete:
    def __init__(self):
    self.head = None
    def insert(self, data):
new_node = SNode(data)
if self.head is None:
    self.head = new_node
return
    temp = self.head
while temp.next is not None:
    temp = temp.next

    temp.next = new_node
def
delete_from_beginning(self):
if self.head is None:
    print("List is empty!")
return

    self.head = self.head.next
print("Node deleted from beginning.")
def
delete_from_end(self):
if self.head is None:
    print("List is empty!")
return
    if self.head.next is
None:
        self.head = None
print("Last node deleted.")
return
    temp = self.head          while
temp.next.next is not None:
    temp = temp.next

    temp.next = None
print("Node deleted from end.")
```

```
    def display(self):           if
self.head is None:
print("List is empty!")
return
        temp = self.head           while temp
is not None:                  print(f"{temp.data}
->", end=" ")
temp = temp.next
print("null")
    def
main():
    lst = SinglyLinkedListDelete()

lst.insert(10)
lst.insert(20)
lst.insert(30)
lst.insert(40)
    print("Original
List:")      lst.display()
    lst.delete_from_beginning()
print("After deleting from beginning:")
lst.display()
    lst.delete_from_end()
print("After deleting from end:")
lst.display()
    if __name__ ==
"__main__":
    main()
```

## Experiment 7: Circular Queue using Array

### AIM:

To implement a circular queue using array with enqueue, dequeue and display operations.

---

### Python Code:

```
class CircularQueue:
    def __init__(self, capacity):
        self.arr = [None] * capacity
        self.front = -1
        self.rear = -1
        self.size = capacity
    def is_empty(self):
        return self.front == -1
    def is_full(self):
        return (self.front == 0 and self.rear == self.size - 1) or \
               (self.rear + 1 == self.front)
    def enqueue(self, value):
        if self.is_full():
            print("Queue is full.")
        return
        if self.front == -1:
            self.front = 0
            self.rear = (self.rear + 1) % self.size
            self.arr[self.rear] = value
            print("Enqueued:", value)
        else:
            self.front = (self.front + 1) % self.size
            element = self.arr[self.front]
            if self.front == self.rear:
                # Reset queue
                self.front = self.rear = -1
            else:
                self.front = (self.front + 1) % self.size
                print("Dequeued:", element)
            return element
    def display(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("Queue is empty.")
        return
```

```
    print("Elements in queue:", end=" ")
i = self.front          while True:
    print(self.arr[i], end=" ")
if i == self.rear:
break                 i = (i + 1) %
self.size           print()  def main():
q = CircularQueue(5)

q.enqueue(10)
q.enqueue(20)
q.enqueue(30)
q.enqueue(40)

q.display()

q.dequeue()
q.dequeue()

q.display()

q.enqueue(50)
q.enqueue(60)

q.display()  if
__name__ == "__main__":
main()
```

## Experiment 8: Stack using Array (Push, Pop, Peek, Display)

### AIM:

To implement stack operations push, pop, peek and display using array.

---

### Python Code:

```
class ArrayStack:    def
__init__(self, capacity):
    self.capacity = capacity
    self.stack = [None] * capacity
    self.top = -1
    def
is_empty(self):
    return self.top == -1
    def
is_full(self):
    return self.top == self.capacity - 1
    def push(self, item):
if self.is_full():
        print("Stack overflow.")
return      self.top += 1
self.stack[self.top] = item
print("Pushed", item)
    def pop(self):      if
self.is_empty():
print("Stack underflow.")
return None      item =
self.stack[self.top]      self.top
-= 1      print("Popped", item)
return item
    def peek(self):      if
self.is_empty():
print("Stack is empty.")
return None
        print("Top element is", self.stack[self.top])
return self.stack[self.top]
    def
display(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        print("Stack is empty.")
return
        print("Stack elements:", end=" ")
for i in range(self.top + 1):
print(self.stack[i], end=" ")      print()
    def
main():
    st = ArrayStack(10)
    while
True:
        print("\n1. Push  2. Pop  3. Peek  4. Display  5. Exit")
ch = input("Enter your choice: ").strip()
```

```
        if ch == "1":           x =
int(input("Enter element: "))
st.push(x)
elif ch ==
"2":
st.pop()
elif ch ==
"3":
st.peek()
elif ch == "4":
st.display()
elif ch ==
"5":
print("Exiting.")
break

else:
    print("Invalid choice.")

if __name__ ==
"__main__":
    main()
```

## Experiment 9: Evaluate Postfix Expression using Stack

### AIM:

To evaluate a postfix arithmetic expression using stack.

---

### Python Code:

```
def apply_operation(op1, op2, operator):
    if operator == '+':           return op1 +
        op2     if operator == '-':
    return op1 - op2     if operator == '*':
    return op1 * op2     if operator == '/':
        return int(op1 / op2)
    raise ValueError("Invalid operator")
def
evaluate_postfix(expression):
stack = []
tokens = expression.split()
for token in tokens:
if token.isdigit():
    stack.append(int(token))
else:
    op2 = stack.pop()
op1 = stack.pop()
    result = apply_operation(op1, op2, token[0])
stack.append(result)

    return stack.pop()
def
main():
    expr = input("Enter postfix expression (space separated): ")
result = evaluate_postfix(expr)      print("Result =", result)
    if __name__ ==
"__main__":
    main()
```

# Experiment 10: Browser Back Button Simulation using Stack

## AIM:

To simulate a browser back button using stack.

## Question:

Write a program that allows the user to visit pages, go back to the previous page and show history using stack operations.

---

## Python Code:

```
def main():
    history = []
    while
True:
        print("\n1. Visit Page")
print("2. Back")           print("3.
Show History")           print("4.
Exit")

    choice = input("Enter choice: ").strip()
    if choice ==
"1":
        page = input("Enter page name: ").strip()
history.append(page)           print("Visited:", page)
    elif choice ==
"2":           if not
history:
        print("No pages in history.")
    else:
        last_page = history.pop()
print("Going back from:", last_page)
        if not
history:
        print("No pages left in history.")
    else:
        print("Current page:", history[-1])
    elif choice ==
"3":           if not
history:
        print("History is empty.")
    else:
        print("History:", history)
    elif choice ==
"4":
        print("Exiting browser simulation.")
break

else:
```

```
print("Invalid choice.")  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

# Experiment 11: Bubble Sort

## AIM:

To implement bubble sort and analyse its time complexity.

## Question:

Write a program to sort an array of integers using bubble sort technique and display the sorted array.

---

## Python Code:

```
def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)      for i in
range(n - 1):          swapped =
False            for j in range(n - 1
- i):                if arr[j] > arr[j
+ 1]:
                    # swap
                    arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
    swapped = True        if not swapped:
                    break
def main():      n = int(input("Enter number of
elements: "))      arr = []
    print(f"Enter {n}
elements:")      for _ in
range(n):
    arr.append(int(input()))

    bubble_sort(arr)
    print("Sorted
array:")      for x in arr:
        print(x, end=" ")
print()  if __name__ ==
"__main__":
    main()
```

---

## Time Complexity:

**Best Case:**  $O(n)$  — when array is already sorted and the inner loop breaks early. **Worst & Average Case:**  $O(n^2)$

## Experiment 12: Binary Search

### AIM:

To implement binary search and analyse its time complexity.

### Question:

Write a program to perform binary search on a sorted array of integers and find the position of a given key element.

---

### Python Code:

```
def binary_search(arr, key):
    low = 0
    high = len(arr) - 1
    while low <=
high:
        mid = (low + high) // 2
        if arr[mid] ==
key:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < key:
            low = mid + 1
        else:
            high = mid - 1

    return -1
def main():
    n = int(input("Enter number of
elements: "))
    arr = []
    print(f"Enter {n} sorted
elements:")
    for _ in range(n):
        arr.append(int(input())))
    key = int(input("Enter key to search:
"))
    index = binary_search(arr, key)
    if index == - 1:
        print("Element not found.")
    else:
        print("Element found at index:", index)
if __name__ ==
 "__main__":
    main()
```

---

### Time Complexity:

Best Case: **O(1)**

Average Case: **O(log n)**

Worst Case: **O(log n)**