



# **K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY**

## **DATA STRUCTURES LAB**

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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: ")
    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\t\tName\t\tQuantity")
    print("-----")
    for p in
inventory:
        print(f"{p.sku}\t\t{p.name}\t\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 ≥ 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 = last.next
        self.head.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
```

```

        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)

    def dequeue(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("Queue is empty.")
            return None

        element = self.arr[self.front]
        if self.front == self.rear:
            # Reset queue
            self.front = -1
            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)**