

## Experiment 8

Aim - : Write a program to perform following operation on circular linked list.

- 1) Insert at first location
- 2) Insert at last location
- 3) Delete from start
- 4) Delete from end
- 5) Traversing
- 6) Exit

Program - :

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;

typedef struct node {
    int info;
    struct node *link;
} NODE;

struct node *start;
struct node *last;

int score = 2;
```

~~void Insert FLC L() {~~

```

NODE *ptr;
ptr = (NODE *)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
int item;
cout << "Enter item : ";
cin >> item;
ptr->info = item;
if (start == NULL) {
    start = ptr;
    ptr->link = start;
    last = start;
}

```

3

~~else {~~

```

ptr->link = start;
start = ptr;
last->link = start;

```

3

~~void Insert LLCL() {~~

```

NODE *ptr;
ptr = (NODE *)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
int item;
cout << "Enter item : ";
cin >> item;
ptr->info = item;
if (start == NULL) {
    start = ptr;
    ptr->link = start;
}

```

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

Enter item : 10

Enter item : 10

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

2

Enter item : 20

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

1

Enter item : 30

last = start;

3

else E

last → link = ptr;

last = ptr;

last → link = start;

3

void Traversing () E

if (start == NULL || score == 0) E

cout << "Empty link list \n";

3

else E

NODE \*ptr;

ptr = start;

cout << "Circular Linked list In Start";

do E

cout << "->" << ptr → info;

ptr = ptr → link;

3 while (ptr != start);

cout << "-> Start \n";

3

3

void DeleteFLCL () E

if (start == NULL || score == 0) E

cout << "Empty link list";

3

else E

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

2

Enter item : 40

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

3

Deleted item is : 30

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
2. Insert at last location
3. Delete from start
4. Delete from end
5. Traversing
6. Exit

4

Deleted item is : 40

```

int item;
item = start->info;
start = start->link;
last->link = start;
cout << "Deleted item is : " << item << endl; 3
if (start == last) {
    score = score - 1;
}

```

3

```

void DeleteLLCL() {
    if (start == NULL || score == 0) {
        cout << "Empty link list \n";
    }
}

```

else {

```

int item;
item = last->info;

```

```

NODE *ptr;
```

```

ptr = start;
```

```

while (ptr->link != last) {

```

```

    ptr = ptr->link;
}

```

};

```

last = ptr;

```

```

last->link = start;

```

```

cout << "Deleted item is : " << item << endl; 3

```

```

if (start == last) {

```

```

    score = score - 1;
}

```

3

3

Enter choice

1. Insert at first location
  - 2 Insert at last location
  3. Delete from start
  4. Delete from end
  5. Traversing
  6. Exit
- 5

Circular Linked list

Start → 10 → 20 → Start

## DOORIMA

```
int main() {  
    start = NULL;  
    last = NULL;  
    int choice;  
    do {  
        cout << "Enter choice" << endl;  
        cout << "1 Insert at first location" << endl;  
        cout << "2 Insert at last location" << endl;  
        cout << "3 Delete from start" << endl;  
        cout << "4 Delete from end" << endl;  
        cout << "5 Traversing" << endl;  
        cout << "6 Exit" << endl;  
        cin >> choice;  
    } while (choice != 6);
```

switch(choice) {

case 1: {

InsertFLCL();  
 break;

3

case 2: {

InsertLLCL();  
 break;

3

case 3: {

DeleteFLCL();  
 break;

3

case 4: {

DeleteLLCL();

break;

3

Case 5: E

Traversing();

break;

3

Case 6: E

break;

3

default : E

break;

3

3

3 while (choice != 6);

~~return 0;~~

3

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## Queue Operations

Enter choice :

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

1

Enter item : 10

## Queue Operations

Enter choice :

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

1

Enter item : 20

## Queue Operations

Enter choice

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

1

Enter item : 30

## Experiment 9

Aim - Write a program to perform following operations on queue.

- 1) Insert in Queue
- 2) Delete from Queue
- 3) Traversing
- 4) Exit

i) Using Linked list

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
typedef struct node
{
    int info;
    struct node* link;
} NODE;
NODE *front, *rear;
```

```
Void QueueInsert()
```

```
NODE *ptr;
```

```
ptr = (NODE *)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
```

```
int item;
```

```
cout << "Enter item : ";
```

```
cin >> item;
```

```
ptr->info = item;
```

```
if (rear == NULL) {
```

```
    rear = ptr;
```

## Queue Operations

Enter choice:

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

1

Enter item : 40

## Queue Operations

Enter choice:

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

3

Queue is : 10 20 30 40

## Queue Operations

Enter choice:

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

2

Deleted item is : 10

front = rear;  
 ptr → link = NULL;

3

else {

rear → link = ptr;  
 rear = ptr;  
 ptr → link = NULL;

3

3

void QueueDelete() {

int item;  
 if (front == NULL) {

cout << "Queue is Empty" << endl;

3

else {

item = front → info;

front = front → link;

cout << "Deleted item is : " << item << endl;

3

3

void QueueTraverse() {

if (front == NULL) {

cout << "Queue is Empty" << endl;

3

else {

NODE \*ptr;

ptr = front;

cout << "Queue is : ";

## Queue Operations

Enter choice

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

2

Deleted item is : 20

## Queue Operations

Enter choice

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

3

Queue is : 30 40

## Queue Operations

Enter choice

- 1 Insert in Queue
- 2 Delete from Queue
- 3 Traversing
- 4 Exit

4

```
while (ptr != NULL) {
    cout << ptr->info << " ";
    ptr = ptr->link;
```

3

```
Cout << endl;
```

3

3

```
int main() {
```

```
front = NULL;
```

```
rear = NULL;
```

```
int choice;
```

```
do {
```

```
cout << "In Queue Operations" << endl;
```

```
cout << "Enter choice : " << endl;
```

```
cout << "1 Insert in Queue" << endl;
```

```
cout << "2 Delete from Queue" << endl;
```

```
cout << "3 Traversing" << endl;
```

```
cout << "4 Exit" << endl;
```

```
cin >> choice;
```

```
switch(choice) {
```

```
Case 1: {
```

```
QueueInsert();
```

```
break; }
```

```
Case 2: {
```

```
QueueDelete();
```

```
break; }
```

```
Case 3: {
```

```
QueueTraverse();
```

```
break; }
```

Case 4: E

break;

3

default : E

break;

3

3

3 while (choice != 4);

3 return 0;

3

## 2) Using array

#include &lt;iostream&gt;

using namespace std;

int front = -1;

int rear = -1;

int queue[10];

int score = 1;

void QueueInsert() {

score = 1;

int item;

cout &lt;&lt; "Enter item: ";

cin &gt;&gt; item;

if (rear == -1) {

queue[0] = item;

front = front + 1;

rear = rear + 1; }

```
else if (rear == 10) {
    cout << "Queue full";
}
```

```
else {
    queue[rear + 1] = item;
    rear = rear + 1;
}
```

```
void QueueDelete() {
    if (front == -1 || score == 0) {
        cout << "Empty queue" << endl;
    }
}
```

```
else {
    if (front == rear) {
        score = 0;
    }
}
```

```
int item;
item = queue[front];
front = front + 1;
```

~~cout << "Deleted item is : " << item; }~~

```
void QueueTraverse() {
    if (front == -1 || score == 0) {
        cout << "Empty queue" << endl;
    }
}
```

```
else {
    cout << "Queue is : ";
    for (int i = front; i <= rear; i++) {
        cout << queue[i];
    }
}
```

cout << queue[i] << " ";

3

cout << endl; 3

3

int main() {

int choice;

do {

cout << "In Queue Operations" << endl;

cout << "Enter choice : " << endl;

cout << "1 Insert in Queue" << endl;

cout << "2 Delete from Queue" << endl;

cout << "3 Traversing" << endl;

cout << "4 Exit" << endl;

cin >> choice;

switch (choice) {

case 1 : {

~~QueueInsert();~~

~~break; 3~~

~~case 2 : {~~

~~QueueDelete();~~

~~break; 3~~

~~case 3 : {~~

~~QueueTraverse();~~

~~break;~~

3

~~Case 4 : {~~

~~break;~~

3

POORNIMA

default : E

break;

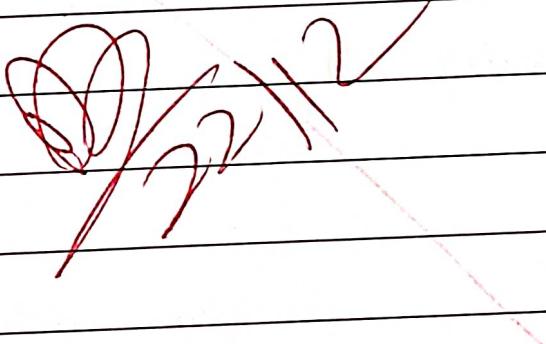
3

3

3 while (choice != 4);

return 0;

3



## Experiment 10

- Aim:- a) Write a program to search an element using linear search.
- b) Write a program to search an element using binary search.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    cout << "linear search\n";
    int n;
    cout << "Enter size : ";
    cin >> n;
    int arr[n];
    cout << "Enter elements : " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> arr[i];
    }
}
```

3

```
cout << "Array elements are : ";
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    cout << arr[i] << " ";
```

3

```
int item;
cout << "\nEnter item : ";
cin >> item;
int loc = NULL;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```

if (arr[i] == item) {
    loc = i;
    cout << "Item is present at index : " << loc << endl;
}
else {
    cout << "Item not present" << endl;
}
return 0;

```

3

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main () {
    cout << "Binary search\n";
    int n;
    cout << "Enter size : ";
    cin >> n;
    int arr[n];
    cout << "Enter elements (sorted): " << endl;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        cout << arr << cin >> arr[i];
    }
}

```

3

```

cout << "Array elements are : ";
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    cout << arr[i] << " ";
}

```

3

```

int item;
cout << "Enter item : ";

```

```

cin>>item;
int loc = NULL;
int beg = 0, end = n - 1, mid = int((beg + end) / 2);
while (beg < end) {
    if (arr[mid] == item) {
        loc = mid;
        cout << "Item is present at index : " << loc;
        break;
    } else {
        if (arr[mid] < item) {
            beg = mid + 1;
        } else {
            end = mid - 1;
        }
        mid = (beg + end + 1) / 2;
    }
}
if (loc == NULL) {
    cout << "Item not present" << endl;
}
return 0;

```

Output →

Linear search

Enter size : 10

Enter elements :

2 40 25 12 34 10 11 98 87 100

Array elements are : 2 40 25 12 34 10 11 98 87 100

Enter item : 10

Item is present at index : 5

## Q1) Answer

Ans. In冒泡排序法，我们从数组的末尾开始，逐个元素进行比较。如果当前元素大于其后一个元素，则交换它们的位置。这个过程会一直持续到数组的末尾。当整个数组被遍历完时，所有元素都会按照升序排列。

Output →

Binary search

Enter size : 10

Enter elements (sorted) :

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Enter item : 40

Item is present at index : 3