

DEQUE

1. DEQUE IN C++ STL

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <climits>
#include <deque>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    deque<int> dq = {10, 20, 30};

    dq.push_front(5);
    dq.push_back(50);

    for(auto x: dq)
        cout << x << " ";

    cout << dq.front() << " " << dq.back();

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <climits>
```

```
#include <deque>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
{
    deque<int> dq = {10, 15, 30, 5, 12};

    auto it = dq.begin();

    it++;

    dq.insert(it, 20);

    dq.pop_front();
    dq.pop_back();

    cout<<dq.size();

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <climits>
#include <deque>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
{
    deque<int> dq = {10, 20, 5, 30};
```

```

        auto it = dq.begin();

        it = dq.insert(it, 7);

        it = dq.insert(it, 2, 3);

        it = dq.erase(it + 1);

        cout << (*it) << endl;

        for(int i = 0; i < dq.size(); i++)
            cout<<dq[i]<<" ";

        return 0;
    }

```

2. DESIGN A DATA STRUCTURE WITH MIN AND MAX OPERATIONS

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <climits>
#include <deque>
using namespace std;

struct MyDS{

    deque<int> dq;

```

```
void insertMin(int x)
{
```

```
    dq.push_front(x);
}
```

```
void insertMax(int x)
{
```

```
    dq.push_back(x);
}
```

```
int getMin()
{
```

```
    return dq.front();
}
```

```
int getMax()
{
```

```
    return dq.back();
}
```

```
int extractMin()
{
```

```
    int x = dq.front();
```

```
    dq.pop_front();
```

```
    return x;
```

```
}
```

```
int extractMax()
```

```
{
```

```

        int x = dq.back();

        dq.pop_back();

        return x;
    }
};

int main()
{
    struct MyDS ds;

    ds.insertMin(10);
    ds.insertMax(15);
    ds.insertMin(5);

    int x= ds.extractMin();
    cout << x << endl;

    x= ds.extractMax();
    cout << x << endl;

    ds.insertMin(8);

    return 0;
}

```

3. MAXIMUM OF ALL SUBARRAYS OF SIZE K

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <climits>
#include <deque>

```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void printMax(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{
```

```
    deque<int> dq;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
```

```
        while (!dq.empty() && arr[i] >= arr[dq.back()])  
            dq.pop_back();
```

```
        dq.push_back(i);  
    }
```

```
    for (int i=k; i < n; ++i) {
```

```
        cout << arr[dq.front()] << " ";
```

```
        while ((!dq.empty()) && dq.front() <= i - k)  
            dq.pop_front();
```

```
        while ((!dq.empty()) && arr[i] >= arr[dq.back()])  
            dq.pop_back();
```

```
        dq.push_back(i);  
    }
```

```
    cout << arr[dq.front()];  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    int arr[] = { 20, 40, 30, 10, 60}, n = 5;  
    int k = 3;  
  
    printMax(arr, n, k);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

4.