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# Practical No - 2

### 1) Queue using linked list

```
#include <iostream> using
namespace std; struct
node {
  int data;  struct
node *next;
};
struct node* front = NULL;
struct node* rear = NULL;
struct node* temp; void
Insert() {
  int val;
  cout<<"Insert the element in queue : "<<endl;</pre>
```

```
cin>>val; if (rear == NULL) {
                                rear = (struct
node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node)); rear->next =
NULL; rear->data = val; front = rear;
 } else {
   temp=(struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
                      temp->data = val;
rear->next = temp;
                                           temp-
>next = NULL;
                 rear = temp;
 }
}
void Delete() {
temp = front; if
(front == NULL) {
   cout<<"Underflow"<<endl;
   return;
 }
 else if (temp->next != NULL) {     temp = temp->next;
cout<<"Element deleted from queue is : "<<front->data<<endl;</pre>
   free(front);
front = temp;
 } else {
   cout<<"Element deleted from queue is : "<<front->data<<endl;
free(front); front = NULL; rear = NULL;
 }
}
```

```
void Display() { temp = front; if
((front == NULL) && (rear == NULL)) {
cout<<"Queue is empty"<<endl;
   return;
 }
 cout<<"Queue elements are: ";
while (temp != NULL) {
cout<<temp->data<<" ";
                           temp
= temp->next;
 }
 cout<<endl;
}
int main() {
 int ch;
 cout<<"1) Insert element to queue"<<endl;
cout<<"2) Delete element from queue"<<endl;
cout<<"3) Display all the elements of queue"<<endl;
cout<<"4) Exit"<<endl;
 do {
   cout<<"Enter your choice : "<<endl;</pre>
cin>>ch; switch (ch) {
                          case 1:
Insert();
             break;
                         case 2:
Delete();
              break;
                         case 3:
Display();
              break;
    case 4: cout<<"Exit"<<endl;
```

```
break;
                default: cout << "Invalid
choice"<<endl;
   }
 } while(ch!=4);
return 0;
}
/tmp/Nm1bitD9I4.o
1) Insert element to queue
2) Delete element from queue
3) Display all the elements of queue
4) Exit
Enter your choice :
Underflow
Enter your choice :
Queue is empty
Enter your choice :
Exit
```

## 2) Stack using linked list

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h> using
namespace std;

class Node { public:
    int data;
```

```
Node* link;
        Node(int n)
        {
                this->data = n; this-
        >link = NULL;
        }
};
class Stack {
        Node* top;
public:
        Stack() { top = NULL; }
        void push(int data)
        {
                Node* temp = new Node(data);
        if (!temp) {
                                              cout
<< "\nStack Overflow";
exit(1);
                }
```

```
temp->data = data;
        temp->link = top;
        top = temp;
}
bool isEmpty()
{
        return top == NULL;
}
int peek()
{
                if (!isEmpty())
                return top->data;
        else
                exit(1);
}
void pop()
{
        Node* temp;
      if (top == NULL) {
               cout << "\nStack Underflow" << endl;</pre>
                exit(1);
```

```
}
               else {
                       temp = top;
                       top = top->link;
                       free(temp);
               }
       }
       void display()
       {
               Node* temp;
               // Check for stack underflow
if (top == NULL) {
                                       cout <<
"\nStack Underflow";
                       exit(1);
               }
               else {
temp = top;
                       while (temp != NULL) {
                               // Print node data
                               cout << temp->data;
```

```
// Assign temp link to temp
                                 temp = temp->link;
                         if (temp != NULL)
                                         cout << " -> ";
                         }
                }
        }
};
int main()
{
        Stack s;
        s.push(11);
        s.push(22);
        s.push(33);
        s.push(44);
cout << "\nTop element is " << s.peek() << endl;</pre>
        s.pop();
        s.pop();
        s.display();
```

```
cout << "\nTop element is " << s.peek() << endl;
return 0;
}

44 -> 33 -> 22 -> 11
Top element is 44
22 -> 11
Top element is 22
```

# 3) Doubly linked list

```
#include <iostream> using
namespace std; struct
Node {
  int data; struct
Node *prev; struct
Node *next;
};
```

```
struct Node* head = NULL; void
insert(int newdata) {
 struct Node* newnode = (struct Node*) malloc(sizeof(struct
Node)); newnode->data = newdata; newnode->prev =
NULL; newnode->next = head;
 if(head != NULL) head-
>prev = newnode; head =
newnode;
void display() {    struct
Node* ptr; ptr = head;
while(ptr != NULL) {
cout<< ptr->data <<" ";
ptr = ptr->next;
 }
}
int main() { insert(3); insert(1);
insert(7); insert(2); insert(9);
cout<<"The doubly linked list is: ";</pre>
display(); return 0;
```

```
Output

/tmp/4uJKPrsqkC.o
The doubly linked list is: 9 2 7 1 3
```

# 4) Enqueue

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h> using
namespace std;
struct Q {
   int f, r, capacity;
int* q; Q(int c) {
   f = r = 0;
   capacity = c; q
   = new int;
   }
   ~Q() { delete[] q; }
void Enqueue(int d) {
   if (capacity == r) {
```

```
printf("\nQueue\ is\ full\n");
          else { q[r] = d;}
return;
r++;
   }
   return;
 }
 void Dequeue() {
   if (f == r) {
     printf("\nQueue is empty\n");
     return; } else {
                            for
(int i = 0; i < r - 1; i++) {
q[i] = q[i + 1];
    }
     r--; //update rear
   }
   return;
 }
 void Display() {
   int i;
           if
(f == r) {
     printf("\nQueue is Empty\n");
     return;
   } for (i = f; i < r; i++)
      printf(" %d <-- ",
q[i]);
```

```
}
   return;
 }
 void Front() {
   if (f == r) {
     printf("\nQueue is Empty\n");
     return;
   }
   printf("\nFront Element is: %d", q[f]);
   return;
 }
};
int main(void) {    Q qu(3);    qu.Display();
cout<<"after inserting elements"<<endl;</pre>
qu.Enqueue(10); qu.Enqueue(20);
qu.Enqueue(30); qu.Display();
qu.Dequeue(); qu.Dequeue();
 printf("\n\nafter two node deletion\n\n");
qu.Display(); qu.Front(); return 0;
}
```

```
Output

/tmp/Tv2H7f0mV5.o
Queue is Empty
after inserting elements
10 <-- 20 <-- 30 <--
after two node deletion
30 <--
Front Element is: 30
```

#### 5) Dequeue

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 100
class Deque { int
arr[MAX]; int front;
    int rear; int
size; public:
    Deque(int size)
    {
```

```
front = -1;
        rear = 0;
                 this->size = size;
        }
        void insertfront(int key);
void insertrear(int key);
void deletefront();
                         void
deleterear();
                 bool isFull();
bool isEmpty();
                         int
getFront();
                 int getRear();
};
bool Deque::isFull()
{
        return ((front == 0 && rear == size - 1)
                          || front == rear + 1);
}
bool Deque::isEmpty() { return (front == -1); } void
Deque::insertfront(int key)
{
        if (isFull()) {
                 cout << "Overflow\n" << endl;
                 return;
        }
        if (front == -1) {
```

```
front = 0;
         rear = 0;
         }
         else if (front == 0)
                 front = size - 1;
else
                 front = front - 1;
        arr[front] = key;
}
void Deque ::insertrear(int key)
{
        if (isFull()) {
                                  cout << "
Overflow\n " << endl;
                 return;
        }
        if (front == -1) {
                 front = 0;
                 rear = 0;
        }
        else if (rear == size - 1)
                 rear = 0;
         else
                 rear = rear + 1;
arr[rear] = key;
```

```
}
void Deque ::deletefront()
{
        if (isEmpty()) {
                                 cout << "Queue
Underflow\n" << endl;
                 return;
        }
        if (front == rear) {
                front = -1;
        rear = -1;
        }
        else
                if (front == size - 1)
                front = 0;
        else
                front = front + 1;
}
void Deque::deleterear()
{
        if (isEmpty()) {
                cout << " Underflow\n" << endl;</pre>
                return;
        }
```

```
if (front == rear) {
                 front = -1;
        rear = -1;
        }
        else if (rear == 0)
                 rear = size - 1;
        else
                 rear = rear - 1;
}
int Deque::getFront()
{
        if (isEmpty()) {
                             cout << "
Underflow\n" << endl;
                 return -1;
        }
        return arr[front];
}
int Deque::getRear()
{
        if (isEmpty() || rear < 0) {
                 cout << " Underflow\n" << endl;</pre>
                 return -1;
        }
        return arr[rear];
```

```
}
int main()
{
         Deque dq(5);
         cout << "Insert element at rear end : 5 \n";</pre>
dq.insertrear(5);
         cout << "insert element at rear end : 10 \n";
dq.insertrear(10);
         cout << "get rear element "</pre>
                 << " " << dq.getRear() << endl;
         dq.deleterear();
         cout << "After delete rear element new rear"</pre>
                 << " become " << dq.getRear() << endl;
         cout << "inserting element at front end \n";</pre>
         dq.insertfront(15);
         cout << "get front element "</pre>
                 << " " << dq.getFront() << endl;
                     dq.deletefront();
```

```
cout << "After delete front element new "

<< "front become " << dq.getFront() << endl;
    return 0;
}

/tmp/4NYESgualv.o
Insert element at rear end : 5
insert element at rear end : 10
get rear element 10
After delete rear element new rear become 5
inserting element at front end
get front element 15
After delete front element new front become 5</pre>
```