



# Data Structures and its Applications

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# DATA STRUCTURES AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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## Queues – Implementation of Josephus Problem

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- Josephus Problem : Postulates a group of soldiers surrounded by an overwhelming enemy force. There is no hope of victory without reinforcements. There is one horse available for escape
- The soldiers agree to a pact to determine which of them is to escape and seek help. The soldiers form a circle and a number  $n$  is picked from a hat. One of the names is also picked from the hat.
- Beginning with the soldier whose name is picked , they begin to count clockwise around the circle. when the count reaches  $n$ , that soldier is removed from the circle and the count begins with the next soldier.
- The process continues so that each time the count reaches  $n$ , another soldier is removed from the circle. Any soldier removed from the circle is no longer counted. The last soldier remaining is to take the horse and escape.

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## Queues – Implementation of Josephus Problem

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- The input to the program is the number  $n$  and list of names, which is the clockwise ordering of the circle, beginning with the soldier from whom the count is to start.
- The program should print the names in the order that they are eliminated and the name of soldier who escapes.
- For example if  $n=3$  and that there are five soldiers named A,B,C,D and E. We count three soldiers starting at A, so that C is eliminated first.
- We then begin at D and count D E and back to A. A is eliminated. Then we count B D and E, E is eliminated. And finally B D and B is eliminated.
- D is the one who escapes

- Data structure used is a circular list where each node represents one soldier
- To represent the removal of a soldier from the circle, a node is deleted from the circular list.
- Finally one node remains on the list and the result is determined

### Pseudo code of implementation using circular list

```
read(n)
read(name)
while(all the names are read)
{
    insert name on the circular list
    read(name)
}
while(there is more than one node on the list)
{
    count through n-1 nodes on the list
    print name in the nth node
    delete the nth node
}
print the name of the only node on the list
```

### Code of implementation using circular list

```
int survivor(struct node **head, int n)
{
    // head is pointer to first node

    struct node *p, *q;
    int i;
    q = p = *head;
    while (p->next != p)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
        {
            q = p;
            p = p->next;
        }
        q->next = p->next;
        printf("%d has been killed.\n", p->num);
        free(p);
        p = q->next;
    }
    *head = p;
    return (p->num);
}
```

### Pseudo code of implementation using circular queue

Enter n

while(all the names are read)

{

    insert name into the queue

    read(name)

}

while( q has one element)

{

    dequeue n-1 names from the queue and enqueue it.

    dequeue the n<sup>th</sup> name

    print the n<sup>th</sup> name

}

dequeue the only name of the queue

print the name



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### Assignment :

Implement the Josephus by using circular queue

Implement Josephus Problem by using linked list





**THANK YOU**

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