```
else
   temp := head
   while next of temp is not head, do
   temp := next of temp
   done
   next of node := head
   next of temp := node
   head := node
 end if
End
```

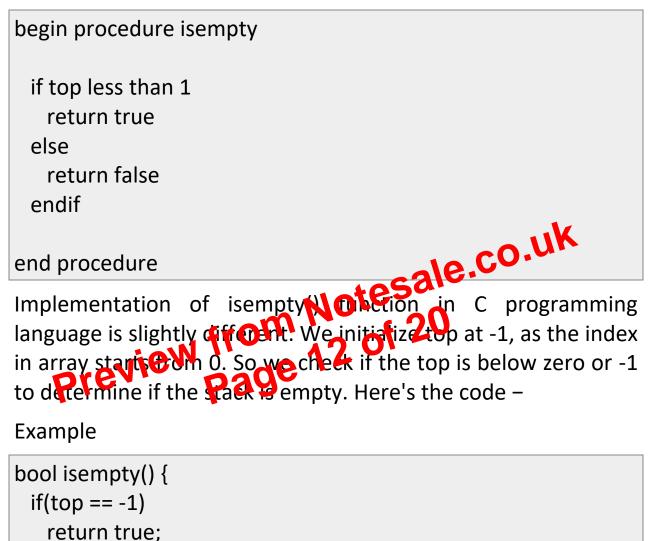
Deletion Operation

```
Following code demonstrates the deletion operation in a circular linked list based on single linked list.
    it is Underflow and return
  else if next of head = head, then
    head := null
    deallocate head
  else
    ptr := head
    while next of ptr is not head, do
      ptr := next of ptr
    next of ptr = next of head
    deallocate head
    head := next of ptr
  end if
```

}

isempty()

Algorithm of isempty() function -



else return false;

}

Push Operation

The process of putting a new data element onto stack is known as a Push Operation. Push operation involves a series of steps –

```
if(!isempty()) {
   data = stack[top];
   top = top - 1;
   return data;
} else {
   printf("Could not retrieve data, Stack is empty.\n");
}
```

Data Structure - Expression Passing O.UK The way to write arithmetic expression is known as a notation. An arithmetic expression can be written in three different but equivalent rotations, i.e., without changing the essence or output of an expression. Hese notations are –

- Infix Notation
- Prefix (Polish) Notation
- Postfix (Reverse-Polish) Notation

These notations are named as how they use operator in expression. We shall learn the same here in this chapter.

Infix Notation

We write expression in infix notation, e.g. a - b + c, where operators are used in-between operands. It is easy for us humans to read, write, and speak in infix notation but the same does not go well with computing devices. An algorithm to