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Programming Test - 1

1] Array insertion, deletion

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void insertElement(arr int arr[], int n, int pos, int value) {
```

```
for (int i = n; i > pos; i--) {
```

```
arr[i] = arr[i-1];
```

```
}
```

```
} void deleteElement (int arr[], int n, int pos) {
```

```
for (int i = pos; i < n-1; i++) {
```

```
arr[i] = arr[i+1];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int arr[100] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
```

```
int n = 5
```

```
insertElement(arr, n, 2, 99);
```

```
n++;
```

```
printf("Array of insertion:");
```

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

```
printf("%d ", arr[i]);
```

```
printf("\n");
```

```
deleteElement(arr, n, 3);
```

```
n--;
```

```
printf("Array of deletion:");
```

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

Output:-

Array after insertion:

1 2 99 3 4 5

Array after deletion:

1 2 3 4 5

```

    printf("%d", arr[i]);
}
return 0;
}

```

2. Stack using Array implementation

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

#define MAX 100

```

```

struct stack {

```

```

    int arr[MAX];

```

```

    int top;

```

```

};

```

```

void initialize(struct stack *s) {

```

```

    (*s).top = -1;

```

```

}

```

```

int isFull(struct stack s) {

```

```

    return s.top == MAX - 1;

```

```

}

```

```

void push(struct stack *s, int value) {

```

```

    if (isFull(*s)) {

```

```

        printf("Stack Overflow\n");

```

```

        return;

```

```

    }

```

```

    (*s).arr[++(*s).top] = value;

```

```

    printf("val pushed to stack\n", value);

```

```

    return 1;

```

```

int pop(struct stack *s) {

```

```

    if (isEmpty(*s)) {

```

```

        printf("Stack Underflow\n");

```

```

        return -1;
    }

```



```

    return (*s).arr[( *s).top--];
}

int peek (struct stack s) {
    if (isEmpty(s)) {
        printf("stack is empty\n");
        return -1;
    }
    return s.arr[s.top];
}

```

```

void display(struct stack s) {
    if (isEmpty(s)) {
        printf("stack is empty\n");
        return;
    }
    for (int i = s.top; i >= 0; i--) {
        printf("%d", s.arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }
}

```

```

int main() {
    struct stack s;
    initialize(&s);
    push(&s, 10);
    push(&s, 20);
    push(&s, 30);
    printf("Top element is %d\n", peek(s));
    printf("Elements in stack:");
    display(s);
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

10 Pushed to stack
 20 Pushed to stack
 30 Pushed to stack
 30 Popped from stack
 Top element is 20
 Stack elements:
 20
 10

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 5

struct Queue {
    int items[MAX];
    int front, rear;
};

void initializeQueue(struct Queue *q) {
    q->front = -1;
    q->rear = -1;
}

int isFull(struct Queue *q) {
    return q->rear == MAX - 1;
}

int isEmpty(struct Queue *q) {
    return q->front == -1;
}

int dequeue(struct Queue *q) {
    int value;
    if (isEmpty(q)) {
        printf("Queue is Empty\n");
        return -1;
    } else {
        value = q->items[q->front];
        q->front++;
        if (q->front > q->rear) {
            q->front = q->rear = -1;
        }
        return value;
    }
}

int main() {
    struct Queue q;
    initializeQueue(&q);
    enqueue(&q, 10);
    enqueue(&q, 20);
    enqueue(&q, 30);
    display(&q);
    printf("Removed: %d\n", dequeue(&q));
    return 0;
}

```

output: Inserted 10
 Inserted 20
 Inserted 30
 Inserted 40
 Inserted 50

Queue elements: 10 20 30 40 50

Removed: 10

Removed: 20

Queue elements: 30 40 50