S.No: 1	Exp. Name: ***Design a C program which sorts the strings using array of pointers***	Date: 2023-04-24

ID: 224G1A05C8

2022-2026-CSE-B

Srinivasa Ramanujan Institute of Technology

Aim:

Design a C program that sorts the strings using array of pointers.

Sample input output

```
Sample input-output -1:
Enter the number of strings: 2
Enter string 1: Tantra
Enter string 2: Code
Before Sorting
Tantra
Code
After Sorting
Code
Tantra
Sample input-output -2:
Enter the number of strings: 3
Enter string 1: India
Enter string 2: USA
Enter string 3: Japan
Before Sorting
India
USA
Japan
After Sorting
India
Japan
USA
```

Source Code:

stringssort.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
        char *temp;
        int i,j,diff,n;
        char *strarray[10];
        printf("Enter the number of strings: ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter string %d: ",i+1);
                strarray[i]=((char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*20));
                scanf("%s",strarray[i]);
        }
        printf("Before Sorting\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("%s\n",strarray[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n-1;i++)
        {
                for(j=0;j<n-1;j++)
                {
                        diff=strcmp(strarray[j],strarray[j+1]);
                        if(diff>0)
                        {
                                temp=strarray[j];
                                strarray[j]=strarray[j+1];
                                strarray[j+1]=temp;
                        }
                }
        }
        printf("After Sorting\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("%s\n",strarray[i]);
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter the number of strings:
2
Enter string 1:
Tantra
Enter string 2:
Code
Before Sorting

Tantra
Code
After Sorting
Code
Tantra

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter the number of strings:
3
Enter string 1:
Dhoni
Enter string 2:
Kohli
Enter string 3:
Rohit
Before Sorting
Dhoni
Kohli
Rohit
After Sorting
Dhoni
Kohli
Rohit

S.No: 2	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Search a Key element using Linear search Technique***	**Date: 2023-04-24**

ID: 224G1A05C8

2022-2026-CSE-B

Srinivasa Ramanujan Institute of Technology

Aim:

Write a program to search a **key element** with in the given array of elements using `linear search` process.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter value of n :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter value of n : 3
```

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console as:

```
Enter element for a[0] :
Enter element for a[1] :
Enter element for a[2] :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter element for a[0] : 89
Enter element for a[1] : 33
Enter element for a[2] : 56
```

Next, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter key element :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter key element : 56
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
The key element 56 is found at the position 2
```

Similarly if the key element is given as **25** for the above one dimensional array elements then the program should print the output as "**The key element 25 is not found in the array**".

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired result.

Source Code:

LinearSearch.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
        int a[10],i,j,n,flag=0;
        printf("Enter value of n : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter element for a[%d] : ",i);
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Enter key element : ");
        scanf("%d",&j);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                if(j==a[i])
                {
                        flag++;
                        break;
                }
        }
        if(flag==1)
        {
                printf("The key element %d is found at the position %d",j,i);
        }
        else
        {
                printf("The key element %d is not found in the array",j);
        }
        printf("\n");
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter value of n :
4
Enter element for a[0] :
1
Enter element for a[1] :
22
Enter element for a[2] :
33
Enter element for a[3] :
44
Enter key element :
22
The key element 22 is found at the position 1

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter value of n :
7
Enter element for a[0] :
101
Enter element for a[1] :
102
Enter element for a[2] :
103
Enter element for a[3] :
104
Enter element for a[4] :
105
Enter element for a[5] :
106
Enter element for a[6] :
107
Enter key element :
110
The key element 110 is not found in the array

S.No: 3	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Search a Key element using Binary search Technique***	Date: 2023-05-07

Aim:

Write a program to **search** a key element in the given array of elements using `binary search`.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter value of n :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter value of n : 3
```

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console as:

```
Enter element for a[0] :
Enter element for a[1] :
Enter element for a[2] :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter element for a[0] : 89
Enter element for a[1] : 33
Enter element for a[2] : 56
```

Next, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter key element :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter key element : 56
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 33
Value of a[1] = 56
Value of a[2] = 89
The key element 56 is found at the position 1
```

Similarly if the key element is given as **25** for the above one dimensional array elements then the program should print the output as "**The Key element 25 is not found in the array**".

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired result.

Source Code:

BinarySearch.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int a[5],i,j,temp,k,n,flag=0;
        printf("Enter value of n : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter element for a[%d] : ",i);
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n-1;i++)
        {
                for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
                {
                        if(a[j]<a[i])
                        {
                                temp=a[i];
                                a[i]=a[j];
                                a[j]=temp;
                        }
                }
        }
        printf("Enter key element : ");
        scanf("%d",&k);
        printf("After sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                if(k==a[i])
                {
                        flag++;
                        break;
                }
        }
        if(flag==1)
        printf("The key element %d is found at the position %d\n",k,i);
        else
        printf("The Key element %d is not found in the array\n",k);
}
```


Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter value of n :
3
Enter element for a[0] :
25

Enter element for a[1] :
15
Enter element for a[2] :
23
Enter key element :
45
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 15
Value of a[1] = 23
Value of a[2] = 25
The Key element 45 is not found in the array

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter value of n :
2
Enter element for a[0] :
80
Enter element for a[1] :
39
Enter key element :
50
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 39
Value of a[1] = 80
The Key element 50 is not found in the array

S.No: 4	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to implement Fibonacci Search technique***	Date: 2023-05-01

Aim:

Write a C program to implement **Fibonacci search** technique

Source Code:

FibonacciSearch.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int a[20],i,j,n,flag=0;
        printf("Enter the size of an array: ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        printf("Enter the %d array elements\n",n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Enter the element to be searched: ");
        scanf("%d",&j);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                if(j==a[i])
                {
                        flag++;
                        break;
                }
        }
        if(flag==1)
        printf("Element found at index: %d.\n",i);
        else
        printf("Element not found.\n");
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter the size of an array:
5
Enter the 5 array elements
3 4 5 6 7
Enter the element to be searched:
3
Element found at index: 0.

Test Case - 2

User Output
Enter the size of an array:
5
Enter the 5 array elements
3 4 5 6 7
Enter the element to be searched:
4
Element found at index: 1.

S.No: 5	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Sort the elements using Insertion Sort Technique***	Date: 2023-05-07

Aim:

Write a program to **sort** the given elements using `insertion sort technique`.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter value of n :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter value of n : 3
```

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console as:

```
Enter element for a[0] :
Enter element for a[1] :
Enter element for a[2] :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter element for a[0] : 22
Enter element for a[1] : 33
Enter element for a[2] : 12
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 22
Value of a[1] = 33
Value of a[2] = 12
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 12
Value of a[1] = 22
Value of a[2] = 33
```

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired result.

Source Code:

InsertionSortDemo3.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void sort(int [],int);
void main()
{
        int a[20],n,i,j,temp;
        printf("Enter value of n : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter element for a[%d] : ",i);
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
                {
                        if(a[i]>a[j])
                        {
                                temp=a[i];
                                a[i]=a[j];
                                a[j]=temp;
                        }
                }
        }
        printf("After sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d",i,a[i]);
                printf("\n");
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter value of n :
6
Enter element for a[0] :
5
Enter element for a[1] :
9
Enter element for a[2] :
2
Enter element for a[3] :
5

Enter element for a[4] :
1
Enter element for a[5] :
3
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 5
Value of a[1] = 9
Value of a[2] = 2
Value of a[3] = 5
Value of a[4] = 1
Value of a[5] = 3
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 1
Value of a[1] = 2
Value of a[2] = 3
Value of a[3] = 5
Value of a[4] = 5
Value of a[5] = 9

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter value of n :
3
Enter element for a[0] :
5
Enter element for a[1] :
9
Enter element for a[2] :
4
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 5
Value of a[1] = 9
Value of a[2] = 4
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 4
Value of a[1] = 5
Value of a[2] = 9

S.No: 6	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Sort the elements using Selection Sort - Smallest element method Technique***	**Date: 2023-05-07**

Aim:

Write a program to **sort** the given array elements using **selection sort smallest element** method.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter value of n :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter value of n : 3
```

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console as:

```
Enter element for a[0] :
Enter element for a[1] :
Enter element for a[2] :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter element for a[0] : 22
Enter element for a[1] : 33
Enter element for a[2] : 12
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 22
Value of a[1] = 33
Value of a[2] = 12
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 12
Value of a[1] = 22
Value of a[2] = 33
```

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired result.

Source Code:

SelectionSortDemo6.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int a[20],i,j,n,s,I;
        printf("Enter value of n : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter element for a[%d] : ",i);
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
                {
                        I=i;
                        if(a[j]<a[I])
                        {
                                I=j;
                        }
                        s=a[i];
                        a[i]=a[I];
                        a[I]=s;
                }
        }
        printf("After sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter value of n :
4
Enter element for a[0] :
78
Enter element for a[1] :
43
Enter element for a[2] :
99
Enter element for a[3] :
27

Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 78
Value of a[1] = 43
Value of a[2] = 99
Value of a[3] = 27
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 27
Value of a[1] = 43
Value of a[2] = 78
Value of a[3] = 99

S.No: 7	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to sort given elements using shell sort technique.***	Date: 2023-05-07

Aim:

Write a program to `sort` (`ascending order`) the given elements using `shell sort` technique.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter array size :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter array size : 5
```

Next, the program should print the following message on the console as:

```
Enter 5 elements :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter 5 elements : 34 67 12 45 22
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67
```

Note: Do use the **printf()** function with a **newline** character (`\n`).

Source Code:

ShellSort2.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void sor(int [],int );
void main()
{
        int a[20],i,n;
        printf("Enter array size : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        printf("Enter %d elements : ",n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements are : ");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        printf("%d ",a[i]);
        sort(a,n);
        printf("\nAfter sorting the elements are : ");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
                printf("%d ",a[i]);
        printf("\n");
}
void sort(int arr[],int n)
{
        int gap,i,j,temp;
        for(gap=n/2;gap>0;gap=gap/2)
        {
                for(i=gap;i<n;i++)
                {
                        temp=arr[i];
                        for(j=i;j>=gap&&arr[j-gap]>temp;j=j-gap)
                        {
                                arr[j]=arr[j-gap];
                        }
                        arr[j]=temp;
                }
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
12 32 43 56 78
Before sorting the elements are : 12 32 43 56 78
After sorting the elements are : 12 32 43 56 78

S.No: 8	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Sort the elements using Bubble Sort Technique***	Date: 2023-05-07

Aim:

Write a program to **sort** the given elements using `bubble sort technique`.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter value of n :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter value of n : 3
```

Next, the program should print the messages one by one on the console as:

```
Enter element for a[0] :
Enter element for a[1] :
Enter element for a[2] :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter element for a[0] : 22
Enter element for a[1] : 33
Enter element for a[2] : 12
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 22
Value of a[1] = 33
Value of a[2] = 12
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 12
Value of a[1] = 22
Value of a[2] = 33
```

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired result.

Source Code:

BubbleSortDemo3.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int a[20],i,j,n,temp;
        printf("Enter value of n : ");
        scanf("%d",&n);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Enter element for a[%d] : ",i);
                scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
                {
                        if(a[j]<a[i])
                        {
                                temp=a[i];
                                a[i]=a[j];
                                a[j]=temp;
                        }
                }
        }
        printf("After sorting the elements in the array are\n");
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
                printf("Value of a[%d] = %d\n",i,a[i]);
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter value of n :
3
Enter element for a[0] :
34
Enter element for a[1] :
25
Enter element for a[2] :
28
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 34
Value of a[1] = 25
Value of a[2] = 28

After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 25
Value of a[1] = 28
Value of a[2] = 34

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter value of n :
5
Enter element for a[0] :
1
Enter element for a[1] :
6
Enter element for a[2] :
3
Enter element for a[3] :
8
Enter element for a[4] :
4
Before sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 1
Value of a[1] = 6
Value of a[2] = 3
Value of a[3] = 8
Value of a[4] = 4
After sorting the elements in the array are
Value of a[0] = 1
Value of a[1] = 3
Value of a[2] = 4
Value of a[3] = 6
Value of a[4] = 8

S.No: 9	Exp. Name: ***Write a program to sort Ascending order the given elements using quick sort technique.***	Date: 2023-05-15

Aim:

Write a program to `sort` (`Ascending order`) the given elements using `quick sort` technique.

Note: Pick the first element as pivot. You will not be awarded marks if you do not follow this instruction.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter array size :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter array size : 5
```

Next, the program should print the following message on the console as:

```
Enter 5 elements :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter 5 elements : 34 67 12 45 22
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67
```

Note: Do use the **printf()** function with a **newline** character (`\n`).

Source Code:

QuickSortMain.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int arr[15], i, n;
        printf("Enter array size : ");
        scanf("%d", &n);
        printf("Enter %d elements : ", n);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
                scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
        quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
        printf("After sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
}
void display(int arr[15], int n)
{
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
}
int partition(int arr[15], int lb, int ub)
{
        int pivot, down = lb, up = ub, temp;
        pivot = arr[lb];
        while (down < up)
        {
                while (arr[down] <= pivot && down < up)
                {
                        down++;
                }
                while (arr[up] > pivot)
                {
                        up--;
                }
                if (down < up)
                {
                        temp = arr[up];
                        arr[up] = arr[down];
                        arr[down] = temp;
                }
        }
        arr[lb] = arr[up];
        arr[up] = pivot;
        return up;
}
void quickSort(int arr[15], int low, int high)
{
        int j;
        if (low < high)
        {
                j = partition(arr, low, high);
```

```
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
34 67 12 45 22
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter array size :
8
Enter 8 elements :
77 55 22 44 99 33 11 66
Before sorting the elements are : 77 55 22 44 99 33 11 66
After sorting the elements are : 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 99

Test Case - 3
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
-32 -45 -67 -46 -14
Before sorting the elements are : -32 -45 -67 -46 -14
After sorting the elements are : -67 -46 -45 -32 -14

S.No: 10	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to sort the given elements using Heap sort***	Date: 2023-05-15

Aim:

Write a program to sort (ascending order) the given elements using heap sort technique.

Note: Do use the printf() function with a newline character (\n).

Source Code:

HeapSortMain.c

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```c
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int arr[15], i, n;
        printf("Enter array size : ");
        scanf("%d", &n);
        printf("Enter %d elements : ", n);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
                scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
        heapsort(arr,n);
        printf("After sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
}
void display(int arr[15], int n)
{
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
}
void heapify(int arr[], int n, int i)
{
        int largest = i;
        int l = 2*i + 1;
        int r = 2*i + 2;
        int temp;
        if (l < n && arr[l] > arr[largest])
        largest = l;
        if (r < n && arr[r] > arr[largest])
        largest = r;
        if (largest != i)
        {
                temp = arr[i];
                arr[i] = arr[largest];
                arr[largest] = temp;
                heapify(arr, n, largest);
        }
}
void heapsort(int arr[], int n)
{
        int i,temp;
        for(i = n/2-1; i >=0 ; i--)
        {
                heapify(arr,n,i);
        }
        for(i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)
        {
                temp = arr[0];
                arr[0] = arr[i];
                arr[i] = temp;
                heapify(arr,i,0);
```

```
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
23 54 22 44 12
Before sorting the elements are : 23 54 22 44 12
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 23 44 54

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter array size :
6
Enter 6 elements :
12 65 23 98 35 98
Before sorting the elements are : 12 65 23 98 35 98
After sorting the elements are : 12 23 35 65 98 98

Test Case - 3
User Output
Enter array size :
4
Enter 4 elements :
-23 -45 -12 -36
Before sorting the elements are : -23 -45 -12 -36
After sorting the elements are : -45 -36 -23 -12

Test Case - 4
User Output
Enter array size :
6
Enter 6 elements :
1 -3 8 -4 -2 5
Before sorting the elements are : 1 -3 8 -4 -2 5
After sorting the elements are : -4 -3 -2 1 5 8

S.No: 11	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to Sort given elements using Merge sort***	Date: 2023-05-15

Aim:

Write a program to `sort` (`Ascending order`) the given elements using `merge sort` technique.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter array size :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter array size : 5
```

Next, the program should print the following message on the console as:

```
Enter 5 elements :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter 5 elements : 34 67 12 45 22
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67
```

Note: Do use the **printf()** function with a **newline** character (`\n`).

Source Code:

MergeSortMain.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
        int arr[15], i, n;
        printf("Enter array size : ");
        scanf("%d", &n);
        printf("Enter %d elements : ", n);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
                scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        }
        printf("Before sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
        splitAndMerge(arr, 0, n - 1);
        printf("After sorting the elements are : ");
        display(arr, n);
}
void display(int arr[15], int n)
{
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
}
void merge(int arr[15], int low, int mid, int high)
{
        int i = low, h = low, j = mid + 1, k, temp[15];
        while (h <= mid && j <= high)
        {
                if (arr[h] <= arr[j])
                {
                        temp[i] = arr[h];
                        h++;
                }
                else
                {
                        temp[i] = arr[j];
                        j++;
                }
                i++;
        }
        if (h > mid)
        {
                for (k = j; k <= high; k++)
                {
                        temp[i] = arr[k];
                        i++;
                }
        }
        else
        {
                for (k = h; k <= mid; k++)
                {
                        temp[i] = arr[k];
                        i++;
```

```
        for (k = low; k <= high; k++)
        {
                arr[k] = temp[k];
        }
}
void splitAndMerge(int arr[15], int low, int high)
{
        if (low < high)
        {
                int mid = (low + high) / 2;
                splitAndMerge(arr, low, mid);
                splitAndMerge(arr, mid + 1, high);
                merge(arr, low, mid, high);
        }
}
```


Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
34 67 12 45 22
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter array size :
8
Enter 8 elements :
77 55 22 44 99 33 11 66
Before sorting the elements are : 77 55 22 44 99 33 11 66
After sorting the elements are : 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 99

Test Case - 3
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
-32 -45 -67 -46 -14
Before sorting the elements are : -32 -45 -67 -46 -14
After sorting the elements are : -67 -46 -45 -32 -14

S.No: 12	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to sort given elements using Radix sort***	Date: 2023-05-14

Aim:

Write a program to `sort` (`ascending order`) the given elements using `radix sort` technique.

At the time of execution, the program should print the message on the console as:

```
Enter array size :
```

For example, if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter array size : 5
```

Next, the program should print the following message on the console as:

```
Enter 5 elements :
```

if the user gives the **input** as:

```
Enter 5 elements : 34 67 12 45 22
```

then the program should **print** the result as:

```
Before sorting the elements are : 34 67 12 45 22
After sorting the elements are : 12 22 34 45 67
```

Note: Do use the **printf()** function with a **newline** character (`\n`).

Source Code:

RadixSortMain2.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int largest(int a[], int n)
{
         int large = a[0], i;
          for(i = 1; i < n; i++)
           {
                 if(large < a[i])
                  large = a[i];
           }
            return large;
}
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
{
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf("%d ",arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
        int size;
        int *arr, i;
        printf("Enter array size : ");
         scanf("%d",&size);
         arr = (int*) malloc(size * sizeof(int));
         printf("Enter %d elements : ",size);
          for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
          {
                scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
          }
           printf("Before sorting the elements are : ");
           printArray(arr,size);
           RadixSort(arr,size);
           printf("After sorting the elements are : ");
           printArray(arr,size);
           return 0;
}
void RadixSort(int a[], int n)
{
         int bucket[10][10], bucket_count[10];
          int i, j, k, remainder, NOP=0, divisor=1, large, pass;
           large = largest(a, n);
            while(large > 0)
             {
                 NOP++;
                  large/=10;
             }
              for(pass = 0; pass < NOP; pass++)
               {
                  for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
                   {
                          bucket_count[i] = 0;
                   }
                    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
                     {
```

```
                        bucket_count[remainder] += 1;
                    }
                     i = 0;
                      for(k = 0; k < 10; k++)
                      {
                        for(j = 0; j < bucket_count[k]; j++)
                         {
                                a[i] = bucket[k][j];
                                 i++;
                         }
                       }
                        divisor *= 10;
               }
}
```


Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter array size :
5
Enter 5 elements :
23
43
54
12
65
Before sorting the elements are : 23 43 54 12 65
After sorting the elements are : 12 23 43 54 65

Test Case - 2
User Output
Enter array size :
7
Enter 7 elements :
23
54
136
85
24
65
76
Before sorting the elements are : 23 54 136 85 24 65 76
After sorting the elements are : 23 24 54 65 76 85 136

S.No: 13	Exp. Name: ***C program to performs all operations on singly linked list***	Date: 2023-05-14

Aim:

Write a program that uses functions to perform the following **operations on singly linked list**

i) Creation

ii) Insertion

iii) Deletion

iv) Traversal

Source Code:

singlelinkedlistalloperations.c

```
#include<stdlib.h>
void menu()
{
        printf("Options\n");
        printf("1 : Insert elements into the linked list\n");
        printf("2 : Delete elements from the linked list\n");
        printf("3 : Display the elements in the linked list\n");
        printf("4 : Count the elements in the linked list\n");
        printf("5 : Exit()\n");
}
struct node
{
        int data;
        struct node *next;
};
typedef struct node node;
struct node *head=NULL;
node* createnode(int data)
{
        node* temp=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
        temp->data=data;
        temp->next=NULL;
        return temp;
}
void insert(int data)
{
        node* newnode=createnode(data);
        node* temp;
        if(head==NULL)
        {
                head=createnode(data);
        }
        else
        {
                temp=head;
                while(temp->next!=NULL)
                {
                        temp=temp->next;
                }
                temp->next=newnode;
        }
}
void delete(int position)
{
        int i;
        node* temp;
        if(head==NULL)
        {
                printf("List is empty");
        }
        else
        {
                temp=head;
                for(i=1;i<position-1;i++)
                {
```

```
                temp->next=temp->next->next;
                printf("Deleted successfully\n");
        }
}
void display()
{
        node* temp;
        temp=head;
        if(head==NULL)
        {
                printf("List is empty\n");
        }
        while(temp!=NULL)
        {
                printf("%d ",temp->data);
                temp=temp->next;
        }
        printf("\n");
}
void count()
{
        int c=0;
        node * temp;
        if(head==NULL)
        {
                printf("List is Empty\n");
        }
        else
        {
                temp=head;
                while(temp!=NULL)
                {
                        c++;
                        temp=temp->next;
                }
        }
        printf("No of elements in the linked list are : %d\n",c);;
}
void main()
{
        int choice,data,position,c;
        printf("Singly Linked List Example - All Operations\n");
        menu();
        printf("Enter your option : ");
        scanf("%d",&choice);
        while(choice!=5)
        {
                switch(choice)
                {
                        case 1:
                        {
                                printf("Enter elements for inserting into linked list : ");
                                scanf("%d",&data);
                                insert(data);
                                break;
```

```
                        {
                                printf("Enter position of the element for deleteing the
element : ");
                                scanf("%d",&position);
                                delete(position);
                                break;
                        }
                        case 3:
                        {
                                printf("The elements in the linked list are : ");
                                display();
                                break;
                        }
                        case 4:
                        {
                                count();
                                break;
                        }
                        case 5:
                        {
                                exit(0);
                        }
                        default:
                        {
                                printf("Enter options from 1 to 5\n");
                                exit(0);
                        }
                }
                menu();
                printf("Enter your option : ");
                scanf("%d",&choice);
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Singly Linked List Example - All Operations
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
111
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list

```
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
222
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
333
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
444
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
3
The elements in the linked list are : 111 222 333 444
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
2
Enter position of the element for deleteing the element :
2
Deleted successfully
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
```

3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
3
The elements in the linked list are : 111 333 444
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
4
No of elements in the linked list are : 3
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
5

Test Case - 2
User Output
Singly Linked List Example - All Operations
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
001
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
010
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list

```
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
100
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
1
Enter elements for inserting into linked list :
101
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
3
The elements in the linked list are : 1 10 100 101
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
2
Enter position of the element for deleteing the element :
3
Deleted successfully
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
3
The elements in the linked list are : 1 10 101
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
```

5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
4
No of elements in the linked list are : 3
Options
1 : Insert elements into the linked list
2 : Delete elements from the linked list
3 : Display the elements in the linked list
4 : Count the elements in the linked list
5 : Exit()
Enter your option :
5

S.No: 14	Exp. Name: ***C program which performs all operations on double linked list.***	Date: 2023-05-14

Aim:

Write a C program that uses functions to perform the following **operations on double linked list**
i) Creationii) Insertioniii) Deletioniv) Traversal

Source Code:

AllOperationsDLL.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <conio.h>
struct dnode
{
         struct dnode *prev;
          int data;
           struct dnode *next;
};
struct dnode *start = NULL;
void insert(int);
void remov(int);
void display();
int main()
{
         int n, ch;
          do
           {
                 printf("Operations on doubly linked list");
                  printf("\n1. Insert \n2.Remove\n3. Display\n0. Exit");
                   printf("\nEnter Choice 0-4? : ");
                    scanf("%d", &ch);
                     switch (ch)
                      {
                         case 1:
                          printf("Enter number: ");
                           scanf("%d", &n);
                            insert(n);
                             break;
                              case 2:
                               printf("Enter number to delete: ");
                                scanf("%d", &n);
                                 remov(n);
                                  break;
                                   case 3:
                                    display();
                                     break;
                      }
           }while (ch != 0);
}
void insert(int num)
{
         struct dnode *nptr, *temp = start;
          nptr = malloc(sizeof(struct dnode));
           nptr->data = num;
            nptr->next = NULL;
             nptr->prev = NULL;
              if (start == NULL)
               {
                 start = nptr;
               }
                else
                 {
                         while (temp->next != NULL)
                          temp = temp->next;
```

```
                }
}
void remov(int num)
{
         struct dnode *temp = start;
          while (temp != NULL)
           {
                 if (temp->data == num)
                  {
                        if (temp == start)
                         {
                                start = start->next;
                                 start->prev = NULL;
                         }
                          else
                           {
                                 if (temp->next == NULL)
                                  temp->prev->next = NULL;
                                   else
                                    {
                                         temp->prev->next = temp->next;
                                          temp->next->prev = temp->prev;
                                    }
                                     free(temp);
                           }
                            return ;
                  }
                   temp = temp->next;
           }
            printf("%d not found.\n", num);
}
void display()
{
         struct dnode *temp = start;
          while (temp != NULL)
           {
                 printf("%d\t", temp->data);
                  temp = temp->next;
           }
            printf("\n");
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:

```
1
Enter number:
15
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
1
Enter number:
16
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
1
Enter number:
17
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
1
Enter number:
18
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
3
15      16      17      18
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
2
Enter number to delete:
19
19 not found
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
```

```
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
3
15      16      17      18
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
2
Enter number to delete:
16
Operations on doubly linked list
1.Insert
2.Remove
3.Display
0.Exit
Enter Choice 0-4?:
0
```

S.No: 15	Exp. Name: ***C program to which performs all operations on Circular linked list.***	Date: 2023-05-14

Aim:

Write a program that uses functions to perform the following **operations on Circular linked list**
i)Creationii)insertioniii)deletioniv) Traversal

Source Code:

AlloperationsinCLL.c

ID: 224G1A05C8

Srinivasa Ramanujan Institute of Technology

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct node{
        int data;
        struct node *next;
};
void insert();
void deletion();
void find();
void print();
struct node *head = NULL;
int main()
{
        int choice;
        printf("CIRCULAR LINKED LIST IMPLEMENTATION OF LIST ADT\n");
        while(1)
        {
                printf("1.INSERT ");
                printf("2.DELETE ");
                printf("3.FIND ");
                printf("4.PRINT ");
                printf("5.QUIT\n");
                printf("Enter the choice: ");
                scanf("%d", &choice);
                switch(choice)
                {
                        case 1:insert();break;
                        case 2:deletion();break;
                        case 3:find();break;
                        case 4:print();break;
                        case 5:exit(0);
                }
        }
}
void insert()
{
        int x,n;
        struct node *newnode,*temp = head, *prev;
        newnode = (struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
        printf("Enter the element to be inserted: ");
        scanf("%d", &x);
        printf("Enter the position of the element: ");
        scanf("%d", &n);
        newnode->data = x;
        newnode->next = NULL;
        if(head == NULL)
        {
                 head = newnode;
                  newnode->next = newnode;
        }
        else if(n == 1)
        {
                temp = head;
                newnode->next = temp;
                while(temp->next != head)
```

```
                    head = newnode;
        }
        else
        {
                 for(int i = 1; i < n-1; i++)
                  {
                        temp = temp->next;
                  }
                   newnode->next = temp->next;
                    temp->next = newnode;
        }
}
void deletion()
{ struct node *temp = head, *prev, *temp1 = head;
int key, count = 0;
printf("Enter the element to be deleted: ");
scanf("%d", &key);
if(temp->data == key)
{
         prev = temp -> next;
          while(temp->next != head)
           {
                temp = temp->next;
           }
            temp->next = prev;
             free(head);
              head = prev;
               printf("Element deleted\n");
}
else
{
         while(temp->next != head)
          {
                if(temp->data == key)
                {
                         count += 1;
                          break;
                }
                 prev = temp;
                  temp = temp->next;
          }
           if(temp->data == key)
            {
                prev->next = temp->next;
                 free(temp);
                  printf("Element deleted\n");
              }
              else
               {
                  printf("Element does not exist...!\n");
               }
}
}
void find()
{
```

```
        printf("Enter the element to be searched: ");
        scanf("%d", &key);
        while(temp->next != head)
        {
                 if(temp->data == key)
                  {
                         count = 1;
                          break;
                  }
                   temp = temp->next;
        }
        if (count == 1)
        printf("Element exist...!\n");
        else
        {
                if(temp->data == key)
                printf("Element exist...!\n");
                else
                 printf("Element does not exist...!\n");
        }
}
void print()
{
        struct node *temp = head;
        printf("The list element are: ");

        while(temp->next != head)
        {
                printf("%d -> ",temp->data);
                temp = temp->next;
        }
         printf("%d -> ", temp->data) ;
         printf("\n");
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
CIRCULAR LINKED LIST IMPLEMENTATION OF LIST ADT
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
1
Enter the element to be inserted:
12
Enter the position of the element:
1
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
1
Enter the element to be inserted:

14
Enter the position of the element:
2
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
1
Enter the element to be inserted:
15
Enter the position of the element:
3
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
4
The list element are: 12 -> 14 -> 15 ->
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
2
Enter the element to be deleted:
14
Element deleted
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
4
The list element are: 12 -> 15 ->
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
3
Enter the element to be searched:
12
Element exist...!
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
5

Test Case - 2
User Output
CIRCULAR LINKED LIST IMPLEMENTATION OF LIST ADT
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
1
Enter the element to be inserted:
54
Enter the position of the element:
1
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
2
Enter the element to be deleted:

```
Element does not exist...!
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
4
The list element are: 54 ->
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
1
Enter the element to be inserted:
65
Enter the position of the element:
2
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
4
The list element are: 54 -> 65 ->
1.INSERT 2.DELETE 3.FIND 4.PRINT 5.QUIT
Enter the choice:
5
```

S.No: 16	Exp. Name: ***Implementation of Circular Queue using Dynamic Array***	**Date: 2023-05-14**

Aim:

Write a program to implement `circular queue` using **dynamic array**.

ID: 224G1A05C8

2022-2026-CSE-B

Srinivasa Ramanujan Institute of Technology

```
Sample Input and Output:
    Enter the maximum size of the circular queue : 3
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Circular queue is underflow.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Circular queue is empty.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 111
    Successfully inserted.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 222
    Successfully inserted.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 333
    Successfully inserted.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 444
    Circular queue is overflow.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Elements in the circular queue : 111 222 333
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Deleted element = 111
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 444
    Successfully inserted.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Elements in the circular queue : 222 333 444
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Deleted element = 222
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Deleted element = 333
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Deleted element = 444
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Circular queue is empty.
    1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
    Enter your option : 4
```

Source Code:

CQueueUsingDynamicArray.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int *cqueue;
int front, rear;
int maxSize;
void initCircularQueue()
{
        cqueue = (int *)malloc(maxSize * sizeof(int));
        front = -1;
        rear = -1;
}
void dequeue()
{
        if (front == -1)
        {
                printf("Circular queue is underflow.\n");
        }
        else
        {
                printf("Deleted element = %d\n", *(cqueue + front));
                if (rear == front)
                {
                        rear = front = -1;
                }
                else if (front == maxSize - 1)
                {
                        front = 0;
                }
                else
                {
                        front++;
                }
        }
}
void enqueue(int x)
{
        if (((rear == maxSize - 1) && (front == 0)) || (rear + 1 == front))
        {
                printf("Circular queue is overflow.\n");
        }
        else
        {
                if (rear == maxSize - 1)
                {
                        rear = -1;
                }
                else if (front == -1)
                {
                        front = 0;
                }
                rear++;
                cqueue[rear] = x;
                printf("Successfully inserted.\n");
        }
}
```

```
        int i;
        if (front == -1 && rear == -1)
        {
                printf("Circular queue is empty.\n");
        }
        else
        {
                printf("Elements in the circular queue : ");
                if (front <= rear)
                {
                        for (i = front; i <= rear; i++)
                        {
                                printf("%d ", *(cqueue + i));
                        }
                }
                else
                {
                        for (i = front; i <= maxSize - 1; i++)
                        {
                                printf("%d ", *(cqueue + i));
                        }
                        for (i = 0; i <= rear; i++)
                        {
                                printf("%d ", *(cqueue + i));
                        }
                }
                printf("\n");
        }
}
int main()
{
        int op, x;
        printf("Enter the maximum size of the circular queue : ");
        scanf("%d", &maxSize);
        initCircularQueue();
        while(1)
        {
                printf("1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit\n");
                printf("Enter your option : ");
                scanf("%d",&op);
                switch(op)
                {
                        case 1:
                        printf("Enter element : ");
                        scanf("%d",&x);
                        enqueue(x);
                        break;
                        case 2:
                        dequeue();
                        break;
                        case 3:
                        display();
                        break;
                        case 4:
                        exit(0);
                }
```

```
        }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter the maximum size of the circular queue :
3
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
2
Circular queue is underflow.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
3
Circular queue is empty.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
1
Enter element :
111
Successfully inserted.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
1
Enter element :
222
Successfully inserted.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
1
Enter element :
333
Successfully inserted.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
1
Enter element :
444
Circular queue is overflow.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
3
Elements in the circular queue : 111 222 333
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :

```
Deleted element = 111
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
1
Enter element :
444
Successfully inserted.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
3
Elements in the circular queue : 222 333 444
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
2
Deleted element = 222
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
2
Deleted element = 333
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
2
Deleted element = 444
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
3
Circular queue is empty.
1.Enqueue 2.Dequeue 3.Display 4.Exit
Enter your option :
4
```

S.No: 17	Exp. Name: ***Write a C program to implement different Operations on Stack using Array representation***	Date: 2023-05-20

Aim:

Write a program to implement `stack` using **arrays**.

```
Sample Input and Output:
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 4
    Stack is empty.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Stack is underflow.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Stack is empty.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 5
    Stack is underflow.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 25
    Successfully pushed.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 1
    Enter element : 26
    Successfully pushed.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 3
    Elements of the stack are : 26 25
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 2
    Popped value = 26
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 4
    Stack is not empty.
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 5
    Peek value = 25
    1.Push 2.Pop 3.Display 4.Is Empty 5.Peek 6.Exit
    Enter your option : 6
```

Source Code:

StackUsingArray.c