```
I'd program to occarre the stack elements and then find the inden of minimum valued number wing
    array.
# include <stdio.h>
# Define TRUE 1
# define FALSEO
 Joid Push (int);
 int bob ();
 Void Print Stack ();
 Void reserve ();
Void Miniflement ()',
      11 stack data structure
int top = -1;
int stack[20];
int SIZE = 0;
  int main ()
    int temp;
    /* Inserting element in Stack */
 Printf ( Enter the number of elements: ");
 scanf ("%d", & SIZE);
 Printy ("Enter the elements of stack: in");
 for (int i=0; i < SIZE; i++){
      scanf (" %d", & temp);
     Push (temp);
  Print ("original stack (n");
  Print Stack ();
  reserve ();
  Printl ("InReserved stack In");
  Printstack ()',
  MinElement ();
   return 0;
  1x pdds an element to stack and then increment top inden.
    Doid Push (int num)
```

```
if (+0/> >= SIZE -1)
        Printy ("stack is Full ... In");
    {
        top = top +1;
        stack Etop] = num;
    7
}
 1* Remover top element from stack and decrement top
     inden #/
int pop ()
      if (top == -1)
          Printy (" stack is Empty .... \n");
      else
      {
          top=100-1.
         return stack [top+1];
     3
}
   11 Prints elemente of stuck void Printstuck ()
  if (top == -1) 11 checks if stacks is empty
         primt ("stucks is empty \n");
 3
  else
      for (int i = top; i>= 0; i -- )
   {
       print(("%d", stack [i]);
     Print ("/n");
1
   2012 insert At Bottom (int item)
```

```
if (top == -1)
        push (item) ;
      else
      It store the top most element of stack in top Danable
   and recursively called insert Atrotom for vest of the
  Stack *1
          int top = pop ();
          insert At Bottom (item);
    It once the item is inserted at the bottom, furth the
 top eliment back to stack */
       bush (top);
 Noid reverse ()
     if (top ! = -1)
          1* kup an kapping top element of stuck in
 recursine each till stack in empty
       int top = POP();
      reverse (),
 1 × Now, insert the top element at the bottom of stack *1
               insert A+B ottom (top);
" for finding the inden of min element soid MinElement ()
      int incles = 0;
      for (int i = top; i>=0; i--)
        il (stack [i] < stack [index ])
```

inder = i;
}
Printy: ("In Minimum element ui frerent at inder 1. d", inden);
}

```
3
   Printf ("In Minimum element in present at inden 1.d", inden);
2. #include <stoio.h>
  # define Max-SIZE 100
  Doid enqueue (7;
  void delete ();
  void display ();
int arr - queue [MAX - SIZE];
int rear = 0, front = 0;
  int main ()
    int n;
Il queue operation for equeuing elements,
      prints (" Enter the no. of queue elements: ");
      scanj ("1.d", &n);
     dor (int 1=0; i<n; i++) {
            enqueue ();
   "deleting minimum value item from queue and displaying
   the eliment of quive.
          delete ();
          return o.
    void enqueue ()
       int item;
       ( rear = = MAX_ SIZE )
          Print ("In queue Reached max!!");
```

inden = i ;

```
{
    Printf ("In Enter the value to be Inserted: ");
          Scap ( " % d", & item):
          Prints (" Inserted ");
          arr-queve [rear ++ ] = item ;
    }
void delete ()
      { (grout:= rear)
          Print ("Inqueve is Empty !");
    else
     {
         int min-element, index = 0;
         display ();
         for Cinti = front ; i < rear; i++)
           if (our-doens Ci] < our-doens [ingex ])
      min-element = arr - queue [index];
     Print ( Deleting Minimum element / h");
     for Cint i=index; i < rear; i++) {
           arr- queue [i] = arr-queue [i+1];
     rear = rear -1;
    display ();
  }
 3
 Poid display e)
 Ł
     Print/ ("Inqueue elements:");
     for Cint i= front ; ixxear ; i++)
           Print (" 10 d", arr. queve [i]);
   3
```

else

```
# include < studio. h>
# include < stdlib.h>
Struct node
      int data i
      Struct node *next;
 Struct note * front;
  struct node * rear;
       enqueue();
  void
  void display ();
   void main ()
   ٤
         int choice;
         While (1)
         ٤
               printf ("Inqueue operation");
               printf ("In1. insert an element In2. Display the
   queue(no.Exit(n");
               printf ("In Enter your choice: ");
               scanf ("%d", & choice);
               switch (choice)
               case 1:
                    enqueve ();
                    break;
                case 2:
                     display ();
                     break:
                case 0:
                     exit (0):
                      break:
```

```
default:
        printf ("InEnter Valid Choice!!/n");
    3
  3
3
Void enqueue ()
    Struct node + ptn;
    int item;
    Ptn = (struct node *) malloc (size of (struct node));
    if (ptn == NULL)
    ٤
         printf ("\noverflow\n");
         neturn:
     }
else
         printf ("In Enter value: ");
         scanf ("%d", & item);
         ptn->data = item;
          if (front == NULL) // inserting node in empty queue
          Ę
              front = ptr;
              nean = ptn;
              front->next = NULL:
               rear -> next = NULL;
           else // insenting node next to the previous node
           Ę
                 hean -> next = ptn;
                 near = ptr;
                 pear -> ne.xt = NULL;
            3
```

```
printf ("Insented! \n");
void display ()
    struct node * ptn;
    ptn = front;
    if (front == NULL)
        printf ("InEmpty queueln");
    else
         printf ("Invalues inside Queue are: ");
    ş
         While (Ptr !=NULL)
              printf ("%d", ptro->data);
         ٤
              ptn = ptn -> next;
          Prointf ("\n");
      3
```