

Data Structures and Algorithms (CS09203)

Lab Report

Name: Muntaham Inaam Hashmi

Registration #: SEU-F16-142

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Submitted To: Mr. Usman Ahmed

The University of Lahore, Islamabad Campus Department of Computer Science & Information Technology

Experiment # 1 Introduction to Arrays and its operation

Objective

The objectives of this lab session are to understand the basic and various operations on arrays in C++.

Software Tool

- 1. Code Blocks with GCC compiler
- 2.
- 3.

1 Theory

We have already studied array in our computer programming course. We would be using the knowledge we learned there to implement different operation on arrays. Traversing Linear Arrays:- Let A be the collection of data elements stored in the memory of the computer. Suppose we want to print the contents of each element of A or suppose we want to count the number of elements of A with a given property. This can be accomplished by traversing A that is by accessing and Processing each element of A exactly once. The following algorithm traverses a linear array. The simplicity of the algorithm comes from the fact that LA is a linear structure. Other linear structures such as linked list can also be easily traversed. On the other hand the traversal of non-linear structures such as trees and graphs is considerably more complicated.

2 Task

2.1 Procedure: Task 1

Write a C++ program to implement all the above described algorithms and display the following menu and ask the user for the desired operation.

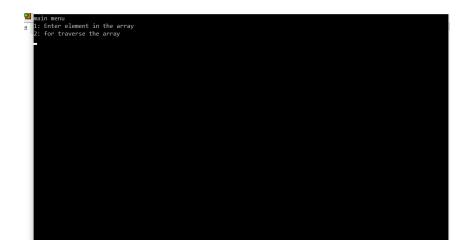


Figure 1: output

2.2

```
\#include < iostream >
using namespace std;
int main()
         int a[10], b=0, c;
         int d=0, co=0, n;
         loop:
         {
         cout << "main _menu" << endl;
         cout << "1: \_Enter\_element\_in\_the\_array\_ \ ";
         cout << "2: \_for \_traverse \_the \_array \_ \ ";
         cin >> n;
         switch(n)
                   case '1':
                             cout << "Enter_the_array_less_then_10:_";
                             cin >> c;
                             cout << "Enetr_the_element_in_the_array:_"<< endl;</pre>
                             while (b<c)
```

```
co++;
                                              cin>>a[b];
                                              b++;
                       break;
                       case '2':
                                   cout << "The_traverse_of_array_is:_"<< endl;
                                   b=d;
                                   \mathbf{while}(b < c)
                                              cout <\!\!<\!\! a\,[\,b]<<"\,\lrcorner"\;;
                                              b++;
                                   break;
           }
}
                       goto loop;
                       \mathbf{return} \quad 0;
}
```

3 Conclusion

In todays lab we have discussed how we can create 1D and 2d array and how can we implement it on computer.