



C++ Worksheet Task\_4

#### **ASSESSMENT**

**WEIGHTAGE AND TYPE: 12.5%** 

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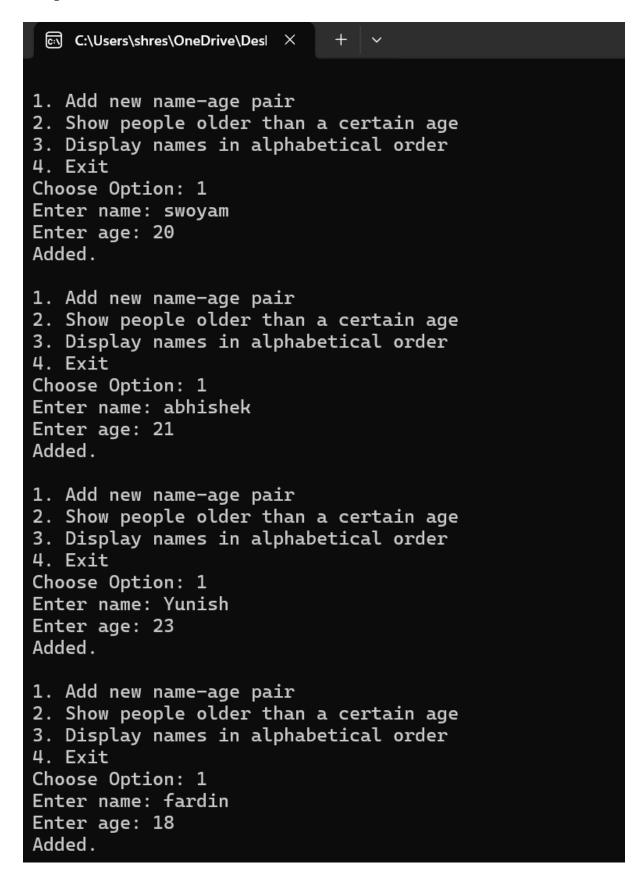
#### Question\_1.1

```
STL Container Practice: Write a program using STL containers that:
1.Uses vector<string> to store names
2.Uses map<string, int> to store age against each name
3.Implements functions to:
1.Add new name-age pair
2. Find all people above certain age
3. Sort and display names alphabetically
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <map>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
void addNNAP(vector<string>& names, map<string, int>& ages, const string&
name, int age)
  names.push back(name);
  ages[name] = age;
}
void showPAA(const map<string, int>& ages, int limit)
  cout << "People with age above " << limit << ":\n";
  for (const auto& p : ages)
     if (p.second > limit)
       cout << p.first << " - " << p.second << " years old" << endl;</pre>
  }
void DisplaySortedNames(vector<string>& names)
  vector<string> sortedname = names;
  sort(sortedname.begin(), sortedname.end());
  cout << "Sorted Names:\n";</pre>
  for (const auto& name : sortedname)
     cout << name << endl;
```

```
}
int main()
  vector<string> names;
  map<string, int> ages;
  int option;
  do
  {
     cout << "\n1. Add new name-age pair\n";
     cout << "2. Show people older than a certain age\n";
     cout << "3. Display names in alphabetical order\n";
     cout << "4. Exit\n";
     cout << "Choose Option: ";</pre>
     cin >> option;
     if (option == 1)
       string name;
       int age;
       cout << "Enter name: ";</pre>
       cin >> name;
       cout << "Enter age: ";</pre>
       cin >> age;
       addNNAP(names, ages, name, age);
       cout << "Added.\n";</pre>
     else if (option == 2)
       int limit;
       cout << "Enter the age limit: ";</pre>
       cin >> limit;
       showPAA(ages, limit);
     else if (option == 3)
       DisplaySortedNames(names);
     else if (option == 4)
       cout << "Exiting program.\n";</pre>
     else
```

```
{
    cout << "Invalid option.\n";
}
while (option != 4);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### **Output:**



- Add new name-age pair
- 2. Show people older than a certain age
- 3. Display names in alphabetical order
- 4. Exit

Choose Option: 2

Enter the age limit: 20

People with age above 20:

Yunish - 23 years old

abhishek - 21 years old

- Add new name-age pair
- 2. Show people older than a certain age
- 3. Display names in alphabetical order
- 4. Exit

Choose Option: 3

Sorted Names:

Yunish

abhishek

fardin

swoyam

- 1. Add new name-age pair
- 2. Show people older than a certain age
- 3. Display names in alphabetical order
- 4. Exit

Choose Option: 4

Exiting program.

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 106.683 s

Press any key to continue.

#### Question\_1.2

```
2.Stack Problem: Implement a stack using arrays (not STL) that:
1. Has basic push and pop operations
2. Has a function to find middle element
3. Has a function to reverse only bottom half of stack
4. Maintain stack size of 10
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int SIZE = 10;
class MyStack
private:
  int stackArr[SIZE];
  int top;
public:
  MyStack()
  {
     top = -1;
  void pushItem(int val)//pushes data into stack
     if (top == SIZE - 1)
       cout << "Stack is full. Can't push! " << val << endl;</pre>
       return;
     top++;
     stackArr[top] = val;
   }
  int popItem() //removes top item from stack.
     if (top == -1)
       cout << "Stack is empty. Nothing to pop.\n";</pre>
       return -1;
```

```
int poppedVal = stackArr[top];
     top--;
     return poppedVal;
  void showMiddle() //shows the middle value.
     if (top == -1)
       cout << "Stack is empty.\n";</pre>
       return;
     int mid = top / 2;
     cout << "Middle element: " << stackArr[mid] << endl;</pre>
   }
void reverseLowerHalf() //reverse bottom half of the stack
  if (top < 1)
     cout << "Not enough elements to reverse bottom half.\n";
     return;
int halfCount = (top + 1) / 2;
for (int i = 0; i < halfCount / 2; i++)
  int temp = stackArr[i];
  stackArr[i] = stackArr[halfCount - i - 1];
  stackArr[halfCount - i - 1] = temp;
}
  cout << "Bottom half reversed.\n";</pre>
  }
void printStack() //prints the stack
  if (top == -1)
  cout << "Stack is empty.\n";</pre>
  return;
```

```
cout << "Stack from top to bottom:\n";</pre>
  for (int i = top; i >= 0; i--)
     {
        cout << stackArr[i] << " ";</pre>
  cout << endl;
}
};
int main()
  MyStack s;
  int option, num;
  while (true)
        cout << "\n*** Stack ***\n";
        cout \ll "1. Push\n";
        cout \ll "2. Pop\n";
        cout << "3. Find Middle\n";</pre>
        cout << "4. Reverse Bottom Half\n";</pre>
        cout << "5. Display Stack\n";</pre>
        cout << "6. Exit\n";
        cout << "Choose: ";</pre>
        cin >> option;
     switch (option)
     {
        case 1:
          cout << "Enter number to push: ";</pre>
          cin >> num;
          s.pushItem(num);
          break;
        case 2:
          num = s.popItem();
          if (num != -1)
             cout << "Popped: " << num << endl;</pre>
          break;
        case 3:
          s.showMiddle();
          break;
        case 4:
          s.reverseLowerHalf();
```

```
break;
case 5:
    s.printStack();
    break;
case 6:
    cout << "Exiting...\n";
    return 0;
    default:
        cout << "Invalid input. Please try again.\n";
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
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                           + | ~
*** Stack ***
1. Push
2. Pop
3. Find Middle
4. Reverse Bottom Half
5. Display Stack
6. Exit
Choose: 5
Stack from top to bottom:
12
*** Stack ***
1. Push
2. Pop
3. Find Middle
4. Reverse Bottom Half
5. Display Stack
6. Exit
Choose: 2
Popped: 12
*** Stack ***
1. Push
2. Pop
3. Find Middle
4. Reverse Bottom Half
5. Display Stack
6. Exit
Choose: 6
Exiting...
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 149.642 s
Press any key to continue.
```

#### **Question 1.3**

- 3. Queue Problem: Implement a queue using arrays (not STL) that:
- 1. Has basic enqueue and dequeue operations
- 2.Has a function to reverse first K elements
- 3. Has a function to interleave first half with second half
- 4. Handle queue overflow/underflow

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int MAX = 10;
class Queue
private:
  int arr[MAX];
  int front, rear, Size;
public:
  Queue()
     front = 0;
     rear = -1;
     Size = 0;
  }
  bool isFull()
     return Size == MAX;
  bool isEmpty()
     return Size == 0;
  void add(int val)
     if (isFull())
       cout << "Queue is full. Can't enqueue " << val << endl;</pre>
```

```
return;
     rear = (rear + 1) \% MAX;
     arr[rear] = val;
     Size++;
  }
int remove()
  if (isEmpty())
     cout << "Queue is empty. Nothing to dequeue.\n";</pre>
     return -1;
  int removed = arr[front];
  front = (front + 1) \% MAX;
  Size--;
  return removed;
}
void reverseK(int k)
  if (k > Size || k <= 0)
     cout << "K is invalid for current queue.\n";</pre>
     return;
  for (int i = 0; i < k / 2; i++)
     int a = (front + i) \% MAX;
     int b = (front + k - 1 - i) \% MAX;
     swap(arr[a], arr[b]);
  cout << "First" << k << "\ elements\ reversed. \n";
void interleave()
     if (Size \% 2 != 0)
       cout << "Queue must have even number of elements to interleave.\n";
       return;
```

```
int temp[MAX];
int half = Size / 2;
for (int i = 0; i < half; i++)
     temp[2 * i] = arr[(front + i) \% MAX];
     temp[2 * i + 1] = arr[(front + half + i) % MAX];
for (int i = 0; i < Size; i++)
  arr[(front + i) \% MAX] = temp[i];
cout << "Queue interleaved successfully.\n";
void show()
  if (isEmpty())
     cout << "Queue is empty.\n";</pre>
     return;
  }
  cout << "Queue (front to rear): ";</pre>
  for (int i = 0; i < Size; i++)
       cout << arr[(front + i) % MAX] << " ";
  cout << endl;
};
int main()
  Queue q;
  int choice, num, k;
  while (true)
     cout << "\n*** Oueue ***\n";
     cout << "1. Enqueue\n";</pre>
     cout << "2. Dequeue \n";
     cout << "3. Reverse First K\n";
```

```
cout << "4. Interleave Halves\n";</pre>
  cout << "5. Display Queue\n";</pre>
  cout << "6. Exit\n";
  cout << "Enter choice: ";</pre>
  cin >> choice;
switch (choice)
     case 1:
        cout << "Enter value to enqueue: ";</pre>
        cin >> num;
        q.add(num);
        break;
     case 2:
        num = q.remove();
        if (num != -1)
          cout << "Dequeued: " << num << endl;
        break;
     case 3:
        cout << "Enter value of K: ";</pre>
        cin >> k;
        q.reverseK(k);
        break;
     case 4:
        q.interleave();
        break;
     case 5:
        q.show();
        break;
     case 6:
        cout << "Program ended.\n";</pre>
        return 0;
     default:
        cout << "Invalid option. Please try again.\n";
   }
return 0;
```

## **Output:**

Press any key to continue.

### Question\_1.4

- 4.Linked List Problem: Create a singly linked list (not STL) that:
- 1.Has functions to insert at start/end/position
- 2. Has a function to detect and remove loops
- 3. Has a function to find nth node from end
- 4. Has a function to reverse list in groups of K nodes

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val)
    data = val;
    next = NULL;
  }
};
class MyList
  Node* head;
public:
  MyList()
    head = NULL;
  void addAtStart(int val)
    Node* newNode = new Node(val);
    newNode->next = head;
    head = newNode;
  }
  void addAtEnd(int val)
```

```
Node* newNode = new Node(val);
  if (head == NULL)
    {
       head = newNode;
       return;
  Node* temp = head;
  while (temp->next != NULL)
    temp = temp->next;
  temp->next = newNode;
void addAtPos(int val, int pos)
  if (pos \le 0)
    {
       cout << "Invalid position!" << endl;</pre>
       return;
  if (pos == 1)
       addAtStart(val);
       return;
  Node* newNode = new Node(val);
  Node* temp = head;
  for (int i = 1; i < pos - 1 && temp != NULL; <math>i++)
    {
       temp = temp->next;
  if (temp == NULL)
    {
       cout << "Position out of range!" << endl;</pre>
       return;
    newNode->next = temp->next;
    temp->next = newNode;
}
void findLoopAndRemove()
  Node* slow = head;
  Node* fast = head;
```

```
while (fast && fast->next)
     slow = slow->next;
     fast = fast->next->next;
     if (slow == fast)
         cout << "Loop found, removing..." << endl;</pre>
          removeLoop(slow);
         return;
  cout << "No loop found." << endl;</pre>
void removeLoop(Node* loopNode)
  Node* ptr1 = head;
  Node* ptr2 = loopNode;
  while (ptr1->next != ptr2->next)
  {
     ptr1 = ptr1 -> next;
     ptr2 = ptr2 - next;
  ptr2->next = NULL;
void printNthFromEnd(int n)
  Node* p1 = head;
  Node* p2 = head;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    if (p1 == NULL)
       cout << "N is too large!" << endl;
       return;
     p1 = p1 - next;
  while (p1 != NULL)
    p1 = p1 - next;
    p2 = p2 - next;
```

```
cout << n << "th node from end is: " << p2->data << endl;
Node* reverseK(Node* node, int k)
  if (!node \parallel k <= 1) return node;
  Node* prev = NULL;
  Node* curr = node;
  Node* next = NULL;
  int cnt = 0;
  Node* temp = node;
  for (int i = 0; i < k & temp; i++)
     temp = temp->next;
     cnt++;
  if (cnt < k) return node;
  cnt = 0;
  while (curr && cnt < k)
     {
    next = curr - next;
     curr->next = prev;
     prev = curr;
     curr = next;
     cnt++;
     }
  if (next != NULL)
       node->next = reverseK(next, k);
     }
  return prev;
void reverseInK(int k)
  head = reverseK(head, k);
  cout << "Reversed in group of " << k << endl;
```

```
}
  void show()
     Node* temp = head;
     while (temp != NULL)
       {
          cout << temp->data << " -> ";
          temp = temp->next;
     cout << "NULL" << endl;
  }
};
int main() {
  MyList mylist;
  int ch, val, pos, k;
  do {
     cout << "\n1. Add at Start\n";</pre>
     cout \ll "2. Add at End\n";
     cout << "3. Add at Position\n";</pre>
     cout << "4. Detect and Remove Loop\n";
     cout << "5. Find Nth from End\n";
     cout << "6. Reverse in Groups of K\n";
     cout << "7. Show List\n";
     cout << "8. Exit\n";
     cout << "Choose: ";</pre>
     cin >> ch;
     switch (ch)
       case 1:
          cout << "Enter value: ";</pre>
          cin >> val;
          mylist.addAtStart(val);
          break;
       case 2:
          cout << "Enter value: ";</pre>
          cin >> val;
          mylist.addAtEnd(val);
          break:
       case 3:
```

```
cout << "Enter value and position: ";</pre>
          cin >> val >> pos;
          mylist.addAtPos(val, pos);
          break;
       case 4:
          mylist.findLoopAndRemove();
          break;
       case 5:
          cout << "Enter N: ";</pre>
          cin >> pos;
          mylist.printNthFromEnd(pos);
          break:
       case 6:
          cout << "Enter K: ";</pre>
          cin >> k;
          mylist.reverseInK(k);
          break;
       case 7:
          mylist.show();
          break;
       case 8:
          cout << "Goodbye!" << endl;</pre>
          break;
       default:
          cout << "Invalid option!" << endl;</pre>
     }
  } while (ch != 8);
  return 0;
}
```

# **Output:**

- 1. Add at Start
- 2. Add at End
- 3. Add at Position
- 4. Detect and Remove Loop
- 5. Find Nth from End
- 6. Reverse in Groups of K
- 7. Show List
- 8. Exit

Choose: 1

Enter value: 8

- 1. Add at Start
- 2. Add at End
- 3. Add at Position
- 4. Detect and Remove Loop
- 5. Find Nth from End
- 6. Reverse in Groups of K
- 7. Show List
- 8. Exit

Choose: 3

Enter value and position: 1

- 1. Add at Start
- 2. Add at End
- 3. Add at Position
- 4. Detect and Remove Loop
- 5. Find Nth from End
- 6. Reverse in Groups of K
- 7. Show List
- 8. Exit

Choose: 5

Enter N: 5

N is too large!

- 1. Add at Start
- 2. Add at End
- 3. Add at Position
- 4. Detect and Remove Loop
- 5. Find Nth from End
- 6. Reverse in Groups of K
- 7. Show List
- 8. Exit

Choose: 1

Enter value: 7

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 111.457 s Press any key to continue.