

### Assignment - 3

- 1 → WAP for deleting an element from the beginning and from any position.
- 2 → WAP for printing the array after rotating it  $k$  times towards left, where  $k$  would be taken as user input.

Sol<sup>n</sup> 1 -

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int array[100], position, c, n;
```

```
    printf("Enter number of elements in array \n");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    printf("Enter %d elements \n", n);
```

```
    for (c=0; c<n; c++)
```

```
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);
```

```
    printf("Enter the location where you wish to delete  
           element \n");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &position);
```

```
    if (position >= n+1)
```

```
        printf("Deletion not possible. \n");
```

```
    else  
    {
```

```
        for (c=position-1; c<n-1; c++)
```

```
            array[c] = array[c+1];
```

```
    printf("Resultant array: \n");
```

```

    for (c=0; c<n-1; c++)
        printf ("%d \n", array[c]);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Output

enter number of elements in array

5

Enter 5 elements

8

9

1

2

3

enter the location where you wish to delete element

3

Resultant array is

8

9

2

3

2-  
PROGRAM →

// initialize array

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

// calculate length of array

int length = size of (arr) / size of (arr[0]);

// n determines the number of times an array should be rotated

int n = k;

// display original array

printf("Original array: \n");

for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {

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

}

// rotate the given array by n times toward left

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

int j, first;

// stores the first element of the array

first = arr[0];

for (j = 0; j < length - 1; j++) {

// shift element of array by one

arr[j] = arr[j+1];

}

// First element of array will be added  
to the end

```
arr[j] = first;  
}  
print f("\n");
```

Output

5 4 3 2 1