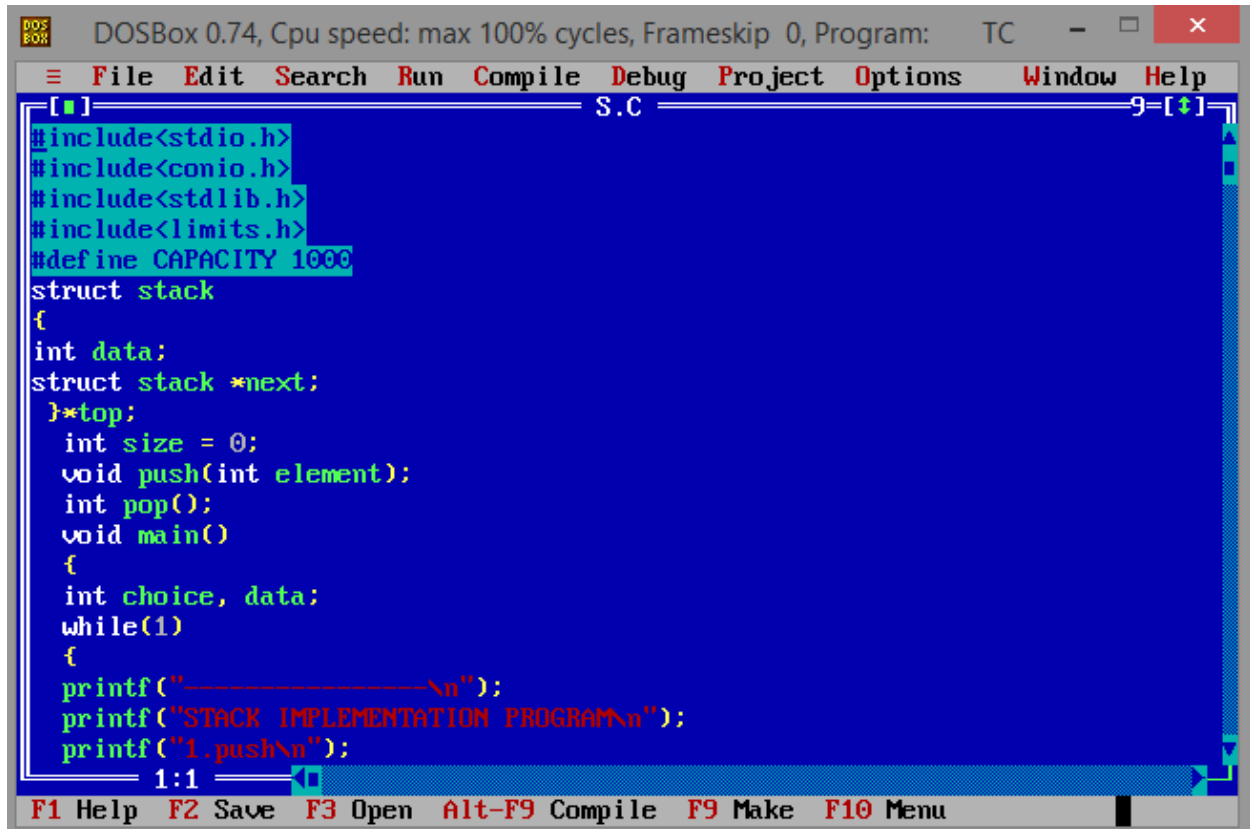


1) Program to implement linked stack

Program code



The image shows a DOSBox window titled "DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC". The window contains a text editor with a blue background and white text. The code is a C program for a linked stack implementation. The code is as follows:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<limits.h>
#define CAPACITY 1000
struct stack
{
int data;
struct stack *next;
}*top;
int size = 0;
void push(int element);
int pop();
void main()
{
int choice, data;
while(1)
{
printf("-----\n");
printf("STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM\n");
printf("1.push\n");
```

The bottom of the window shows a status bar with the following text: "F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu".

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

S.C 9=[↑]

```
printf("2.pop\n");
printf("3.size\n");
printf("4.exit\n");
printf("enter your choice\n");
scanf("%d",&choice);
switch(choice)
{
case 1:
printf("enter data to push into stack\n");
scanf("%d",&data);
push(data);
break;
case 2:
data = pop();
if (data != INT_MIN)
printf("Data =>%d\n", data);
break;
case 3:
printf("stack size:%d\n", size);
break;
case 4:
break;
}
```

42:1

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

S.C 9=[↑]

```
printf("exiting\n");
break;
default:
printf("invalid choice, please try again.\n");
}
printf("\n\n");
}
}
void push(int element)
{
struct stack * newNode = (struct stack *)malloc(sizeof(struct stack));
if(size >= CAPACITY)
{
printf("stack overflow\n");
return;
}
newNode->data = element;
newNode->next = top;
top = newNode;
size++;
printf("data pushed into stack\n");
}
```

63:1

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
S.C
[ ] 9 [ ]
top = newNode;
size++;
printf("data pushed into stack\n");
}
int pop()
{
int data = 0;
struct stack * topNode;
if (size <=0 || !top)
{
printf("stack is empty\n");
return INT_MIN;
}
topNode = top;
data = top->data;
top = top->next;
free(topNode);
size--;
return data;
}
81:1
F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
```

Output

```
=====
STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM
1.push
2.pop
3.size
4.exit
enter your choice
1
enter data to push into stack
4
data pushed into stack
```

```
-----
STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM
1.push
2.pop
3.size
4.exit
enter your choice
1
enter data to push into stack
5
```

```
4.exit
enter your choice
3
stack size:3
```

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

```
1.push
2.pop
3.size
4.exit
enter your choice
2
Data =>7
```

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

```
1.push
2.pop
3.size
4.exit
enter your choice
5
data pushed into stack
```

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

```
1.push
2.pop
3.size
4.exit
enter your choice
```

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1.push

2.pop

3.size

4.exit

enter your choice

5

data pushed into stack

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1.push

2.pop

3.size

4.exit

enter your choice

1

enter data to push into stack

7

data pushed into stack

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1.push

2.pop

3.size

4.exit

enter your choice

3

4.exit

enter your choice

2

Data =>7

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1.push

2.pop

3.size

4.exit

enter your choice

3

stack size:2

STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

1.push

2.pop

3.size

4.exit

enter your choice

4

2)Program to implement kruskal”s algorithm

Program code

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

#line

[] K.C 7-[↑]

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#define MAX 30
typedef struct edge
{
    int u,v,w;
}edge;
typedef struct edge_list
{
    edge data[MAX];
    int n;
}edge_list;
edge_list elist;
int Graph[MAX][MAX],n;
edge_list spanlist;
void kruskalAlgo();
int find(int belongs[],int vertexno);
void applyUnion(int belongs[],int c1,int c2);
1:1
```

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

#line

[] K.C 7-[↑]

```
void sort();
void print();
void kruskalAlgo()
{
    int belongs[MAX],i,j,cno1,cno2;
    elist.n=0;
    printf("elements of graph are\n");
    for(i=1;i<n;i++)
    for(j=0;j<i;j++)
    {
        if(Graph[i][j]!=0)
        {
            elist.data[elist.n].u=i;
            elist.data[elist.n].v=j;
            elist.data[elist.n].w=Graph[i][j];
            elist.n++;
        }
    }
    sort();
38:2
```

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

```
#line
[ ] K.C 7-[↑]
return(belongs[vertexno]);
}
void applyUnion(int belongs[],int c1,int c2)
{
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        if(belongs[i]==c2)
            belongs[i]=c1;
}
void sort()
{
    int i,j;
    edge temp;
    for(i=1;i<elist.n;i++)
        for(j=0;j<elist.n-1;j++)
            if(elist.data[j].w > elist.data[j+1].w)
            {
                temp=elist.data[j];
                elist.data[j]=elist.data[j+1];
            }
}
```

38:2

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

```
#line
[ ] K.C 7-[↑]
elist.data[j+1]=temp;
}
}
void print()
{
    int i,cost=0;
    for(i=0;i<spanlist.n;i++)
    {
        printf("\n%d %d %d",spanlist.data[i].u,spanlist.data[i].v,spanlist.data[i].w);
        cost=cost+spanlist.data[i].w;
    }
    printf("\nspanning tree cost %d",cost);
}
void main()
{
    int i,j,total_cost;
    n=6;
    Graph[0][0]=0;
    Graph[0][1]=4;
```

93:2

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

#line 6

[] K.C 7-[↑]

```
Graph[0][6]=0;
Graph[1][0]=4;
Graph[1][1]=0;
Graph[1][2]=2;
Graph[1][3]=0;
Graph[1][4]=0;
Graph[1][5]=0;
Graph[1][6]=0;
Graph[2][0]=4;
Graph[2][1]=2;
Graph[2][2]=0;
Graph[2][3]=3;
Graph[2][4]=4;
Graph[2][5]=0;
Graph[2][6]=0;
Graph[3][0]=0;
Graph[3][1]=0;
Graph[3][2]=3;
Graph[3][3]=0;
```

116:2

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

#line 6

[] K.C 7-[↑]

```
Graph[2][3]=3;
Graph[2][4]=4;
Graph[2][5]=0;
Graph[2][6]=0;
Graph[3][0]=0;
Graph[3][1]=0;
Graph[3][2]=3;
Graph[3][3]=0;
Graph[3][4]=3;
Graph[3][5]=0;
Graph[3][6]=0;
Graph[4][0]=0;
Graph[4][1]=0;
Graph[4][2]=4;
Graph[4][3]=3;
Graph[4][4]=0;
Graph[4][5]=0;
Graph[4][6]=0;
Graph[5][0]=0;
```

127:2

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

The image shows a DOSBox window titled "DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC". The window contains a Turbo C++ editor with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The editor's title bar says "K.C". The code is as follows:

```
#line
[ ] K.C 7=[↑]
Graph[3][6]=0;
Graph[4][0]=0;
Graph[4][1]=0;
Graph[4][2]=4;
Graph[4][3]=3;
Graph[4][4]=0;
Graph[4][5]=0;
Graph[4][6]=0;
Graph[5][0]=0;
Graph[5][1]=0;
Graph[5][2]=2;
Graph[5][3]=0;
Graph[5][4]=3;
Graph[5][5]=0;
Graph[5][6]=0;
kruskalAlgo();
print();
getch();
}_
137:2
```

The status bar at the bottom shows function key shortcuts: F1 Help, F2 Save, F3 Open, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, F10 Menu.

Output

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC  
elements of graph are
```

```
2 1 2
```

```
5 2 2
```

```
3 2 3
```

```
4 3 3
```

```
1 0 4
```

```
spanning tree cost 14_
```