**Write code to move all zeros of an input array of integers towards the end of the array. The order of the non-zero numbers should not be altered. e.g. Input: {6,0,-3,0,0,4} Output: {6,-3,4,0,0,0}**

class PushZero{

static void pushZerosToEnd(int arr[], int n){

int count = 0;  // Count of non-zero elements

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

if (arr[i] != 0)

arr[count++] = arr[i];

while (count < n)

arr[count++] = 0;

}

}

 public static void main (String[] args)

    {

        int arr[] = {6,0,-3,0,0,4};

        int n = arr.length;

        pushZerosToEnd(arr, n);

        System.out.println("Array after pushing zeros to the back: ");

        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)

            System.out.print(arr[i]+" ");

    }

**Given a 2D array, print it in spiral form. See the following examples**

**Input**: 1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

**Output: 1 2 3 4 8 12 16 15 14 13 9 5 6 7 11 10**

void spiralPrint(int m, int n, int a[][n])

{

    int i,  k = 0, l = 0;

    m--, n--;

    while(k <= m && l <= n)

    {

        // Print the row left to right

        for(i = l; i <= n; ++i)

        {

            printf("%d ", a[k][i]);

        }

        // Print the column top to bottom

        k++;

        for(i = k; i <= m; ++i)

        {

            printf("%d ", a[i][n]);

        }

        // Print the row right to left

        n--;

        if(m >= k)

        {

            for(i = n; i >= l; --i)

            {

                printf("%d ", a[m][i]);

            }

            m--;

        }

        // Print the column bottom to top

        for(i = m; i >= k; --i)

        {

            printf("%d ", a[i][l]);

        } l++;

    } printf("\n");

}

int main(void)

{

    int arr[4][4] = {1, 2, 3, 4,

                    5, 6, 7, 8,

                    9, 10, 11, 12

 13, 14, 15, 16};

  spiralPrint(4, 4, arr);

   return 0;

}