

DATA STRUCTURE CODING QUE.

Arrays by using c :

1) program to demonstrate arrays in c

```
#include <windows.h>
```

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

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#define NUM-EMPLOYEE 10
```

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
```

```
    int salary [NUM-EMPLOYEE], lcount=0,
```

```
    gcount=0, i=0;
```

```
    printf ("Enter employee salary (MAX 10)\n");
```

```
    for (i=0; i < NUM-EMPLOYEE; i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf ("Enter employee salary : %d -",  
                i+1);
```

```
        scanf ("%d", &salary[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    for (i=0; i < NUM-EMPLOYEE; i++)
```

```
    { if (salary[i] < 3000)
```

```
        lcount++;
```

```
    else
```

```
        gcount++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf ("In There are %d employee with  
           salary more than 3000\n", gcount);
```

```
    printf ("There are %d employee with salary  
           less than 3000\n", lcount);
```

```
    printf ("press Enter to continue ... \n");
```

```
getchar ( ) ;
```

```
return 0 ;
```

```
}
```

27. Linked list in c++ :

```
using namespace std ;
```

```
template < typename T >
```

```
class node
```

```
{
```

```
public :
```

```
T value ;
```

```
Node * next ;
```

```
Node * previous ;
```

```
Node ( T value )
```

```
{
```

```
    this->value = value ;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```
template < typename T >
```

```
class linked list
```

```
{
```

```
private :
```

```
int size ;
```

```
Node < T > * head = NULL ;
```

```
Node < T > * tail = NULL ;
```

```
Node < T > * itr = NULL ;
```

```
public :
```

```
linked list ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    this->size = 0 ;
```

```
}
```



```
void append (T value)
```

```
{
    if (this->head == NULL)
```

```
{
    this->head = new Node<T>(value);
    this->tail = this->head;
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
    this->tail->next = new Node<T>(value);
    this->tail->next->previous = this->tail;
}
```

```
{
    this->size++;
}
```

```
void prepend (T value)
```

```
{
    void resetIterator ()
```

```
{
    tail = NULL;
}
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)
```

```
{
    LinkedList<int> llist;
```

```
llist.append(10);
```

```
llist.append(3);
```

```
llist.append(1);
```

```
cout<<"printing linked list<<endl;
cout<<endl;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

37. stack implementation in c :

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

```
int MAXSIZE = 8;
```

```
int stack[8];
```

```
int top = -1;
```

```
int isempty() {  
    if (top == -1)
```

```
        return 1;
```

```
    else
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int isfull() {
```

```
    if (top == MAXSIZE)
```

```
        return 1;
```

```
    else
```

```
        return 0; }
```

```
int peek() {
```

```
    return stack[top]; }
```

```
int pop() {
```

```
    int data;
```

```
    if (!isempty()) {
```

```
        data = stack[top];
```

```
        top = top - 1;
```

```
        return data; }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        printf("could not retrieve data, stack is empty\n");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
int push(int data) {
```

```
    if (!isfull()) {
```

```
        top = top + 1;
```



```

stack[top] = data ;
} else {
    printf("could not insert data, stack is full\n");
}
}

int main () {
    // push items on to the stack
    push (3) ;
    push (5) ;
    push (9) ;
    push (1) ;
    push (12) ;
    push (15) ;
    printf("Element at top of the stack : %d\n", peek());
    printf("Elements : \n");
    // print stack data
    while (!isempty ()) {
        int data = pop ();
        printf("%d \n", data);
    }
    printf("stack full : %s\n", isfull () ? "true" : "false");
    printf("stack empty : %s\n", isempty () ? "true" : "false");
    return 0 ;
}

```