#### **ACTIVITY 2**

# [SOURCE CODE]

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int capacity = 10;
    int nums[capacity] = {10,20,30,40,50};
    int current_size = 5;
    cout << "Current Array: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i++) {</pre>
        cout << nums[i] << " ";
    cout << "}\n";
    cout << "\nAccessing the Array[1]";</pre>
    int get = nums[1];
    cout << "\nArray[1]: " << get;</pre>
    cout << "\n\nCurrent Array: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
        cout << nums[i] << " ";
    cout << "}";
    int old_value = nums[1];
    int replace_int = 298;
    nums[1] = replace_int;
    cout << "\nNew Array: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i++){</pre>
        cout << nums[i] << " ";
    cout << "}\n";
    cout << "Old value: " << old_value << " | New value: " << replace_int;</pre>
    cout << "\n\nCurrent Array: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
```

```
cout << nums[i] << " ";
cout << "}";
int new_variable = 119;
if (current_size < capacity) {</pre>
    nums[current_size] = new_variable;
    current_size++;
cout << "\nNew Array: { ";</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
    cout << nums[i] << " ";
cout << "}";
cout << "\nNew Item Appended: " << new_variable;</pre>
cout << "\n\nCurrent Array: { ";</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
   cout << nums[i] << " ";
cout << "}";
int add_val = 39;
int insert_to_index = 3;
if (current_size < capacity) {</pre>
    for (int i = current_size; i > insert_to_index; i--) {
        nums[i] = nums[i - 1];
    nums[insert_to_index] = add_val;
    current_size++;
cout << "\nNew Array: { ";</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
    cout << nums[i] << " ";
cout << "}";
cout << "\nInserted Item: " << add_val << " | To Index: " << insert_to_index;</pre>
int item_to_search = 39;
int count_index = 0;
cout << "\n\nTo Find: " << item_to_search;</pre>
cout << "\nCurrent Array: { ";</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
    cout << nums[i] << " ";
cout << "}";
```

```
for (int i : nums) {
        if (i == item_to_search) {
            cout << "\nFound it! Number: { " << i << " }" << " Is on Index: " <<</pre>
count_index;
        count_index ++;
    cout << "\n\nCurrent Array: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i ++){</pre>
        cout << nums[i] << " ";
    cout << "}";
    int delete_index = 2;
    int new_capacity = current_size - 1;
    int new_nums[new_capacity] = {};
    int get_to_delete = nums[delete_index];
    int new_index = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < current_size; i++) {</pre>
        if (i != delete_index) {
            new_nums[new_index] = nums[i];
            new_index++;
    cout << "\nAfter Deleting Index[2]: { ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < new_capacity; i++) {
        cout << new_nums[i] << " ";</pre>
    cout << "}";
    cout << "\nIndex: 2"<< " | { "<< get_to_delete << " }";</pre>
    return 0;
```

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#### [OUTPUT]

## Accessing:

```
Current Array: { 10 20 30 40 50 }

Accessing the Array[1]

Array[1]: 20
```

## Replacing:

```
Current Array: { 10 20 30 40 50 }
New Array: { 10 298 30 40 50 }
Old value: 20 | New value: 298
```

# Adding / Appending:

```
Current Array: { 10 298 30 40 50 }
New Array: { 10 298 30 40 50 119 }
New Item Appended: 119
```

## Inserting:

```
Current Array: { 10 298 30 40 50 119 }
New Array: { 10 298 30 39 40 50 119 }
Inserted Item: 39 | To Index: 3
```

#### Searching:

```
To Find: 39
Current Array: { 10 298 30 39 40 50 119 }
Found it! Number: { 39 } Is on Index: 3
```

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Deleting:

Current Array: { 10 298 30 39 40 50 119 }
After Deleting Index[2]: { 10 298 39 40 50 119 }
Index: 2 | { 30 }

## [Explanation]

This C++ program works with a static array to show different ways of handling its elements. It starts with an array of five numbers and a set capacity of ten, then prints the current contents. It accesses a specific element using its index, replaces a value with a new one, appends a number at the end if there's space, and inserts a number at a chosen index by shifting other elements. It also searches for a specific value and displays its index if found. Lastly, it removes an element by creating a new array without the chosen index. Throughout, it manages the current size and capacity manually while demonstrating indexing and shifting elements.