

Ex 1: Given a list of up to 100 elements of integer type. (Non ordered list)

- 1.1. Declare the list structure
- 1.2. Fulfill the list
- 1.3. Display the list
- 1.4. Find an element in the list. (complexity of the algorithm?)
- 1.5. Add new element at the end of list.
- 1.6. Remove the last element.
- 1.7. Remove the element at the position i. (complexity of the algorithm?)
- 1.8. Find an element in the list. If found, remove it. (Complexity of the algorithm?) (*)



Ex 3: Given an simply linked list of integer elements

- 3.1. Declare the data structure
- 3.2. Create empty list
- 3.3. Display the list.
- 3.4. Search an element in the list. /
- 3.5. Add an element at the beginning
- 3.6. Remove the first element.
- 3.7. Add an element at the end

- 3.8. Remove the last element
- 3.9. Find an element in the list. If found, remove it
- 3.10 Convert this list to ordered list (*)



Ex 5: Given a stack up to 100 elements of integer type (stack under type solid list)

- 5.1. Declare data structure.
- 5.2. Create empty stack.
- 5.3. Check empty stack.
- 5.4. Check full stack.
- 5.5. Push new element
- 5.6. Pop an element



Ex 6: Using pre-constructed Stack, convert a decimal number to a binary number.



Ex 7: Given a queue up to 100 elements of integer type (by using solid

list)

- 7.1. Declare data structure.
- 7.2. Create empty queue
- 7.3. Check empty list.
- 7.4. Check full list.
- 7.5. Push new element
- 7.6. Pop an element



Ex 10: Given a stack of integer elements (by using simply linked

list)

- 10.1. Declare stack structure
- 10.2. Create empty stack.
- 10.3. Check empty stack.
- 10.4. Push new element.
- 10.5. Pop an element.
- 10.6. Using constructed stack, convert a decimal number to a binary number
- 10.7. Solve the HANOI tower (*)



Ex 11: Given a Queue of integer element (by using simply linked

list)

- 11.1. Declare Queue structure.
- 11.2. Create empty queue.
- 11.3. Check full queue.
- 11.4. Push new element.
- 11.5. Pop an element.