LAB Assignment Submission

for

Data Structures and Algorithms

Course Code: CSE2711

B.Tech CSE-VII/ECOM

Batch 2024

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Problem Statement-

1. Implement Array data-structure (1-dimensional) (write a separate function for each of

the operation):

Populate the array with some data

Insert a particular element at index i

Delete the element at index i

Traverse the array and display the content of the array

Search for a particular element with index/subscript

Print the address of the elements to validate the fact that the elements of an array

are stored in consecutive memory locations.

Check whether your computer stores a 2-dimensional array in row-major or column-

major order.

- 2. Deβine a 1D array. Populate it with 20 numbers in unsorted order.
- i. Search for a particular element in the array by implementing Linear/Sequential search algorithm.
- ii. Compute the running time of the algorithm.

Run the code and display the output.

3. Define a 1D array. Populate it with 10 numbers in sorted order. Search for a particular

element in the array by implementing the Binary search algorithm.

- i. Implement Binary search using both iterative and recursive approaches.
- ii. Compute the running time of the algorithm.

Run the code and display the output.

Solution -

Q1->

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int MAX = 100;
// 1. Populate array
void populateArray(int arr[], int &n) {
   cout << "Enter number of elements: ";</pre>
   cin >> n;
   cout << "Enter elements: ";</pre>
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cin >> arr[i];
// 2. Insert at index
void insertAtIndex(int arr[], int &n, int index, int value) {
    if (n \ge MAX \mid | index < 0 \mid | index > n) {
        cout << "Insertion not possible!\n";</pre>
        return;
   for (int i = n; i > index; i--)
       arr[i] = arr[i - 1];
   arr[index] = value;
    n++;
// 3. Delete at index
void deleteAtIndex(int arr[], int &n, int index) {
   if (index < 0 \mid | index >= n) {
        cout << "Deletion not possible!\n";</pre>
        return;
    for (int i = index; i < n - 1; i++)
        arr[i] = arr[i + 1];
   n--;
```

```
/ 4. Traverse (display array)
void traverseArray(int arr[], int n) {
    cout << "Array elements: ";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
   cout << endl;</pre>
// 5. Search element
void searchElement(int arr[], int n, int key) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (arr[i] == key) {
            cout << "Element " << key << " found at index " << i << endl;</pre>
            return;
    cout << "Element not found!\n";</pre>
// 6. Print addresses
void printAddresses(int arr[], int n) {
    cout << "Addresses of array elements:\n";</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
        cout << "&arr[" << i << "] = " << &arr[i] << endl;</pre>
// 7. Row-major / Column-major check
void check2DArrayStorage() {
    int arr[2][3] = { {1,2,3}, {4,5,6} };
    cout << "2D Array address check:\n";</pre>
   for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
            cout << "&arr[" << i << "][" << j << "] = " << &arr[i][j] << " ";
        cout << endl;</pre>
    cout << "\n(If row elements are consecutive → Row-major. If column elements are</pre>
consecutive → Column-major)\n";
```

```
// Main driver
int main() {
    int arr[MAX], n;

    populateArray(arr, n);

    traverseArray(arr, n);

    insertAtIndex(arr, n, 2, 99);  // insert 99 at index 2
    traverseArray(arr, n);

    deleteAtIndex(arr, n, 3);  // delete element at index 3
    traverseArray(arr, n);

    searchElement(arr, n, 99);
    printAddresses(arr, n);

    check2DArrayStorage();

    return 0;
}
```

Q2->

```
90, 11, 17, 66, 54, 31, 29, 73, 81, 10};
nanoseconds\n";
```

Q3->

```
#include <iostream>
#include <chrono> // for timing
using namespace std;
using namespace std::chrono;

// Iterative Binary Search
```

```
int binarySearchIterative(int arr[], int n, int key) {
int binarySearchRecursive(int arr[], int low, int high, int key) {
       return mid;
       return binarySearchRecursive(arr, mid + 1, high, key);
      return binarySearchRecursive(arr, low, mid - 1, key);
int main() {
```

```
// Step 2: Iterative Search Timing
    auto start1 = high resolution clock::now();
    int index1 = binarySearchIterative(arr, n, key);
    int index2 = binarySearchRecursive(arr, 0, n - 1, key);
   auto stop2 = high resolution clock::now();
index2 << endl;</pre>
```

Output -

```
D:\Desktop\SEM3\DSA\assignments\Assignment2> cd "d:\Desktop\SEM3\DSA\assignments\Assignment2\
 o assignment2 } ; if ($?) { .\assignment2 }
Enter number of elements: 4
 Enter elements: 25
 Array elements: 25 36 36 25
 Array elements: 25 36 99 36 25
 Array elements: 25 36 99 25
 Element 99 found at index 2
 Addresses of array elements:
 arr[0] = 0x61fd90
 &arr[1] = 0x61fd94
&arr[2] = 0x61fd98
&arr[3] = 0x61fd9c
 2D Array address check:
 (If row elements are consecutive -> Row-major. If column elements are consecutive -> Column-major)
 PS D:\Desktop\SEM3\DSA\assignments\Assignment2> cd "d:\Desktop\SEM3\DSA\assignments\\
 e.cpp -o tempCodeRunnerFile } ; if ($?) { .\tempCodeRunnerFile }
 Array elements: 34 7 23 32 5 62 78 12 45 89 90 11 17 66 54 31 29 73 81 10
 Enter element to search: 45
 Element 45 found at index 8
 Running time of Linear Search: 0 nanoseconds
PS D:\Desktop\SEM3\DSA\assignments\Assignment2> cd "d:\Deskto
?) { .\tempCodeRunnerFile }
Sorted Array elements: 5 12 23 34 45 56 67 78 89 99
Enter element to search: 99
Iterative Binary Search: Element 99 found at index 9
Recursive Binary Search: Element 99 found at index 9
Running time (Iterative): 0 nanoseconds
Running time (Recursive): 0 nanoseconds
```