

## ASSINGMENT-1(DSA)

Animesh Maiti

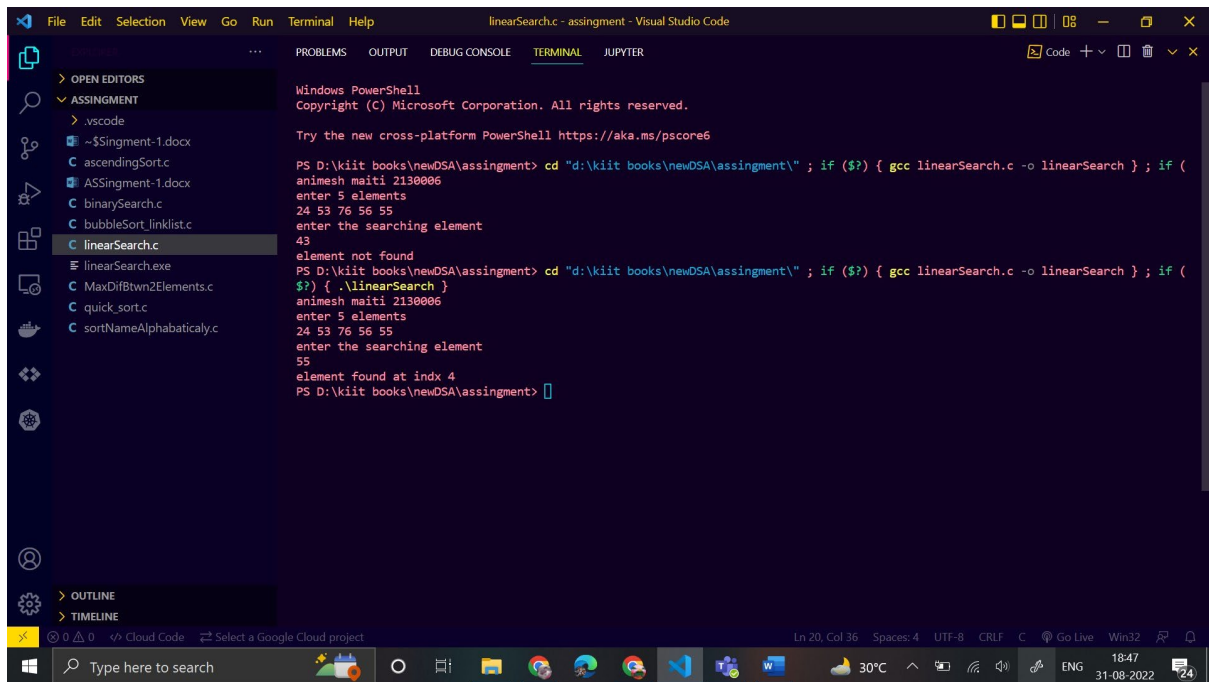
2130006

Q1. // WARP (Write a Recursive Program) to search an element in a dynamic array of n integers using linear search.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int searchElement(int arr[], int size, int element)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        if (arr[i] == element)
        {
            printf("element found at indx %d",i);
            return i;
        }
    }
    printf("element not found");
}

int main()
{
    int *arr, n=5,element;
    printf("animesh maiti 2130006");
    arr = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    printf("enter 5 elements\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        scanf(" %d",&arr[i]);
    }
    printf("enter the searching element\n");
    scanf("%d",&element);
    searchElement(arr,n,element);

    return 0;
}
```



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a terminal window open. The terminal is running a PowerShell session. The user has navigated to the directory 'd:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment\' and compiled a C program 'linearSearch.c' into an executable 'linearSearch.exe'. The program prompts the user to enter 5 elements: 24, 53, 76, 56, 55. It then prompts for a searching element: 43. The output indicates 'element not found'. The user then runs the program again, entering the same 5 elements and a searching element of 55. The output indicates 'element found at indx 4'.

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS D:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment> cd "d:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment\" ; if ($?) { gcc linearSearch.c -o linearSearch } ; if (
animesh maiti 2130006
enter 5 elements
24 53 76 56 55
enter the searching element
43
element not found
PS D:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment> cd "d:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment\" ; if ($?) { gcc linearSearch.c -o linearSearch } ; if (
$?) { .\linearSearch }
animesh maiti 2130006
enter 5 elements
24 53 76 56 55
enter the searching element
55
element found at indx 4
PS D:\kiit books\newDSA\assignment>
```

Q2. WARP using recursion to search an element in a dynamic array of n integers using binary search.

```
// WARP using recursion to search an element in a dynamic array of n integers
using binary search.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, j, temp;
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)
        {
            if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) // condition for swapping
            {
                // swap element
                temp = arr[j];
                arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
                arr[j + 1] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}
int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int element)
{
    int mid;
    if (high >= low)
```

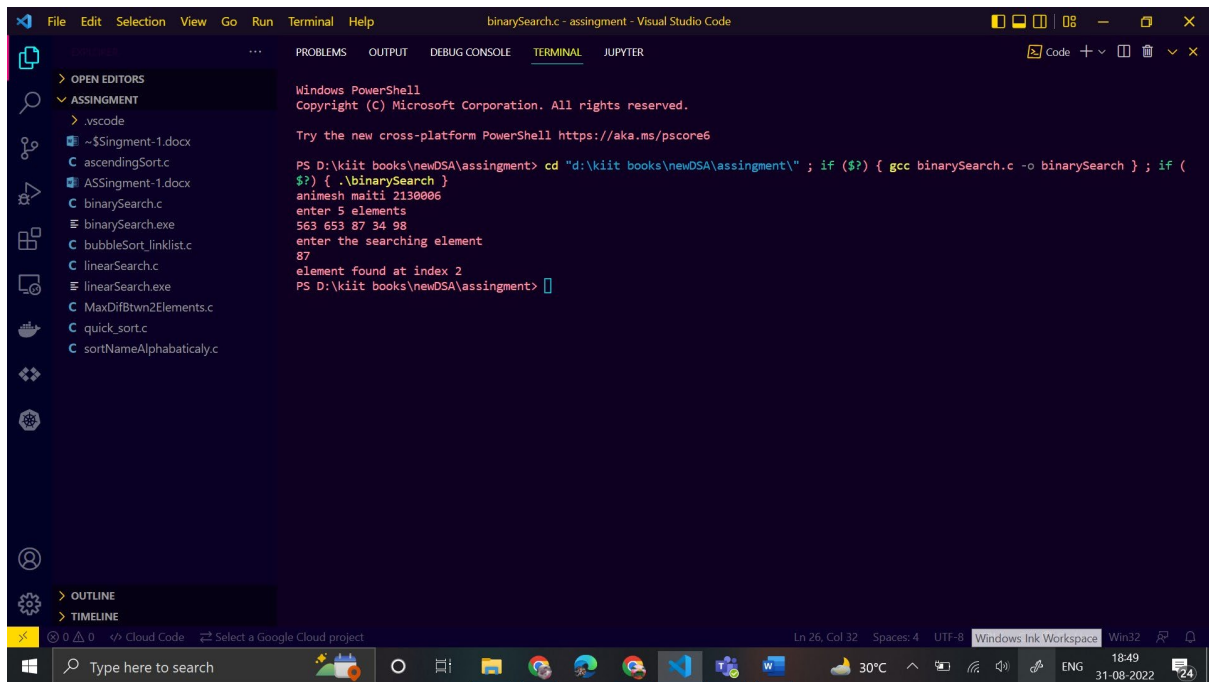
```

{
    mid = (low + high) / 2;

    if (arr[mid] == element)
    {
        return mid + 1;
    }
    else if (arr[mid] < element)
    {
        return binarySearch(arr, mid + 1, high, element);
    }
    else
    {
        return binarySearch(arr, low, mid - 1, element);
    }
}
return -1;
}
int main()
{
    printf("animesh maiti 2130006\n");
    int *arr, n = 5, element, res;
    arr = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    printf("enter 5 elements\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        scanf(" %d", &arr[i]);
    }
    printf("enter the searching element\n");
    scanf("%d", &element);
    bubbleSort(arr, n);
    res = binarySearch(arr, 0, n - 1, element);
    if (res == -1)
    {
        printf("element is not found\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("element found at index %d\n", res);
    }

    return 0;
}

```



Q3. WAP to sort the given array, Arr = {82, 42, 49, 8, 25, 52, 36, 93, 59} in an ascending order. Use selection sort method.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int temp = *xp;
    *xp = *yp;
    *yp = temp;
}
void selectionSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, j, minIndex;
    // One by one move boundary of unsorted subarray
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
    {
        // Find the minimum element in unsorted array
        minIndex = i;
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
            if (arr[j] < arr[minIndex])
                minIndex = j;
        // Swap the found minimum element with the first element
        if (minIndex != i)
            swap(&arr[minIndex], &arr[i]);
    }
}

void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
```

```

        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            printf("%d ", arr[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }

int main()
{
    printf("Animesh maiti\n");
    int arr[] = {82, 42, 49, 8, 25, 52, 36, 93, 59};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    selectionSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: \n");
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'ascendingSort.c' file open. The terminal window is active, showing the following commands and output:

```

PS D:\kitt books\newDSA\assingment> cd "d:\kitt books\newDSA\assingment\" ; if ($?) { gcc ascendingSort.c -o ascendingSort } ; if ($?) { .\ascendingSort }
Animesh maiti
Sorted array:
8 25 36 42 49 52 59 82 93
PS D:\kitt books\newDSA\assingment>

```

The left sidebar shows the file explorer with the following files:

- ~\$Singment-1.docx
- ascendingSort.c
- ascendingSort.exe
- ASSingment-1.docx
- binarySearch.c
- binarySearch.exe
- bubbleSort\_linklist.c
- linearSearch.c
- linearSearch.exe
- MaxDiffBtw2Elements.c
- quick\_sort.c
- sortNameAlphabatically.c

The bottom status bar shows the current line and column as 'Ln 22, Col 10' and the file encoding as 'UTF-8'.

Q4. WAP to sort an array of  $n$  doubles in a descending order using quick sort.

// WAP to sort an array of  $n$  doubles in a descending order using quick sort.

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

// A function to swap two elements

```
void swap(int *a, int *b)
```

```
{
```

```
    int t = *a;
```

```
    *a = *b;
```

```
    *b = t;
```

```
}
```

```

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high)
{
    int last = arr[high];
    int i = (low - 1);

    for (int j = low; j <= high - 1; j++)
    {
        // If current element is smaller than the last
        if (arr[j] < last)
        {
            i++; // increment index of smaller element
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
        }
    }
    swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
    return (i + 1);
}

void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high)
{
    if (low < high)
    {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);

        // Separately sort elements before
        // partition and after partition
        quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

// Function to print an array
void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
}

int main()
{
    printf("animesh maiti\n");
    int arr[] = {10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
    printf("Sorted array: \n");
    printArray(arr, n);
}

```

```

    return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a file explorer on the left listing various files including `quick_sort.c`. The main editor displays the source code of `quick_sort.c`, which is a simple program that prints the name "animesh maiti" and a sorted array of numbers. The terminal window at the bottom shows the command prompt where the program was compiled and executed, resulting in the output: "animesh maiti" and "Sorted array: 10 9 8 7 5 1".

Q5. WAP sort the  $n$  names in an alphabetical order.

```

// WAP sort the n names in an alphabetical order.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
    printf("animesh maiti\n");
    int i, j, n;
    char str[100][100], s[100];
    printf("Enter number of names :\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter names in any order:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        scanf("%s", str[i]);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
        {
            if (strcmp(str[i], str[j]) > 0) //if ascii value is greater than
            // 2nd strcmp give value 1 than swap if equal return 0 if less return -1
            {
                // swaping names by copying
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        strcpy(s, str[i]);
        strcpy(str[i], str[j]);
        strcpy(str[j], s);
    }
}

printf("\nThe sorted order of names are:\n");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    printf("%s\n", str[i]);
}
return 0;
}

```

Visual Studio Code interface showing the execution of a C program. The file explorer on the left lists several files, with 'sortNameAlphabatically.c' selected. The terminal window displays the following output:

```

Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS D:\kiit books\newDSA\assingment> cd "d:\kiit books\newDSA\assingment\" ; if ($?) { gcc sortNameAlphabatically.c -o sortNameAlphabatically.exe ; if ($?) { .\sortNameAlphabatically.exe }
Enter number of names :
3
Enter names in any order:
animesh maiti
animesh prakash kunal

The sorted order of names are:
animesh
kunal
prakash
PS D:\kiit books\newDSA\assingment>

```

Q6. WAP demonstrating bubble sort using linked list.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct node
{
    int data;
    struct node *next;
};
int main()
{
    struct node *temp1, *temp2, *ptr, *newNode, *startList;
    int n, k, i, j;
    startList = NULL;
}

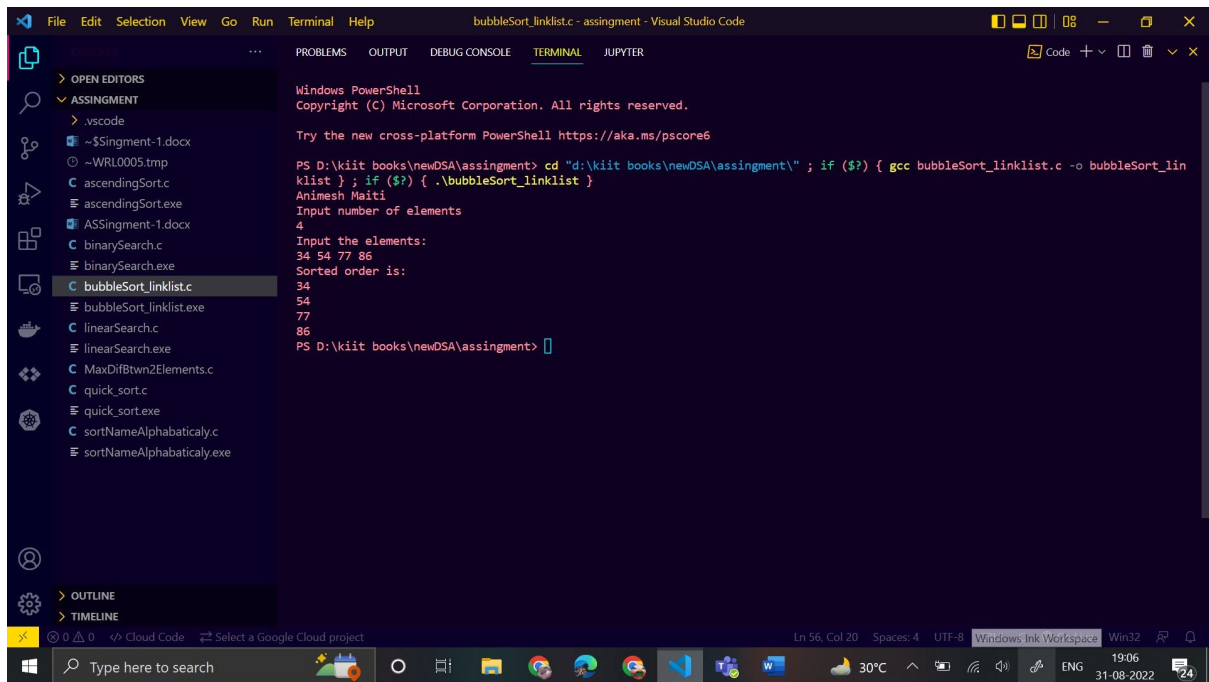
```



```

printf("Animesh Maiti\n");
printf("Input number of elements\n");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Input the elements:\n");
for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
    if (startList == NULL)
    {
        newNode = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
        scanf("%d", &newNode->data);
        newNode->next = NULL;
        startList = newNode;
        temp1 = startList;
    }
    else
    {
        newNode = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
        scanf("%d", &newNode->data);
        newNode->next = NULL;
        temp1->next = newNode;
        temp1 = newNode;
    }
}
for (i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--)
{
    temp1 = startList;
    temp2 = temp1->next;
    for (j = 0; j <= i; j++)
    {
        if (temp1->data > temp2->data)
        {
            k = temp1->data;
            temp1->data = temp2->data;
            temp2->data = k;
        }
        temp1 = temp2;
        temp2 = temp2->next;
    }
}
printf("Sorted order is: \n");
ptr = startList;
while (ptr != NULL)
{
    printf("%d\n", ptr->data);
    ptr = ptr->next;
}
}

```



Q7. WAP to find the maximum difference between any two elements

```
#include <stdio.h>
int maxDiff(int arr[], int arr_size)
{
    int maxDiff = arr[1] - arr[0];
    int min = arr[0];
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i < arr_size; i++)
    {
        if (arr[i] - min > maxDiff)
            maxDiff = arr[i] - min;
        if (arr[i] < min)
            min = arr[i];
    }
    return maxDiff;
}

int main()
{
    printf("animesh maiti\n");
    int arr[] = {20, 13, 53, 84, 10};
    int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    printf("Maximum difference is %d", maxDiff(arr, size));
    getchar();
    return 0;
}
```

