```
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UID - 22BCS15424
Section - 620-B
Q1. Implementation of linear search
Ans
#include <iostream> using
namespace std;
int linearSearch(int arr[], int size, int t) {
== t) {
         return i;
    }
  }
  return -1;
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 5, 14, 18, 25\}; int
size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
                                 int
t = 14;
  int result = linearSearch(arr, size, t);
if (result != -1) {
    cout << "Element found: " << result << endl;</pre>
                                                } else
{
```

```
cout << "Element not found: " << endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
Element found: 2

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q2. implementation of binary search to find index value

Ans

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int binarySearch(int arr[], int size, int t) {
  int I = 0, r = size - 1;
  while (I <= r) {
    int mid = I + (r - I) / 2;
    if (arr[mid] == t) {</pre>
```

```
return mid;
     } else if (arr[mid] ≤ t) {
       I = mid + 1;
    } else {
       r = mid - 1;
    }
  }
  return -1;
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 4, 14, 25, 4, 18\};
  int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  int t = 18;
  int result = binarySearch(arr, size, t);
  if (result != -1) {
     cout << "Element found: " << result << endl;
  } else {
     cout << "Element not found:" << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
Output
```

```
Element found: 5

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q3. Binary search to find first occurance of target value in sorted array

Ans

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int firstOccurrenceBinarySearch(int arr[], int size, int t) {
   int I = 0, r = size = 1;
   int result = =1;
   while (I <= r) {
      int mid = I + (r = I) / 2;
      if (arr[mid] == t) {
        result = mid;
        r = mid = 1;
      } else if (arr[mid] < t) {
        I = mid + 1;
    }
}</pre>
```

```
} else {
       r = mid = 1;
    }
  }
  return result;
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30\};
  int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  int t = 12;
  int result = firstOccurrenceBinarySearch(arr, size, t);
  if (result != -1) {
    cout << "First occurrence of element found at index: " << result
<< endl; // Output: 2
  } else {
    cout << "Element not found:" << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}
Output
```

```
First occurrence of element found at index: 2

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
Q4. appears only once in sorted array (bs)
Ans
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int singleNonDuplicate(int arr[], int size) {
  int left = 0, right = size = 1;
  while (left < right) {
     int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
     if (mid \% 2 == 1) {
       mid==;
     }
     if (arr[mid] \equiv arr[mid + 1]) {
       left = mid + 2;
     } else {
       right = mid;
```

```
}
}
return arr[left];
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = {1,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,5};
  int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  int result = singleNonDuplicate(arr, size);
  cout << "The element that appears only once is: " << result << endl;
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
The element that appears only once is: 3

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q5. given an array sorted in ascending order and an integer k return true if k is present in the array otherwise false

Ans

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int binarySearch(int arr[], int size, int k) {
  int left = 0, right = size = 1;
  while (left <= right) {
     int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
     if (arr[mid] == k) {
       return true;
     } else if (arr[mid] ≤ k) {
       left = mid + 1;
     } else {
       right = mid = 1;
    }
  ŀ
  return false;
Ì
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13\};
  int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  int k = 5;
  if (binarySearch(arr, size, k)) {
     cout << k << " is present in the array." << endl;
```

```
} else {
    cout << k << " is not present in the array." << endl;
}
return 0;</pre>
```

```
5 is present in the array.

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
Q6. Bubble sort

Ans

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n) {

for (int i = 0; i < n = 1; ++i) {

for (int j = 0; j < n = i = 1; ++j) {

   if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {

   int temp = arr[j];
```

```
arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
          arr[j + 1] = temp;
       }
    }
  }
}
int main() {
  int arr[] = \{8, 5, 7, 6, 2\};
  int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
  bubbleSort(arr, n);
  cout << "Sorted array: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    cout << arr[i] << " ";
  }
  cout << endl;
  return 0;
}
Output
```

```
Sorted array: 2 5 6 7 8

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
Q7. Sum of binary tree nodes
Ans
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct TreeNode {
  int val;
  TreeNode* left;
  TreeNode* right;
  TreeNode(int x): val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};
int sumOfNodes(TreeNode* root) {
  if (root == nullptr) {
    return 0;
  }
  return root->val + sumOfNodes(root->left) + sumOfNodes(root-
>right);
```

```
}
TreeNode* createExampleTree() {
  TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(1);
  root->left = new TreeNode(2);
  root->right = new TreeNode(3);
  root->left->left = new TreeNode(4);
  root->left->right = new TreeNode(5);
  root->right->right = new TreeNode(6);
  return root;
}
int main() {
  TreeNode* root = createExampleTree();
  int sum = sumOfNodes(root);
  cout << "Sum: " << sum << endl;
  return 0;
}
Output
```

```
Sum: 21

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

```
Q8. Find the tree is symmetric or not .Input = [1,2,2,3,4,4,3]
Ans
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct TreeNode {
  int val;
  TreeNode* left;
  TreeNode* right;
  TreeNode(int x): val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};
int isMirror(TreeNode* left, TreeNode* right) {
  if (left == nullptr && right == nullptr) {
    return true;
  }
  if (left == nullptr || right == nullptr) {
```

```
return false;
  }
  return (left->val == right->val) && isMirror(left->left, right->right)
&& isMirror(left->right, right->left);
}
int isSymmetric(TreeNode* root) {
  if (root == nullptr) {
    return true;
  }
  return isMirror(root->left, root->right);
}
TreeNode* createExampleTree() {
  TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(1);
  root->left = new TreeNode(2);
  root->right = new TreeNode(2);
  root->left->left = new TreeNode(3);
  root->left->right = new TreeNode(4);
  root->right->left = new TreeNode(4);
  root->right->right = new TreeNode(3);
  return root;
}
int main() {
```

```
TreeNode* root = createExampleTree();
  bool symmetric = isSymmetric(root);
  cout << "The tree is " << (symmetric? "symmetric" : "not
symmetric") << endl;
  return 0;
}
```

```
The tree is symmetric
...Program finished with exit code 0
```

# Q9. Squares of a Sorted Array

#### Ans

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
vector<int> sortedSquares(vector<int>& nums) {
  int n = nums.size();
  vector<int> result(n);
```

```
int left = 0, right = n - 1;
  int pos = n - 1;
  while (left <= right) {
    if (abs(nums[left]) > abs(nums[right])) {
       result[pos] = nums[left] * nums[left];
       left++;
    } else {
       result[pos] = nums[right] * nums[right];
       right==;
    }
    pos==;
  }
  return result;
}
int main() {
  vector<int> nums = {-4, -1, 0, 3, 10};
  vector<int> result = sortedSquares(nums);
  cout << "Output: ";
  for (int x : result) {
    cout << x << " ";
  }
```

```
cout << endl;
return 0;
}
Output
```

```
Output: 0 1 9 16 100

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q10. Smallest positive missing number.

```
Ans
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
int smallestMissingPositive(vector<int>& arr) {
  int n = arr.size();
  int j = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

if (arr[i] <= 0) {

```
swap(arr[i], arr[j]);
       j++;
     }
  }
  for (int i = j; i \le n; i++) {
     int val = abs(arr[i]);
     if (val = 1 + j \le n && arr[val = 1 + j] > 0) {
        arr[val - 1 + j] = -arr[val - 1 + j];
     }
  }
  for (int i = j; i \le n; i++) {
     if (arr[i] > 0) {
        return i = j + 1;
     }
  ł
  return n = j + 1;
int main() {
  vector<int> arr = {3, 4, -1, 1};
  int result = smallestMissingPositive(arr);
```

}

cout  $\ll$  "The smallest positive missing number is: "  $\ll$  result  $\ll$  endl;

```
return 0;
```

# Output

```
The smallest positive missing number is: 2
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```