


```

If (size >= 0) {

    If (arr[size] == x)

        Return size;
    Else
        Rec = elmntSrch(arr, size, x);
}
Else
    Return -1;
Return rec;
}

Int main(void) {
    Int arr[50],size,l,x, indx;
    Printf("enter the array size");

    Scanf("%d",&size);


    For(i=0;i<size;i++)

        {

            Scanf("%d",&arr[i]);

        }

    For(i=0;i<size;i++)

        Printf("%d",arr[i]);


    Printf("\n search element");

    Scanf("%d",&x);

    Indx = elmntSrch(arr, size, x);

    If (indx != -1)
        Printf("Element %d is present at index %d", x, indx);
    Else
        Printf("Element %d is not present", x);

    Return 0;
}

```

Linear Search

- 1-Step: take array size.
- 2-Step: take array all elements and printf array.
- 3-Step: take search element.
- 4-Step: using if else fuction and using new fuction.
- 5-Step: if size ≥ 0 return size. and else rec then return -1;
- 6-Step: end.

code: #include <stdio.h>

```
int elmntsrch(int arr[], int size, int x)
{
    int rec;
    size--;
    if (size >= 0) {
        if (arr[size] == x)
            return size;
        else
            rec = elmntsrch(arr, size, x);
    }
    else
        return -1;
    return rec;
}
```

```
int main(void) {
    int arr[50], size, i, x, indx;
    printf("enter the array size");
    scanf("%d", &size);
```

```

for(i=0; i<size; i++){
    scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
for (i=0; i<size; i++) {
    printf("%d", arr[i]);
    printf("\n Search element");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    indx = elmtSrch(arr, size, n);
    if (indx != -1)
        printf("Element %d is present at index %d", x, indx);
    else
        printf("Element %d is not present", x);
    return 0;
}

```

enter the array size : 4

3 4 5 6

3456

search element : 5

Element is present at index 2

[Process completed - press Enter]

#include <stdio.h>

```
Int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)
{
```

```
While (l <= r)
{
```

```
Int m = l + (r-l)/2;
```

```
If (arr[m] == x)
```

```
Return m;
```

```
If (arr[m] < x)
```

```
L = m + 1;
```

```
Else
```

```
R = m - 1;
```

```
}
```

```
Return -1;
```

```
}
```

```
Int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
Int arr[50];
```

```
Int x,n,l;
```

```
Printf("enter the array size");
```

```
    Scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
For(i=0;i<n;i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    Scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
For(i=0;i<n;i++)
```

```
    Printf("%d",arr[i]);
```

```

    Printf("\n search element");

    Scanf("%d",&x);

    Int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n-1, x);

    (result == -1)? Printf("Element is not present in array")

: printf("Element is present at index %d", result);

Return 0;
}

```

Binary Search

1. Step: take array size and take all element.
2. Step: printf array . and take search element.
3. Step: close main function and open new function.
4. Step: using while loop . If matches with middle element we return the mid . index.
5. Step: else if n is greater than the mid element then n can also lie in right half subarray after the mid element.
6. Step: Else recur for the left half.
7. Step: end .

code: `#include <stdio.h>`

REDMI NOTE 9
AL QUAD BY SDM

`int binarySearch (int arr[], int l, int r, int x);`


```

while (l <= r) {
    int m = l + (r - 1) / 2;
    if (arr[m] == n)
        return m;
    if (arr[m] < n)
        l = m + 1;
    else
        r = m - 1;
}

int main(void)
{
    int arr[50], n, i;
    printf("Enter the array size");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d", arr[i]);
    printf("\n Search element");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n - 1, n);
    (result == -1) ? printf("Element is not found");
    : printf("Element is present at index %d", result);
    return 0;
}

```

enter the array size : 4

5 6 7 8

5678

search element: 5

Element 5 is present at index 0

[Process completed - press Enter]