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Program 1:
write a C program to print preorder, inorder, and postorder traversal on
Binary Tree.
#include<stdlib.h>
struct node{
int data;
struct node* left;
struct node* right;
void inorder(struct node* root) {
if(root==NULL)return;
inorder(root->left);
printf("%d->",root->data);
inorder(root->right);
void preorder(struct node* root) {
if (root==NULL) return;
printf("%d->",root->data);
preorder(root->left);
preorder(root->right);
void postorder(struct node* root) {
if (root==NULL) return;
postorder(root->left);
postorder(root->right);
printf("%d->",root->data);
struct node* createNode(int value){
struct node* newnode=malloc(sizeof(struct node));
newnode->data=value;
newnode->left=NULL;
newnode->right=NULL;
return newnode;
}
void main()
struct node*root=createNode(1);
root->left=createNode(12);
root->right=createNode(9);
root->left->left=createNode(10);
root->right->right=createNode(15);
printf("inorder traversal \t");
inorder (root);
printf("\npreorder traversal \t");
preorder(root);
printf("\npostorder traversal \t");
postorder(root);
Output 1:
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preorder traversal 10->12->1->9->15-> preorder traversal 1->12->10->12->10->15->
postorder traversal
                       10->12->15->9->1->
Program 2:
Write a C program to create (or insert) and inorder traversal on Binary
Search Tree.
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct node {
int data;
struct node* left;
struct node* right;
};
struct node *newNode(int item) {
struct node*temp = (struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
temp->data = item;
temp->left = temp->right = NULL;
return temp;
struct node* insert(struct node *node, int value) {
if (node==NULL) return newNode (value);
if (value<node->data)
node->left = insert(node->left, value);
else if(value>node->data)
node->right = insert(node->right, value);
return node;
}
void inorder (struct node* root) {
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if(root == NULL) return;
inorder(root->left);
printf("%d->", root->data);
inorder(root->right);
void main () {
struct node* root = NULL;
root = insert(root, 50);
insert(root, 30);
insert(root, 20);
insert(root, 40);
insert(root, 70);
insert(root, 80);
insert(root, 60);
printf("\n inorder traversal \n");
inorder(root);
}
Output 2:
In order traversal
20->30->40->50->60->70->80->
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Program 3 (Linear search):
Write a C program for linear search algorithm.
#include<stdio.h>
main()
      int a[20], i, n, s, flag=0;
     printf("enter the no elements of array");
      scanf("%d",&n);
      for(i=0;i<n;i++)
                  printf("enter %d element of array :",i+1);
                  scanf("%d",&a[i]);
      printf("enter the element to search:");
      scanf("%d", &s);
      for(i=0;i<n;i++)
                  if(a[i]==s)
                  {
                             printf("element found");
                              flag=1;
                  }
      if(flag==0)
                 printf("element not found");
}
Output 3:
Enter the no elements of array
Enter sorted array only:
Enter 1 element of array: 10
Enter 2 element of array: 20
Enter 3 element of array: 30
Enter 4 element of array: 40
Enter 5 element of array: 50
Enter 6 element of array: 60
Enter the element to search: 20
Element found
Program4 (binary search):
Write a C program for binary search algorithm
#include<stdio.h>
main()
      int a[20], first, n, s, middle, last;
     printf("enter the no elements of array\n");
     scanf("%d",&n);
     printf("enter sorted array only:\n");
      for(first=0;first<n;first++)</pre>
                 printf("enter %d element of array :", first+1);
                  scanf("%d",&a[first]);
      }
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printf("enter the element to search:");
      scanf("%d",&s);
      first=0;
      last=n-1;
      while(first<=last)</pre>
                  middle=(first+last)/2;
                  if(a[middle]==s)
                              printf("element found");
                              break;
                  }
                  else
                  {
                              if(s<a[middle])</pre>
                              {
                                    last=middle-1;
                              else
                              {
                                    first=middle+1;
                  }
      }
      if(first>last)
                  printf("element not found");
      }
}
Output 4:
Enter the no elements of array
Enter sorted array only:
Enter 1 element of array: 5
Enter 2 element of array: 8
Enter 3 element of array: 17
Enter 4 element of array: 24
Enter 5 element of array: 36
Enter 6 element of array: 57
Enter 7 element of array: 61
Enter 8 element of array: 78
Enter the element to search: 8
Element found
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