

①

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

```
int binarySearch(int arr[], int a, int b, int x)
```

```
{
    if (b >= a)
    {
        int mid = a + (b - a) / 2;
        if (arr[mid] == x)
            return mid;
        if (arr[mid] > x)
            return binarySearch(arr, a, mid - 1, x);
        return binarySearch(arr, mid + 1, b, x);
    }
    return -1;
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
    int num;
    printf("Enter the size of array: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    int i, j, a, val[num], op, val, p, p2, sum, pro;
    for (a = 0; a < num; a++)
```

```
{
    printf("Enter Value: ");
    scanf("%d", &val[a]);
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < num; i++)
```

```
for (j = i + 1; j < num; ++j)
```

```
{ if (val[i] < val[j])
```

```
{
```

```
    a = val[i];
```

```
    val[i] = val[j];
```

```
    val[j] = a;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
printf("Array in descending order: ");
```

```
for (i = 0; i < num; ++i)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d", val[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
printf("\n * OPERATION - LIST * /n");
```

```
printf("1. Find value at entered position\n 2. Find the position  
of element\n 3. Printing  
sum & multiplication of values  
at entered positions");
```

```
printf("\nEnter choice : ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &op);
```

```
switch (op)
```

```
{
```

```
    case 1:
```

```
        printf("Enter the position to obtain value: ");
```

```
        scanf("%d", &var);
```

```
        printf("The value at %d position is %d", var, val[var]);
```

```
        break;
```

case 2:

```
printf("Enter element to find position: ");
scanf("%d", &var);
int result = binarysearch(val, 0, num-1, var);
(result == -1) ? printf("Element is not present in array")
: printf("Element is present at index %d", result);
return 0;
```

case 3:

```
printf("\nEnter two positions to find sum and product of values\n");
scanf("%d %d", &p1, &p2);
sum = val[p1] + val[p2];
pro = val[p1] * val[p2];
printf("sum = %d\n", sum);
printf("MULTIPLICATION = %d", pro);
break;
}
```

② #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r)
{
 int i, j, k;
 int n1 = m - l + 1;
 int n2 = r - m;
 int L[n1], R[n2];
 for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
 L[i] = arr[l + i];

```

for (j=0; j < n2; j++)
    R[j] = arr[m+1+j];

```

```

i=0;

```

```

j=0;

```

```

k=1;

```

```

while (i < n1 & j < n2)

```

```

{
    if (L[i] <= R[j])

```

```

    {
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;

```

```

    }
    else

```

```

    {
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;

```

```

    }
    k++;

```

```

}
while (i < n1)

```

```

{
    arr[k] = L[i];
    i++;
    k++;

```

```

}
while (j < n2)

```

```

{
    arr[k] = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;

```

```

}

```

void mergeSort (int arr[], int l, int r)

5

{

if (l < r)

{
int m = (l + r) / 2;

mergeSort (arr, l, m);

mergeSort (arr, m + 1, r);

mergeSort (arr, l, m, r);

}

void printArray (int A[], int size)

{

int i;

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

printf ("%d ", A[i]);

printf ("\n");

}

int main()

{

int size, v;

printf ("Enter array size :");

scanf ("%d", &size);

int val[size];

for (v = 0; v < size; v++)

{

printf ("Enter value: ");

scanf ("%d", &val[v]);

}

printf ("Given array is\n");

printArray (val, size);

mergeSort (val, 0, size - 1);

```

printf("In sorted array is \n");
printArray(val, size);
int k, p1, l, p1, p2, temp;
printf("Enter the val of k to find the product of elements from first and last : ");
scanf("%d", &k);
p1 = p2 = 1;
for (f = 0; f < k; f++)
{
    temp = val[f];
    p1 *= temp;
}
for (l = size - 1; l >= k; l--)
{
    temp = val[l];
    p2 *= temp;
}
printf("product of kth elements from first and last are: %.d %.d",
       p1, p2);
}

```

④ #include <stdio.h>

```

void bubbleSort(int ar[], int n)
{
    int i, j, temp;
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)
            if (ar[j] > ar[j + 1]) /* Exchanging values using condition and temp variable */
            {
                temp = ar[j];
                ar[j] = ar[j + 1];
                ar[j + 1] = temp;
            }
}

```

```
temp = ar[j];
```

```
ar[j] = ar[j+1];
```

```
ar[j+1] = temp;
```

```
}  
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int sz, i;
```

```
printf("Enter size of required array: ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &sz);
```

```
{
```

```
bubble sort(arr, sz);
```

```
printf("Sorted array: \n");
```

```
for(i=0; i<sz; i++)
```

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

```
printf(" ");
```

```
} printf("\n***MENU**\n");
```

```
printf("1. Display elements in alternate order\n");
```

```
printf("2. Sum of elements in odd positions and product of elements  
in even positions\n");
```

```
printf("3. Divisible by m\n");
```

```
int op, sum=0, product=1, m;
```

```
printf("Enter choice: ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &op);
```

```
switch(op)
```

```
{
```

```
case 1:
```

```
for(i=0; i<sz; i+=2)
```

```
{ printf("%d\t", arr[i]); }
```


Case 2:

```
for (i=0; i<size; i+=2)
{
    sum = sum + arr[i];
}
for (i=1; i<size; i+=2)
{
    product = product * arr[i];
}
printf("sum : %d\n", sum);
printf("product : %d\n", product);
```

Case 3:

```
printf("Enter value m: ");
scanf("%d", &m);
printf("Numbers divisible by %d are :\n", m);
for (i=0; i<size; i++)
{
    if (arr[i] % m == 0)
    {
        printf("%d\t", arr[i]);
    }
}
}
```

⑤

```
#include <stdio.h>
int binarysearch(int a[], int l, int h, int x)
{
    }
```



```

int mid = (l+h)/2;
if (l>h) return -1;
if (a[mid] == x)
    return mid;
if (a[mid] < x)
    return binarysearch(a, mid+1, h, x);
else
    return binarysearch(a, l, mid-1, x);
}

```

```

int main(void)
{
    int a[100];
    int siz, pos, val;
    printf("Enter length of the array");
    scanf("%d", &siz);
    printf("Enter array elements\n");
    for (int i=0; i<siz; i++)
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
    printf("Enter elements to search\n");
    scanf("%d", &val);
    pos = binarysearch(a, 0, siz-1, val);
    if (pos < 0)
        printf("cannot find the element %d in the array.\n", val);
    else
        printf("the position of %d in the array is %d.\n", val,
            pos+1);
}

```

return 0;

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- X -

③ Insertion sort: One element from the array is selected and is compared to the one side of the array and inserted to the proper position while shifting the rest of the elements accordingly.

eg: #include <stdio.h>

int array[5] = {23, 17, 20, 12, 30};

void print_array(int elements[], int count)

```
{
    printf("for (int index = 0; index < count; index++)
    {
        printf("%d ", elements[index]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

void insertion_sort(int elements[], int count)

```
{
    int selection, index;
```

```
for (selection = 1; selection < count; selection++)
```

```
{
    int temp = elements[selection];
```

```
    printf("position # %d value %d\n", selection, elements[selection]);
```

```
    print_array(elements, count);
```

```
    for (index = selection; index > 0 && temp < elements[index-1]; index--)
```

```
    {
        printf("move %d to %d\n", elements[index-1], elements[index]);
```

```
        elements[index] = elements[index-1];
```

```
        print_array(elements, count);
```

```
    }
```

```

printf("insert @ %.d = %.d \n", index, temp);
elements[index] = temp;
printf_array(elements, count);
printf("\n");
}
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("Insertion sort \n");
    printf_array(array, 5);
    insertion_sort(array, 5);
}

```

selection sort: Selection sort in C is to sort numbers of an array in ascending order with a little modification it arranges numbers in descending order.

eg:- #include <stdio.h>
int main()

```

{
    int array[100], n, c, d, position, t;
    printf("Enter number of elements \n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter %.d integers \n", n);
    for (c=0; c<n; c++)
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);
    for (c=0; c<(n-1); c++)
    {
        position = c;

```

```

for (d = c+1; d < n; d++)
{
    if (array[position] > array[d])
        position = d;
}
if (position == d);
{
    if (position != c)
    {
        t = array[c];
        array[c] = array[position];
        array[position] = t;
    }
}
printf("Sorted list in ascending order: \n");

for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
    printf("%d\n", array[c]);
return 0;
}

```

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