

## Assignment - 6

### Searching and Sorting

- 1) Take elements from user and sort them in descending order

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Code:

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

```
void descend ( )
```

```
void binary search ( )
```

```
void addand-mul ( )
```

```
main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int choice;
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf ( "1. Descending order\n" );
```

```
    printf ( "2. searching element in array" );
```

```
    printf ( "3. add and multiply\n" );
```

```
    printf ( "4. quit\n" );
```

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

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

```
    switch ( choice )
```

```
{
```

```
        case 1:
```

```
            descend ( )
```

```
            break;
```

```
        case 2:
```

```
            binary search ( )
```

break;

Case 3:

add\_and\_mult()

break;

Case 4:

exit(1);

default:

printf("wrong choice in");

}

}

}

void descend()

{

int userarray[100], value, ~~loop~~, ~~loop~~, sum,

printf("Input value");

scanf("%d", &value);

for (~~loop~~ i = 0; i < value; i++)

{  
printf("value %d :", i+1);

scanf("%d", &userarray[i]);

}

```

for (j = 0; j < (value-1); j++)
{
    for (i = 0; i < (value-1); i++)
    {
        if (userarray[i+1] < userarray[i])
        {
            swap = userarray[i];
            userarray[i] = userarray[i+1];
            userarray[i+1] = swap;
        }
    }
}

```

```

printf("Descending order: \n");

```

```

for (i = value; i > 0; i--)

```

```

{
    printf("%d", userarray[i-1])
}

```

```

return 0;

```

```

void binarysearch()

```

```

{
    int c, fir, las, mid, n, search, array[100];

```

```

    printf("Enter no. of elements \n");

```

```

    scanf("%d", &n);

```

```
printf ("Enter %d integers in", n);
```

```
for (C=0; C<n; C++)
```

```
{
```

```
scanf ("%d", &array[C]);
```

```
}
```

```
printf ("Enter value to be find in");
```

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

```
fir=0
```

```
las=n-1;
```

```
mid = (fir+las)/2;
```

```
while (fir < las)
```

```
{
```

```
if (array[mid] < search)
```

```
{
```

```
fir = mid + 1;
```

```
}
```

```
else if (array[mid] == search)
```

```
{
```

```
printf ("%d found at location %d\n", search, mid+1);
```

```
break;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
las = mid - 1;
```

```
}
```

```
mid = (fir + las)/2;
```

```
}
```

```
if (fir > 100)
```

```
{  
    printf ("not found! %d isn't present in  
           list, search);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
void add-and-mul()
```

```
{  
    int x, y, add, multi;
```

```
    printf ("Enter x location:");
```

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

```
    printf ("enter y location:");
```

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

```
    add = array[x] + array[y];
```

```
    multi = array[x] * array[y];
```

```
    printf ("addition = %d", add);
```

```
    printf ("multiplication = %d", multi);
```

```
}
```

Output:

1. Descending order
2. searching element in array
3. add and multiply
4. Quit

Enter your choice: 1

Input value: 5

value-1 : 1

value-2 : 4

value-3 : 7

value-4 : 8

value-5 : 3

Descending order : 8 7 4 3 1

Enter your choice: 2

Enter no. of elements: 5

Enter 5 integers.

8

7

4

3

1

Enter value to find

4

4 found at location 3.

Enter your choice : 3



Enter x location : 2  
Enter y location : 3  
addition = 11  
multiplication = 28  
Enter your choice : 4  
EXIT

---

## 2) Merge sort :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 100
```

```
int inputarray [SIZE];
```

```
int secondarray [SIZE];
```

```
void merge (int least, int middle, int high)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, j, k;
```

```
    for (i = least, j = middle + 1; k = least;
```

```
        i < middle && j <= high; k++);
```

```
    {
```

```
        if (inputarray[i] < inputarray[j])
```

```
        {
            secondarray[k] = inputarray[i++];
```

```
        }
```

```
    } else
```

```
    {
        secondarray[k] = inputarray[j++];
```

```
    }
```

}

while ( i <= middle )

{

secondarray[k++] = inputarray[i++];

}

while ( j <= high )

{

secondarray[k++] = inputarray[j++];

}

for ( int l = 0; l < high + 1; ++l )

{

~~inputarray~~ inputarray[l] = secondarray[l];

}

}

void Sort ( int least, int high )

{

if ( least < high )

{

int middle = (least + high) / 2;

Sort ( least, middle );

Sort ( middle + 1, high );

merge ( least, middle, high );

}



```
else  
    return;
```

```
}
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    printf("Enter no. of elements");
```

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

```
    printf("Enter %d elements", n);
```

```
    for (int i=0, i<n; i++)
```

```
    {  
        scanf("%d", &inputarray[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("An Array after sorting is ");
```

```
    sort(0, n-1);
```

```
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
```

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

```
    }
```

```
    int k; multi=1;
```

```
    printf("enter k value in");
```

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

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

```
{ multi = multi * i
```

```
}
```

```
printf("product of kth elements is %d", multi);
```

```
}
```

output:

Enter no. of element 3.

6

9

8

2

Array after sorting is 2 3 6 8 9

enter k value

3

product of kth elements is 36.

### ③ Insertion Sort

- ① If the element in first place is already sorted.
- ② Move to next element.
- ③ Compare the current element with all elements in sorted array.
- ④ If the element in sorted array is smaller than current element, iterate to the next element otherwise shift all the greater elements in array by one position towards right.
- ⑤ Insert the value at the ~~correct~~ current position.
- ⑥ Repeat until the complete list is sorted.

122	17	93	3	36
-----	----	----	---	----

→ 

122	17	93	3	36
-----	----	----	---	----

17	122	93	3	36
----	-----	----	---	----

for  $i = 1$  (2nd element)

Since 17 is smaller than 122

move 122 and insert 17 before 122.

17	122	93	3	36
----	-----	----	---	----

17	93	122	3	36
----	----	-----	---	----

→ 17, 122, 93, 3, 36

For  $i = 2$

Since 93 is smaller than

122, move 122 and insert 93 before 122

17	93	122	3	36
----	----	-----	---	----

→

3	17	93	122	36
---	----	----	-----	----

For  $i = 3$

3 will move to the beginning

and all other elements from 17 to 122 will move one position ahead of their present position

→ 3, 17, 93, 122, 36.

for  $i=4$  36 will move to position after 17, and element from 93 to 122 will move one position towards right.

→ 3, 17, 36, 93, 122

### Selection Sort:

Consider array [10, 5, 2, 1]

the first element is 10.

the next part we must find the smallest number from remaining array.

The smallest number from 5, 2 and 1 is 1.

So, we replace 10 by 1.

The New array is [1, 5, 2, 10] Again, this process is repeated.

Finally we get the sorted array as [1, 2, 5, 10]

→ Set minimum to first location

→ search minimum element in array

→ swap the first location with minimum value in array

- Assign the second element as min.
- Repeat the process until we get sorted array

### ⑥ Bubble Sort:

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

```
int BubbleSort (int size, int *array)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, j, temp;
```

```
    for (i = size - 2; i >= 0; i--)
```

```
    {
```

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

```
        {
```

```
            if (array[j] > array[j+1])
```

```
            {
```

```
                temp = array[j];
```

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

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

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```



```
int main(void)
```

```
{  
    int size, array[20], sum=0, mul=1;
```

```
    printf ("Enter total no. of elements\n");
```

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

```
    printf ("Enter the %d elements:", size);
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        scanf ("%d", &array[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    BubbleSort (size, array);
```

```
    printf ("After Sorting ");
```

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

```
    {
```

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

```
    }
```

```
    printf ("\n");
```

```
    printf ("alternate elements after Sorting\n");
```

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

```
    {
```

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

```
    }
```

```
    printf ("\n");
```



```
printf ("sum of element in odd position and multi  
of element in even position");
```

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

```
{  
    if (i%2 == 0)
```

```
{  
    mul = mul * array[i]
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    sum = sum + array[i]
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}  
printf ("sum of element in odd position is %d", sum);
```

```
printf ("mul of element in even position is %d", mul);
```

```
printf ("enter m value");
```

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

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

```
{  
    if (array[i] % m == 0)
```

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

```
    }  
}
```

```
printf ("\n");
```

return 0;

}

output:

Enter total no. of elements: 5

Enter the 5 elements = 3

5

7

1

9

After sorting 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Alternate elements after sorting

1 5 9

sum of elements in odd position and multiplication of elements in even positions

sum of elements in odd positions is 15

mul of elements in even positions is 21

enter m value is 3

3

9

### ⑧ Recursive Binary Search:

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

```
#define size 10
```

```
int binarySearch (int a[], int key, int low, int high)
```

```
{
```

```
    int mid;
```

```
    mid = (low + high) / 2;
```

```
    if (key == a[mid])
```

```
        return mid;
```

```
    else if (key < a[mid])
```

```
        binarySearch (a, key, low, mid-1);
```

```
    else
```

```
        binarySearch (a, key, mid+1, high);
```

```
}
```

```
void main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[size], key, n, i, flag = 0;
```

```
    printf ( "In, how many elements are there in array " );
```

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

```
    printf ( "Enter the elements " );
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        scanf ( "%d", &a[i] );
```

```
    }
```

```

printf ("Enter the element to be searched);
scanf ("%d", &key);
flag = binary search (a, key, 0, n-1);
printf ("Element is found at %d position", flag+1);
}

```

output :

How many elements are there : 5

Enter elements: 1

(2) 3 4 5 6

3

6

5

Enter the element to be searched: 6

Element is found at 4<sup>th</sup> position