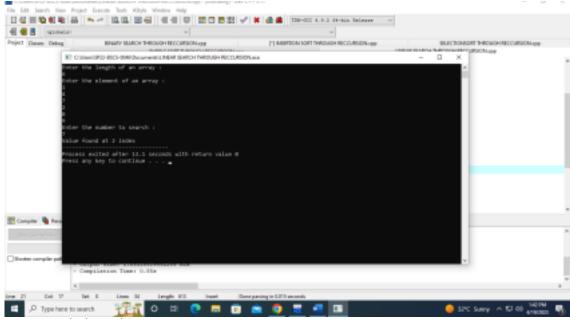
LAB 08

M.HUZAIFA MUSTAFA SP22-BSCS-0046 SECTION AM

```
1. Linear search through recursion.
    SOURCE CODE:
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    void linearsearch(int arr[], int value, int length){
            if(length != 0){
                     if(arr[length - 1] == value){
                             cout<<"Value found at "<<length - 1<<" index";
                     }
                     else{
                             linearsearch(arr,value,length - 1);
                     }
            }
    }
    int main(){
            int length;
            int value;
            cout<<"Enter the length of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
            cin>>length;
            int arr[length];
            cout<<"Enter the element of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
            for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                     cin>>arr[i];
            }
            cout<<"Enter the number to search : "<<endl;</pre>
            cin>>value;
            linearsearch(arr,value,length);
    PICTURE:
```



2. Binary search through recursion.

```
SOURCE CODE:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
```

void binarysearch(int arr[],int value,int start,int end){

```
if(start < end){
                 int mid = (start+end)/2;
                 if(arr[mid] == value){
                         cout<<"Value found at index"<<mid;
                 else if(arr[mid] > value){
                         binarysearch(arr,value,start,mid -1);
                 }
                 else if(arr[mid] < value){
                         binarysearch(arr, value,mid + 1,end);
                 }
        }
}
int main(){
        int length;
        int value;
        cout<<"Enter the length of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
        cin>>length;
        int arr[length];
        cout<<"Enter the element of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
        for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
```

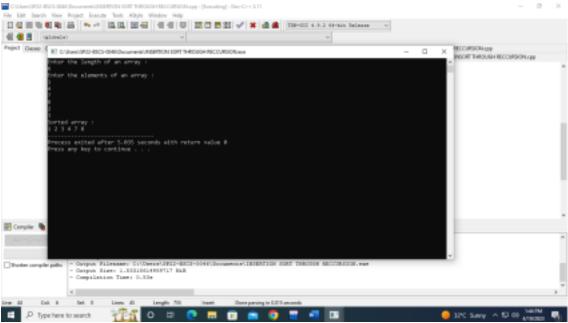
```
cin>>arr[i];
            }
            cout<<"Enter the number to search : "<<endl;</pre>
            cin>>value;
             binarysearch(arr,value,0,length - 1);
    }
    PICTURE:
                                                                         P Type here to search
3. Bubble sort through recursion.
    SOURCE CODE:
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    void bubblesort(int arr[],int length){
            if(length != 1){
                     for(int i = 0; i < length-1; i++){
                              if(arr[i] > arr[i + 1]){
                                      int temp = arr[i];
                                      arr[i] = arr[i + 1];
                                      arr[i + 1] = temp;
                              }
                     }bubblesort(arr, length - 1);
            }
            else{
                     return;
            }
```

}

```
int main(){
              int length;
              cout<<"Enter the length of an array :</pre>
              "<<endl; cin>>length;
              int arr[length];
              cout<<"Enter the elements of an array:
              "<<endl; for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                        cin>>arr[i];
              }
              bubblesort(arr, length);
              cout<<"Sorted Array : "<<endl;</pre>
              for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                        cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
              }
     PICTURE:
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4. Insertion sort through recursion.
    SOURCE CODE:
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    void insertionsort(int arr[],int length){
              if(length != 0){
```

int key;

```
int j;
                  int i;
                  insertionsort(arr,length - 1);
                  for(int i = 1; i < length; i++){
                                   key = arr[i];
                                   j = i - 1;
                                   while(j \ge 0 \&\& arr[j] > key){
                                             arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                                             arr[j] = key;
                                            j = j - 1;
                                   }
                                   arr[j + 1] = key;
                           }
                  }
}
int main(){
         int length;
        cout<<"Enter the length of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
        cin>>length;
         int arr[length];
        cout<<"Enter the elements of an array : "<<endl;</pre>
        for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                 cin>>arr[i];
        }
        insertionsort(arr,length);
        cout<<"Sorted array : "<<endl;</pre>
        for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                  cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
        }
}
PICTURE:
```



5. Selection sort through recursion.

```
SOURCE CODE:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
    void selectionsort(int arr[],int min,int
          length){ if(min != length){
                 int i = min;
                 for(int j = min + 1; j < length; j++){
                         if(arr[i] > arr[j]){
                                  i = j;
                         }
                 int temp = arr[min];
                 arr[min] = arr[i];
                 arr[i] = temp;
                 selectionsort(arr,min + 1,length);
}
int main(){
        int length;
        cout<<"Enter the length of an array :</pre>
        "<<endl; cin>>length;
        int arr[length];
        cout<<"Enter the elements of an array:
        "<<endl; for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
                 cin>>arr[i];
```