// Union

int a=0;

}

}

if (!found) {

// Intersection
int intersect_arr[10];

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
 for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
 if (arr1[i] == arr2[j]) {

break;

printf("Union: ");
for (int i = 0; i<a; i++) {</pre>

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

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

printf("\nIntersection: ");
for (int i = 0; i < b; i++) {</pre>

int b = 0;

} } }

}

}

}

return 0;

Union: 3 9 12

Intersection: 6

Output-

int union_arr[10];

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
 int found= 0;

for (int j = 0; j < 5; j++) {
 if (arr2[i] == arr1[j]) {
 found = 1;
 break;</pre>

union_arr[a++] = arr2[i];

intersect_arr[b++] = arr1[i];

```
//q1)Perform the union and intersection of two integer arrays. #include <stdio.h> int main() { int arr1[5] = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}; int arr2[4] = \{3, 6, 9, 12\};
```

```
//q2)Given an array of positive integers of size n, find the minimum repeating number and its
frequency in this array.
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
  int arr[100];
  int min,n,i,feq=0,ele;
  printf("ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE ELEMENTS: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  for(i=0;i<n;i++){
    printf("ENTER THE ELEMENT: ");
    scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
  }
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++){
    int temp=0;
    ele=arr[i];
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++){
      if (arr[i]==arr[j] && arr[i]!=-1)
      {
        ++temp;
        arr[j]=-1;
      }
    }
    if(feq<temp){</pre>
      min=ele;
      feq=temp;
    }
 }
    printf("ELEMENT %d FREQUENCY %d",min,feq);
}
Output-
ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE ELEMENTS: 5
ENTER THE ELEMENT: 2
ENTER THE ELEMENT: 1
ENTER THE ELEMENT: 1
ENTER THE ELEMENT: 3
ENTER THE ELEMENT: 3
```

ELEMENT 2 FREQUENCY 1

```
ABHINAV ANAND
```

```
//q3)Given two sorted arrays and a number x, find the pair whose sum is equal to x and the pair has
an element from each array.
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr1[4] = \{1, 4, 5, 7\};
  int arr2[4] = \{10, 20, 30, 40\};
  printf("Enter the sum: \n");
  scanf("%d",&x);
  for(int i=0;i<4;i++){
    for(int j=0; j<4; j++){
       if (arr1[i]+arr2[j]==x){
         printf("%d and %d",arr1[i],arr2[j]);
         break;
      }
    }
  }
}
Output-
Enter the sum:
31
1 and 30
//q4)Given three arrays sorted in non-decreasing order, print all common elements in these arrays.
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr1[4]={3,5,7,9};
  int arr2[4]={1,7,9,11};
  int arr3[4]={2,5,7,9};
  int i,j,k;
  for(i=0;i<4;i++){
    for(j=0;j<4;j++){
       for(k=0;k<4;k++){
         if(arr1[i]==arr2[j] && arr2[j]==arr3[k] && arr3[k]==arr1[i]){
           printf("%d\n",arr1[i]);
         }
      }
    }
  }
}
Output-
9
```

```
//q5)Add, subtract, and multiply the elements of two arrays.
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr3[5],arr4[5],arr5[5];
  int arr1[5]={1,2,3,4,5};
  int arr2[5]={6,7,8,9,10};
  for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
    arr3[i]=arr1[i]+arr2[i];
    arr4[i]=arr1[i]-arr2[i];
    arr5[i]=arr1[i]*arr2[i];
  printf("The Addition of two arrays is: \n");
  for(int j=0;j<5;j++){
    printf("%d ",arr3[j]);
  }
  printf("\nThe Subtraction of two arrays is: \n");
  for(int k=0;k<5;k++){
    printf("%d ",arr4[k]);
  printf("\nThe Product of two arrays is: \n");
  for(int I=0;I<5;I++){
    printf("%d ",arr5[I]);
  }
}
Output-
The Addition of two arrays is:
7 9 11 13 15
The Subtraction of two arrays is:
-5 -5 -5 -5
The Product of two arrays is:
6 14 24 36 50
```

Enter The Element: 2 Enter The Element: 2

ELEMENT 2 IS FOUND 3 TIMES

```
//q6)Search an element in an array and count the number of times that element is present.
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int arr[100];
  int n, i=0,temp,c=0;
  printf("ENTER THE NO OF ELEMENTS: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  printf("ENTER THE ELEMENT TO BE SEARCHED: ");
  scanf("%d",&temp);
  for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    printf("Enter The Element: ");
    scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
  for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    if(arr[i]==temp)
    {
      C++;
    }
  }
  if(c==0){
    printf("ELEMENT IS NOT FOUND");
  else{
    printf("ELEMENT %d IS FOUND %d TIMES",temp,c);
 }
}
Output-
ENTER THE NO OF ELEMENTS: 5
ENTER THE ELEMENT TO BE SEARCHED: 2
Enter The Element: 1
Enter The Element: 2
Enter The Element: 9
```

```
//q7)Sort the elements of an array both in ascending and descending order.
#define SIZE 10
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr[SIZE];
  int i,j,temp;
  printf("Enter elements of the array: \n");
  for(i=0;i<SIZE;i++){</pre>
    scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
  for(i=0;i<SIZE-1;i++){
    for(j=i+1;j<SIZE;j++){
      if(arr[i]>arr[j]){
        temp=arr[i];
        arr[i]=arr[j];
        arr[j]=temp;
      }
    }
  }
  printf("The Ascending Sorted Array is:\n");
  for(i=0;i<SIZE;i++){
    printf("%d\t", arr[i]);
  printf("\nThe Descending Sorted Array is:\n");
  for(int j=SIZE-1;j>=0;j--){
    printf("%d\t", arr[j]);
  }
  printf("\n");
}
Output-
130
7
9
21
16
1
26
10
The Ascending Sorted Array is:
    2 7 9
                                     26
                                          90
                                                130
                    10 16 21
The Descending Sorted Array is:
130 90 26 21 16
                            10 9 7 2
                                                  1
```

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```
//q8)Reverse the elements of an array without using a 2nd array.
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
  int i,j,temp,arr[5]={2,9,7,6,5};
  for(i=0,j=4;i<j;i++,j--){
    temp=arr[i];
    arr[i]=arr[j];
    arr[j]=temp;
  }
  printf("After reversing the array is: ");
  for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
    printf("%d ",arr[i]);
  }
  printf("\n");
}</pre>
```

Output-

After reversing the array is: 5 6 7 9 2