

Experiment 8:- Write a C program to perform the following operation:

A) Insertion into a B-tree.

```
[*] Exp 8a.c
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #define MAX_KEYS 3
4  typedef struct Node {
5      int keys[MAX_KEYS];
6      struct Node* children[MAX_KEYS + 1];
7      int num_keys;
8      int is_leaf;
9  } Node;
10 Node* createNode() {
11     Node* newNode = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
12     newNode->num_keys = 0;
13     newNode->is_leaf = 1;
14     return newNode;
15 }
16 int searchKeyPosition(Node* node, int key) {
17     int pos = 0;
18     while (pos < node->num_keys && key > node->keys[pos]) {
19         pos++;
20     }
21     return pos;
22 }
23 void splitChild(Node* parent, int index, Node* child) {
24     Node* newNode = createNode();
25     newNode->is_leaf = child->is_leaf;
26     newNode->num_keys = MAX_KEYS / 2;
27     int i;
28     for (i = 0; i < MAX_KEYS / 2; i++) {
29         newNode->keys[i] = child->keys[i + MAX_KEYS / 2];
30     }
31     if (!child->is_leaf) {
32         for (i = 0; i < MAX_KEYS / 2 + 1; i++) {
33             newNode->children[i] = child->children[i + MAX_KEYS / 2];
34         }
35     }
36     child->num_keys = MAX_KEYS / 2;
37     parent->num_keys++;
38     for (i = parent->num_keys - 1; i > index; i--) {
39         parent->keys[i] = parent->keys[i - 1];
40         parent->children[i + 1] = parent->children[i];
41     }
42     parent->keys[index] = child->keys[MAX_KEYS / 2 - 1];
43     parent->children[index + 1] = newNode;
44 }
```

```

45 void insertNonFull(Node* node, int key) {
46     int i = node->num_keys - 1;
47     if (node->is_leaf) {
48         while (i >= 0 && key < node->keys[i]) {
49             node->keys[i + 1] = node->keys[i];
50             i--;
51         }
52         node->keys[i + 1] = key;
53         node->num_keys++;
54     } else {
55         int pos = searchKeyPosition(node, key);
56         if (node->children[pos]->num_keys == MAX_KEYS) {
57             splitChild(node, pos, node->children[pos]);
58             if (key > node->keys[pos]) {
59                 pos++;
60             }
61         }
62         insertNonFull(node->children[pos], key);
63     }
64 }

```

```

65 Node* insert(Node* root, int key) {
66     if (root->num_keys == MAX_KEYS) {
67         Node* newNode = createNode();
68         newNode->is_leaf = 0;
69         newNode->children[0] = root;
70         splitChild(newNode, 0, root);
71         insertNonFull(newNode, key);
72         return newNode;
73     } else {
74         insertNonFull(root, key);
75         return root;
76     }
77 }
78 void printBTree(Node* root, int level) {
79     if (root) {
80         int i, j;
81         for (i = root->num_keys - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
82             printBTree(root->children[i + 1], level + 1);
83             for (j = 0; j < level; j++) {
84                 printf("    ");
85             }
86             printf("%d\n", root->keys[i]);
87         }
88         printBTree(root->children[i + 1], level + 1);
89     }
90 }

```

```

91 int main() {
92     Node* root = createNode();
93     int i;
94     int keys[] = {3, 7, 1, 5, 10, 8, 2, 6, 12, 4};
95     for (i = 0; i < sizeof(keys) / sizeof(keys[0]); i++) {
96         root = insert(root, keys[i]);
97         printf("Inserted %d into B-tree.\n", keys[i]);
98         printf(root, 0);
99         printf("\n");
100     }
101     return 0;
102 }

```

Output:

```

Inserted 3 into B-tree.

Inserted 7 into B-tree.

Inserted 1 into B-tree.

Inserted 5 into B-tree.

Inserted 10 into B-tree.

Inserted 8 into B-tree.

Inserted 2 into B-tree.

Inserted 6 into B-tree.

Inserted 12 into B-tree.

Inserted 4 into B-tree.

```

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Process exited after 0.0289 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . |

```

B) Write a C program for implementing Heap sort algorithm for sorting a given list of integers in ascending order.

Exp 8b.c

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  void heapify(int arr[], int n, int i) {
3      int largest = i;
4      int left = 2 * i + 1;
5      int right = 2 * i + 2;
6      if (left < n && arr[left] > arr[largest]) {
7          largest = left;
8      }
9      if (right < n && arr[right] > arr[largest]) {
10         largest = right;
11     }
12     if (largest != i) {
13         // Swap arr[i] and arr[largest]
14         int temp = arr[i];
15         arr[i] = arr[largest];
16         arr[largest] = temp;
17         // Recursively heapify the affected sub-tree
18         heapify(arr, n, largest);
19     }
20 }

21 void heapSort(int arr[], int n) {
22     int i;
23     // Build heap (rearrange array)
24     for (i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
25         heapify(arr, n, i);
26     }
27     // One by one extract an element from the heap
28     for (i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
29         // Move the current root to the end
30         int temp = arr[0];
31         arr[0] = arr[i];
32         arr[i] = temp;
33         // Call max heapify on the reduced heap
34         heapify(arr, i, 0);
35     }
36 }
```

```

37 void printArray(int arr[], int size) {
38     int i;
39     for (i = 0; i < size; i++) {
40         printf("%d ", arr[i]);
41     }
42     printf("\n");
43 }
44 int main() {
45     int arr[] = {12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7};
46     int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
47     printf("Original array: ");
48     printArray(arr, n);
49     heapSort(arr, n);
50     printf("Sorted array: ");
51     printArray(arr, n);
52     return 0;
53 }

```

Output:

```

Original array: 12 11 13 5 6 7
Sorted array: 5 6 7 11 12 13

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Process exited after 0.02746 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . |

```