

EXPERIMENT NO: 6**TITLE:** Introduce 1D Array manipulation and implement Binary search.**PROGRAM:**

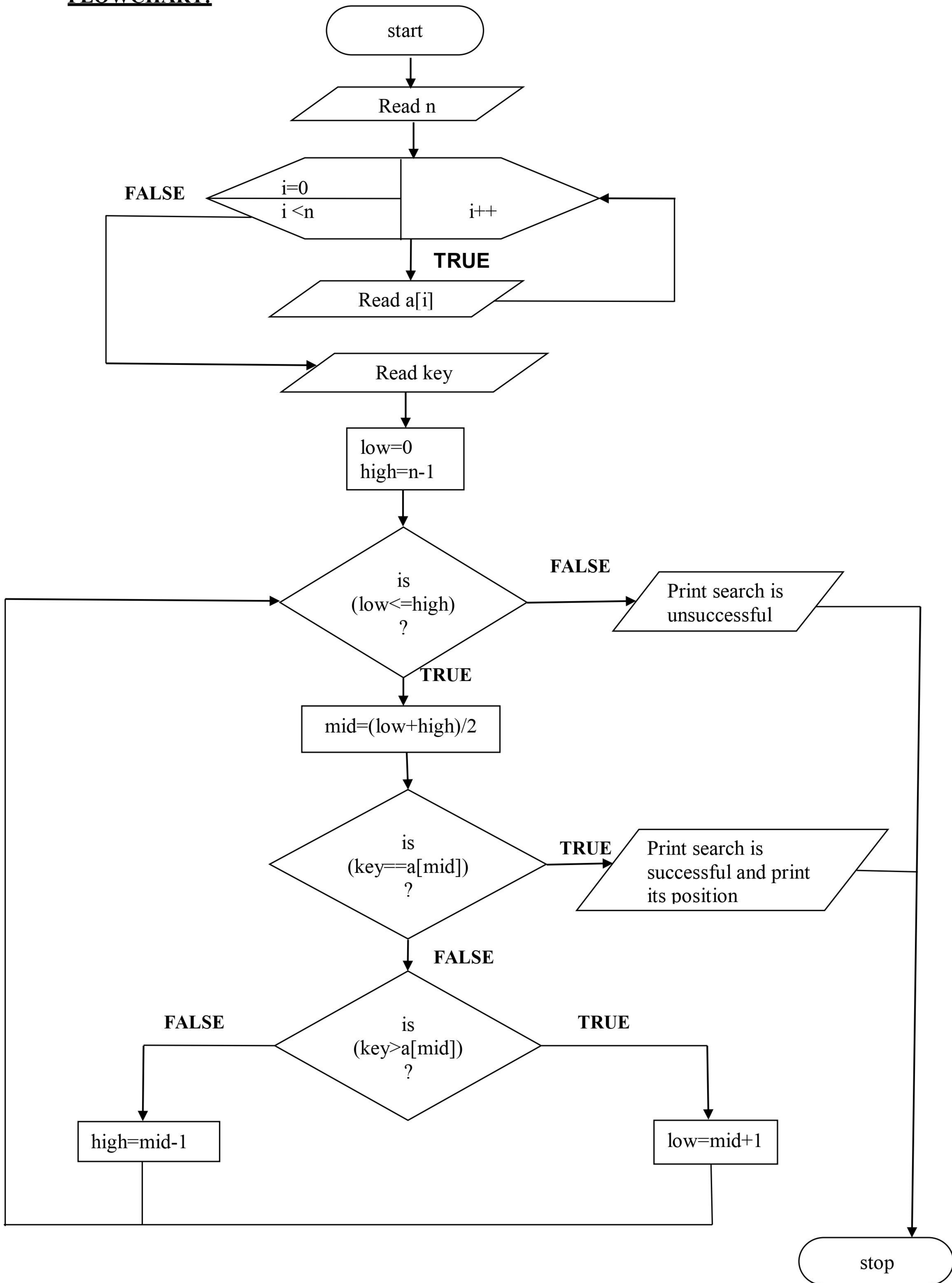
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void main()
{
    int low, high, n, mid, i, a[100], key ;
    printf("Enter the number of elements\n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("Enter the elements in ascending order\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    }
    printf("Enter the element to be searched\n");
    scanf("%d",&key);
    low=0;
    high=n-1;
    while(low<=high)
    {
        mid=(low+high)/2;
        if(key == a[mid])
        {
            printf("Successful Search and element is found at position =
%d\n",mid+1);
            exit(0);
        }
        if(key>a[mid])
        {
            low=mid+1;
        }
        else
        {
            high=mid-1;
        }
    }
    printf("Unsuccessful Search\n");
}
```

OUTPUTS:

```
1) Enter the number of elements
6
Enter the elements in ascending order
-12
-6
26
58
71
92
Enter the element to be searched
71
Successful Search and element is found at position = 5
```

2) Enter the number of elements
6
Enter the elements in ascending order
-12
-6
26
58
71
92
Enter the element to be searched
72
Unsuccessful Search

FLOWCHART:



ALGORITHM:

Step 1: start

Step 2: Read value for **n**

Step 3: Initialize $i=0$

Step 4: check ($i < n$)

 if yes read value for $a[i]$

$i=i+1$, **goto step (4)**

Step 5: Read **key**

Step 6: Assign $low=0$, $high=n-1$

Step 7: **while** $low \leq high$ do the following

$mid=(low+high)/2$

if key is equal to $a[mid]$

 display “successful search and prints its position”

goto step(9)

endif

if key is greater than $a[mid]$

$low = mid + 1$

else

$high = mid - 1$

endif

endwhile

Step 8: Display “search is unsuccessful”

Step 9: stop