# Assignment No: 3

## 1. Searching Algorithms

Linear Search:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int linearSearch(int a[], int n, int val) {
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (a[i] == val)
       return i+1;
 return -1;
int main() {
  int a[] = {70, 40, 30, 11, 78, 41, 25, 14, 52}; // given array
 int val = 1; // value to be searched
 int n = sizeof(a) / sizeof(a[0]); // size of array
 int res = linearSearch(a, n, val); // Store result
 printf("The elements of the array are - ");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
 printf("%d ", a[i]);
 printf("\nElement to be searched is - %d", val);
  if (res == -1)
 printf("\nElement is not present in the array");
 printf("\nElement is present at %d position of array", res);
  return 0;
```

#### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi> cd desktop
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> gcc linear.c
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> a
The elements of the array are - 70 40 30 11 78 41 25 14 52
Element to be searched is - 1
Element is not present in the array
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> gcc linear.c
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> a
The elements of the array are - 70 40 30 11 78 41 25 14 52
Element to be searched is - 41
Element is present at 6 position of array
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> |
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int binarySearch(int a[], int beg, int end, int val)
    int mid;
    if(end >= beg)
             mid = (beg + end)/2;
        if(a[mid] == val)
            return mid+1;
       else if(a[mid] < val)
            return binarySearch(a, mid+1, end, val);
            return binarySearch(a, beg, mid-1, val);
   return -1;
int main() {
  int a[] = {11, 14, 25, 30, 40, 41, 52, 57, 70}; // given array
 int val = 40; // value to be searched
 int n = sizeof(a) / sizeof(a[0]); // size of array
  int res = binarySearch(a, 0, n-1, val); // Store result
 printf("The elements of the array are - ");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
 printf("%d ", a[i]);
  printf("\nElement to be searched is - %d", val);
 if (res == -1)
 printf("\nElement is not present in the array");
  printf("\nElement is present at %d position of array", res);
 return 0;
```

#### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi> cd desktop
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> gcc binary.c
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> a
The elements of the array are - 11 14 25 30 40 41 52 57 70
Element to be searched is - 40
Element is present at 5 position of array
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop>
```

```
Jump Search:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int min(int a, int b){
    return b;
int jumpsearch(int arr[], int x, int n)
    int step = sqrt(n);
    int prev = 0;
    while (arr[min(step, n)-1] < x)
        prev = step;
        step += sqrt(n);
        if (prev >= n)
           return -1;
   while (arr[prev] < x)
        prev++;
        if (prev == min(step, n))
           return -1;
    if (arr[prev] == x)
        return prev;
    return -1;
int main()
    int arr[] = { 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377,
610};
    int x = 55;
    int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
```

```
int index = jumpsearch(arr, x, n);
if(index >= 0)
printf("Number is at %d index",index);
else
printf("Number is not exist in the array");
return 0;
}
```

### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi> cd desktop
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> gcc jump.c
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> a
Number is at 10 index
PS C:\Users\vaishnavi\desktop> []
```