

Program-1:Write a program to search an element using linear search.

Objective:To understand the working of linear search.

Algorithm:

```
LinearSearch(arr, n, num)
arr - is an array of n integers
num - is the value to be searched in the array
pos - the position of the value in the array, if found
1.pos = -1
2.For x = 0 to n-1 repeat
    If arr[x] == num then
        [ pos = x+1, go to step-3]
3.If pos = -1 then print "num is not found in the array"
   else print "num is found at position pos"
4.Stop
```

Source code:

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int arr[20],n,pos,x,num;
    printf("Enter the limit of array ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("Enter the elements in the array ");
    for(x=0;x<n;x++)
        scanf("%d",&arr[x]);
    printf("Enter the number to be searched ");
    scanf("%d",&num);
    pos=-1;
    for(x=0;x<n;x++)
    {
        if(arr[x]==num)
        {
            pos=x+1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(pos==--1)
        printf("%d not found in an array" );
    else
        printf("%d is found in array at %d position ",num,pos);
    getch();
}
```

Input 1:

```
Enter the limit of array 5
Enter the elements in the array 1 2 3 4 5
Enter the number to be searched 3
```

Output 1:

```
3 is found in array at 3 position
```

Input 2:

```
Enter the limit of array 4
Enter the elements in the array 1 2 3 4
Enter the number to be searched 6
```

Output 2:

```
36 not found in an array
```

Program-2:Write a program to search an element using binary search.

Objective:To understand the working of binary search.

Algorithm:

```
Bsearch(arr,n,num)
arr - is an array of n integers
num - is the value to be searched in the array
pos - the position of the value in the array, if found
1.beg=0,end=n-1,pos = -1
2.while(beg<=end) repeat
    a.mid=(beg+end)/2
    b.if(num==arr[mid]) then
        {
            pos=mid
            goto step-3
        }
    else if(num<arr[mid]) then end=mid-1;
    else beg=mid+1
3.if(pos=-1)
    then print"num is not in arr"
    else print"num is in arr at pos "
4.End.
```

source code:

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    clrscr();
    int arr[20],lim,beg,num,x,end,mid,pos;
    printf("Enter the limit of array ");
    scanf("%d",&lim);
    printf("Enter the elements in the array ");
    for(x=0;x<lim;x++)
        scanf("%d",&arr[x]);
    printf("Enter the number to be searched ");
    scanf("%d",&num);
    pos=-1;
    beg=0;
    end=lim-1;
    while(beg<=end)
    {
        mid=(beg+end)/2;
        if(num==arr[mid])
        {
            pos=mid+1;
            break;
        }
        else
            if(num<arr[mid])
                end=mid-1;
            else
                beg=mid+1;
    }
    if(pos==0)
        printf("number is not in array");
    else
        printf("number is in array at position %d",pos);
}
```

```
    getch();  
}
```

Input 1:

Enter the limit of array 4
Enter the elements in the array 2 5 4 7
Enter the number to be searched 5

Output1:

number is in array at position 2

Input 2:

Enter the limit of array 4
Enter the elements in the array 2 5 4 7
Enter the number to be searched 3

Output 2:

number is not in array

Program-3: Write a program to Insert an element from an array

Objective: To understand the Insertion of an element from an array

Algorithm:

Insert (A,n,x,pos)

let a is an array of size

n is the number of elements in the array

x is the data to be inserted in the array

Step 1: IF (N=size) then

[Print "Array Full"]

Step 2: FOR i = n to pos, step -1, repeat

[A[i]= A[i-1]

Step 3: A[Pos - 1] = x

Step 4: End.

Source Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int array[100], position, c, n, value;
```

```
printf("Enter number of elements in array\n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
printf("Enter %d elements\n", n);
```

```
for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
```

```
scanf("%d", &array[c]);
```

```
printf("Enter the location where you wish to insert an element\n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &position);
```

```
printf("Enter the value to insert\n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &value);
```

```
for (c = n - 1; c >= position - 1; c-)
```

```
array[c+1] = array[c];
```

```
array[position-1] = value;
```

```
printf("Resultant array is\n");
```

```
for (c = 0; c <= n; c++)
```

```
printf("%d\n", array[c]);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output:

Enter number of elements in array

5

Enter 5 elements

2

3

4

5

6

Enter the location where you wish to insert an element

3

Enter the value to insert

10

Result array is

2

3

10

4

5

6

Program-4: Write a program to Delete an element from an array

Objective: To understand the Deletion of an element from an array

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Set $J = K$
3. Repeat steps 4 and 5 while $J < N$
4. Set $A[J] = A[J + 1]$
5. Set $J = J+1$
6. Set $N = N-1$
7. Stop

Source Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
    int A[] = {1,3,5,7,8};
    int k = 3, n = 5;
    int i, j;
    printf("The original array elements are :\n");
    for(i = 0; i<n; i++) {
        printf("A[%d] = %d \n", i, A[i]);
    }
    j = k;
    while( j < n) {
        A[j-1] = A[j];
        j = j + 1;
    }
    n = n -1;
    printf("The array elements after deletion :\n");
    for(i = 0; i<n; i++) {
        printf("A[%d] = %d \n", i, A[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

The original array elements are:

A [0] = 1

A [1] = 3

A [2] = 5

A [3] = 7

A [4] = 8

The array elements after deletion:

A [0] = 1

A [1] = 3

A [2] = 7

A [3] = 8

Program-5: Write a program to Sort elements in the array

Objective: To understand the Sorting of elements.

Algorithm:

```
Sort (A,n)
FOR i=0 to n-2 repeat
[ MIN = A[i], Pos = i
FOR J=i+1 to n-1 repeat
[ IF (A(J) < MIN )
[ MIN = A(J)
Pos = J
]
]
Temp = A[i]
A[i] = Pos
A[Pos] = Temp
]
End
```

Source Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int main()
{
int array[100], n, c, d, position, swap;
printf("Enter number of elements\n");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Enter %d integers\n", n);
for ( c = 0 ; c < n ; c++ )
scanf("%d", &array[c]);
for ( c = 0 ; c < ( n - 1 ) ; c++ )
{
position = c;
for ( d = c + 1 ; d < n ; d++ )
{
if ( array[position] > array[d] )
position = d;
}
if ( position != c )
{
swap = array[c];
array[c] = array[position];
array[position] = swap;
}
}
printf("Sorted list in ascending order:\n");
for ( c = 0 ; c < n ; c++ )
printf("%d\n", array[c]);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Enter number of elements in array
10
Enter 10 elements
6
2
10
9
```

5
1
-2
8
12
45

Sorted list in ascending order

-2
1
2
5
6
8
9
10
12
45