1)write a c program to print preorder ,inorder and postorder traversal on binary tree

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct node {
       int data;
       int value;
       struct node* left;
       struct node* right;
};
void inorder(struct node* root){
       if(root == NULL) return;
  inorder(root->left);
       printf("%d ->", root->data);
  inorder(root->right);
}
void preorder(struct node* root){
       if(root == NULL) return;
        printf("%d ->", root->data);
  preorder(root->left);
       preorder(root->right);
}
```

```
void postorder(struct node* root) {
       if(root == NULL) return;
  postorder(root->left);
  postorder(root->right);
       printf("%d ->", root->data);
}
struct node *createNode(value)
{
       struct node* newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
       newNode->data = value;
       newNode->left = NULL;
       newNode->right = NULL;
       return newNode;
}
void main()
{
       struct node* root = createNode(1);
  root->left=createNode(12);
  root->right=createNode(9);
  root->left->left=createNode(10);
  root->left->right=createNode(15);
  root->right->left=createNode(11);
```

```
root->right->right=createNode(16);
  printf("Inorder traversal \n");
       inorder(root);
  printf("\nPreorder traversal \n");
       preorder(root);
  printf("\nPostorder traversal \n");
       postorder(root);
}
Output:
Inorder traversal
10 ->12 ->15 ->1 ->11 ->9 ->16 ->
Preorder traversal
1 ->12 ->10 ->15 ->9 ->11 ->16 ->
Postorder traversal
10 ->15 ->12 ->11 ->16 ->9 ->1 ->
```

2)write a c program to create (or insert) and inorder traversal on binary search tree

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

```
struct node
{
       int key;
       struct node *left, *right;
};
struct node *newNode(int item)
{
       struct node *temp = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
       temp->key = item;
       temp->left = temp->right = NULL;
       return temp;
}
void inorder(struct node *root)
{
       if (root != NULL)
       {
  inorder(root->left);
       printf("%d \n", root->key);
  inorder(root->right);
       }
}
struct node* insert(struct node* node, int key)
{
       if (node == NULL) return newNode(key);
       if (key < node->key)
```

```
node->left = insert(node->left, key);
        else if (key > node->key)
        node->right = insert(node->right, key);
        return node;
}
int main()
{
        struct node *root = NULL;
        root = insert(root, 3);
        insert(root, 12);
        insert(root, 51);
        insert(root, 43);
        insert(root, 37);
        insert(root, 98);
        insert(root, 5);
        inorder(root);
        return 0;
}
Output:
```

```
37435198
```

3) write c program for linear search algorithm

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
       int array[100], search, c, n;
       printf("enter number of elements in array\n");
  scanf("%d",&n);
       printf("enter %d integer(s)\n",n);
  for(c=0;c< n;c++)
   scanf("%d",&array[c]);
printf("enter a number to search\n");
scanf("%d",&search);
for(c=0;c<n;c++)
{
   if(array[c]==search)
       {
     printf("%d present at ;location %d\n",search,c+1);
       break;
       }
}
if(c==n)
 printf("%d isn't present in the array\n",search);
```

```
return 0;
```

Output:

```
enter number of elements in array

5
enter 5 integer(s)

25
14
36
95
38
enter a number to search
95
95 present at ;location 4
```

4)write a c program for binary search algorithm

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int c,first,last,middle,n,search,array[100];
  printf("enter number of elements\n");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  printf("enter %d integers\n",n);
  for(c=0;c<n;c++)</pre>
```

```
scanf("%d",&array[c]);
printf("enter value to find/n");
scanf("%d",&search);
first=0;
last=n-1;
middle=(first+last)/2;
while(first<=last){
 if(array[middle]<search)
       first=middle+1;
       else if(array[middle]==search){
     printf("%d found at location %d\n",search,middle+1);
       break;
       }
       else
       last=middle-1;
     middle=(first+last)/2;
}
if(first>last)
       printf("not found! %d isn;t present in the list\n",search);
return 0;
}
Output:
```

