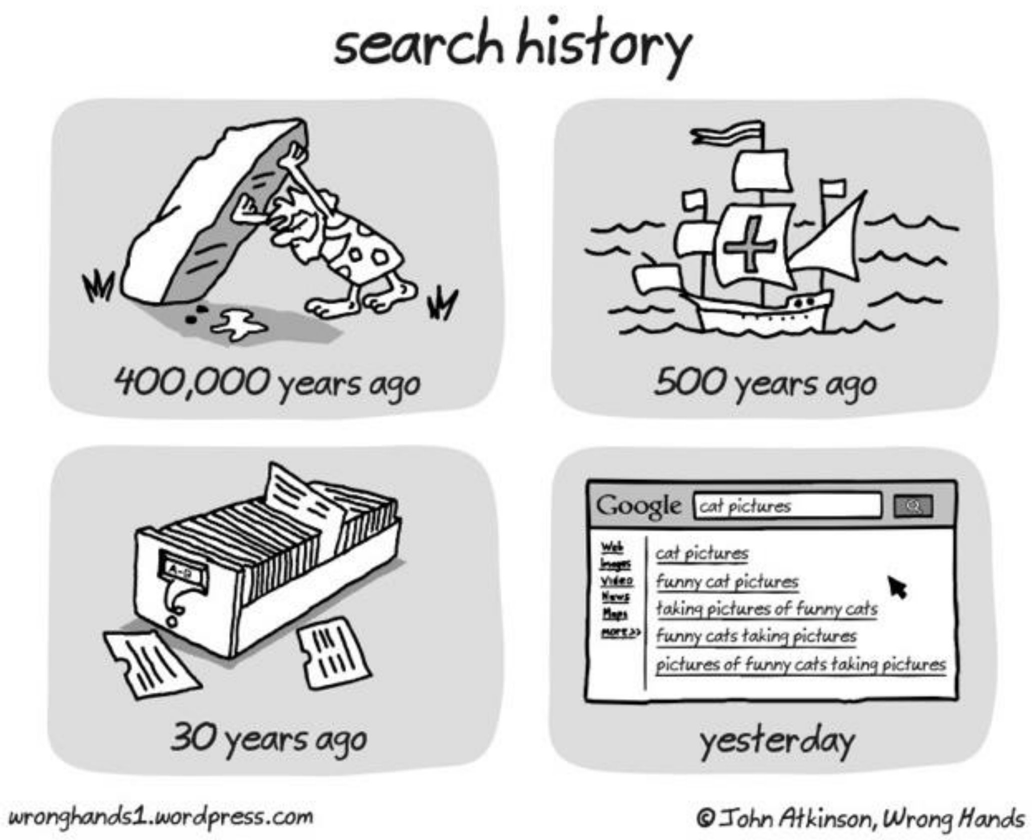
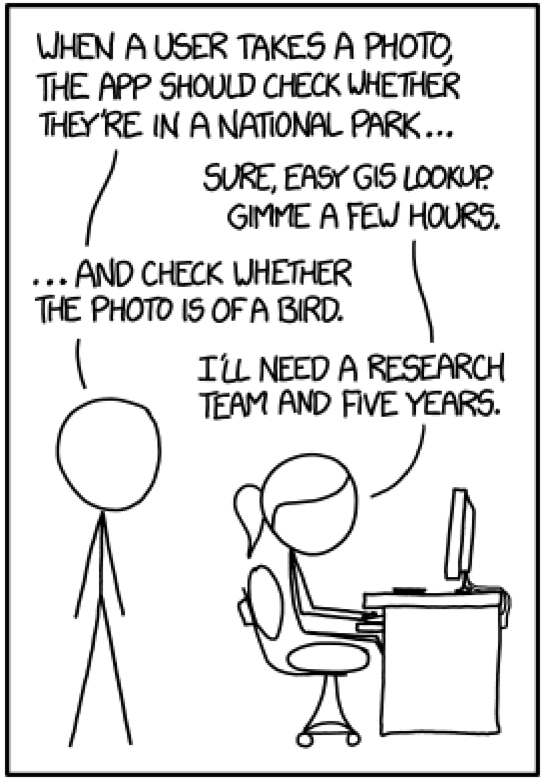
CSc 110, Autumn 2016

Lecture 36: searching



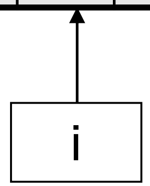


IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

Sequential search

- **sequential search**: Locates a target value in a list by examining each element from start to finish. Used in `index`.
  - How many elements will it need to examine?
  - Example: Searching the list below for the value **42**:

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	-4	2	7	10	15	20	22	25	30	36	42	50	56	68	85	92	103



Sequential search

- How many elements will be checked?

```
def index(value):
    for i in range(0, size):
        if (my_list[i] == value):
            return i
    return -1    # not found
```

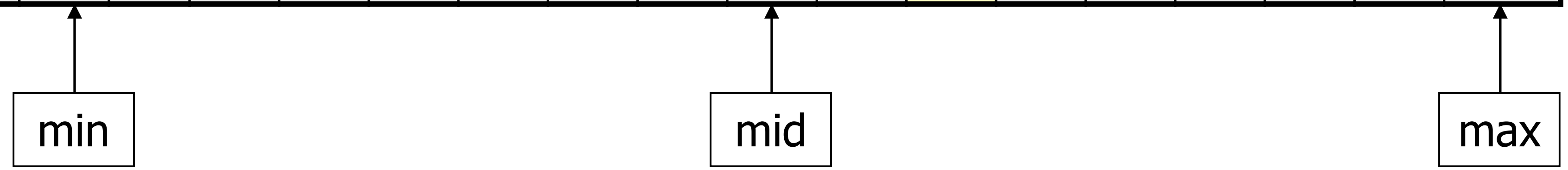
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	-4	2	7	10	15	20	22	25	30	36	42	50	56	68	85	92	103

- On average how many elements will be checked?

Binary search

- **binary search**: Locates a target value in a *sorted* list by successively eliminating half of the list from consideration.
  - How many elements will it need to examine?
  - Example: Searching the list below for the value **42**:

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
value	-4	2	7	10	15	20	22	25	30	36	42	50	56	68	85	92	103



Binary search runtime

- For an list of size N, it eliminates ½ until 1 element remains.

  N, N/2, N/4, N/8, ..., 4, 2, 1

  - How many divisions does it take?

- Think of it from the other direction:
  - How many times do I have to multiply by 2 to reach N?

    1, 2, 4, 8, ..., N/4, N/2, N
  - Call this number of multiplications "x".

    $2^x = N$

    $\mathbf{x = \log_2 N}$

- Binary search looks at a **logarithmic** number of elements

bisect

```
from bisect import *

# searches an entire sorted list for a given value
# returns the index the value should be inserted at to maintain sorted order
# Precondition: list is sorted
bisect(list, value)

# searches given portion of a sorted list for a given value
# examines min_index (inclusive) through max_index (exclusive)
# returns the index the value should be inserted at to maintain sorted order
# Precondition: list is sorted
bisect(list, value, min_index, max_index)
```

Using `bisect`

```
# index 0   1   2   3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   12   13   14   15
a   =  {-4, 2, 7, 9, 15, 19, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 50, 56, 68, 85, 92}

index1 = bisect(a, 42, 0, 16)    # index1 is 11
index2 = bisect(a, 21, 0, 16)    # index2 is 6
```

- `bisect` returns the index where the value could be inserted while maintaining sorted order
- if the value is already in the list the next index is returned

Binary search code

```
# Returns the index of an occurrence of target in a,
# or a negative number if the target is not found.
# Precondition: elements of a are in sorted order
def binary_search(a, target):
    min = 0
    max = len(a) - 1

    while (min <= max):
        mid = (min + max) // 2
        if (a[mid] < target):
            min = mid + 1
        elif (a[mid] > target):
            max = mid - 1
        else:
            return mid   # target found

    return -(min + 1)    # target not found
```