



ASSIGNMENT D2

Binary Search and Building an Index for CS4DS

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Assignment Code: After implementing all the assignment I pushed my code on my [Github](#) link.

Answer to the question no. 1

After running the code and observing the documentation I have made the following decisions:-

Case a: list.sort() method only sort the existing list and return None. So, while assigning and sorting a list in a same statement, the original list is sorted but the second list is assigning only the None from list.sort() method.

Case b: In this case, the list is first assigned to another list. As list assignment just assign the reference of one list to other, so list.sort() function sort both of the list.

Case c: In this case, sorted(list) method is used. This method sort the list and return the sorted iterables instead of sorting the original list.

Answer to the question no. 2

I have implemented the code using recursion. So, for the recursion process I consider the following assumptions.

1. **Base Conditions:** I assume base conditions are:
 - a. if lower index is larger than upper then the element is not found.
 - b. if the element is found in the middle of the given range.
2. **Recursive call:** If the middle point of the data is larger than the search element, we search the element into the left part otherwise into right part.

```
C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\Winter 2021-2022\Computer Sci
854      <-- Smith          --> freq: 0.014
617      <-- Mendoza       --> freq: 0.019
785      <-- Rodriguez     --> freq: 0.015
0        <-- Abbott        --> freq: 1.006
-1       <-- Blokes
99       <-- Brewer        --> freq: 0.083
918      <-- Vang          --> freq: 0.013
999      <-- Zimmerman    --> freq: 0.012
28       <-- Bailey       --> freq: 0.192
```

Answer to the question no. 3

Time Complexity of binary search: The binary search algorithm based on divide-and-conquer rule. So, each time it divides the data into two equal parts. So, the time complexity follows $\log_2 n$ function.

Best case: $O(1)$

Worst case: $O(\log_2 n)$

Average case: $O(\log_2 n)$

Answer to the question no. 4

For searching 1000 elements the average and worstcase complexities are given below:

	Average case	Worstcase
Linear search	$O(n/2) = 500$	$O(n) = 1000$
Binary Search	$O(\log_2 n) = 10$	$O(\log_2 n) = 10$

Answer to the question no. 5

In python, there is a built-in data structure name dictionary which stores the data as key-value pair. So, for storing the name as index and original index as value, I use the dictionary.

Answer to the question no. 6

In question-5, I used dictionary. And the space complexity of dictionary is $O(n)$.

Answer to the question no. 7

I implement the code in Question_D2_7.py file.

Answer to the question no. 8

The screen shot of output is given below:

```
C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\Winter 2021-2022\Computer Sci
854      <-- Smith          --> freq: 1.006
617      <-- Mendoza        --> freq: 0.043
785      <-- Rodriguez      --> freq: 0.229
0        <-- Abbott         --> freq: 0.025
-1       <-- Blokes         -->
99       <-- Brewer         --> freq: 0.042
918      <-- Vang           --> freq: 0.012
999      <-- Zimmerman     --> freq: 0.026
28       <-- Bailey        --> freq: 0.115
```

Answer to the question no. 9

Yes, python dictionary is an alternative for binary search. Python dictionary used hashmap implementation internally. So, access any key of a dictionary is approximately $O(1)$.