



ASSIGNMENT D2

Binary Search and Building an Index for CS4DS

Submitted By: Ahmed Dider Rahat

Matriculation Number: 916146

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 implement 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. 8

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