

Session – 6

Binary Search





CONTENTS

1. Introduction to Searching Algorithms
2. Visual representation
3. Time & Space Complexity
4. Applications
5. Activity



01

Introduction To Search Algorithms



• Introduction to Search

Linear Search:

Linear search (or sequential search) is the simplest searching algorithm.

It checks each element in the array one by one until the target is found or the end is reached.

How It Works:

- Start from the first element.
- Compare each element with the target.
- If match is found, return the index.
- If end is reached without finding, return -1.



• Introduction to Search

Binary Search:

A searching algorithm to find the position of a target value within a sorted array.

Input array must be sorted

Works on: Arrays, Lists, Any random-access data structure

How It Works:

- Divide the search space in half
- Compare middle element with target
- Eliminate half of the data each time



02

Visual Representation



• Example of Binary Search

arr =

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

Target = 10

Step 1: mid = 8

arr =

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

→

Target > mid (go right)

Step 2: mid = 12

arr =

10

12

14

←

Target < mid (go left)

Step 3: mid = 10

arr =

10

Target == mid



• Visual Representation of Binary Search & Linear Search



• Implementation

- Iterative
- Recursive
- Tweaks needed to the implementation
 - Example: Find first occurrence, last occurrence (when an element repeats).
- Are there **library methods** I can use for this?
 - Yes, most languages provide standard methods for binary search, just like sort.
 - But in most problems you'll have to customize the binary search a bit, so you would end up writing your own code.



03

Time & Space Complexity



• Time Complexity & Space Complexity for Binary search

Time Complexity:-

Best	$O(1)$
Average	$O(\log_2 n)$
Worst	$O(\log_2 n)$

In comparison, linear search has average and worst-case time complexity of $O(n)$.

Space Complexity:-

- $O(1)$ for iterative version
- $O(\log_2 n)$ for recursive version (due to stack space)



• Linear Search Vs Binary Search

Feature	Linear	Binary
Data Order	Any order	Sorted Only
Time Complexity	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$
Space Complexity	Slower	Faster



04

Applications



• Applications of Binary Search

- Searching in databases
- Dictionary lookup
- Auto-complete suggestions
- Gaming (e.g., binary space partitioning)



• How to identify Binary Search Problems

- Working on **sorted array** - should consider Binary Search as an option.
 - Find number of occurrences of an element in a large search space
 - First or last occurrence of an element in a large search space
- Come up with the **Upper and Lower Bound values**, or Problems related to “**Maximise the minimum**” or “**Minimize the maximum**” something are usually solved using Binary Search (optimization problems)
 - Koko eating bananas 🍌
 - Square root of a number



• Template for standard binary search

```
def binary_search(arr, target):  
    low, high = 0, len(arr) - 1  
  
    while low <= high:  
        mid = (low + high) // 2  
        if arr[mid] == target:  
            return mid # Found  
        elif arr[mid] < target:  
            low = mid + 1  
        else:  
            high = mid - 1  
  
    return -1 # Not found
```



• Template for find first occurrence



 findFirstOccurence.py

```
def first_occurrence(arr, target):  
    low, high = 0, len(arr) - 1  
    ans = -1  
  
    while low <= high:  
        mid = (low + high) // 2  
        if arr[mid] >= target:  
            if arr[mid] == target:  
                ans = mid # Store answer  
                high = mid - 1 # Move left  
            else:  
                low = mid + 1  
  
    return ans
```



• Template for standard binary search

```
def last_occurrence(arr, target):  
    low, high = 0, len(arr) - 1  
    ans = -1  
  
    while low <= high:  
        mid = (low + high) // 2  
        if arr[mid] <= target:  
            if arr[mid] == target:  
                ans = mid # Store answer  
                low = mid + 1 # Move right  
            else:  
                high = mid - 1  
  
    return ans
```



05

Activity



• Activity 1

- ⌞/⌟ Binary Search
- ⌞/⌟ Search in Rotated Sorted Array
- ⌞/⌟ Median of 2 Sorted Arrays
- ⌞/⌟ Search a 2D Matrix
- ⌞/⌟ Find Minimum in Rotated Sorted Array
- ⌞/⌟ First Bad Version
- ⌞/⌟ Find Peak Element



• Activity 2

- </> Kth Smallest Element in a Sorted Matrix
- </> Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array
- </> Find the Duplicate Number
- </> sqrt(x)
- </> Single Element in a Sorted Array
- </> Find Smallest Letter Greater Than Target

