#### WIA1002/ WIB1002 Data Structure

Searching



## Searching

Searching is the process of looking for a specific element in a group of items (such as in an array)

Two common searching approaches: Linear and Binary Search



#### Linear Search

- compares the key element, <u>key</u>, **sequentially** with each element in the group (such as array <u>list</u>).
- continues to do so until the key matches an element in the list or the list is exhausted without a match being found.
- If found, returns the index of the element in the array that matches the key.
- ✓ If no match is found, the search returns <u>-1</u>.

Key

# Linear Search Animation List



animation

#### Linear Search Animation

Key

List

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8



animation

#### Linear Search Animation

Key

List

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8



animation

#### Linear Search Animation

Key

List

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8

3

6 4 1 9 7 3 2 8



#### Linear Search Animation

Key		List						
3	6	4	1	9	7	3	2	8
3	6	4	1	9	7	3	2	8
3	6	4	1	9	7	3	2	8
	6	1	1		7	2	2	8
3	O	<b>  4</b>	1	9	/	3	2	O

https://yongdanielliang.github.io/animation/web/LinearSearchNew.html

#### Linear Search Animation

List Key 

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List Key 

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#### From Idea to Solution

```
/** The method for finding a key in the list */
public static int linearSearch(int[] list, int key) {
  for (int i = 0; i < list.length; i++)
    if (key == list[i])
      return i;
  return -1;
}</pre>
```

#### Trace the method

```
int[] list = {1, 4, 4, 2, 5, -3, 6, 2};
int i = linearSearch(list, 4); // returns 1
int j = linearSearch(list, -4); // returns -1
int k = linearSearch(list, -3); // returns 5
```

Pre-requisite: the elements in the group must already be ordered.

e.g., 2 4 7 10 11 45 50 59 60 66 69 70 79

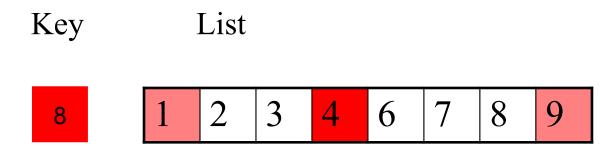
- first compares the key with the element in the middle of the group.

#### Consider the following three cases:

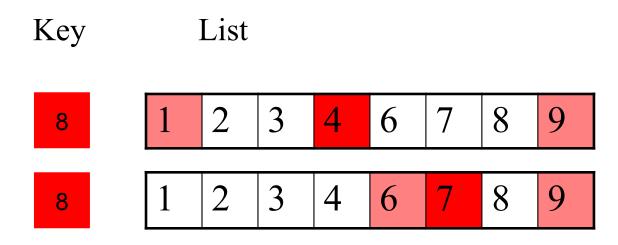
- \* If the key is less than the middle element, you only need to search the key in the first half of the group.
- If the key is equal to the middle element, the search ends with a match.
- If the key is greater than the middle element, you only need to search the key in the second half of the group.

Key List

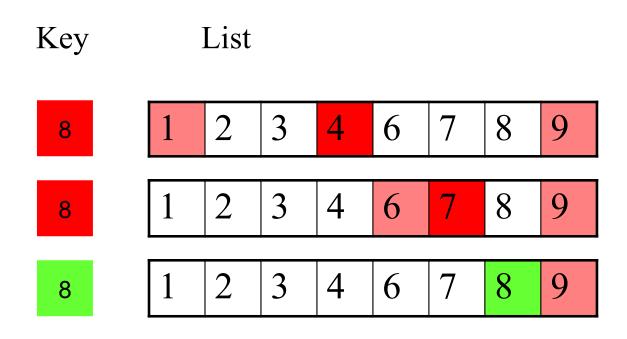




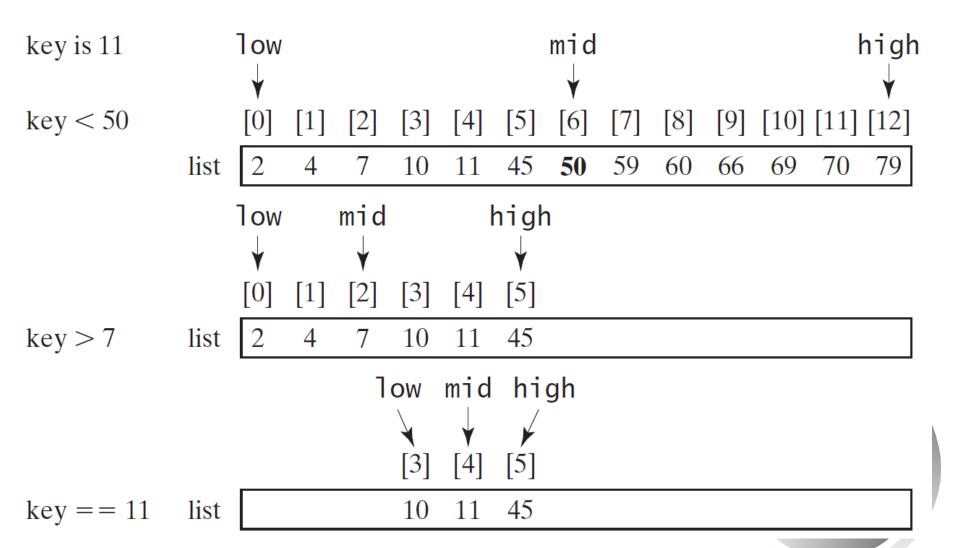
https://yongdanielliang.github.io/animation/web/BinarySearchNew.html

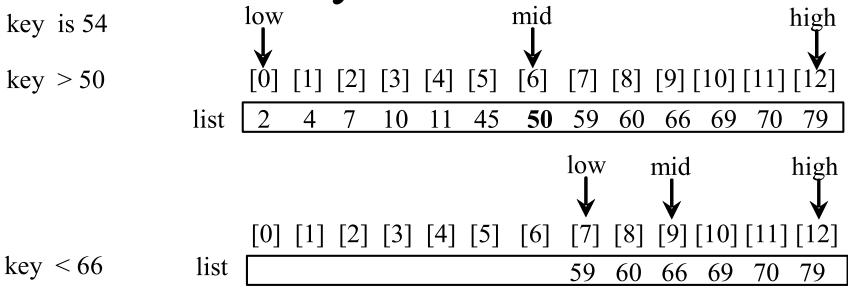


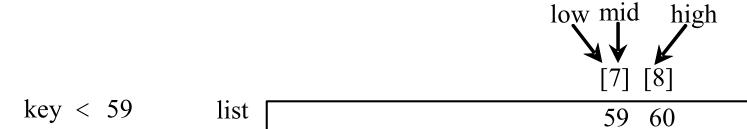
https://yongdanielliang.github.io/animation/web/BinarySearchNew.html



https://yongdanielliang.github.io/animation/web/BinarySearchNew.html







low high
[6] [7] [8]
59 60

- returns the index of the element in the list that matches the search key if it is contained in the list.
- Otherwise, it returns:
  - -insertion point 1.

-The insertion point is the point at which the key would be inserted into the list.

#### From Idea to Solution

```
/** Use binary search to find the key in the list */
public static int binarySearch(int[] list, int key) {
  int low = 0;
  int high = list.length - 1;
  while (high >= low) {
    int mid = (low + high) / 2;
    if (key < list[mid])</pre>
      high = mid - 1;
    else if (key == list[mid])
      return mid;
    else
      low = mid + 1;
  return -1 - low;
```