

Exercise 6: Library Management System

1. Understand Search Algorithms:

- Linear Search: Iterates through each element until the desired value is found. Time Complexity: $O(n)$.
- Binary Search: Divides the sorted list and searches by comparing with the middle element. Time Complexity: $O(\log n)$. Requires sorted input.

2. Setup:

Creating a class Book with attributes like bookId, title, and author.

```
public class Book {  
    private int bookId;  
    private String title;  
    private String author;  
  
    public Book(int bookId, String title, String author) {  
        this.bookId = bookId;  
        this.title = title;  
        this.author = author;  
    }  
  
    public int getBookId() { return bookId; }  
    public String getTitle() { return title; }  
    public String getAuthor() { return author; }  
  
    @Override  
    public String toString() {  
        return "Book[ID=" + bookId + ", Title=" + title + ", Author=" + author + "];"  
    }  
}
```

3. Implementation:

Implement linear search and binary search algorithms to find books by title.

```
public static Book linearSearch(Book[] books, String title) {  
    for (Book book : books) {  
        if (book.getTitle().equalsIgnoreCase(title)) {  
            return book;  
        }  
    }  
    return null;  
}
```

```
import java.util.Arrays;  
import java.util.Comparator;
```

```
public static void sortBooksByTitle(Book[] books) {  
    Arrays.sort(books, Comparator.comparing(Book::getTitle,  
String.CASE_INSENSITIVE_ORDER));  
}
```

```
public static Book binarySearch(Book[] books, String title) {  
    int left = 0, right = books.length - 1;  
    while (left <= right) {  
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;  
        int cmp = books[mid].getTitle().compareToIgnoreCase(title);  
  
        if (cmp == 0) return books[mid];  
        else if (cmp < 0) left = mid + 1;  
        else right = mid - 1;  
    }  
    return null;  
}
```

4. Analysis:

- Linear Search: $O(n)$, works for unsorted data.
- Binary Search: $O(\log n)$, much faster for large, sorted datasets.

Use Linear Search when:

- The dataset is small.
- The data is unsorted and searching is infrequent.

Use Binary Search when:

- The dataset is large.
- The data is sorted or can be sorted ahead of time for multiple searches.