Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
100%

Practice Quiz: Binary Searching a Problem

TOTAL POINTS 5

1. You have a list of computers that a script connects to in order to gather SNMP traffic and calculate an average for a set of metrics. The script is now failing, and you do not know which remote computer is the problem. How would you troubleshoot this issue using the bisecting methodology?

1 / 1 point

- (•) Run the script with the first half of the computers.
- ( ) Run the script with last computer on the list.
- ( ) Run the script with first computer on the list
- ( ) Run the script with two-thirds of the computers.

Correct
Great job! Bisecting when troubleshooting starts with splitting the list of computers and choosing to run the script with one half.

2. The find_item function uses binary search to recursively locate an item in the list, returning True if found, False otherwise. Something is missing from this function. Can you spot what it is and fix it? Add debug lines where appropriate, to help narrow down the problem.

1 / 1 point

```
def find_item(list, item):
  #Returns True if the item is in the list, False if not.
  if len(list) == 0:
    return False
  list = sorted(list)
  #Is the item in the center of the list?
  middle = len(list)//2
  print(item, list[middle], list[middle]==item)
  if list[middle] == item:
    return True

  #Is the item in the first half of the list?
  if item < list[middle]:
    #Call the function with the first half of the list
    return find_item(list[:middle], item)
  else:
    #Call the function with the second half of the list
    return find_item(list[middle+1:], item)

  return False

#Do not edit below this line - This code helps check your work!
list_of_names = ["Parker", "Drew", "Cameron", "Logan", "Alex", "Chris", "Terry",
  "Jamie", "Jordan", "Taylor"]

print(find_item(list_of_names, "Alex")) # True
print(find_item(list_of_names, "Andrew")) # False
print(find_item(list_of_names, "Drew")) # True
print(find_item(list_of_names, "Jared")) # False
```

Run
Reset

```
Alex Jordan False
Alex Chris False
Alex Cameron False
Alex Alex True
True
Andrew Jordan False
Andrew Chris False
Andrew Cameron False
Andrew Alex False
False
Drew Jordan False
Drew Chris False
Drew Jamie False
Drew Drew True
True
Jared Jordan False
Jared Chris False
Jared Jamie False
False
```

Correct
Well done, you! You sorted through the code and found the missing piece, way to go!

3. The binary_search function returns the position of key in the list if found, or -1 if not found. We want to make sure that it's working correctly, so we need to place debugging lines to let us know each time that the list is cut in half, whether we're on the left or the right. Nothing needs to be printed when the key has been located.

1 / 1 point

For example, binary_search([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], 3) first determines that the key, 3, is in the left half of the list, and prints "Checking the left side", then determines that it's in the right half of the new list and prints "Checking the right side", before returning the value of 2, which is the position of the key in the list.

Add commands to the code, to print out "Checking the left side" or "Checking the right side", in the appropriate

places.

```
def binary_search(list, key):
    #Returns the position of key in the list if found, -1 otherwise.

    #List must be sorted:
    list.sort()
    left = 0
    right = len(list) - 1

    while left <= right:
        middle = (left + right) // 2

        if list[middle] == key:
            return middle
        if list[middle] > key:
            print('Checking the left side')
            right = middle - 1
        if list[middle] < key:
            print('Checking the right side')
            left = middle + 1
    return -1

print(binary_search([10, 2, 9, 6, 7, 1, 5, 3, 4, 8], 1))
"""Should print 2 debug lines and the return value:
Checking the left side
Checking the left side
0
"""

print(binary_search([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], 5))
"""Should print no debug lines, as it's located immediately:
4
"""

print(binary_search([10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], 7))
"""Should print 3 debug lines and the return value:
Checking the right side
Checking the left side
Checking the right side
6
"""

print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 2, 4, 6, 8], 10))
"""Should print 3 debug lines and the return value:
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
9
"""

print(binary_search([5, 1, 8, 2, 4, 10, 7, 6, 3, 9], 11))
"""Should print 4 debug lines and the "not found" value of -1:
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
-1
"""
```

Run

Reset

```
Checking the left side
Checking the left side
0
4
Checking the right side
Checking the left side
Checking the right side
6
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
9
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
Checking the right side
-1
```

Correct

Nice work! See how helpful debugging is for showing how the process is working.

4. When trying to find an error in a log file or output to the screen, what command can we use to review, say, the first 10 lines? **1 / 1 point**

- wc
- tail
- head
- bisect

Correct

Awesome! The head command will print the first lines of a file, 10 lines by default.

5. The best_search function compares linear_search and binary_search functions, to locate a key in the list, and returns how many steps each method took, and which one is the best for that situation. The list does not need to be sorted, as the binary_search function sorts it before proceeding (and uses one step to do so). Here, linear_search and binary_search functions both return the number of steps that it took to either locate the key, or determine that it's not in the list. If the number of steps is the same for both methods (including the extra step for sorting in binary_search), then the result is a tie. Fill in the blanks to make this work. **1 / 1 point**

```
def linear_search(list, key):
    #Returns the number of steps to determine if key is in the list

    #Initialize the counter of steps
    steps=0
    for i, item in enumerate(list):
        steps += 1
```

```
        if item == key:
            break
    return steps

def binary_search(list, key):
    #Returns the number of steps to determine if key is in the list

    #List must be sorted:
    list.sort()

    #The Sort was 1 step, so initialize the counter of steps to 1
    steps=1

    left = 0
    right = len(list) - 1
    while left <= right:
        steps += 1
        middle = (left + right) // 2

        if list[middle] == key:
            break
        if list[middle] > key:
            right = middle - 1
        if list[middle] < key:
            left = middle + 1
    return steps

def best_search(list, key):
    steps_linear = linear_search(list, key)
    steps_binary = binary_search(list, key)
    results = "Linear: " + str(steps_linear) + " steps, "
    results += "Binary: " + str(steps_binary) + " steps. "
    if (steps_linear < steps_binary):
        results += "Best Search is Linear."
    elif (steps_linear > steps_binary):
        results += "Best Search is Binary."
    else:
        results += "Result is a Tie."

    return results

print(best_search([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], 1))
#Should be: Linear: 1 steps, Binary: 4 steps. Best Search is Linear.

print(best_search([10, 2, 9, 1, 7, 5, 3, 4, 6, 8], 1))
#Should be: Linear: 4 steps, Binary: 4 steps. Result is a Tie.

print(best_search([10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], 7))
#Should be: Linear: 4 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Linear.

print(best_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 2, 4, 6, 8], 10))
#Should be: Linear: 6 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Binary.

print(best_search([5, 1, 8, 2, 4, 10, 7, 6, 3, 9], 11))
#Should be: Linear: 10 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Binary.
```

Run

Reset

```
Linear: 1 steps, Binary: 4 steps. Best Search is Linear.
Linear: 4 steps, Binary: 4 steps. Result is a Tie.
Linear: 4 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Linear.
Linear: 6 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Binary.
Linear: 10 steps, Binary: 5 steps. Best Search is Binary.
```

Correct

Way to go! You're getting good at working with the different search methods!