CSE 2020 Computer Science II

Module 6.2 – Searching, Empirical Study

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```
// return "position number" (0 lowest) at which target
// found in lst; else return position number -1;
template <typename T>
typename List<T>::const iterator linear search L(
          const List<T>& lst, const T& target, int& ops)
    ops = 0;
    typename List<T>::const iterator itr;
    for (itr = lst.begin(); itr != lst.end(); ++itr)
        ops++;
        if (*itr == target)
            return itr;
    return lst.end();
```

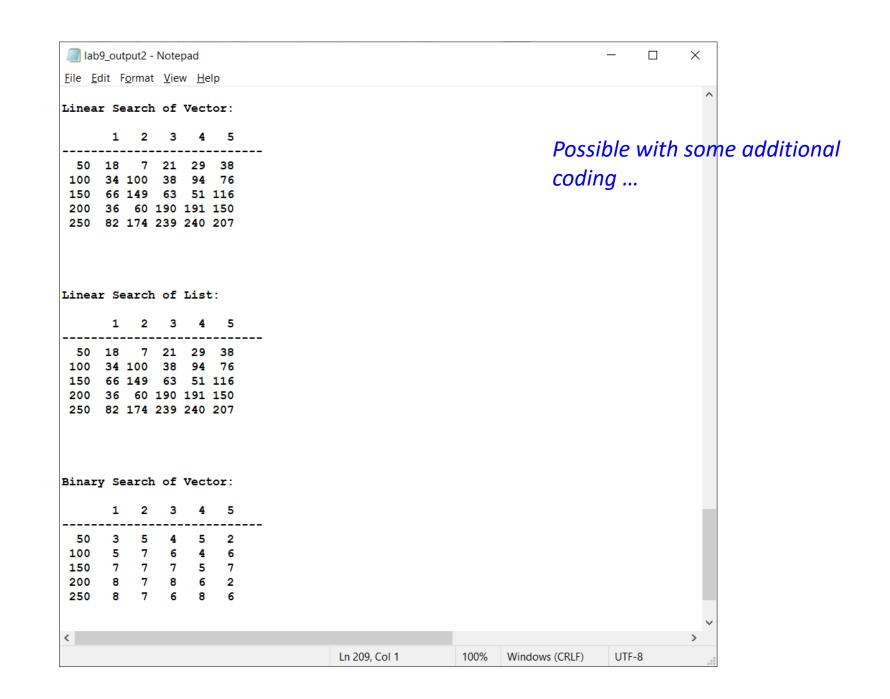
```
// binary search of Vector;
template <typename T>
int binary search V(const Vector<T>& vec, const T& target,
                    int& ops)
   ops = 0;
   int low = 0;
    int high = vec.size() - 1;
   while (low <= high)
       ops++;
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        if (vec[mid] < target)</pre>
            low = mid + 1; // next: search upper half
        else if (vec[mid] > target)
            high = mid - 1; // next: search lower half
        else
            return mid; // middle item is target; return mid
   return -1;
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include "Vector.h"
#include "List.h"
#include "Random.h"
#include "Searching.h"
using namespace std;
int main()
    for (int k = 20; k \le 100; k += 20)
        Vector<int> myvec;
        random vector norep(k, 1, 1000, myvec, 0);
        Vector<int> sortvec(myvec);
        sort(sortvec.begin(), sortvec.end());
        List<int> sortlist
        for (int i = 0; i < sortvec.size(); i++)
            sortlist.push back(sortvec[i]);
        Vector<int> five targets;
        random vector norep(5, 0, myvec.size()-1,
                            five targets, 0);
        int ops1 = 0;
        int ops2 = 0;
        int ops3 = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        int target = myvec[five targets[i]];
        linear search V(sortvec, target, ops1);
        linear search L(sortlist, target, ops2);
        binary search V(sortvec, target, ops3);
        cout << endl;
        cout << "Searching linear structure of size "</pre>
             << myvec.size()
             << " for target " << target << ":"
             << endl << endl;
        cout << "linear search V: " << ops1</pre>
             << " ops" << endl;
        cout << "linear search L: " << ops2</pre>
             << " ops" << endl;
        cout << "binary search V: " << ops3</pre>
             << " ops" << endl;
        cout << endl;
return 0;
```

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
                                                                                                                X
Searching linear structure of size 20 for target 216:
linear_search_V: 4 ops
linear_search_L: 4 ops
binary_search_V: 5 ops
Searching linear structure of size 20 for target 328:
linear_search_V: 6 ops
linear_search_L: 6 ops
binary_search_V: 4 ops
Searching linear structure of size 20 for target 206:
linear_search_V: 3 ops
linear_search_L: 3 ops
binary_search_V: 4 ops
Searching linear structure of size 20 for target 76:
linear_search_V: 1 ops
linear_search_L: 1 ops
binary_search_V: 4 ops
Searching linear structure of size 20 for target 510:
```

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
                                                                                                                       X
binary search V: 7 ops
Searching linear structure of size 100 for target 146:
linear search V: 17 ops
linear search L: 17 ops
binary search V: 7 ops
Searching linear structure of size 100 for target 630:
linear_search_V: 65 ops
linear search L: 65 ops
binary search V: 5 ops
Searching linear structure of size 100 for target 379:
linear_search_V: 40 ops
linear_search_L: 40 ops
binary_search_V: 5 ops
Searching linear structure of size 100 for target 813:
linear_search_V: 83 ops
linear_search_L: 83 ops
binary search V: 7 ops
```



Upcoming Homework Assignment

- ☐ Produce your own empirial study of linear vs. binary seary
- ☐ Report, plot and discuss findings

*** End of Module 6.2 ***