Activity No. <n>	
<Replace with Title>	
Course Code: CPE010	**Program:** Computer Engineering
Course Title: Data Structures and Algorithms	**Date Performed: 10/15/24**
Section: CPE21S4	**Date Submitted:10/15/24**
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6. Output

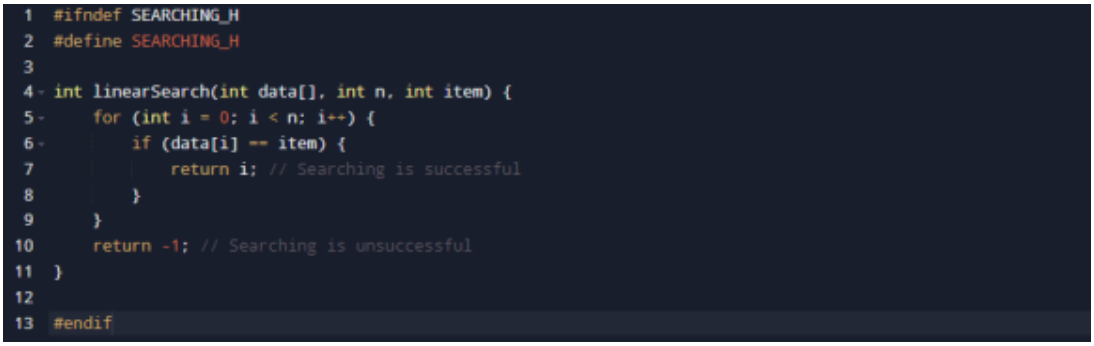
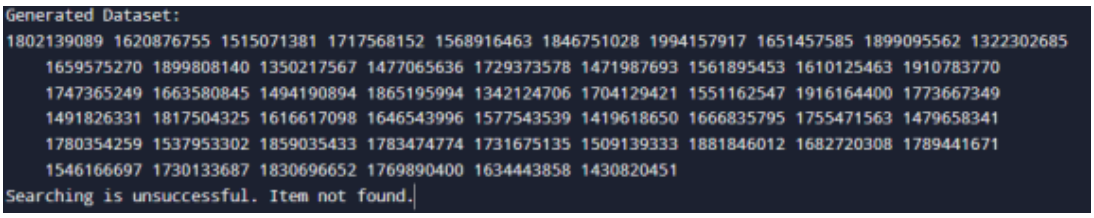
Screenshot

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <time.h>

const int max_size = 50;

template <typename T>
class Node {
public:
    T data;
    Node *next;
};

template <typename T>
Node<T> *new_node(T newData) {
    Node<T> *newNode = new Node<T>;
    newNode->data = newData;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

int main() {
    // Generate random values
    int dataset[max_size];
    srand(time(0));
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        dataset[i] = rand();
    }

    // Show the dataset content
    std::cout << "Generated Dataset:\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        std::cout << dataset[i] << " ";
    }
    std::cout << std::endl;

    return 0;
```

```
Generated Dataset:
1716106867 1664197825 686528347 27848210 1328209708 1297215885 923574070 238652599 58652831 1100798605 163335076
    1496685898 1840726248 1450999011 1476943224 1984872852 1940008260 719691047 887634613 437943790 1513367941
    1073556375 1808626709 962412994 207037089 956259814 733602006 1214922027 559559398 813601790 748630751
    128182617 330315968 1435159098 156030828 1658525676 584891335 1079604898 1897178275 643544166 32919855
    2060513351 2140230064 1873646104 1364028715 1469689641 1711035308 1156553327 41897040 451186274


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Observation	The code illustrates binary search for sorted lists and sequential search for arrays and linked lists. arrays. It produces a linked list, generates random data, and outputs search results in an understandable manner. and the comparative measure counts.

Table 6-1. Data Generated and Observations.

Screenshot	  
Observation	In C++, I used a different header file to implement the linear search algorithm. I produced a random dataset and employed the algorithm to look for a certain key. The code ran with success, and Whether or whether the key was located was indicated by the output. I noticed that the technique for linear search Because of its sequential structure, it can be inefficient for huge datasets.

```
#ifndef SEARCHING_H
#define SEARCHING_H

int linearSearch(int data[], int n, int item) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (data[i] == item) {
            return i; // Searching is successful
        }
    }
    return -1; // Searching is unsuccessful
}

#endif
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <time.h>
#include "searching.h"

using namespace std;

const int max_size = 50;

int main() {
    // Generate random values
    int dataset[max_size];
    srand(time(0));
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        dataset[i] = rand();
    }

    // Show the dataset content
    cout << "Generated Dataset:\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        cout << dataset[i] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    // Search for a key using linear search
    int key = 12345; // Replace with your desired key
    int result = linearSearch(dataset, max_size, key);

    if (result != -1) {
        cout << "Searching is successful. Item found at index " << result << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Searching is unsuccessful. Item not found." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

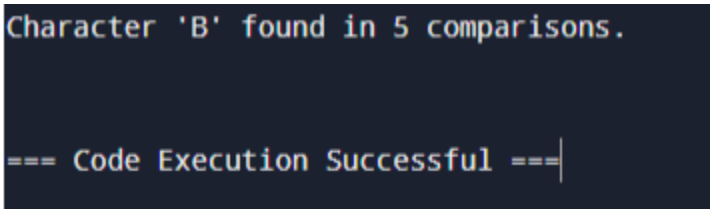
```
Generated Dataset:
1802139089 1620876755 1515071381 1717568152 1568916463 1846751028 1994157917 1651457585 1899095562 1322302685
    1659575270 1899808140 1350217567 1477065636 1729373578 1471987693 1561895453 1610125463 1910783770
    1747365249 1663580845 1494190894 1865195994 1342124706 1704129421 1551162547 1916164400 1773667349
    1491826331 1817504325 1616617098 1646543996 1577543539 1419618650 1666835795 1755471563 1479658341
    1780354259 1537953302 1859035433 1783474774 1731675135 1509139333 1881846012 1682720308 1789441671
    1546166697 1730133687 1830696652 1769890400 1634443858 1430820451
Searching is unsuccessful. Item not found.
```

Table 6-2a. Linear Search for Arrays

Screenshot	

```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

template <typename T>
class Node {
public:
    T data;
    Node *next;
};

template <typename T>
Node<T> *new_node(T newData) {
    Node<T> *newNode = new Node<T>;
    newNode->data = newData;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

int linearLS(Node<char> *head, char dataFind) {
    Node<char> *current = head;
    int comparisons = 0;

    while (current != NULL) {
        comparisons++;
        if (current->data == dataFind) {
            return comparisons;
        }
        current = current->next;
    }

    return -1;
}
```

```
int main() {
    Node<char> *name1 = new_node('N');
    Node<char> *name2 = new_node('Y');
    Node<char> *name3 = new_node('K');
    Node<char> *name4 = new_node('O');
    Node<char> *name5 = new_node('B');

    // Link each node to each other
    name1->next = name2;
    name2->next = name3;
    name3->next = name4;
    name4->next = name5;
    name5->next = NULL;

    char searchChar = 'B';
    int comparisons = linearLS(name1, searchChar);

    if (comparisons != -1) {
        cout << "Character '" << searchChar << "' found in " << comparisons << "
            comparisons." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Character '" << searchChar << "' not found." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```



Observation	In order to locate a certain character, I made a linked list with my first name in it and used sequential search. The character was discovered in five comparisons, indicating the sequential nature of the process.

Table 6-2b. Linear Search for Linked List

Screenshot

```
#ifndef SEARCHING_H
#define SEARCHING_H

int binarySearch(int data[], int n, int item) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = n - 1;

    while (low <= high) {
        int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;

        if (data[mid] == item) {
            return mid;
        }

        if (data[mid] < item) {
            low = mid + 1;
        } else {
            high = mid - 1;
        }
    }

    return -1; 0
}

#endif
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <time.h>
#include "searching.h"

using namespace std;

const int max_size = 50;

int main() {

    int dataset[max_size];
    srand(time(0));
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        dataset[i] = rand();
    }
    sort(dataset, dataset + max_size);


    cout << "Generated Dataset:\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < max_size; i++) {
        cout << dataset[i] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;


    int key = 12345;
    int result = binarySearch(dataset, max_size, key);

    if (result != -1) {
        cout << "Searching is successful. Item found at index " << result << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Searching is unsuccessful. Item not found." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

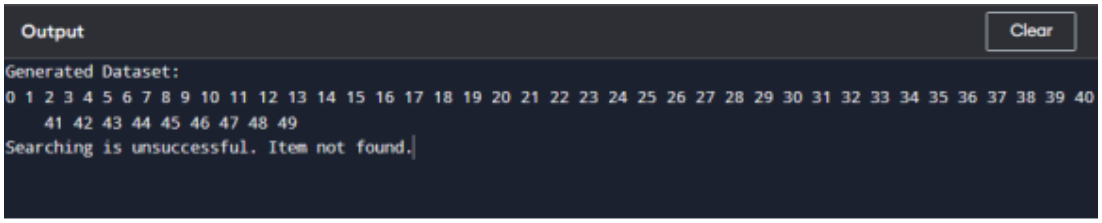
	
Observation	I used binary search, which is better for huge, sorted datasets than linear search. It swiftly reduces the search space by dividing it in half with each iteration.

Table 6-3a. Binary Search for Arrays

Screenshot	

```
#ifndef SEARCHING_H
#define SEARCHING_H

#include <iostream>

template <typename T>
class Node {
public:
    T data;
    Node *next;
};

template <typename T>
Node<T> *new_node(T newData) {
    Node<T> *newNode = new Node<T>;
    newNode->data = newData;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

template <typename T>
Node<T> *getMiddle(Node<T> *head) {
    Node<T> *slow = head;
    Node<T> *fast = head;

    while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {
        slow = slow->next;
        fast = fast->next->next;
    }

    return slow;
}

template <typename T>
Node<T> *binarySearchLinkedList(Node<T> *start, Node<T> *last, T key) {
    if (start == NULL || last == NULL) {
        return NULL;
    }

    Node<T> *middle = getMiddle(start);

    if (middle->data == key) {
        return middle;
    }

    if (middle->data < key) {
        return binarySearchLinkedList(middle->next, last, key);
    }

    return binarySearchLinkedList(start, middle->prev, key);
}

#endif
```

```
using namespace std;

int main()
    char choice = 'y';
    int count = 1;
    int newData;
    Node<int> *temp, *head, *node;

    while (choice == 'y') {
        cout << "Enter data: ";
        cin >> newData;

        if (count == 1) {
            head = new_node(newData);
            cout << "Successfully added " << head->data << " to the list.\n";
            count++;
        } else if (count == 2) {
            node = new_node(newData);
            head->next = node;
            node->next = NULL;
            cout << "Successfully added " << node->data << " to the list.\n";
            count++;
        } else {
            temp = head;
            while (true) {
                if (temp->next == NULL) {
                    break;
                }
                temp = temp->next;
            }
            node = new_node(newData);
            temp->next = node;
            cout << "Successfully added " << node->data << " to the list.\n";
            count++;
        }

        cout << "Continue? (y/n): ";
        cin >> choice;
        if (choice == 'n') {
            break;
        }
    }
```

```
    Node<int> *currNode = head;
    cout << "Linked List: ";
    while (currNode != NULL) {
        cout << currNode->data << " ";
        currNode = currNode->next;
    }
    cout << endl;


    int key = 5;
    Node<int> *result = binarySearchLinkedList(head, NULL, key);

    if (result != NULL) {
        cout << "Searching is successful. Item found at index " << result->data << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Searching is unsuccessful. Item not found." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

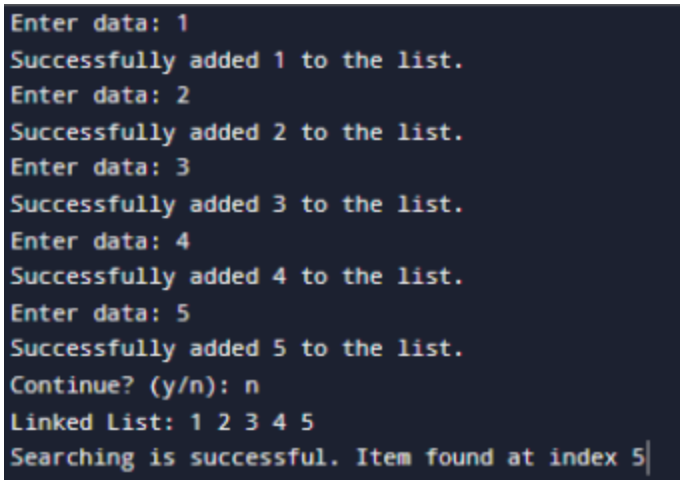
	
Observation	Since binary search is more effective than linear search for sorted data, I used it for linked lists. Effective middle node finding is made possible by the getMiddle function, which makes connected list.

Table 6-3b. Binary Search for Linked List

7. Supplementary Activity

Problem 1

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <list>

using namespace std;

int sequentialSearchArray(int arr[], int size, int key) {
    int comparisons = 0;
    bool found = false;

    for (int i = 0; i < size && !found; i++) {
        comparisons++;
        if (arr[i] == key) {
            found = true;
        }
    }

    return found ? comparisons : -1;
}

int sequentialSearchLinkedList(list<int> &lst, int key) {
    int comparisons = 0;
    bool found = false;

    for (auto it = lst.begin(); it != lst.end() && !found; it++) {
        comparisons++;
        if (*it == key) {
            found = true;
        }
    }

    return found ? comparisons : -1;
}

int main() {
  int arr[] = {15, 18, 2, 19, 18, 0, 8, 14, 19, 14};
    int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    list<int> lst = {15, 18, 2, 19, 18, 0, 8, 14, 19, 14};
    int key = 18;

    int comparisonsArray = sequentialSearchArray(arr, size, key);
    int comparisonsLinkedList = sequentialSearchLinkedList(lst, key);

    if (comparisonsArray != -1) {
        cout << "Array: Key '18' found in " << comparisonsArray << " comparisons." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Array: Key '18' not found." << endl;
    }

    if (comparisonsLinkedList != -1) {
        cout << "Linked List: Key '18' found in " << comparisonsLinkedList << " comparisons." << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Linked List: Key '18' not found." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Array: Key '18' found in 2 comparisons.
Linked List: Key '18' found in 2 comparisons.


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Problem 2

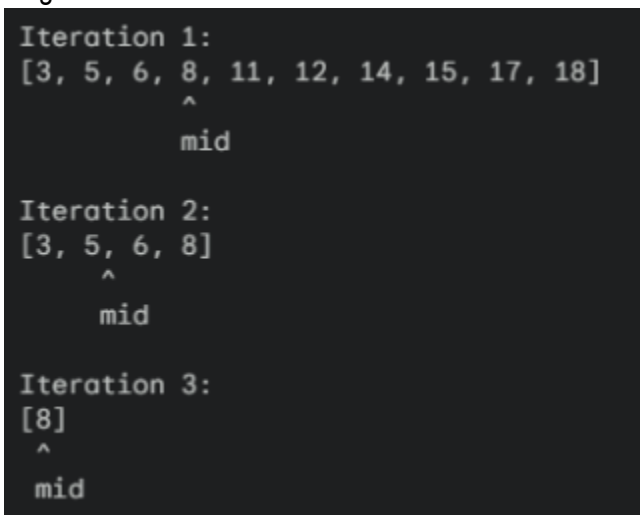
```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <list>

using namespace std;

int sequentialSearchArray(int arr[], int size, int key) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        if (arr[i] == key) {
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count;
}

int sequentialSearchLinkedList(list<int> &lst, int key) {
    int count = 0;
    for (auto it = lst.begin(); it != lst.end(); it++) {
        if (*it == key) {
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count;
}

int main() {
    int arr[] = {15, 18, 2, 19, 18, 0, 8, 14, 19, 14};
    int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    list<int> lst = {15, 18, 2, 19, 18, 0, 8, 14, 19, 14};
    int key = 18;

    int countArray = sequentialSearchArray(arr, size, key);
    int countLinkedList = sequentialSearchLinkedList(lst, key);

    cout << "Array: Key '18' appears " << countArray << " times." << endl;
    cout << "Linked List: Key '18' appears " << countLinkedList << " times." << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Array: Key '18' appears 2 times.
Linked List: Key '18' appears 2 times.


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Problem 3

Diagram:



Code:

```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int binarySearch(int arr[], int left, int right, int key) {
    if (right >= left) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

        if (arr[mid] == key) {
            return mid;
        }

        if (arr[mid] > key) {
            return binarySearch(arr, left, mid - 1, key);
        }

        return binarySearch(arr, mid + 1, right, key);
    }

    return -1;
}

int main() {
    int arr[] = {3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    int key = 8;
    int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n - 1, key);
    if (result == -1) {
        cout << "Element is not present in array";
    } else {
        cout << "Element is present at index " << result;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Element is present at index 3

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Problem 4:

```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int binarySearch(int arr[], int left, int right, int key) {
    if (right >= left) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

        if (arr[mid] == key) {
            return mid;
        }

        if (arr[mid] > key) {
            return binarySearch(arr, left, mid - 1, key);
        }

        return binarySearch(arr, mid + 1, right, key);
    }

    return -1;
}

int main() {
    int arr[] = {3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18};
    int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    int key = 8;
    int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n - 1, key);
    if (result == -1) {
        cout << "Element is not present in array";
    } else {
        cout << "Element is present at index " << result;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

\

Output:

```
Element is present at index 3

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

8. Conclusion

I gained a strong knowledge of C++ search methods, including binary and sequential search techniques. I succeeded in

Implement these algorithms and assess their performance. I am interested in furthering my knowledge of advanced searching techniques.

Explore different techniques and delve deeper into algorithm assessment to improve further.

9. Assessment Rubric