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Binary Search

In computer science, binary search, also known as half-interval search, logarithmic search, or binary chop is a search algorithm that finds the position of a target value within a sorted array.

Binary search is faster than linear search except for small arrays. However, the array must be sorted first to be able to apply binary search.

Algorithm -

```
    Step 1: START
    Step 2: Initialize low = 0, high = size-1, flag = 0
    Step 3: Repeat Steps 3 and 4 while low <= high</li>
    Step 4: SET mid = (low + high)/2
    Step 5:

            if value == arr[mid] set flag = 1 and stop
            else if value > arr[mid] set low = mid+1
            else if value < arr[mid] set high = mid - 1</li>

    Step 6: if flag==1 value found else not found
    Step 7: STOP
```

Program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int num = 0,value,low,high,mid,flag=0;
    printf("Enter how many element you want = ");
    scanf("%d",&num);
```

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```
//Filter
if(num <= 0)
      printf("Invalid Size\n");
      return -1;
int arr[num]; //array creation
//Accept Value
for(int i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
{
      printf("Enter Number = ");
      scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
//Display Array
printf("Array = ");
for(int i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
      printf("%d ",arr[i]);
//Accepting Value to Search
printf("\nEnter Value to search = ");
scanf("%d",&value);
//initilization of low, high and mid
low = 0, high = num-1, mid = (low+high)/2;
//binary search logic start from here
while(low<=high)
      mid = (low+high)/2;
```

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```
if(value == arr[mid])
             flag = 1;
             break;
      else if(value > arr[mid])
             low = mid+1;
      else if(value < arr[mid])
             high = mid-1;
      }
if(flag == 1)
      printf("Value found at %d index",mid);
else
      printf("Value not found");
//binary search logic end here
return 0;
```

}