Exercise 2: E-commerce Platform Search Function

Understanding Asymptotic Notation:

What is Big O Notation?

- Big O notation is used to describe how the performance of an algorithm scales with the size of the input.
- It gives an upper bound on the number of steps an algorithm takes in the worst case.

Big O for Search Algorithms

```
Search Type Best Case Average Case Worst Case
Linear Search O(1)
                       O(n)
                                    O(n)
Binary Search O(1)
                       O(\log n)
                                    O(\log n)
```

```
Product Class
public class Product {
  int productId;
  String productName;
  String category;
  public Product(int productId, String productName, String category) {
    this.productId = productId;
    this.productName = productName;
    this.category = category;
  }
  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return productId + " - " + productName + " [" + category + "]";
  }
```

```
SEARCH CLASS:
public class Search {
  public static Product linearSearch(Product[] products, int targetId) {
     for (Product product : products) {
       if (product.productId == targetId) {
          return product;
     return null;
  public static Product binarySearch(Product[] products, int targetId) {
     int left = 0, right = products.length - 1;
     while (left <= right) {
       int mid = (left + right) / 2;
       if (products[mid].productId == targetId) {
          return products[mid];
       } else if (products[mid].productId < targetId) {</pre>
          left = mid + 1;
       } else {
          right = mid - 1;
     return null;
  }
MAIN CLASS:
import java.util.Arrays;
```

import java.util.Comparator;

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Product[] products = {
       new Product(105, "Phone", "Electronics"),
       new Product(102, "Shirt", "Clothing"),
       new Product(108, "Book", "Education"),
       new Product(101, "Laptop", "Electronics"),
       new Product(104, "Shoes", "Footwear")
    };
    // Sort for binary search
    Arrays.sort(products, Comparator.comparingInt(p -> p.productId));
    int searchId = 104;
    // Linear Search
    Product result1 = Search.linearSearch(products, searchId);
    System.out.println("Linear Search: " + (result1 != null? result1 : "Product not found"));
    // Binary Search
    Product result2 = Search.binarySearch(products, searchId);
    System.out.println("Binary Search: " + (result2 != null? result2 : "Product not found"));
  }
```