

Best way to compare elements in a vector and return a object

Asked 15 years, 10 months ago Modified 11 years, 8 months ago Viewed 2k times



I have a use case wherein numbers are monotonically increasing in an vector of integers

1



```
vec[0] = 2
vec[1] = 5
vec[2] = 8
vec[3] = 10
..
```



If I am passed number 6, I want to return vec[1], since it lies between vec[1] and vec[2], similarly if passes 9 would have to return vec[2]. My experience with STL is limited , so wanted to check can we solve this with STL or you have to iterate over each by storing the previous and when hit a number greater than the passed number you return

c++

stl

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asked Jan 30, 2009 at 16:23



kal

29.3k ● 49 ● 132 ● 149

3 Answers

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The STL has four reusable binary search algorithms in the `<algorithm>` header:

[lower_bound](#), [upper_bound](#), [equal_range](#), and [binary_search](#).

10



`lower_bound` doesn't do exactly what you want: when the desired element is not present in the sequence, it returns an iterator that refers to the element one past the element that you want. However, you should be able to wrap it with code that implements your behavior without much trouble.



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edited Apr 26, 2013 at 17:38



user283145

answered Jan 30, 2009 at 16:43



bk1e

24.3k ● 6 ● 57 ● 65



You can use binary search.

2

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answered Jan 30, 2009 at 16:26



Vinay

4,773 ● 7 ● 35 ● 43



There is a `binary_search()` function in the `<algorithm>` header. Unfortunately this function only returns a boolean. You could write your own binary search over the sorted vector, that would be faster for large lists than doing the linear search hinted at in your original post. (Apologies if I misread the post).

0

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answered Jan 30, 2009 at 16:38



Brian Ensink

11.2k ● 3 ● 51 ● 63



This is a great example of why good naming is important. Many people who are looking for a binary search will not find `lower_bound`, `upper_bound`, or `equal_range` unless they already know that those are binary searches too. – [bk1e](#) Jan 30, 2009 at 16:45