# #BINARY SEARCH [Divide and Conquer Technique]

N is search space. For linear search, search space is n always.

But for binary search, the search space will keep on decreasing in size until we get to a singular element,

n -> n/2 -> n/4 -> n/8 -> ……. -> n/2k ( k= log2 n)

* Data should be sorted (inc /dsc)
* Initialize beg and end.
* Mid(index) = (beg + end) / 2;
* If a[mid]> key, update end , end= mid-1;
* If a[mid]< key, update beg, beg=mid+1;
* While (big<=end) // important condition.