

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

# Binary Search

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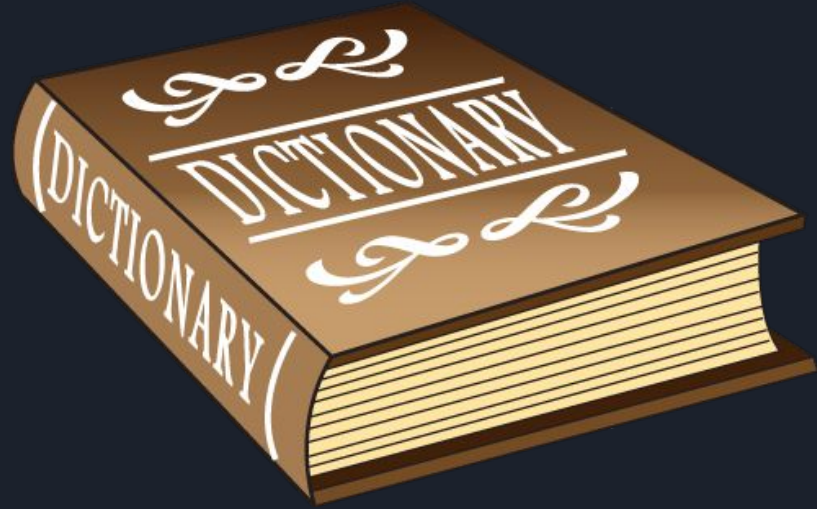


# Binary Search?

- Binary search is an extremely efficient searching algorithm.
- It is one of the few algorithms that can reach  $O(\log(n))$  runtime.
- The prerequisite for binary search is usually to have sorted array.
  - However there are some exceptions where you can binary search on things that aren't simply sorted arrays.

# Binary Search Analogy

Imagine you are searching for a word in a physical dictionary book. You open the book to the middle page and check whether your word is there. If it isn't, you can eliminate either the first or second half of the book depending on where your word lies alphabetically and then repeat the process on the half where you know it exists.





# Binary search

TARGET = 8

1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Binary search example (found at extreme)



# Binary search example (found in middle)



# Binary search example (not found)



# Recursive binary search

```
1 def search(nums, target):
2     def recurse(left, right):
3         if left >= right:
4             return right if nums[right] == target else -1
5             pivot = left + (right - left)//2
6             if nums[pivot] == target:
7                 return pivot
8             elif target < nums[pivot]:
9                 return recurse(left, pivot - 1)
10            else:
11                return recurse(pivot + 1, right)
12    return recurse(0, len(nums)-1)
```

- There isn't really much benefit to doing binary search recursively since it uses extra memory via the call stack and doesn't really make the code any more concise. However this is good recursion practice!





# Iterative binary search

```
1 ▾ def search(nums, target):  
2     left, right = 0, len(nums)-1  
3  
4 ▾     while left <= right:  
5         mid = left + (right - left) // 2  
6 ▾         if nums[mid] == target:  
7             return mid  
8 ▾         elif nums[mid] > target:  
9             right = mid-1  
10 ▾        else:  
11            left = mid+1  
12        return -1  
13
```

# Questions?



# Let's practice!

[https://github.com/Dijkstra-LLC/dsa\\_live\\_pro/tree/main/W03D01/classwork](https://github.com/Dijkstra-LLC/dsa_live_pro/tree/main/W03D01/classwork)