

Name: Malik Taqi Abbas

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Mis Id: 40585

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-> Assignment # 01 <-

Binary Search Implementation

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector> using
namespace std;
int binarySearch(vector<int> arr, int target) {
int left = 0, right = arr.size() - 1; while (left
<= right) { int mid = left + (right - left) /
2;
       if (arr[mid] == target)
                                    return
                         else if (arr[mid] <
mid; // Target found
target)
              left = mid + 1;
                                 else
right = mid - 1;
  } return -1; // Target not
found
}
int main() { vector<int> arr = {2, 3,
4, 10, 40}; int target = 10;
```

Linear Search Implementation

```
int main() { vector<int> arr = {2, 3,
4, 10, 40}; int target = 10;

int result = linearSearch(arr, target);

if (result != -1)

    cout << "Linear Search: Target found at index " << result << endl;

else    cout << "Linear Search: Target not found." <<
endl;

return 0;
}</pre>
```

How to Run the Program in Dev-C++

1. Open Dev-C++: Launch the Dev-C++ IDE on your system..

2. Create Separate Files:

Create a new file for Binary Search (binary_search.cpp):

Go to File > New > Source File.

Paste the Binary Search code into the editor.

Save the file as binary_search.cpp.

Repeat the same steps for Linear Search (linear_search.cpp).

3. Compile the Program:

Open the desired file (e.g., binary_search.cpp) in Dev-C++.

Click on Execute > Compile and Run or press F11.

This will compile the code and execute it directly within the IDE.

4. View Output:

After running, the output will appear in the console window at the bottom of Dev-C++.

5. Repeat for Other Program:

Close the current file and open linear_search.cpp in Dev-C++.

Compile and run it to view the Linear Search program output.

Purpose of the Code

This project implements two fundamental searching algorithms:

- 1. Binary Search: Efficiently finds the position of a target element in a sorted list.
- 2. Linear Search: Iterates through the list to find the target element.

Time Complexity

Binary Search:

Best Case: O(1)

Worst Case: O(log_n)

Linear Search:

Best Case: O(1)

Worst Case: O(n)

The End