Assignment No.: A1

1. TITLE

Using Divide and Conquer Strategies and object-oriented software design technique using Modelio to design a software function for Binary Search for an un-ordered data stored in memory. Use necessary USE-CASE diagrams and justify its use with the help of mathematical modeling and related efficiency. Implement the design using Python.

2. PREREQUISITES

- 64-bit Fedora or equivalent OS with 64-bit Intel-i5/i7
- Python 2.7

3. OBJECTIVE

- To Implements the Ordered search approach for given number..
- Implementation search method.

4. THEORY

Divide and Conquer

The most well-known algorithm design strategy, Given a function to compute on n inputs, the divide-and-conquer strategy consists of:

1. **Divide** the problem into two or more smaller sub-problems. That is splitting the inputs into k distinct subsets, $1 \leq k \leq n$, yielding k sub-problems.
2. **Conquer** the sub problems by solving them recursively.
3. **Combine** the solutions to the sub problems into the solutions for the original problem.
4. if the sub-problems are relatively large, then divide_Conquer is applied again.
5. if the sub-problems are small, then sub-problems are solved without splitting.

A typical Divide and Conquer case:

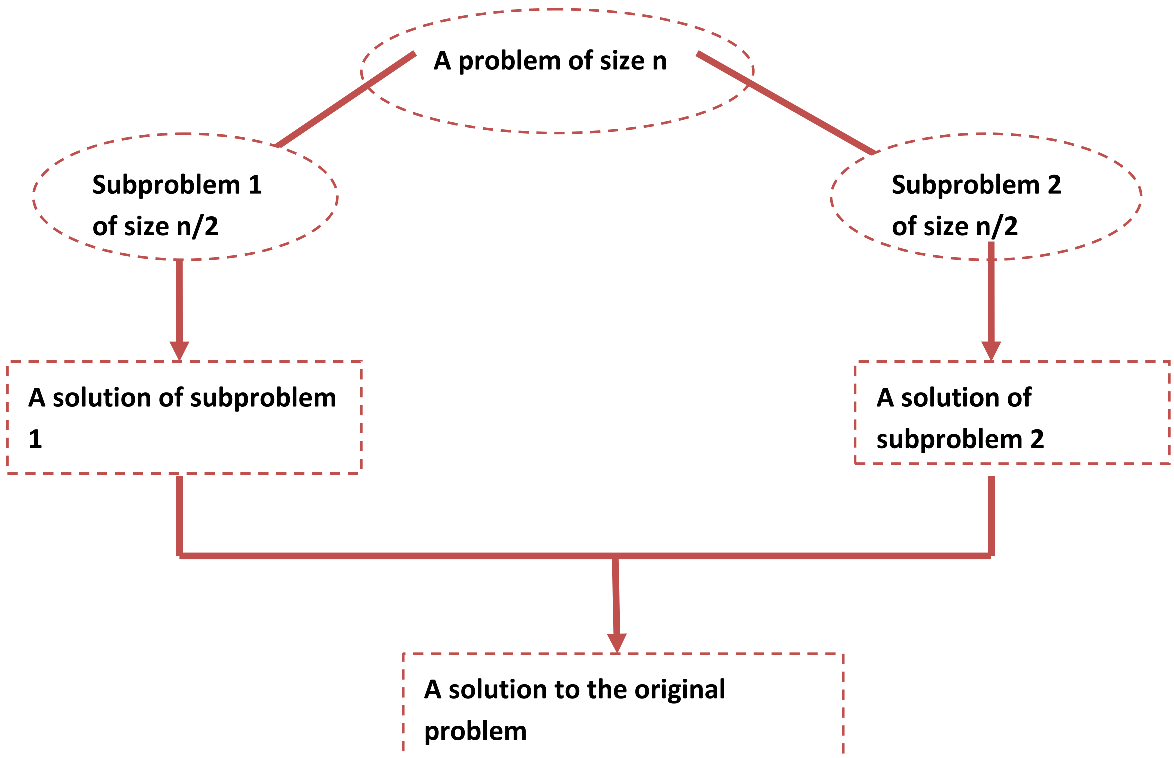

Fig. Divide and Conquer Strategy

General method of Divide and Conquer algorithm

Divide_Conquer(problem P)
{
if Small(P)
return S(P);
else {
divide P into smaller instances $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_k$, k□1;
Apply Divide Conquer to each of these subproblems ;
return
Combine (Divide_Conque(P_1), Divide_Conque (P_2),…,………Divide_Conque (P_k));
}
}

BINARY SEARCH

```
Algorithm Bin search(a,n,x)
// Given an array a[1:n] of elements in non-decreasing //order,
n>=0,determine whether 'x' is present and
// if so, return 'j' such that x=a[j]; else return 0.
{
low:=1; high:=n;
while (low<=high) do
{
mid:=[(low+high)/2];
if (x<a[mid]) then high;
else if(x>a[mid]) then low=mid+1;
else return mid;
}
return 0;
}
```

- Algorithm, describes this binary search method, where Binsrch has 4I/ps a[], I , l & x.
- It is initially invoked as Binsrch (a,1,n,x)
- A non-recursive version of Binsrch is given below.
- This Binsearch has 3 i/ps a,n, & x.
- The while loop continues processing as long as there are more elements left to check.
- At the conclusion of the procedure 0 is returned if x is not present, or 'j' is returned, such that a[j]=x.
- We observe that low & high are integer Variables such that each time through the loop either x is found or low is increased by at least one or high is decreased at least one.
- Thus we have 2 sequences of integers approaching each other and eventually low becomes > than high & causes termination in a finite no. of steps if 'x' is not present.

5. APPLICATION FLOW

- start with our root/goal node and check current vertex is the goal state
- treat List as stack
- new search states to explore at front of list
- put new states=use heuristics

- leaf node in search List
- Use Backtrack for higher node.

6. MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Let, S be the System Such that,
A={ S, E, I,O, F, DD, NDD, F_min ,F_fri, CPU_Core, Mem_Shared, success, failure }
Where,
S= Start state,
E= End State,
I= Set of Input
O= Set of Out put
F =Set of Function
DD=Deterministic Data
NDD=Non Deterministic Data
F_Min=Main Function
F_Fri= Friend Function CPU_Core= No
of CPU Core.
Mem_ Shared=Shared Memory.
Function:

1) Splitting Function = This function is used for splitting unsorted list.
2) Sorting Function = This function is used for sorting list.
3) Binary Search = This function apply binary search on sorted list.

Success Case: It is the case when all the inputs are given by system are entered correctly. Failure Case: It is the case when the input does not match the validation Criteria.

7. UML Diagrams

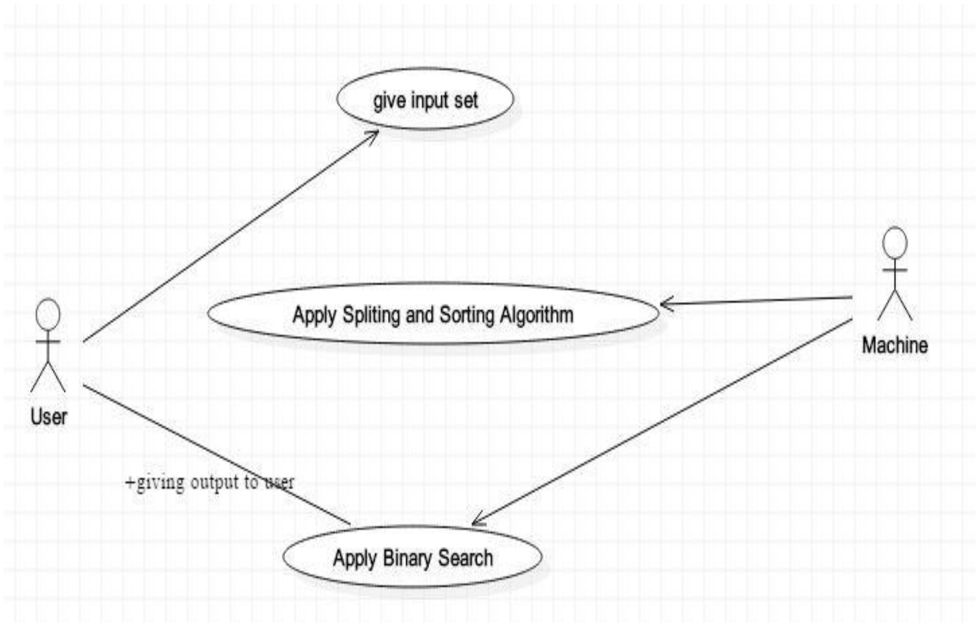

Fig: Use case Diagram

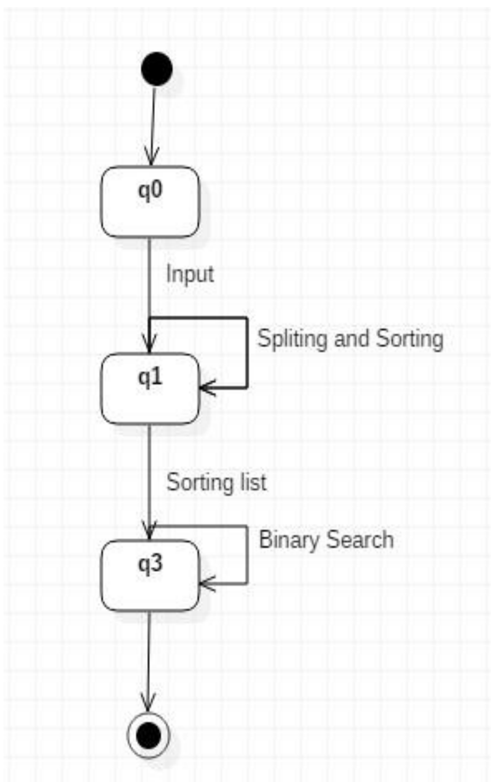

Fig: State Diagram

8. CONCLUSION

Binary search method using divide and conquer strategy is implemented.

Code

```
def binarySearch(alist, item):
"""
binartsearch using divide and conqure(non-recursive).

   @param: alist, unsorted list
   @param: item, an element to be searched in alist

   returns: bool, position, the presence of item in alist and position.
"""
       pos = 0
       first = 0
       found = False
       alist1=list()
       atup = tuple() #temp
       adict = dict() #{sortedlist:originalposition}
       if isinstance(alist,list):
              atup = tuple(alist)
              alist1 = list(atup)
              alist.sort()
              #to store the position of each item in alist into adict
              for i in range(len(alist)):
                     adict[alist[i]] = alist1.index(alist[i])+1
              #actual program begins here--..
              last = len(alist)-1
       while first<=last and not found:
              midpoint = (first + last)//2
              if alist[midpoint] == item:
                  found = True
                  pos = adict[item]
              else:
                  if item < alist[midpoint]:
                      last = midpoint-1
                  else:
                      first = midpoint+1
       #print adict
       return found,pos

testlist = [42,72, 2, 11, 55, 32, 76]
print(binarySearch(testlist, 2))
print(binarySearch(testlist, 13))

#output
'''
cipher@blackfury-HP-eNVy:~/be-2$ python binarysearch.py
(True, 3)
(False, 0)
'''
```