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Develop a program to perform Binary Search on Array

17 Start

o) [Initialize] Set $beg = \text{Lower bound}$

end = upper bound, pos = -1

3) Repeat steps 3 and 4 while $Beg \leq End$

4] Set $Mid = (Beg + End) / 2$

5) If $A[MID] = VAL$

Set $POS = MTD$

Print Pos -

Go to Step 6

Else IF $A[MTD] > VAL$

$$\text{Set End} = \text{MIO} - 1$$

else

set Beg = Mid + 1

[[End of IR]]

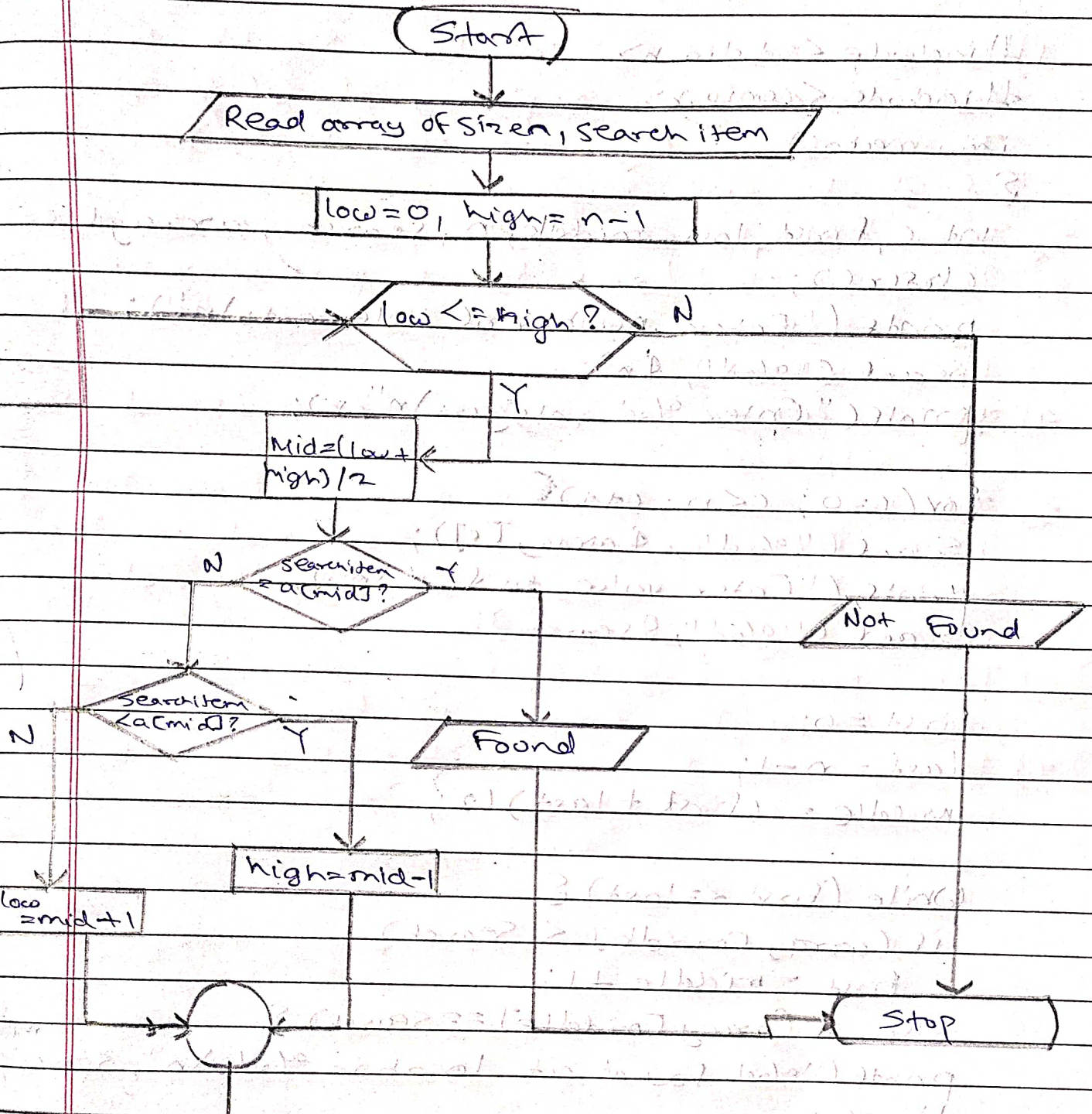
[End of loop]

6] IF $\rho_{OS} = -1$

Print "Value is not present in Array"

['End of JF']:

1) Stop

* Flowchart :

Date ___/___/___

Program

* Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int main()
{
    int c, First, last, middle, n, search, array[100];
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter number of elements\n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Enter %d integers\n", n);

    for(c=0; c<n; c++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &array[c]);
        printf("Enter value to find\n");
        scanf("%d", &search);
    }

    First = 0;
    last = n-1;
    middle = (First + last) / 2;

    while (First <= last)
    {
        if (array[middle] < search)
            First = middle + 1;
        else if (array[middle] == search)
        {
            printf("Found at location %d\n", search, middle);
            break;
        }
        else
            last = middle - 1;
    }
}
```


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Middle = (First + last) / 2;

3

if (First > last)

printf("Not found! %d isn't present in list.\n", search);
return 0;

3

★ Output :

Enter number of elements :

7

Enter 7 integers

4

5

8

9

11

43

485

Enter value to find

11

11 Found ^{at} location 5

Date ___/___/___

* Explanation:

- 1) Binary Search is a Fast search algorithm with time complexity of $O(\log n)$. This search algorithm works on principle of divide and conquer.
- 2) Data should be sorted in order to work.
- 3) The search looks for a particular item by comparing the middle most item of the collection.
- 4) If a match occurs, then the index of item is returned.
- 5) If the middle item is greater than the item, then the item is searched in the sub-array to the left of middle, otherwise to the right of middle.
- 6) This process continues on the array until the element is found.
- 7) Binary Search halves the searchable items and thus reduces the count of comparison to be made very less.