

# Binary Search

## Scenario

An algorithm needs to search an array for an item, 14.

|        |   |    |    |             |    |        |    |             |    |    |
|--------|---|----|----|-------------|----|--------|----|-------------|----|----|
| 0      | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4           | 5  | 6      | 7  | 8           | 9  | 10 |
| 2      | 3 | 12 | 14 | 15          | 24 | 27     | 30 | 41          | 41 | 44 |
| 14     |   |    |    | lower bound |    | middle |    | upper bound |    |    |
| search |   |    |    | 0           |    | 5      |    | 10          |    |    |

Binary search is often used to search **linear data structures** such as 1 dimensional arrays.

*Note: Binary search only works on **sorted** data sets.*

It is a “divide-and-conquer” algorithm.

It starts by determining 3 important items of data:

- the *lower bound* (smallest index of the array)
- the *upper bound* (largest index of the array)
- the *middle index* (the index of the item in the middle of the array)

Java

```
int[] nums = {2, 3, 12, 14, 15, 24, 27, 30, 41, 41, 44};  
  
int lb = 0;  
int ub = nums.length-1;  
int midIndex = nums.length/2;
```

While the item at the middle index is not the same as the search item, the algorithm divides the array as follows:

If the item being searched for is greater than the middle item, the lower bound is updated to **midIndex+1**.  
If the item being searched for is less than the middle item, the lower bound is updated to **midIndex-1**.

The middle index is then **recalculated**.

```
Java
int[] nums = {2,3,12, 14, 15, 24, 27, 30, 41, 41, 44};

int searchItem = 14;

int lb = 0;
int ub = nums.length-1;
int midIndex = (lb+ub)/2;

while(nums[midIndex] != searchItem){
    if(searchItem > nums[midIndex]){
        lb = midIndex + 1;
    }

    if(searchItem < nums[midIndex]){
        ub = midIndex - 1;
    }

    //recalculate midIndex
    midIndex = (lb+ub)/2;
}

//end of loop, display midIndex and or item at midIndex
System.out.println(searchItem+" found at index "+midIndex);
```

## Task 1

Open your idea and run the above code. Does it successfully find an item in the array?

## Task 2

Mess around with the values in the array so that the array is not sorted. Does the algorithm still operate successfully?

### Task 3

What if the search item is not in the **sorted array**? Does the algorithm still work? If not, can you fix the problem so that a message is displayed, *"Item not found in the array"*.

### Task 4

A method `getStringIndex` returns the index of a String in an array of Strings. If the search item is not in the array, the method returns -1.

*The array may be initially unsorted.*

Complete the following program in your IDE:

```
Java
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] words = {}; //you can populate the array with random words

    sortWords(words);

    int result = getStringIndex(words, "hello");

    System.out.println("Index: "+result);
}

public static void sortWords(String[] wordList){
    //use a sorting algorithm to sort the array
}

public static int getStringIndex(String[] wordList, String searchItem){

    //implement this method
}
```

### Task 5

What is the Big O of Binary Search in terms of Time and Space?

**Time:**

**Space:**