# Searching and Sorting

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# Objectives

- To search elements using the linear (§7.10.1) or binary (§7.10.2) search algorithm.
- To sort an array using the selection sort approach (§7.11)

# Searching Arrays

- Searching is the process of looking for a specific element in an array
- Example
  - Discovering whether a certain score is included in a list of scores.

#### Linear Search

 The linear search approach compares the key element, <u>key</u>, sequentially with each element in the array <u>list</u>.

# **Design Linear Search Method**

- The method continues to do so until the key matches an element in the list or the list is exhausted without a match being found.
- If a match is made, the linear search returns the index of the element in the array that matches the key.
- If no match is found, the search returns <u>-1</u>

#### Linear Search Animation

 <u>https://liveexample.pearsoncmg.com/dsanimation/</u> <u>LinearSearcheBook.html</u>

# Questions?

# Binary Search

- For binary search to work, the elements in the array must already be ordered.
- Without loss of generality, assume that the array is in ascending order
  - e.g., 2 4 7 10 11 45 50 59 60 66 69 70 79
- The binary search first compares the key with the element in the middle of the array, then we have three cases

# Binary Search, Continued

- If the key is less than the middle element, you only need to search the key in the first half of the array
- If the key is equal to the middle element, the search ends with a match
- If the key is greater than the middle element, you only need to search the key in the second half of the array

# **Binary Search Animation**

 <u>https://liveexample.pearsoncmg.com/dsanimation/</u> <u>BinarySearcheBook.html</u>

# **Implementing Binary Search**



#### Implementing Binary Search, Continued



# Implementing Binary Search, Continued

• The binarySearch method returns the index of the element in the list that matches the search key if it is contained in the list. Otherwise, it returns

– insertion point – 1

• The insertion point is the point at which the key would be inserted into the list

# Questions?

#### Sorting Arrays

#### **Selection Sort**

- Selection sort finds the smallest number in the list and places it first.
- It then finds the smallest number remaining and places it second, and so on until the list contains only a single number



Select 2 (the smallest) and swap it with 9 (the first) in the remaining list.

Select 4 (the smallest) and swap it with 5 (the first) in the remaining list.

5 is the smallest and in the right position. No swap is necessary.

Select 6 (the smallest) and swap it with 8 (the first) in the remaining list.

Select 8 (the smallest) and swap it with 9 (the first) in the remaining list.

Since there is only one element remaining in the list, the sort is completed.

# **Selection Sort Animation**

 <u>https://liveexample.pearsoncmg.com/dsanimation/</u> <u>SelectionSortNew.html</u>

#### Questions

#### Exercise 1.

- Problem. Using linear search to look for a String from an array of Strings
- Submit the exercise as part of the journal

#### Exercise 2

- Problem. Sort an array of Strings in the lexicographical order using the selection sort.
- Submit the exercise as part of the journal

#### Exercise 3

- Problem. Using binary search to look for a String in an array of Strings
- Submit the exercise as part of the journal