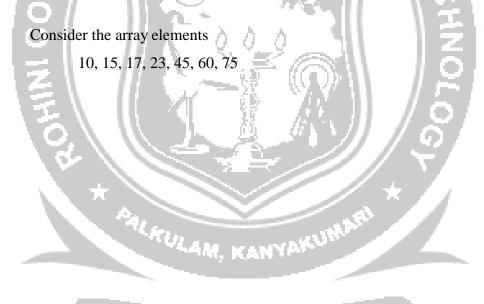
## **Binary Search:**

Binary search can be applied only on sorted data. It is faster than linear search. Its time complexity is O(log n)

Steps:

- First check the search element at the middle of the list
- If the middle element is the search key, then the data found. Stop the searching.
- If the key to be searched is smaller than the middle element then continue with the bottom half of the list.
- If the key to be searched is greater than the middle element then continue with the top half of the list
- Repeat the above steps till the sub array not possible further divide.

**Example:** 



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And the search element key = 15

## **1st Iteration:**

```
High = 7, Low =1

Mid = (low + high) / 2 = (1 + 7) / 2 = 8/2 = 4

Array [mid] = Array[4] = 23

Here 15 < 23 search continues on the left side of the array

Therefore new High = mid -1 = 4 - 1 = 3

The sub list = 10, 15, 17

2nd iteration:

High = 3, Low = 1

Mid = (low + high) / 2 = (1 + 3) / 2 = 4 / 2 = 2
```

```
Array[mid] = Array[2] = 15
Here Array[mid] = key. i.e., 15 = 15
```

```
Thus data found at mid. i.e., at location 2.
```

## **Program : Binary Search**

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

void main()

{

```
mid = (low + high) / 2;
              if (A[mid] == key)
                    c=1;
                     break;
                    A[mid] < Key
low = mid+1; NEER
             else if ( A[mid] < Key )
              else
                     high = mid -1;
       }
       if(c==0)
              printf("The number is not found.");
       else
              printf("The number is found.");
       getch();
Enter the size of an array: 5
Enter the elements in ascending order: 4781121
                          LAM, KANYAKUMARI
Enter the number to be searched: 11
The number is found.
```

}

**Output:** 

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