Think of a number between 1 and 20

I **guarantee** to guess it within five guesses if you tell me if I need to go "higher" or "lower"

This works every time - guaranteed

Behind this is a really important computing **algorithm** that helps computers and the internet work quicker

It's called a **binary search algorithm**

How does this work?

Here's the set of numbers:

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20}

Let's assume the number I'm thinking of is 9

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, **9**, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20}

- You always guess the middle number. So...
- Guess 1: 10

{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, **9**, **10**, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20}

You tell me that I need to go lower

- I can get rid of 10 and above it can't be these
- This halves the set of numbers left
- {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, **9**}
- By halving the set of numbers, it straightaway makes this a really efficient algorithm

- Always guess the middle point of what's left
- Guess 2: 5
- {1, 2, 3, 4, **5**, 6, 7, 8, **9**}
- You tell me higher...

- That only leaves four numbers
- Guess 3: 7 (or 8 up to you when it's like this)
- {6, **7**, 8, **9**}
- You tell me higher again

- Leaves two numbers
- Guess 4: 8
- **{8, 9**}
- You tell me higher

- Which only leaves one number left
- Guess 5: 9
- **{9**}
- Done it in five guesses

If there are 20 numbers, I guarantee to guess it in five goes or fewer

Every time

This works because I can use a **binary search**

A **binary search** only works if the numbers are **in order**

Each time you guess you have to be able to say if the number is higher or lower. This lets you **remove half** of the remaining numbers each time

This means you **very quickly** get down to just a few numbers. So it's a really **efficient** way to search

The other way to search is to start at the beginning and work your way through one number at a time

This is called a **linear search** - it works in a line

It's easier to do a linear search, but not as efficient if there are lots of numbers. You might have to do a linear search if the values **aren't in order**

- You can use a binary search on anything which can be put in a **logical order**:
- {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun}
- {J, F, Ma, Ap, My, Jn, Jy, Au, S, O, N, D}
- {H, He, Li, Ba, B, C, N, O, F, Ne}
- {Adele, Bingo, Clarise, Dave, Egg, Fiona, George, Georgina, Hambel, Jemima, Ted}

- What month were you born in?
- **Guess 1: July**
- {J, F, Ma, Ap, My, Jn, Jy, Au, S, O, N, D}
- Earlier or later?

Binary search is efficient

If there are 20 numbers, I guarantee to guess it in five goes or fewer

Every time

How many guesses will I need for 1 to 100? What about 1 to 1,000? Or 1 to 1,000,000?

- 1-20: five guesses
- 1-100: seven guesses
- 1-1,000: ten guesses
- 1-1,000,000: twenty guesses
- 1-10,000,000: twenty-four guesses
- 1-1,000,000,000: thirty guesses