

NAG Library Routine Document

M01NBF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

M01NBF searches an ordered vector of integer numbers and returns the index of the first value equal to the sought-after item.

2 Specification

```
INTEGER FUNCTION M01NBF(VALID, IV, M1, M2, ITEM, IFAIL)
INTEGER                                IV(M2), M1, M2, ITEM, IFAIL
LOGICAL                                VALID
```

3 Description

M01NBF is based on Professor Niklaus Wirth's implementation of the Binary Search algorithm (see Wirth (2004)), but with two modifications. First, if the sought-after item is less than the value of the first element of the array to be searched, 0 is returned. Second, if a value equal to the sought-after item is not found, the index of the immediate lower value is returned.

4 References

Wirth N (2004) *Algorithms and Data Structures* 35–36 Prentice Hall

5 Parameters

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1: | VALID – LOGICAL | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> if VALID is set to .TRUE. parameter checking will be performed. If VALID is set to .FALSE. M01NBF will be called without parameter checking (which includes checking that array IV is sorted in ascending order) and the routine will return with IFAIL = 0. See Section 8 for further details. | |
| 2: | IV(M2) – INTEGER array | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> elements M1 to M2 contain integer values to be searched. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> elements M1 to M2 of IV must be sorted in ascending order. | |
| 3: | M1 – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the index of the first element of IV to be searched. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $M1 \geq 1$. | |
| 4: | M2 – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the index of the last element of IV to be searched. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $M2 \geq M1$. | |
| 5: | ITEM – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the sought-after item. | |

6: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

(**Note:** these errors will only be returned if VALID = .TRUE..)

IFAIL = 2

On entry, elements M1 to M2 of IV are not sorted in ascending order.

IFAIL = 3

On entry, $M2 < 1$.

IFAIL = 4

On entry, $M1 > M2$.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

The argument VALID should be used with caution. Set it to .FALSE. only if you are confident that the other arguments are correct, in particular that array IV is in fact arranged in ascending order. If you wish to search the same array IV many times, you are recommended to set VALID to .TRUE. on first call of M01NBF and to .FALSE. on subsequent calls, in order to minimize the amount of time spent checking IV, which may be significant if IV is large.

The time taken by M01NBF is $O(\log n)$, where $n = M2 - M1 + 1$, when VALID = .FALSE..

9 Example

This example reads a list of integer numbers and sought-after items and performs the search for these items.

9.1 Program Text

```
*      M01NBF Example Program Test
*      NAG COPYRIGHT 2008.
      IMPLICIT      NONE
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER       NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER     (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
      INTEGER       IVMAX
      PARAMETER     (IVMAX=100)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
```

```

      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, INDEX, ITEM, LENIV
      LOGICAL          FIRST
*    .. Local Arrays ..
      INTEGER          IV(IVMAX)
*    .. External Functions ..
      INTEGER          M01NBF
      EXTERNAL          M01NBF
*    .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'M01NBF Example Program Results'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)

*
*    Read in Reference Vector IV
      READ (NIN,*)
      READ (NIN,*) LENIV
      IF (LENIV.LE.IVMAX) THEN
        READ (NIN,*) (IV(I),I=1,LENIV)
*
*    Read items sought in the reference vector
      FIRST = .TRUE.
20    READ (NIN,*,END=40) ITEM
*
      IFAIL = 1
      INDEX = M01NBF(FIRST,IV,1,16,ITEM,IFAIL)
*
      IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
        IF (FIRST) THEN
*          Print the reference vector
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Reference Vector is:'
          WRITE (NOUT,99999) (IV(I),I=1,LENIV)
          FIRST = .FALSE.
        END IF
*
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) ITEM, INDEX
        GO TO 20
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,99997) IFAIL
      END IF
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,99996) IVMAX, LENIV
      END IF
40    CONTINUE
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,8I5)
99998 FORMAT (1X,'Search for item ',I5,' returned index: ',I4)
99997 FORMAT (1X,'** M01NBF returned with IFAIL = ',I5)
99996 FORMAT (1X,'** Length of reference vector = ',I4,' but must not ',
+           'exceed ',I3)
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

M01NBF Example Program Data	
16	: LENIV
5 6 11 12 13 13 21 23	
23 41 58 59 65 65 86 99	: IV
21	: Item 1
4	: Item 2
71	: Item 3
10	: Item 4

9.3 Program Results

M01NBF Example Program Results

Reference Vector is:

5	6	11	12	13	13	21	23
23	41	58	59	65	65	86	99

Search for item 21 returned index: 7

Search for item	4	returned index:	0
Search for item	71	returned index:	14
Search for item	10	returned index:	2
