after that , there 's only one option then. There 's no other option , only prayers will work. You 'll have to copy it then. You do n't want an overflow condition , it 's called overflow. You are breaking the array 's borders. You can search in this way, one by one. If the array was sorted, you 'll use binary search. This is called linear search. And binary search, okay. You 'll take its greatest integer and mid will be 2. Your mid is 2 , so you come to it. You'll check if it 's greater or smaller than mid , it ''s smaller. Now you 'll keep doing this till your array finishes or you find your element. After this convergence, your search will be over. When the array is not sorted, use linear search. Otherwise, binary search is the way to go. It 's computationally cheaper , that is quicker and takes less space. In the coming videos, we 'll code these operations in C language and C++ too. You can do it if you know C and C ++ for obvious reasons which I stated initially. Python, Java etc. too you can follow with those too as I said earlier but again I 'm C , C++ here. Majority of the people wanted data structure algorithm in those languages.