# Sequential Search

The sequential search, searches for a high or low value in a list. In the search below the highest number is set to the first number in the list, each value in the list is then compared. When a value greater than the one stored is found, the high value is adjusted to this value, and the position in the list is stored. The search is sequential moving through the list one value at a time.

//--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

package sequentialsearch;

public class SequentialSearch {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int max=0, min =0;

int numbers[] = new int[6];

numbers[0] = 34;

numbers[1] = 8;

numbers[2] = 13;

numbers[3] = 28;

numbers[4] = 55;

numbers[5] = 11;

max = numbers[0];

min = numbers[0];

for(int intC=1; intC<numbers.length;intC++){

if(numbers[intC]>max)max=numbers[intC];

if(numbers[intC]<min)min=numbers[intC];

}

System.out.println("The largest number is " + max);

System.out.println("The smallet number is " + min);

}

}

package sequentialsearcharraylist;

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class SequentialSearchArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

ArrayList<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<Integer>();

int max,min;

numbers.add(34);

numbers.add(8);

numbers.add(13);

numbers.add(28);

numbers.add(66);

numbers.add(11);

max=numbers.get(0);

min=numbers.get(0);

for(int intC=1; intC<numbers.size();intC++){

if(numbers.get(intC)>max){max=numbers.get(intC);}

if(numbers.get(intC)<min){min=numbers.get(intC);}

}

System.out.println("The largest number is " + max);

System.out.println("The smallet number is " + min);

}

}