





> Using time (omplexity, we can compare multiple Algorithm/Program in terms of execution time

-> There are 2 types of Algorithms

① Iterative -> Loops

def Sum_nums(data):

sum_data = 0

for val in data:

sum_data += val

return sum_data

Recursive -> Recursion - A function (

def calc_factorial(n);

if n == 0:

 return |

else:
 return m*fact(n-1)

Calling itself.

Literative Version

def calc-fact(n):
fact = 1
for i in range(n+1):
fact * = i
return fact

-> For today's lecture, we will focus on time Complexity of iterative programs.



-> In order to analyze iterative program, we have to count no of times 100p gets executed

Ex: Given n, print square of all no from [1,n]

def helper(n):
for i in range(1,n+1):
print(i*i)

Time complaity = no of loop iterations T(n) = n times = O(n)

NOTE: If any program/Algorithm don't contain loops or recursion

it means that there is no dependency of running time on Input Size (n). For Such program time (omplexity = O(1)

O(1) means time taken by the program to execute is independent of n.

Ex: def function_name():

point ("Mello! good morning")

Q = 5000

b = "Mello Sanjeev"

point(b)

T(n) = O(1)

```
Ex: for i in range(n):
for j in range(n):
print("Decode AIML")
```



```
Ex: i,s=1,1

while s<=n:

i+=1

s+=i

brint ("Decode AIML")
```

Ex: for i in range(n):
for j in range(i):
print("Decode AiML")

```
DECODE
```

```
Ex: for i in range(n):
for j in range(i):

for k in range(100):

print("Decode AiML")
```

```
Exti=1

while i<=n:

i= ix2

print("Decode AiML")
```

Ex: i, J, K = 0,0,0



```
for i in range (n/2, n+1):

J = 1

while J <= n:

J = 2 * J

K = 1

while K <= n:

K = K * 2
```

Print ("Decode AIML")

Ex: while n>1: n=n/2 print ("Decode AiML")



```
Ex: for i in range(n):

for j in range(0,n,i):

print("Decode AIML")
```





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