Linear Searching

Time Complexity:

```
- Best Case: 0 (1)
```

- Worst Case : O (n) [where n is the size of array]
- Q. Integer in Array

```
package com.inclass;
public class Integer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] nums = {23, 45, 1, 2, 8, 19, -3, 16, -11, 28};
        int target = 2;
        System.out.println(linearSearch(nums, target));
        System.out.println(linearSearch2(nums, target));
        System.out.println(rangeSearch(nums, target, 1, 5));
        System.out.println(findMin(nums));
    // search in the array: return the index if item found
    // otherwise if item not found return -1
   static int linearSearch(int[] arr, int target) {
       if (arr.length == 0) {
           return -1;
        // run a for loop
        for (int index = 0; index < arr.length; index++) {</pre>
           if (arr[index] == target) {
               return index;
        // no target found
       return -1;
    // search in the array: return the element
    static int linearSearch2(int[] arr, int target) {
        if (arr.length == 0) {
           return java.lang.Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        // run a for loop
        for (int element : arr) {
           if (element == target) {
               return element;
        // not target found
       return java.lang.Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    // search in array[index1, index2]: return true or false
    static int rangeSearch(int[] arr,int target, int index1, int index2) {
        if (index1 \ge index2) {
```

```
return -1;
}
for (int i = index1; i < index2; i++) {
    if (arr[i] == target) {
        return i;
     }
}
return -1;
}</pre>
```

- Q. Searching Strings in Array

```
package com.inclass;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Strings {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name = "Driptanil";
        char target = 'a';
        System.out.println(search(name, target));
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(name.toCharArray()));
    static boolean search(String str, char target) {
       if (str.length() == 0) {
           return false;
         for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
//
//
             if (str.charAt(i) == target) {
//
                 return true;
//
             }
         }
//
        for (char ch: str.toCharArray()) {
           if (ch == target) {
               return true;
       return false;
```

– Q. Search Integer in Array

```
int target = 34;
    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(search(arr, target)));
}

// search target in array: return index
static int[] search(int[][] arr, int target) {
    if (arr.length == 0) {
        return new int[] {-1, -1};
    }
    for (int row = 0; row < arr.length; row+) {
        for (int col = 0; col < arr[row].length; col+) {
            if (arr[row][col] == target) {
                return new int[] {row, col};
            }
        }
    }
    return new int[] {-1, -1};
    }
}</pre>
```

- Q. Search in 2-D Array

```
package com.inclass;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Search2D {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int [][] arr ={
                {23, 4, 1},
                {18, 12, 3, 9},
                {78, 99, 34, 56},
                {18, 12}
        int target = 34;
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(search(arr, target)));
    // search target in array: return index
    static int[] search(int[][] arr, int target) {
        if (arr.length == 0) {
            return new int[] {-1, -1};
        for (int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {</pre>
            for (int col = 0; col < arr[row].length; col++) {</pre>
                if (arr[row][col] == target){
                    return new int[] {row, col};
        return new int[] {-1, -1};
```