

## Linear Search in Java

Searching :- It is a process of finding a given value position in a list of values

### Linear / Sequential Search

- It is basic & simple search algorithm
- In sequential search, we compare the target value with all the other elements given in the list

Eg:- arr = [18, 12, 19, 77, 29, 50] (unsorted array)  
          ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑  
          start  
target = 77

In above example, the target value is compared with all the elements in array in sequential / linear way

### Time Complexity

→ Best case :  $O(1)$  → Constant

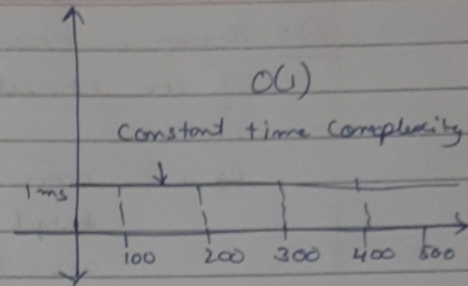
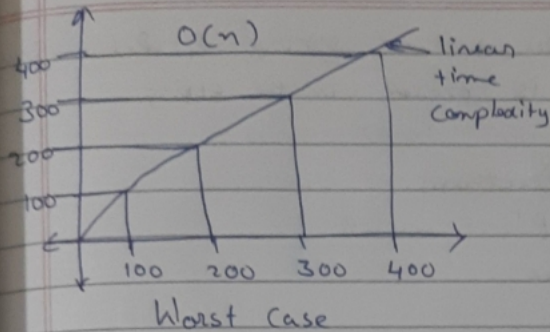
⇒ It takes many checks will the loop make in best case i.e. the element will be found at 0<sup>th</sup> index i.e., only one comparison will be made for best case

→ Worst case :  $O(n)$

⇒ Worst case, here it will go through every element and then it says element not found

⇒

Size of the array	no. of comparisons	time
100	100	100ms
200	200	200ms
n	n	n



Q:- Linear search algorithm code for searching a target element in an array & return the target index of the element in the array. if not found return -1

Code :-

```

Psvm () {
    int[] nums = { 23, 45, 1, 2, 8, 19, 20 };
    int target = 19;
    boolean ans = linearSearch(nums, target);
    System.out.println(ans);
}

static int linearSearch(int[] arr, int target) {
    if (arr.length == 0) {
        return -1;
    }
    for (int element : arr) {
        if (element == target) {
            return index;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
    
```



Q:- Search a character in a string & Return true if the character is present in the string

Eg:- name = "Preetham"  
target = 'p'  
ans = True

Code:-

```

public class Psvm {
    String name = "Preetham";
    char target = 'p';
    System.out.println(Search(name, target));
}

static boolean Search(String str, char target) {
    if (str.length() == 0) {
        return false;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        if (target == str.charAt(i)) {
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

```

Q:- Search for an element(3) in array within the range specified [1, 4]

Eg:- arr = [18, 12, -7, 3, 14, 28]  
          0   1   2   3   4   5

Code:-

```

public class Psvm {
    boolean linearSearchRange(arr, int target, int start, int end) {
        Sout(ans);
    }
}

```

Return true  
ping

static boolean linearSearchRange(int arr, int target, int start, int end) {

for (int index = start; index <= end; index++) {

if (element == arr[index]) {

return true

}

}

return false

}

Q: Find min element in the array

arr = [18, 12, -7, 3, 14, 28]

ans = -7

Code :

psvm () {

int[] arr = {18, 12, -7, 3, 14, 28}

System.out.println(min(arr))

}

static int min (int[] arr) {

int ans = arr[0];

for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {

if (arr[i] < ans) {

ans = arr[i];

}

}

return ans

}

Q: Search for an element in 2D Array

Eg:-

arr =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 9 & 18 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

target = 14



Code :-

```
PSVM () {  
    int [][] arr = {  
        { 1, 2, 3 },  
        { 9, 18, 3 },  
        { 6, 7, 14 },  
    }  
    int target = 14  
    Sout (Search (arr, target))  
}
```

```
static boolean Search (int [][] arr, int target) {  
    for (int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {  
        for (int col = 0; col < arr[row].length; col++) {  
            if (arr[row][col] == target) {  
                return true  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return false  
}
```

Q:- Given array of nums of integers, return how many of them contains an even number of digits

Eg:- nums = [12, 345, 2, 6, 7896]

o/p ans: 2

Code :-

```
PSVM () {  
    int [] nums = { 12, 345, 2, 6, 7896 };  
    Sout (FindNumbers (nums));  
}  
static int FindNumbers (int [] nums) {  
    int count = 0;
```

```
for (int num : nums) {
    if (even(num)) {
        count++;
    }
}
return count;
```

```
static boolean even(int num) {
    int numberOfDigits = digits(num);
    return numberOfDigits % 2 == 0;
}
```

```
static int digits(int num) {
    if (num < 0) {
        num = num * -1;
    }
    if (num == 0) {
        return 1;
    }
    int count = 0;
    while (num > 0) {
        count++;
        num = num / 10;
    }
    return count;
}
```

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