**Algorithms**

**1 . Searching**

1. **Linear Search**

* It is also known as sequential search

Approach :-

* Start from the leftmost element of the array and one by one compare the key(to find) with each element of the array .
* If the key matches with any element return the index
* In any other case of not finding return -1

*Algorithm linearSearch(A , key , n)*

*Input : A – the array with number of n elements*

*key – the element to search*

*1 . for i <- 0 to n do*

*2 . if A[i] = key then*

*3 . return i*

*4 . end if*

*5 . return -1*

***Time-comlexity = O(n)***

1. **Binary Search**

**2 . Sorting**

1. **. Selection Sort**

**-** This algorithm sorts an array , by repeatedly finding the minimum element from unsorted part an putting it at the beginning

- The algorithm maintains two subarrays in a given array

1 . The array which is already sorted

2 . Remaining array which is unsorted

Approach:-

- Find the minimum element in the unsorted array and swap it with element at beginning of that unsorted array OR

- In every iteration of selection sort , the minimum element from the unsorted subarray is picked and moved to the sorted subarray

*void selectionSort(int \* array , int n) // n is the length of the array*

*{*

*int i , j , temp ;*

*for(i=0 ; i<n-1 ; i++)*

*{*

*for(j= i + 1 ; j < n ; j++)*

*{*

*temp = array[i] ;*

*array[i] = array[j] ;*

*array[j] = temp ;*

*}*

*}*

*print(array)*

*}*

***Time-complexity = O(n2)***