

# Solution Review: Find Minimum Value in List

This review provides a detailed analysis of the different ways to find a minimum value in a list.

We'll cover the following



- Solution #1: Sort the list
  - Time Complexity
- Solution #2: Iterate over the list
  - Time Complexity

## Solution #1: Sort the list #

```
1 def find_minimum(lst):
2     if (len(lst) <= 0):
3         return None
4     lst.sort() # sort list
5     return lst[0] # return first element
6
7
8 print(find_minimum([9, 2, 3, 6]))
```





This solution sorts the list in ascending order using `.sort` function and returns the first element which is also the minimum. Also, if the list is empty, `None` is returned.

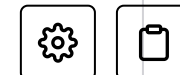
We used the generic Python `.sort()` function here, but in a real interview, you should implement your own sort function if you're going to use this solution. Learn about the famous sorting method, Merge sort (<https://www.educative.io/edpresso/merge-sort-in-python>).

Let's implement the sorting function below and call that function in the `find_minimum` function:

```
22         # Move the iterator forward
23         i += 1
24     else:
25         my_list[k] = right[j]
26         j += 1
27     # Move to the next slot
28     k += 1
29
30     # For all the remaining values
31     while i < len(left):
32         my_list[k] = left[i]
33         i += 1
34         k += 1
35
36     while j < len(right):
37         my_list[k]=right[j]
38         j += 1
39         k += 1
```



```
40
41
42 def find_minimum(lst):
43     if (len(lst) <= 0):
44         return None
45     merge_sort(lst) # sort list
46     return lst[0] # return first element
47
48
49 print(find_minimum([9, 2, 3, 6]))
```



## Time Complexity #

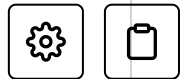
The build-in sort function `sort` and the `mergeSort` are in  $O(n \log n)$ . Since we only index and return after that, which are constant time operations, this solution takes  $O(n \log n)$  time.

## Solution #2: Iterate over the list #

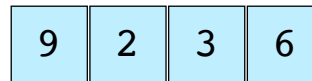
```
1 def find_minimum(lst):
2     if (len(lst) <= 0):
3         return None
4     minimum = lst[0]
5     for ele in lst:
6         # update if found a smaller element
7         if ele < minimum:
8             minimum = ele
9     return minimum
10
11
```



```
12 print(find_minimum([9, 2, 3, 6]))  
13
```



Start with the first element which is **9** in this example and save it as the smallest value. Then, iterate over the rest of the list and whenever an element that is smaller than the number already stored as `minimum` is come across, set `minimum` to that number. By the end of the list, the number stored in `minimum` will be the smallest integer in the whole list.



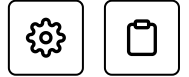
$6 > 2$   
`minimum = 2`

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Also, if the list is empty, `None` is returned.

# Time Complexity #



Since the entire list is iterated over once, this algorithm is in linear time,  $O(n)$ .

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Next →

Challenge 5: Find Minimum Value in List

Challenge 7: Find Second Maximum V...

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