

Algorithms: Takeaways

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Syntax

- Example of a constant time algorithm:

```
def blastoff(message):  
    count = 10  
    for i in range(count):  
        print(count - i)  
    print(message)
```

- Example of a linear time algorithm:

```
def is_empty_1(ls):  
    if length(ls) == 0:  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

Concepts

- An algorithm is a well-defined series of steps for performing a task. Algorithms usually have an input and output, and can either be simple or complicated.
- A linear search algorithm searches for a value in a list by reviewing each item in the list.
- When using more complex algorithms, it's important to make sure the code remains modular. Modular code consists of smaller chunks that we can reuse for other things.
- Abstraction is the idea that someone can use our code to perform in operation without having to worry about how it was written or implemented.
- When choosing from multiple algorithms, a programmer has to decide which algorithm best suits their needs. The most common factor to consider is time complexity. Time complexity is a measurement of how much time an algorithm takes with respect to its input size.

- An algorithm of constant time takes the same amount of time to complete, regardless of input size.
 - An example would be an algorithm to return the first element of a list.
- We refer to the time complexity of an algorithm that has to check n elements as linear time.
- Big-O Notation is the most commonly used notation when discussing time complexity. The following are most commonly used when discussing time complexity:
 - Constant time:
 - Linear time:
 - Quadratic:
 - Exponential:
 - Logarithmic:
- An algorithm with lower-order time complexities are more efficient. In other words, an algorithm of constant time is more efficient than linear time algorithms. Similarly, an algorithm which has $O(n^2)$ complexity is more efficient than an algorithm with $O(n^3)$ complexity.

Resources

- [Time complexity](#)
- [Big-O notation](#)



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