

# Algorithm: Linear Search



## **Linear Search**



#### **Key Aspects:**

- Most intuitive search algorithm.
- Easy to implement in Python.
- Also called "Sequential Search".
- Could be used when the list contains only a few elements. When the list has many elements, the algorithm is very slow.

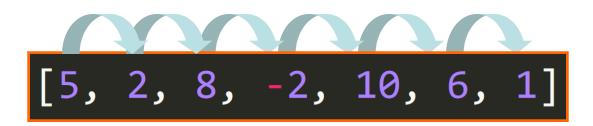


#### Algorithm:

- Traverse the list using a for loop.
- In every iteration, compare the current value of the list with the target value (the value that you are trying to find).
- If the current value of the list is equal to the target value, return the index of that value.
- Otherwise, if they are different, continue searching through the list.
- If the end of the list is reached without finding a match, the item is not in the list, so return -1.

### **Time Complexity:**

- Worst-Case Time Complexity: O(n) (Linear).
- Average-Case Time Complexity: O(n) (Linear).
- Best-Case Time Complexity: O(1) (Constant).





# **Linear Search**



#### Code:

## **Example:**

```
[5, 2, 8, -2, 10, 6, 1]
```

```
>>> a = [5, 2, 8, -2, 10, 6, 1]
>>> linear_search(a, 10)
4
```

```
Starting Linear Search Algorithm
======= Iteration #0 ========
Current list item: 5
Item searched: 10
Is the current item equal to the item searched? False
This is not the item
========= Iteration #1 =========
Current list item: 2
Item searched: 10
Is the current item equal to the item searched? False
This is not the item
======= Iteration #2 ========
Current list item: 8
Item searched: 10
Is the current item equal to the item searched? False
This is not the item
======= Iteration #3 ========
Current list item: -2
Item searched: 10
Is the current item equal to the item searched? False
This is not the item
======= Iteration #4 ========
Current list item: 10
Item searched: 10
Is the current item equal to the item searched? True
Item found! at index 4
```