### 数据结构与算法1-线性查找法

笔记本: 我的笔记

**创建时间**: 2020/9/18 21:40 **更新时间**: 2020/10/3 10:05

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### 大纲

# 算法与数据结构体系课程

排序算法 线性数据结构 高级数据结构

插入,冒泡,选择,希尔 动态数组,链表, 线段树,并查集,Trie,

快速,归并,堆排序 栈,队列,哈希表 SQRT 分解

计数排序,桶排序,基数排序

经典树结构 字符串算法

查找算法 二分搜索树,堆, KMP 线性查找,二分查找 AVL,红黑树,B 类树 模式匹配

### 算法复杂度整理

## 常见算法复杂度

 $O(1) < O(log n) < O(\sqrt{n}) < O(n) < O(n \log n) < O(n^2) < O(2^n) < O(n!)$ 

### log指的是对数,和连成相反,是连除某个值 例如: log3 27 = 3

#### 1.线性查找法

在一沓试卷中,找到属于自己的那张试卷 在 data 数组中查找 16

```
public class LinearSearch {

   private LinearSearch(){}

   public static <E> int search(E[] data, E target){

     for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i ++)
        if(data[i].equals(target))
        return i;
}</pre>
```

```
return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Integer[] data = {24, 18, 12, 9, 16, 66, 32, 4};
        int res = LinearSearch.search(data, 16);
        System.out.println(res);
        int res2 = LinearSearch.search(data, 666);
        System.out.println(res2);
        Student[] students = {new Student("Alice"),
                              new Student("Bobo"),
                              new Student("Charles")};
        Student bobo = new Student("Bobo");
        int res3 = LinearSearch.search(students, bobo);
        System.out.println(res3);
    或者测试性能
public static void main(String[] args){
//
          int n = 10000;
//
          Integer[] data = ArrayGenerator.generateOrderedArray(n);
//
//
          long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
//
          for (int k = 0; k < 100; k++)
//
              LinearSearch.search(data, n);
//
          long time = System.currentTimeMillis() - start;
          System.out.println("n = " + n + " , 100 runs : " + time + "ms");
//
        int[] dataSize = {1000000, 10000000};
        for(int n: dataSize) {
            Integer[] data = ArrayGenerator.generateOrderedArray(n);
            long startTime = System.nanoTime();
            for (int k = 0; k < 100; k++)
               LinearSearch.search(data, n);
            long endTime = System.nanoTime();
            double time = (endTime - startTime) / 1000000000.0;
            System.out.println("n = " + n + ", 100 runs : " + time + "s");
    }
}
```

```
public class Student {
```

```
private String name;

public Student(String name){
    this.name = name;
}

@Override
public boolean equals(Object student){

    if(this == student)
        return true;

    if(student == null)
        return false;

    if(this.getClass() != student.getClass())
        return false;

    Student another = (Student)student;
    return this.name.equals(another.name);
}
```