

# $O(1)$

## The big idea:

The input to the algorithm does not matter - the algorithm will still take the same amount of time to run.

$O(1)$  is extremely efficient.

Operations

—  $O(1)$  - Constant

Input Size

# $O(1)$ - Constant Complexity

## Examples:

- Determine if a binary number is odd or even
- Access a given index in an array
- Adding or removing an element to a stack
- Adding or removing an element from a queue
- Physically delivering data on a storage device