

# Programming fundamentals with Python

## Session 10 - Search algorithms

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# Asymptotic notation refresher

- Big Theta ( $\Theta$ ) - Only one case in term of runtime (worst case == best case)

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- Big Omega ( $\Omega$ ) - For describing **best case** runtime

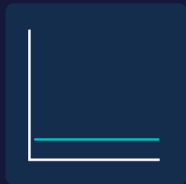
# Asymptotic notation refresher

- Big Theta ( $\Theta$ ) - Only one case in term of runtime (worst case == best case)
- Big Omega ( $\Omega$ ) - For describing **best case** runtime
- Big O ( $O$ ) - For describing **worst case** runtime. **This is the one we'll use most of the time.**

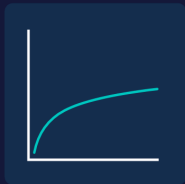
# Different runtimes

## Common Runtimes

$\Theta(1)$



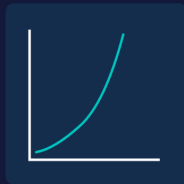
$\Theta(\log N)$



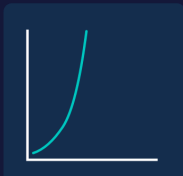
$\Theta(N)$



$\Theta(N \log N)$



$\Theta(N^2)$



$\Theta(2^N)$



$\Theta(N!)$



# Search algorithms

Search algorithms are used to check the existence of an element in a sequence. There are different things that may affect how to search in that sequence.

# Search algorithms

Our search algorithms will be implemented as functions in Python that receive **two parameters, the element we're searching for, and the list**, and will **return a boolean** representing if the element exists in the sequence.

# Types of search algorithms

We will learn about the two main search algorithms used. **Linear search** and **Binary search**.



# Linear search

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## Linear search

Let's implement linear search ourselves!

# Linear search - Discussion

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The good thing about linear search is that it will work for any sequence, regardless if it's sorted.

Something bad, it may be inefficient in some cases.

# Binary search

Binary search is the algorithm we'll apply to search for an element in a **sorted** sequence. A sequence being sorted implies that elements inside it are greater than or equal to previous elements and lesser than or equal to following elements.

[ ] is sorted

[1] is sorted

[1,1,1,1] is sorted

[1,2,3,3,3,3,4,7,9,12,31] is sorted

[2,1,3,3,3,3,4,7,9,12,31] is **not** sorted

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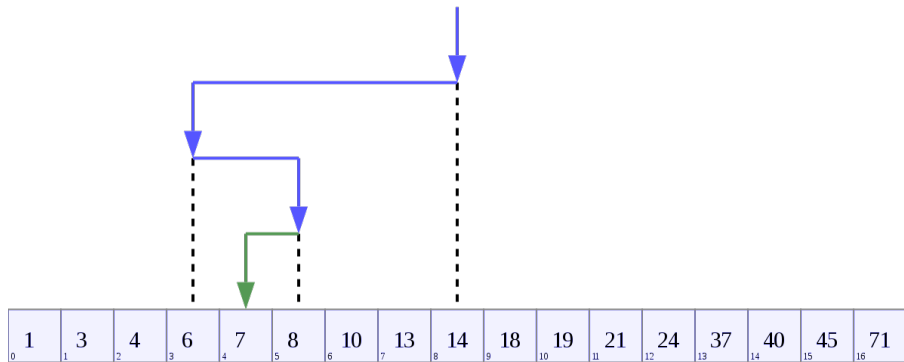
- Open the dictionary in a page in the middle.
- If the word is *lesser than* the current words, jump to the middle of the left half.

# Binary search

Imagine we need to go through a dictionary (the actual book, not a Python dictionary) to search for a word. What's the algorithm you automatically apply to the search?

- Open the dictionary in a page in the middle.
- If the word is *lesser than* the current words, jump to the middle of the left half.
- If it's *greater than* the current word, jump to the middle of the right half.

# Binary search





# Binary search

## Binary search

Let's implement binary search ourselves!

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The good thing about binary search is that it's more performant than linear search.

Something bad, it doesn't work for all sequences, they must be sorted.