Programming fundamentals with Python

Session 8 - Search algorithms

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Plan for today

• How do we study the runtime of algorithms?

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- How do we study the runtime of algorithms?
- Introduction to some algorithms

Our first algorithm

Create a function that finds the maximum element in a list (don't use the builtin max function)

Our first algorithm

- How long did it take to run?
- How can we really measure the runtime of algorithms?

What we'll use instead of measuring actual time, is a notation that described how many operations does the algorithm need to perform depending on the size of the input.

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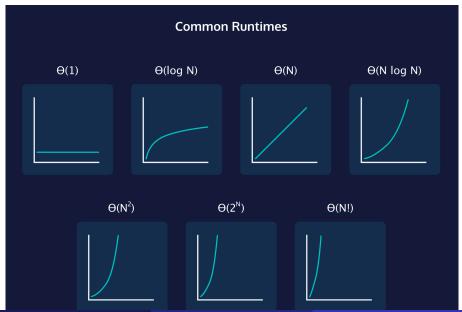
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- Big O (O) For describing worst case runtime. This is the one we'll use most of the time.
- Big Theta (Θ) Only one case in term of runtime (worst case == best case)

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What if the list was sorted

Different runtimes



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**.

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Linear search

Let's implement linear search ourselves!

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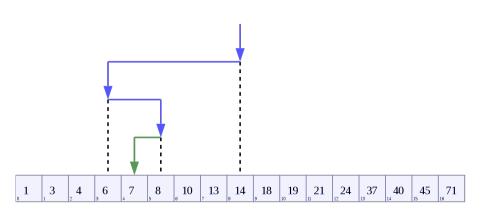
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- Open the dictionary in a page in the middle.
- If the word is *lesser than* the current words, jump to the middle of the left half.
- If it's *greater than* the current word, jump to the middle of the right half.



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.