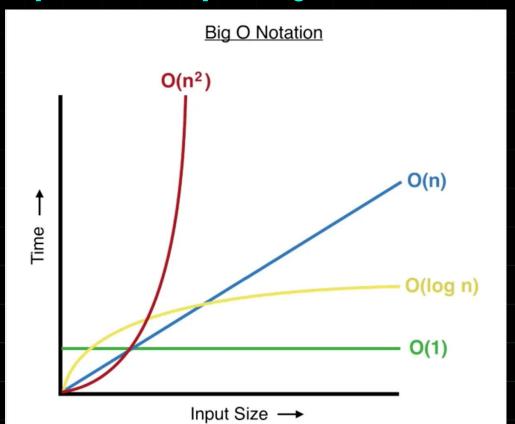
Big O; Searching, Sorting





```
...
            Problem 1.py
data_array = [1,2,3,4,5]
# Problem:
# How many items are there in the sorted array
no_of_items = 0
for item in data_array:
  no_of_items = no_of_items + 1
print('Number of items: ', no_of_items)
```

```
000
             Problem 1.py
data_array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
# Problem:
# How many items are there in the sorted array
no_of_items = 0
for item in data_array:
  no_of_items = no_of_items + 1
print('Number of items: ', no_of_items)
```

Time Complexity

```
000
            Problem 1.py
data_array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
# Problem:
# How many items are there in the sorted array
no_of_items = data_array[-1]
print('Number of items: ', no_of_items)
```

Time Complexity

```
000
             Problem 1.py
data_array = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
# Problem:
# How many items are there in the sorted array
no_of_items = data_array[-1]
print('Number of items: ', no_of_items)
```

Time Complexity

 $O(1) \leftarrow O(2), O(100), O(1000)$

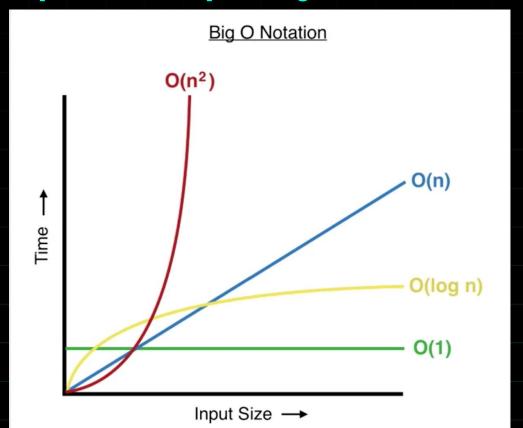
 $O(n) \leftarrow O(2n), O(10n), O(n/2), O(2n + 100),$

 $O(logn) \leftarrow O(3logn), O(4logn + 3n + 1)$

O(nlogn) - Usually in sorting

O(n²) - For every element of input perform n x n instructions

 $O(n^3)$ - For every element of input perform n x n x n instructions



Space Complexity

```
Problem 1.py
numbers = [1,10,4,11] # Input
# calculate the sum of the integers
result = 0
for num in numbers:
  result = result + num
print(result)
```

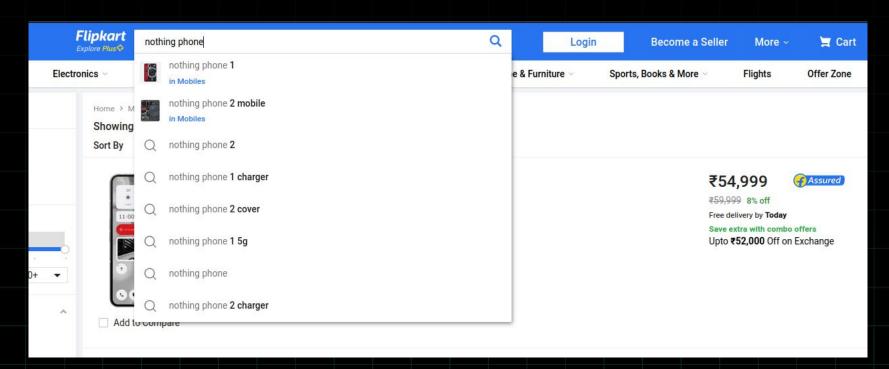
Space Complexity

```
Problem 1.py
numbers = [1,10,4,11,11,20,8,2] # Input
# calculate the sum of the integers
result = 0
for num in numbers:
  result = result + num
print(result)
```

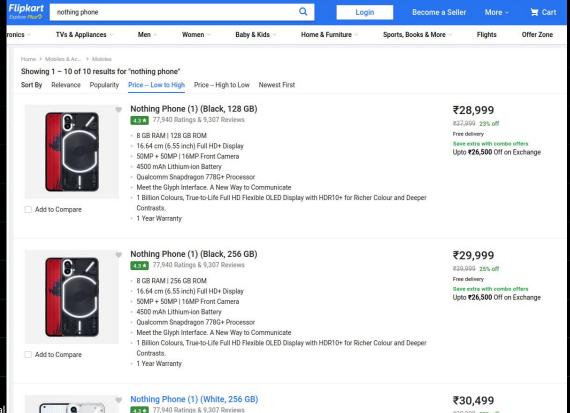
Space Complexity

```
Untitled-1
000
num = 10
# create an array contianig 10 elements
newList = []
for i in range(num):
  newList.append(i)
print(newList)
```

Searching & Sorting



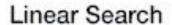
Searching & Sorting



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Linear Search





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33

Linear Search

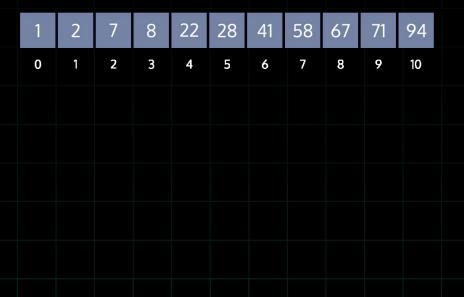
```
...
def linear_search(arr, target):
 for i in range(len(arr)):
   if arr[i] == target:
      return i
 return -1
# Example usage
arr = [10, 15, 20, 5, 30]
target = 30
result = linear_search(arr, target)
if result != -1:
 print("Element found at index", result)
else:
 print("Element not found")
```

Searching - Binary Search

Binary Search

Searching for...

41

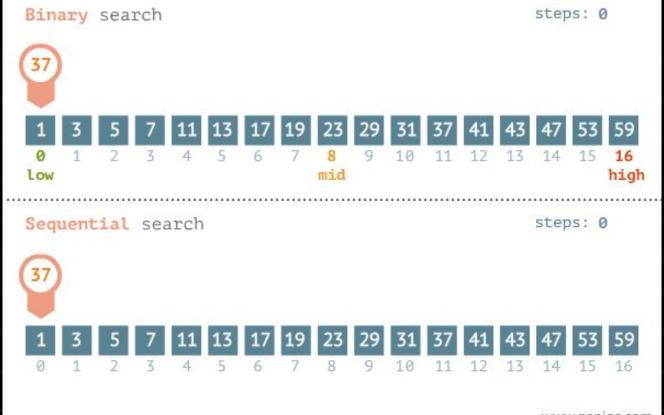


Searching - Binary Search

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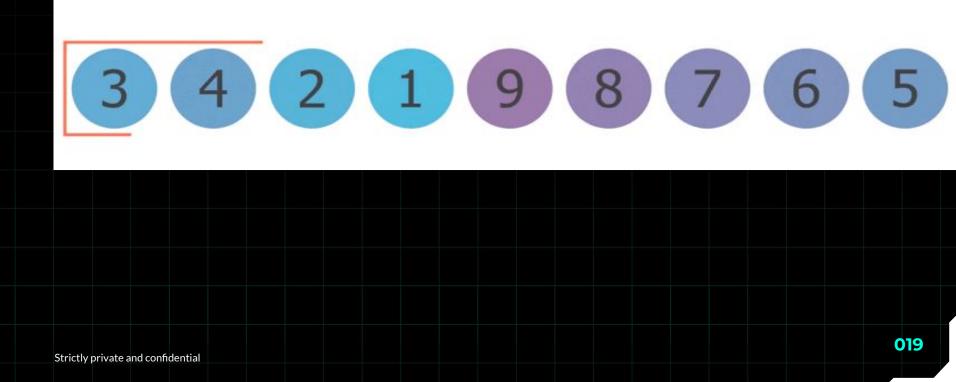
```
...
def binary_search(arr, x):
 left = 0
 right = len(arr) - 1
  while left <= right:
   mid = (left + right) // 2
    if arr[mid] == x:
     return mid
   if arr[mid] < x:</pre>
     left = mid + 1
     right = mid - 1
 return -1
arr = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12]
x = 10
result = binary_search(arr, x)
if result != -1:
 print("Element found at index", result)
 print("Element not found")
```

Searching - Linear vs Binary Search



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Sorting - Bubble Sort



Sorting - Bubble Sort

```
...
def bubble_sort(arr):
  n = len(arr)
  for i in range(n):
    for j in range(0, n-i-1):
     if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
        arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
# Example usage
arr = [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
bubble_sort(arr)
print("Sorted array:")
for i in range(len(arr)):
  print(arr[i])
```

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Sorting - Quick Sort

Unsorted Array



O21
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Sorting - Quick Sort

```
...
def partition(arr, low, high):
  pivot = arr[high]
  i = low - 1
  for j in range(low, high):
    if arr[j] <= pivot:</pre>
      i += 1
      arr[i], arr[j] = arr[j], arr[i]
  arr[i+1], arr[high] = arr[high], arr[i+1]
  return i+1
def quicksort(arr, low, high):
 if low < high:
    pi = partition(arr, low, high)
    quicksort(arr, low, pi-1)
    quicksort(arr, pi+1, high)
# Example usage
arr = [10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5]
n = len(arr)
quicksort(arr, 0, n-1)
print(arr)
```

Continuous Practical Assignment I

Task Automation using Python

FAQs 024

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Thank you!

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