

Terms of comparison	Binary Search Algorithm	Linear Search Algorithm
Performance	Fast for large datasets	Slow for large datasets
Best case	$O(1)$ - Element in the middle	$O(1)$ – Element in the first position
Average case	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$
Worst case	$O(\log n)$ – Element not found or at the edge	$O(n)$ – Element not found or at the end
Memory Usage	$O(1)$	$O(1)$ – if iterative $O(\log n)$ – if recursive
Requirements	Works on sorted data only	Works on sorted or unsorted data
Search type	Divide and conquer	Sequential