

# DS & related algos cheat sheet

Condensed Notes

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## 1 Graph

- can be implemented either as adjacency matrix or adjacency list

| sl. | Name of Algorithm | Time complexity | Space Complexity | Implementation in english  |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| 1   | BFS               | $O(v+e)$        |                  | start with a node visit all its immidi-<br>ate neighbours put them in q (which<br>is not visited and is also not already<br>there in q) in oredr they are visited<br>take each node from que perform the<br>same thing until queue is empty (i like<br>adjecency list here) <b>queue is used</b> |
| 2   | DFS               | $O(v+e)$        |                  | start with a node add all its child<br>(which is not visited and is also not<br>already there in stack) to a stack then<br>start with the top node of the stack<br>and so on untill its empty (i like ad-<br>jecency list here) <b>stack is used</b>   |

|   |                                     |          |  |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| 3 | Cycle detection in directed graph   |          |  | we maintain two boolean array localvisited and globalvisited and run a recursive routine that returns only if local visited is true (which means there is a cycle) otherwise we check recursively and backtrack and change the local visited array to false while backtracking |
| 4 | Cycle detection in undirected graph | $O(v+e)$ |  | just run a dfs or bfs and check whether a node is encountered twice  |
|   |                                     |          |  |  |
|   |                                     |          |  |  |
|   |                                     |          |  |  |
|   |                                     |          |  |  |

Table 1: Your caption here

Table 1 shows my first longtable.