

## Cover Page

**Course Title:** Data Structures & Algorithms – Build Logic, Solve Problems\ **Prepared By:** AetherCode Team\ **Website:** [www.aethercode.com](http://www.aethercode.com)

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## Introduction

DSA is the foundation of problem-solving in computer science. Efficient use of memory and computation is key.

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## Complexity Analysis

- Time & Space complexity
- Big-O, Big-Theta, Big-Omega
- Example:

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    cout << i; // O(n)  
}
```

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## Arrays

- Static size, index-based access
  - Operations: insertion, deletion, traversal
  - 1D, 2D, Multidimensional
- 

## Linked Lists

- Singly, Doubly, Circular
- Dynamic memory allocation

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    Node* next;  
};
```

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## Stacks & Queues

- Stack: LIFO (push, pop, top)
  - Queue: FIFO (enqueue, dequeue)
  - Applications in recursion, OS scheduling
- 

## Trees

- Binary Tree, BST, AVL
  - Traversals: inorder, preorder, postorder
  - Height, depth, balanced trees
- 

## Graphs

- Directed/Undirected
  - Representations: adjacency matrix/list
  - Traversal: BFS, DFS
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## Searching Algorithms

- Linear Search
  - Binary Search ( $O(\log n)$ )
-

## Sorting Algorithms

- Bubble, Selection, Insertion, Merge, Quick Sort
  - Time complexity comparisons
- 

## Recursion

- Base case & recursive case
- Stack memory behavior

```
int fact(int n) {  
    if(n == 0) return 1;  
    return n * fact(n - 1);  
}
```

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## Hashing

- Hash functions, collision handling
  - Applications: password storage, indexing
- 

## Greedy Algorithms

- Huffman Coding, Kruskal's MST
  - Makes locally optimal choices
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## Dynamic Programming

- Overlapping subproblems
  - Memoization vs Tabulation
  - Examples: Fibonacci, Knapsack
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## Backtracking

- Try all possibilities, revert if needed
  - Examples: N-Queens, Sudoku
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## Summary

Understanding DSA leads to efficient and optimized problem solving. It is the core of coding interviews and logic building.

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*Next: Explore Computer Organization & Operating System fundamentals.*

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