

DSA

▼ QUEUE

- Priority Queue
- Applications of Queue
- Types of Queue
- Circular Queue Implementation
- Applications of Circular Queue
- Applications of Priority Queue
- Double-Ended Queue (Deque)
- Applications of Double-Ended Queue
- Bounded Queues
- Queue Implementation
- Implement Queue Using Stack
- Convert Stack into Queue
- Reverse a Queue
- Circular Queue Using Linked List
- Implement Double-Ended Queue Using Linked List
- Circular Buffers
- Monotonic Queue

▼ STACK

- Purpose of Stack Pointer
- Reverse a Stack Using Recursion
- Sort a Stack
- Stack That Rejects Duplicate Values

- Delete Specific Node from Stack
- Complexity of Push Element into Stack
- Monotonic Stack
- Min Stack
- Implement a Stack with Methods to Push, Pop, and Get Current Highest Number in O(1) Complexity
- Palindrome Using Stack
- Call Stack
- Applications of Stack
- Stack Implementation
- Stack Using Linked List
- Stack Overflow vs Underflow
- Reverse a String Using Stack
- Parenthesis Checking Using Stack
- How Stack is Used in Undo-Redo Operations
- Implement Stack Using Queue

▼ SORTING

- Time Complexity of Sorting Algorithms
- Space Complexity of Quick Sort and Merge Sort
- Worst Case Complexity of Quick Sort
- Average Case Complexity of Quick Sort
- Space Complexity of Merge Sort
- Check if Array is Sorted with Linear Time Complexity
- Why Complexity of Merge Sort is $O(n \log n)$
- Disadvantages of Merge Sort
- Use of Different Types of Sorting Algorithms

- Divide and Conquer
- Why Bubble Sort is a Stable Sorting Algorithm
- Why Merge Sort is Preferred for Linked Lists
- Stable Sorting
- In-Place Sorting
- Disadvantages of Quick Sort Over Merge Sort
- Advantages of Merge Sort Over Quick Sort
- Merge Sort vs Quick Sort
- Pivot Selection in Quick Sort
- Importance of Pivot Value in Quick Sort
- Does Pivot Affect Performance?
- Choosing Appropriate Sorting Algorithm
- Omega and Theta Notation for Sorting Complexities
- Best Sorting Algorithm for Partially Sorted Small Arrays
- Merge Two Sorted Arrays into a Single Sorted Array in $O(n)$ Time
- Sort Array of Students Based on Age
- Sort an Array of Objects Based on a Property (e.g., .amount)
- Perform Merge Sort on Array of Strings
- Sort a String Using Merge Sort
- Merge Sort Implementation
- Quick Sort Implementation
- Insertion Sort
- Selection Sort
- Bubble Sort
- Heap Sort

▼ HASH TABLE

- Applications of Hash Table
- Types of Hash Functions
- Hashing vs Encryption
- Rehashing
- Hash Table vs Hash Set
- How to Handle Collisions in a Linked List
- Methods to Resolve Hash Collisions
- Why Hash Table is Used in Database Indexing
- Hash Table Time Complexity
- Collision Handling in Hash Table
- Open Addressing
- Linear Probing vs Quadratic Probing
- Double Hashing
- Load Factor
- Separate Chaining
- Quadratic Probing Practical
- Hash Table to Check if String Contains Duplicates
- Hash Table to Find Two Numbers in an Array That Add Up to a Target Sum
- Find the First Non-Repeating Character Using Hash Table
- Find the Occurrence of Each Character in a String Using Hash Table
- Remove Duplicates from an Array Using Hash Table in O(n)
- Find the Least Occurred Number Using Hash Table
- Find Uncommon Elements from Two Different Arrays Using Hash Table
- Implement a Hash Table to Count Frequency of Characters in a String

Valid Anagram Using Hash Map

Chaining with Linked List

▼ TREE

Practical Questions

Implement Binary Tree (not BST)

Level Order Traversal

Postorder Traversal

Preorder Traversal

Printing All Leaf Nodes in a Tree

Checking Subtree

DFS and BFS in Tree

Write a function that counts all the nodes in a binary tree.

Write a function that counts only the leaf nodes (nodes with no children).

Sum of All Nodes in a Binary Tree

Mirror a Binary Tree, Recursively swap left and right children for each node

Find Maximum Value in a Binary Tree

Write a function that returns the minimum depth from root to the nearest leaf

Check if a Tree is Balanced

Find Lowest Common Ancestor (LCA)

Check if Two Trees are Identical

Bonus: Trace the recursive calls for a 3-level tree like:

Write a function to count total number of nodes in a binary tree

► Use recursion: $\text{total} = 1 + \text{count(left)} + \text{count(right)}$

Extend the function to count only leaf nodes

► Leaf node = node with no left and right children

- Write a function to check if a binary tree is a valid BST
 - Rule: left < root < right for every subtree
 - Use a helper function with min and max range for validation
 - Provide a violating example:

```

  10
 / \
 5  15
 /
 6 ← violates BST (6 < 10 but on right side)

```

- Write a function to search for a value in a binary search tree
 - Use recursion or iteration
 - Trace the search for 60 in the tree from Question 1
 - Start at 50 → go right to 70 → go left to 60 → found

Theory Questions

- Complete Binary Tree
- Perfect Binary Tree
- Full Binary Tree
- Degenerate Tree
- Balanced vs Unbalanced Tree
- Height of Tree
- Depth of a Node
- Internal Nodes
- Siblings

- Degree of Node
- Degree of Tree
- Tree vs Graph
- Binary Tree
- Terminologies in Tree
- Applications of Tree
- Time Complexity of Search in Binary Tree

▼ BST

Theory Topics (BST)

- BST vs Binary Tree
- Applications of BST
- Complexity of BST Insertion
- Complexity of Removing Second Largest Element in BST
- BST Time Complexity for Search, Insert, and Other Operations
- Allow Duplicate Elements in BST

Practical Topics (BST)

- Implement BST
- Deletion in BST
- Level Order Traversal in BST
- Find Height of BST
- Count Single Child Nodes in BST
- Find Min in BST using Recursion
- Validate BST
- Find Kth Smallest Element in BST

- Find Second Largest in BST
- Find Third Largest in BST
- Find Element Closest to Target in BST
- Check if BST is Balanced

▼ HEAP

- Heap Concept
- Min Heap
- Max Heap
- Heapify (Up and Down)
- Applications of Heap
- Priority Queue and Heap
- Heapify Complexity
- Complexity of Heap Sort
- Limitation of Heap
- Conversion of Min Heap to Max Heap
- Find Right Child of a Heap

❖ Practical Questions (Implementations & Problem Solving):

- Implement Heap
- Heap Sort
- Delete Node from Heap
- Find Kth Largest in Array using Heap
- Top K Frequent Elements using Heap

▼ TRIE

Theory Topics

- Trie Concept
- Suffix Trie vs Prefix Trie
- Advantages of Trie
- Applications of Trie
- Types of Trie
- Trie Serialization and Deserialization

Practical Topics

- Implement Trie
- Insert New Word to Trie
- Search Word in Trie
- Prefix Search in Trie
- Auto Completion using Trie / Word Suggestion using Trie
- Longest Prefix in a Trie
- Compressed Trie
- Suffix Trie
- Count Words with Given Prefix
- Longest Common Prefix (LeetCode #14)
- Prefix and Suffix Search (LeetCode #745)

▼ GRAPH

- Adjacency Matrix and List
- Find Shortest Distance Between Two Vertices
- Depth First Search (DFS)

- Graph Traversal Methods
 - Represent a Graph in Memory
 - Prims Algorithm
 - Kruskal Algorithm
 - Clone Graph
 - Bipartite Graph
 - Shortest Path in Weighted Graph (Dijkstra's Algorithm)
 - Check Cycles in a Graph
 - How to Count Cycles in a Graph
- Graph Concept
 - Directed Graph vs Undirected Graph
 - Weighted Graph vs Unweighted Graph
 - Connected Graph
 - Disconnected Graph
- Complete Graph
 - Adjacency
 - Degree of Vertex
 - Cycle in Graph
 - Loop in Graph
- Spanning Tree
 - Minimum Spanning Tree
 - Shortest Path in Graph
 - Shortest Path in Unweighted Graph
 - Applications of Graph
- Applications of Weighted Graph

- Graph Indexing
- Classification of Graph
- Complexity of BFS
- Complexity of DFS
- Backtracking in DFS
- Graph in Social Media (Mutual Friends)