

Algorithm

Let's learn about Data Structures and Algorithms

{ } - Summary

1. What are Data Structures and Algorithms ?
2. Data Structures
 - 2.1 Stacks
 - 2.2 Queues
 - 2.3 Priority Queues
 - 2.4 Linked Lists
 - 2.5 Doubly Linked List
3. Big O Notation
4. Algorithms

What are Data
Structures and
Algorithms ?

{ } 1 - What are Data Structures and Algorithms ?

Data Structure: Named location to store and organize data.

```
const array = ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'];
```

An array is a data structure that allow us to store a collection of elements at contiguous memory location.

{ } 1 - What are Data Structures and Algorithms ?

Algorithm: A set of steps to solve problem.

Given the following problem,
"Take me to school"

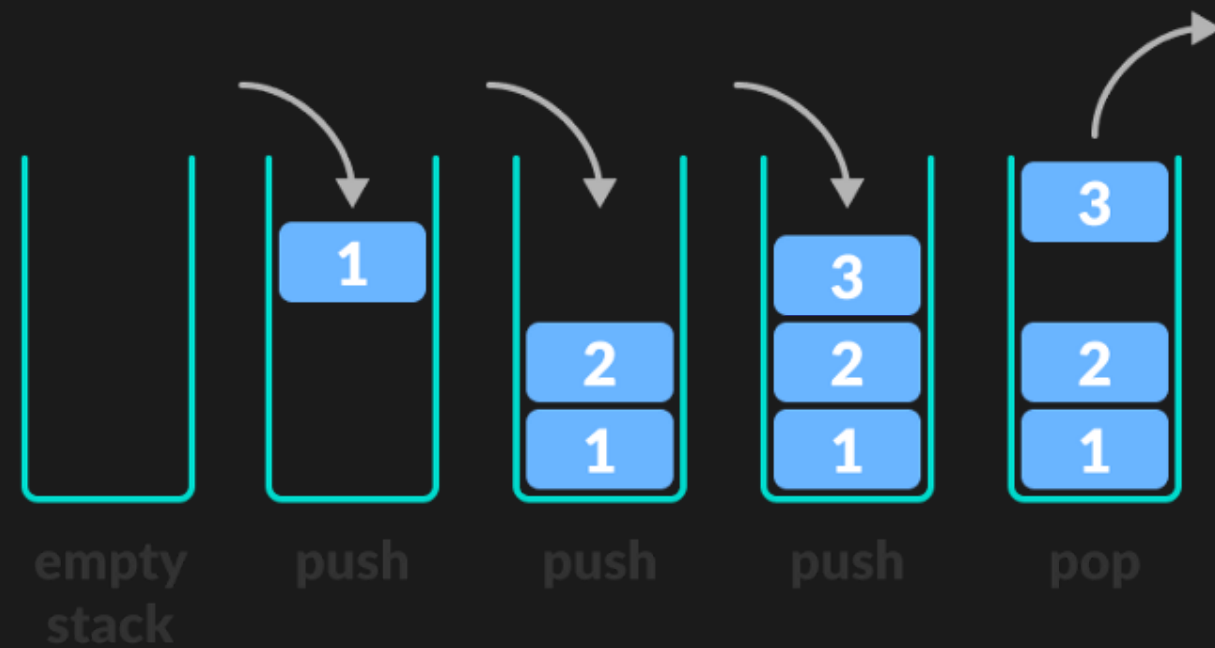
We can have the following algorithm,

1. Start the Car
2. Drive to the school location
3. Drive back to home

Data Structures

{ } 2.1 - Data Structures / Stacks

Stack = LIFO data structure (Last-In First-Out)



push(), Add element to the top

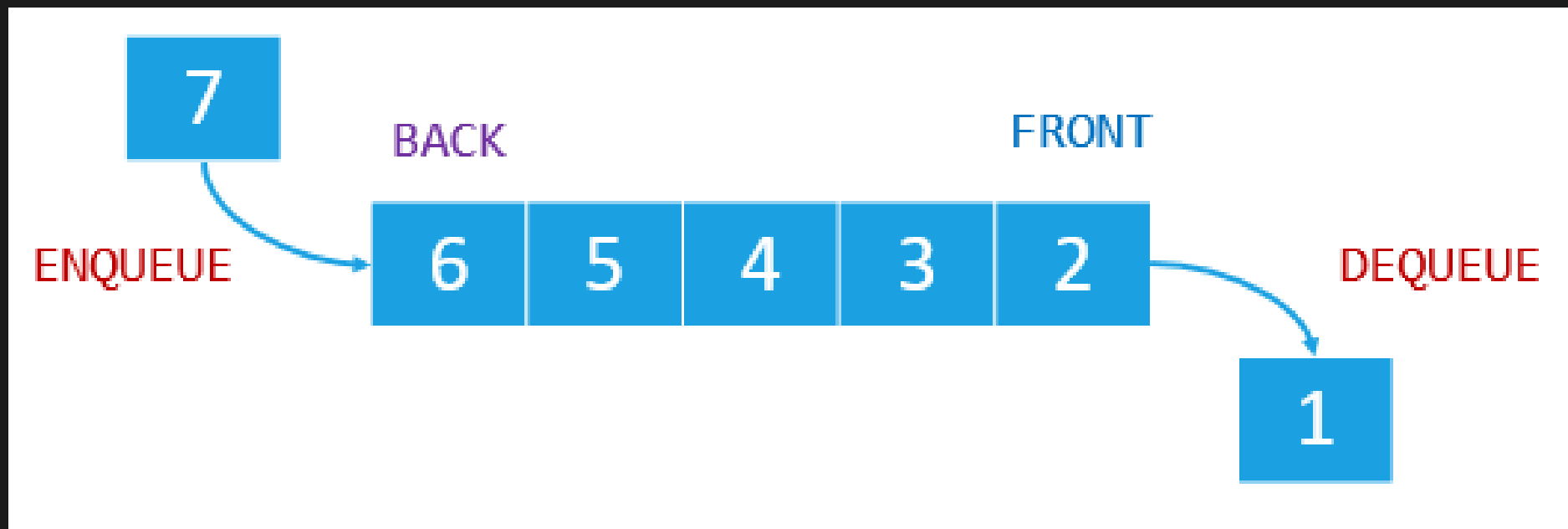
pop(), Remove element from the top

Uses of Stacks ?

- Undo / Redo features
- Calling functions (Call Stack)

{ 2.2 - Data Structures / Queues

Queues = FIFO data structure (First-In First-Out)



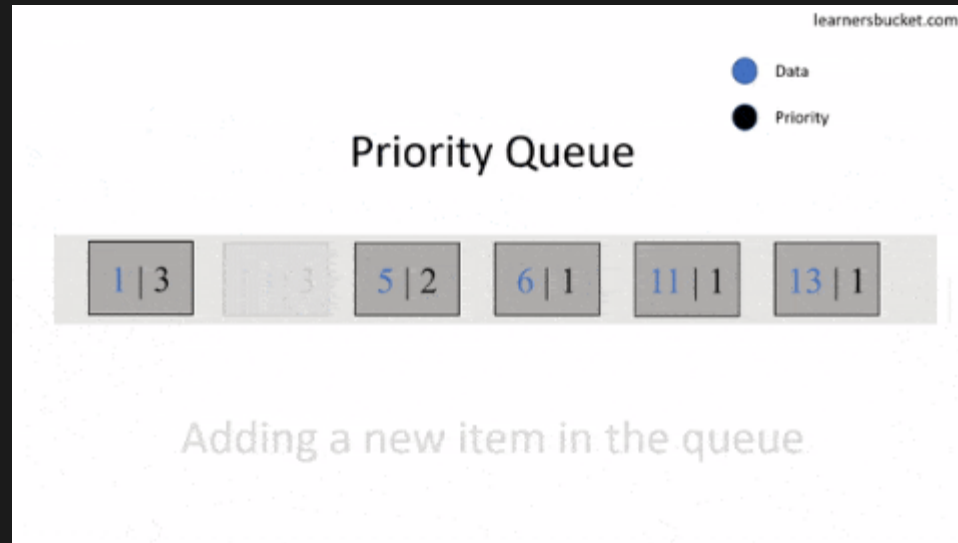
enqueue(), Add element

dequeue(), Remove element

Uses of Queues ?

- Keyboard Buffer (keys appear in the order they're pressed)
- Printer Queue (Print jobs should be completed in order)

{ } 2.3 - Data Structures / Priority Queues



enqueue(), Add element

dequeue(), Remove element

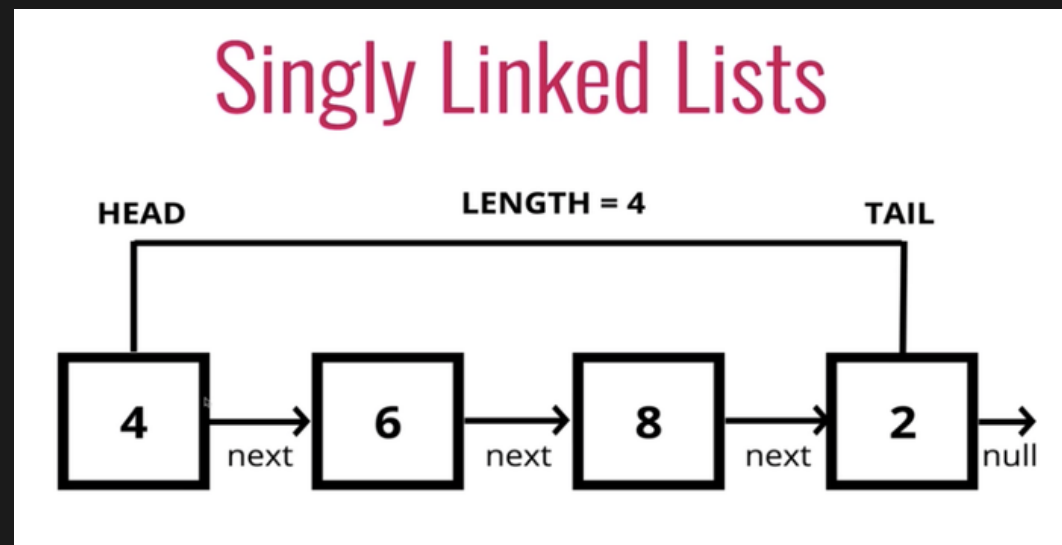
Two ways to deal with priority queue,

- Add element according to their priorities
- Queue element without taking care of the priorities, dequeue() them according to their priorities

Uses of Priority Queue ?

- Load Balancing (Operating System instructions priorities)

{ } 2.5 - Data Structures / Linked Lists



append(element), Add element to the list

insert(position, element), Add element at a given position

removeAt(position), Remove element at a given position

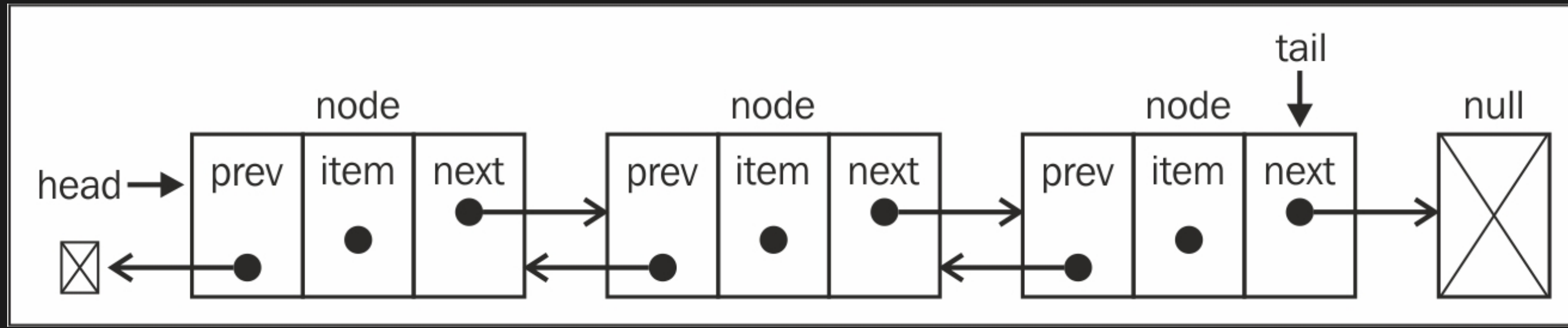
Advantage

- List size increase dynamically
- No need to shift elements while adding a new one.

Disadvantage

- Searching is really slow because we need to iterate over the whole list

{ } 2.6 - Data Structures / Doubly Linked List



append(element), Add element to the list

insert(position, element), Add element at a given position

removeAt(position), Remove element at a given position

Advantage

- Reversing the list is easier

Disadvantage

- It use more memory (because of the previous pointer on each node)

Uses

- GPS Navigation
- Spotify Playlist

Big O Notation

{ } 3 - Big O Notation

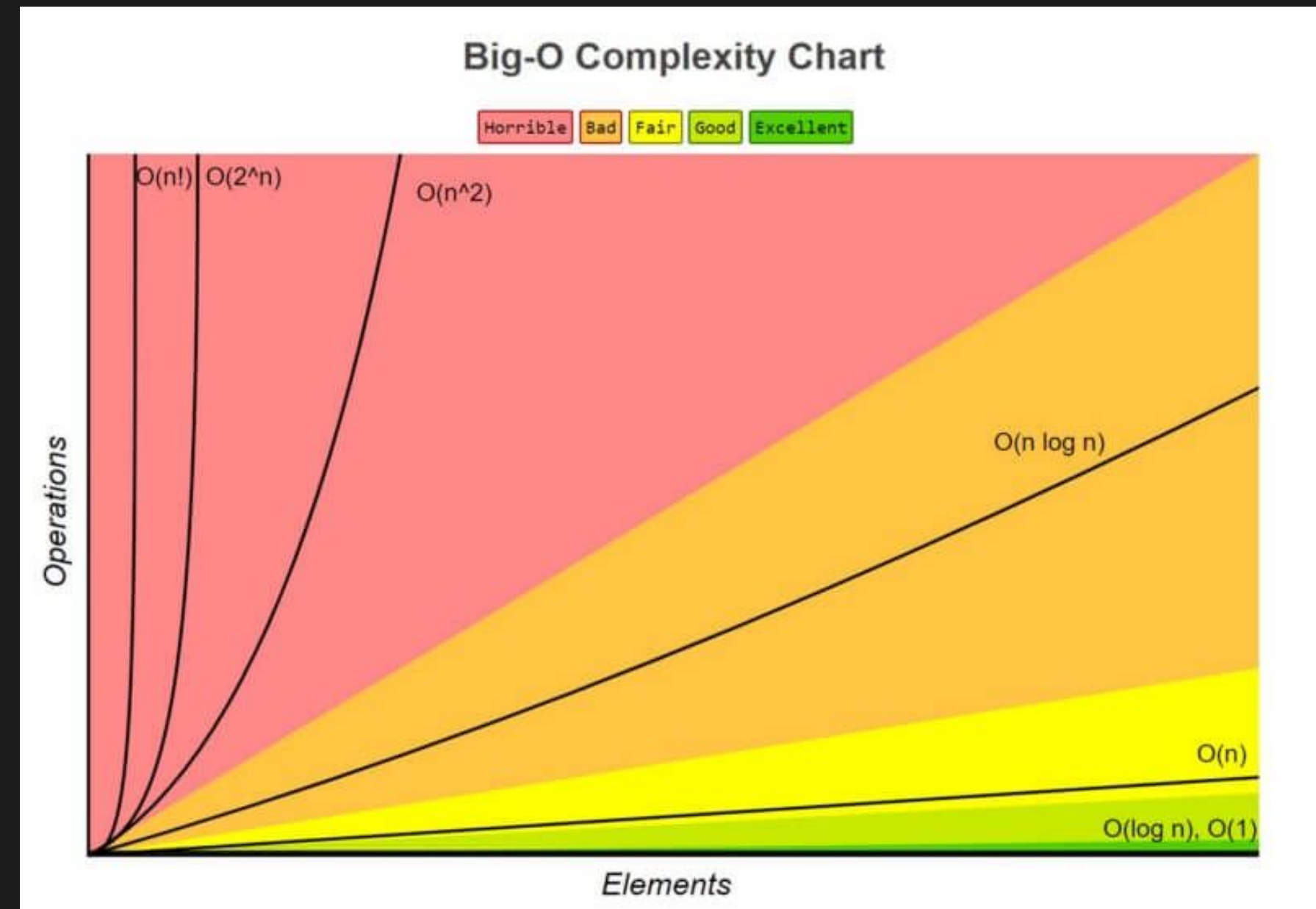
“Big O notation is a mathematical notation that describes the limiting behavior of a function when the argument tends towards a particular value or infinity. It is a member of a family of notations invented by Paul Bachmann, Edmund Landau, and others, collectively called Bachmann–Landau notation or asymptotic notation.”

- Wikipedia's definition of Big O Notation

Big O Notation describe the **complexity** of your code using algebraic terms.

{ } 3 - Big O Notation

$O(1)$ = constant time
 $O(\log n)$ = logarithmic time
 $O(n)$ = linear time
 $O(n \log n)$ = quasilinear time
 $O(n^2)$ = quadratic time
 $O(n!)$ = factorial time



source: <https://www.bigocheatsheet.com/>

Algorithms

comming soon ...