

# C++ STL DSA Guide



need complete sheet on c++ stl, its various data structures - their nature, their functions needed for dsa

Absolutely! Let's make a **complete C++ STL Sheet** that covers:

1. The **main data structures** in STL
2. Their **nature** (ordered/unordered, underlying structure)
3. Commonly used **functions and operations** relevant for **Data Structures & Algorithms (DSA)**

Let's go step by step.

## C++ STL Sheet for DSA

### 1. Containers: Nature + Functions

Container	Nature	Underlying Structure	Key Functions for DSA
<b>Vector</b>	Dynamic array, ordered	Array	<code>`push_back()`, `pop_back()`, `size()`, `clear()`, `begin()`, `end()`, `insert()`, `erase()`, `sort()`, `reverse()`, `find()` (via <code>&lt;algorithm&gt;</code>), `lower_bound()`, `upper_bound()`</code>
<b>Deque</b>	Double-ended queue	Array of blocks	<code>`push_back()`, `push_front()`, `pop_back()`, `pop_front()`, `at()`, `size()`, `front()`, `back()`</code>
<b>List</b>	Doubly linked list	Linked List	<code>`push_back()`, `push_front()`, `pop_back()`, `pop_front()`, `insert()`, `erase()`, `sort()`, `reverse()`</code>
<b>Stack</b>	LIFO	Adapter over <code>`deque`</code>	<code>`push()`, `pop()`, `top()`, `size()`, `empty()`</code>
<b>Queue</b>	FIFO	Adapter over <code>`deque`</code>	<code>`push()`, `pop()`, `front()`, `back()`, `size()`, `empty()`</code>
<b>Priority Queue</b>	Max-heap (default)	Adapter over <code>`vector`</code>	<code>`push()`, `pop()`, `top()`, `size()`, `empty()`</code> For min-heap: <code>`priority_queue&lt;type, vector&lt;type&gt;, greater&lt;type&gt;&gt;`</code>
<b>Set</b>	Ordered, unique elements	Balanced BST (Red-Black Tree)	<code>`insert()`, `erase()`, `find()`, `count()`, `lower_bound()`, `upper_bound()`, `begin()`, `end()`</code>
<b>Multiset</b>	Ordered, allows duplicates	Balanced BST	Same as <code>`set`</code> , but allows duplicates
<b>Unordered Set</b>	Unordered, unique	Hash Table	<code>`insert()`, `erase()`, `find()`, `count()`</code>

Container	Nature	Underlying Structure	Key Functions for DSA
Map	Ordered key-value pairs, unique keys	Balanced BST	<code>insert()</code> , <code>erase()</code> , <code>find()</code> , <code>count()</code> , <code>at()</code> , <code>lower_bound()</code> , <code>upper_bound()</code>
Multimap	Ordered key-value pairs, allows duplicates	Balanced BST	Same as <code>map</code> , allows duplicate keys
Unordered Map	Unordered key-value pairs	Hash Table	<code>insert()</code> , <code>erase()</code> , <code>find()</code> , <code>at()</code>

## 2. Algorithms

Header: `<algorithm>`

Algorithm	Usage
<code>sort(start, end)</code>	Sort in ascending order (default <code>&lt;</code> )
<code>sort(start, end, comp)</code>	Sort using custom comparator
<code>reverse(start, end)</code>	Reverse elements
<code>min_element(start, end)</code>	Iterator to min element
<code>max_element(start, end)</code>	Iterator to max element
<code>accumulate(start, end, init)</code>	Sum of elements (needs <code>&lt;numeric&gt;</code> )
<code>count(start, end, val)</code>	Count occurrences of <code>val</code>
<code>find(start, end, val)</code>	Iterator to <code>val</code> or <code>end</code> if not found
<code>binary_search(start, end, val)</code>	Returns bool: found or not
<code>lower_bound(start, end, val)</code>	First element <code>&gt;= val</code> (binary search)
<code>upper_bound(start, end, val)</code>	First element <code>&gt; val</code> (binary search)
<code>next_permutation(start, end)</code>	Next lexicographic permutation
<code>prev_permutation(start, end)</code>	Previous lexicographic permutation
<code>rotate(start, mid, end)</code>	Rotates elements (useful for array rotations)
<code>unique(start, end)</code>	Removes consecutive duplicates (need <code>erase</code> for final cleanup)

## 3. Iterators

Function	Usage
<code>begin()</code>	Iterator to first element
<code>end()</code>	Iterator to one past the last element
<code>rbegin()</code>	Reverse iterator to last element
<code>rend()</code>	Reverse iterator to one before first element
<code>cbegin()</code> , <code>cend()</code>	Constant iterators (read-only)
<code>auto it = container.begin()</code>	Type inference for iterators
<code>for(auto it: container)</code>	Range-based loops

## 4. Pairs

Function	Usage
<code>pair&lt;type1, type2&gt; p</code>	Create a pair
<code>make_pair(a, b)</code>	Create a pair without specifying types
<code>p.first</code> , <code>p.second</code>	Access elements

## 5. Custom Comparators for Sorting

```
cpp
// Ascending order by second element, if tie then first element
bool cmp(pair<int, int>& a, pair<int, int>& b) {
    if (a.second == b.second)
        return a.first < b.first;
    return a.second < b.second;
}

// Usage
sort(v.begin(), v.end(), cmp);
```

## 6. Time Complexities (Approximate)

Container	Insert	Search	Delete
<code>vector</code>	Amortized O(1)	O(N)	O(N)
<code>deque</code>	Amortized O(1)	O(N)	O(N)
<code>list</code>	O(1) (with iterator)	O(N)	O(1) (with iterator)
<code>stack</code>	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
<code>queue</code>	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)
<code>priority_queue</code>	O(logN)	O(1) (top)	O(logN)
<code>set/map</code>	O(logN)	O(logN)	O(logN)
<code>multiset/multimap</code>	O(logN)	O(logN)	O(logN)
<code>unordered_set/unordered_map</code>	O(1) average, O(N) worst	O(1) avg	O(1) avg

Would you like this in a **PDF** or **Markdown** format too? Let me know if you want a **DSA-focused cheat sheet** with problem patterns too! 