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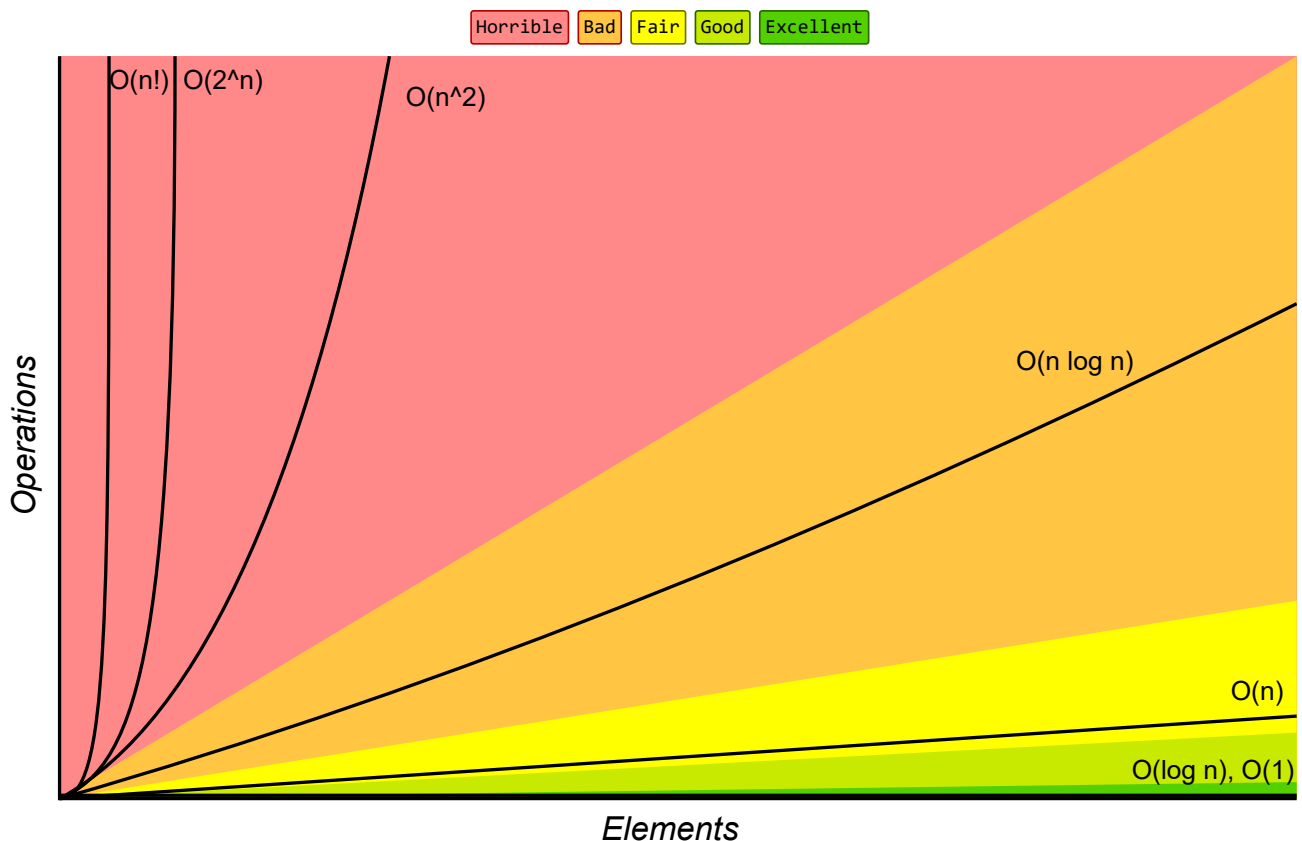
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## Know Thy Complexities!

Hi there! This webpage covers the space and time Big-O complexities of common algorithms used in Computer Science. When preparing for technical interviews in the past, I found myself spending hours crawling the internet putting together the best, average, and worst case complexities for search and sorting algorithms so that I wouldn't be stumped when asked about them. Over the last few years, I've interviewed at several Silicon Valley startups, and also some bigger companies, like Google, Facebook, Yahoo, LinkedIn, and eBay, and each time that I prepared for an interview, I thought to myself "Why hasn't someone created a nice Big-O cheat sheet?". So, to save all of you fine folks a ton of time, I went ahead and created one. Enjoy! - [Eric](#)

[What's the best IDE for web development? See the results. Tell us what you think!](#)

### Big-O Complexity Chart



## Common Data Structure Operations

Data Structure	Time Complexity								Space Complexity
	Average				Worst				Worst
	Access	Search	Insertion	Deletion	Access	Search	Insertion	Deletion	
<u>Array</u>	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Stack</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Queue</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Singly-Linked List</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Doubly-Linked List</u>	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Skip List</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$
<u>Hash Table</u>	N/A	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$	N/A	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Binary Search Tree</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Cartesian Tree</u>	N/A	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	N/A	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>B-Tree</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Red-Black Tree</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Splay Tree</u>	N/A	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	N/A	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>AVL Tree</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>KD Tree</u>	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$

## Array Sorting Algorithms

Algorithm	Time Complexity			Space Complexity
	Best	Average	Worst	Worst
<u>Quicksort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(\log(n))$
<u>Mergesort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Timsort</u>	$\Omega(n)$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Heapsort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Bubble Sort</u>	$\Omega(n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Insertion Sort</u>	$\Omega(n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Selection Sort</u>	$\Omega(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Tree Sort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Shell Sort</u>	$\Omega(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n(\log(n))^2)$	$\Theta(n(\log(n))^2)$	$\Theta(1)$
<u>Bucket Sort</u>	$\Omega(n+k)$	$\Theta(n+k)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$
<u>Radix Sort</u>	$\Omega(nk)$	$\Theta(nk)$	$\Theta(nk)$	$\Theta(n+k)$
<u>Counting Sort</u>	$\Omega(n+k)$	$\Theta(n+k)$	$\Theta(n+k)$	$\Theta(k)$
<u>Cubesort</u>	$\Omega(n)$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n \log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$

## Learn More

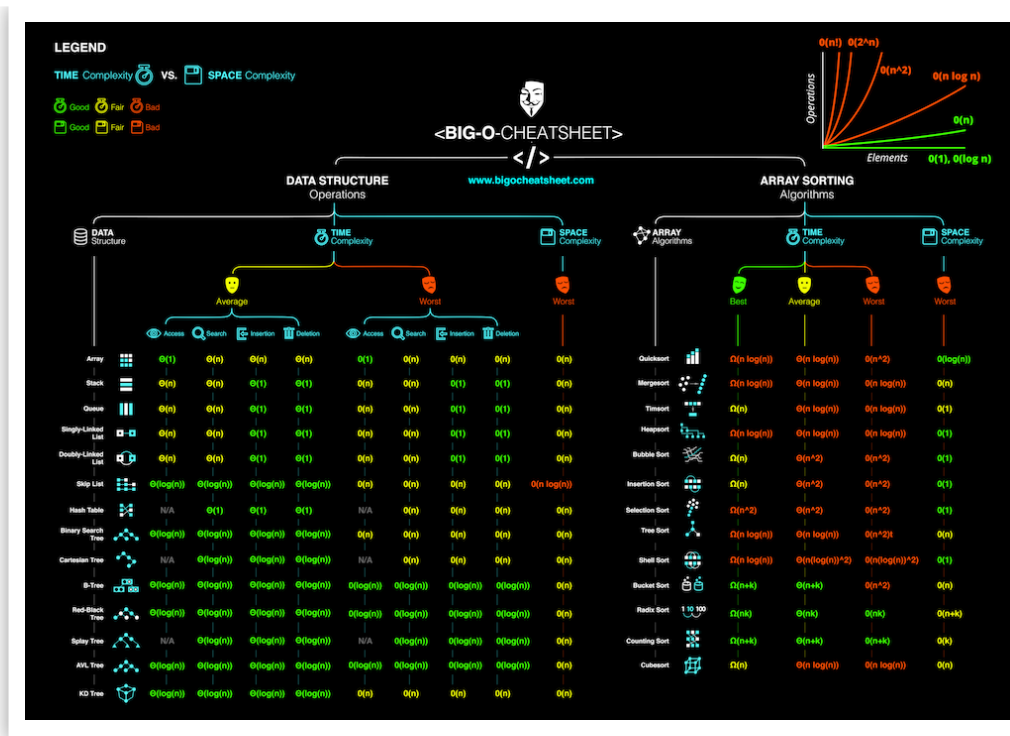
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Name



Michael Mitchell • 6 years ago

This is great. Maybe you could include some resources (links to khan academy, mooc etc) that would explain each of these concepts for people trying to learn them.

341   • Reply • Share ›



Amanda Harlin ➔ Michael Mitchell • 6 years ago



Yes! Please & thank you

77 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Asim Ahmad** → Amanda Harlin • a year ago

Can you Explain the Above Algorithm.??

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Anonymous** → Asim Ahmad • 6 months ago

Mr.

you can learn these algorithms easily in google by searching

Don't always ask or wait for someone to post things for you go out and search on internet

You will find everything you want to learn

If you are a beginner in Data structures and algorithms then visit mycodeschool youtube channel and learn there

if you want more then email me at rise.d1105@gmail.com I will help you as much as I can

8 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Cam Cecil** → Michael Mitchell • 6 years ago

This explanation in 'plain English' helps: <http://stackoverflow.com/qu...>

34 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Richard Wheatley** → Cam Cecil • 3 years ago

this is plain english.

8 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Arjan Nieuwenhuizen** → Michael Mitchell • 5 years ago

Here are the links that I know of.

#1) <http://aduni.org/courses/al...>

#2) <http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/...>

#3) <https://www.udacity.com/cou...>

probably as good or maybe better # 2, but I have not had a chance to look at it.

<http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/...>

Sincerely,

Arjan

p.s.

<https://www.coursera.org/co...>

This course has just begun on coursera (dated 1 July 2013), and looks very good.

21 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**fireheron** → Arjan Nieuwenhuizen • 5 years ago

Thank you Arjan. Espaecially the coursera.org one ;-)

5 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**@hangtwentyy** → fireheron • 4 years ago

also this! <http://opendatastructures.org>

7 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**yth** → @hangtwentyy • 4 years ago

thank you for sharing this.

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Eduardo Sánchez** → Michael Mitchell • 3 years ago

There is an amazing tutorial for Big O from Derek Banas in Youtube, that guy is amazing explaining!!!

## Big O Notations

see more

8 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Sudhanshu Mishra** → Eduardo Sánchez • 2 years ago

Cool! This is a more than adequate introduction! Thanks a ton for sharing!

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Divyendra Patil** → Michael Mitchell • 9 months ago

[www.codenza.us](http://www.codenza.us)

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**CodeMunkey** → Michael Mitchell • 2 years ago

Not sure if this helps, but here's a more visual learner for some of these algorithms - if you're interested.  
<http://visualgo.net>

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**nate lipp** → Michael Mitchell • a year ago

This is a well put together introduction  
[https://www.interviewcake.c...](https://www.interviewcake.com)

^ | v • Reply • Share ›





**Nhập Hàng Ngoại** → Michael Mitchell • 2 years ago

<http://fashionfor.life/t-sh...>





 |  • Reply • Share ›**Blake Jennings** • 6 years ago



i'm literally crying

96  |  • Reply • Share ›**friend** → Blake Jennings • 2 years ago


you give me a big o

3  |  • Reply • Share ›**Gokce Toykuyu** • 6 years ago

Could we add some tree algorithms and complexities? Thanks. I really like the Red-Black trees ;)

72  |  • Reply • Share ›**ericdrowell** Mod → Gokce Toykuyu • 6 years ago



Excellent idea. I'll add a section that compares insertion, deletion, and search complexities for specific data structures

31  |  • Reply • Share ›**yash bedi** → ericdrowell • 2 years ago


its been 4 years you haven't added that section :)

 |  • Reply • Share ›**Elliot Géhin** → yash bedi • 2 years ago

It's up there Yash, bottom of the first table

1  |  • Reply • Share ›**Jonathan Neufeld** → Gokce Toykuyu • a year ago

Where I come from we use trees on a regular rotation



3  |  • Reply • Share ›**Adam Heinermann** • 5 years ago

Is there a printer-friendly version?

55  |  • Reply • Share ›**Thomas Feichtinger** → Adam Heinermann • 5 years ago

Actually copying the contents to a google doc worked pretty well!

I have made it public, have a look:

<https://docs.google.com/spr...>28  |  • Reply • Share ›**Sudhanshu Mishra** → Thomas Feichtinger • 2 years ago

Thank you! I sometimes wish entire humanity was as benevolent as us programmers when it comes to sharing the fruits of our labour! The world would be so much better :-)

12  |  • Reply • Share ›**David Joo** → Thomas Feichtinger • 2 years ago

Thank you for doing that!

 |  • Reply • Share ›**Numus Software** → Thomas Feichtinger • 3 years ago

You have to love algorithms !!!

 |  • Reply • Share ›**ericdrowell** Mod → Adam Heinermann • 5 years ago



not yet, but that's a great idea!

9 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Matt Labrum** → Adam Heinermann • 4 years ago

I, too, wanted a printer-friendly version for studying before an interview, and I wasn't satisfied with the solutions I found provided in the various comments here. So, I went ahead and LaTeX'ed this page to get a nice PDF.

I have uploaded the PDFs I created to my Google Drive and made them public: <https://drive.google.com/fo...>. In that folder are two PDFs --- one is for letter-sized paper and the other is for A4-sized paper. Assuming I didn't introduce any typos, the content of those PDFs should match the content of this page (as it appears at this moment; 17 February 2015), with the only noteworthy difference being that I moved the Graphs section to be after the Sorting section to help eliminate some extra white space.

8 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Yuvaraj Sreenivasen** → Matt Labrum • 4 years ago

Great thanks Matt!!

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Joe Gibson** → Matt Labrum • 4 years ago

Matt,

Great job on the LaTeX document. I'm preparing for a Google interview and this will be a lot of help!

Any chance you can put the .tex file on your drive as well in the same folder?

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Matt Labrum** → Joe Gibson • 4 years ago

Done; the two .tex files and the .eps of the graph are now in that folder.

---Edit---

I've also put the R script and tmp.tex file I used to create the graph in that folder. After creating the .eps file with R, I did some processing on it to get the final Big-O.eps file I include in the .tex files.

For completeness, to get from the R-generated Big-O.eps file to the final Big-O.eps file, I did the following:

1. Open Big-O.eps with a text editor to ensure the text annotations have not been broken apart. I personally had to put "Operations" and "Big-O Complexity" (y-axis label and graph title) back together.
2. Process tmp.tex to get a .dvi file that contains a PSFrag'ed version of the graph.
3. dvips -j -E tmp.dvi -o Big-O.tmp.eps
4. epstool --copy --bbox Big-O.tmp.eps Big-O.eps
5. rm Big-O.tmp.eps

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



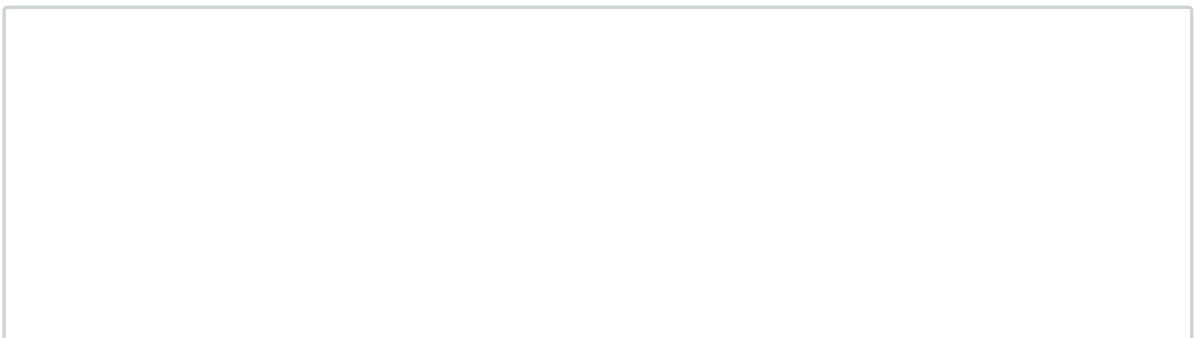
**Joe Gibson** → Matt Labrum • 4 years ago

Thanks, you rock.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Badde Liyanage** → Adam Heinermann • 25 days ago







see more

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Valentin Stanciu** • 6 years ago

1. Deletion/insertion in a single linked list is implementation dependent. For the question of "Here's a pointer to an element, how much does it take to delete it?", single-linked lists take  $O(N)$  since you have to search for the element that points to the element being deleted. Double-linked lists solve this problem.
  2. Hashes come in a million varieties. However with a good distribution function they are  $O(\log N)$  worst case. Using a double hashing algorithm, you end up with a worst case of  $O(\log \log N)$ .
  3. For trees, the table should probably also contain heaps and the complexities for the operation "Get Minimum".
- 54 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Alexis Mas** → Valentin Stanciu • 4 years ago

If you a list: A B C D, When you want to delete B, you can delete a node without iterating over the list.

1. B.data = C.data
2. B.next = C.next
3. delete C

If you can't copy data between nodes because its too expensive then yes, it's  $O(N)$

6 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Miguel** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

You still have to find the position in the list, which can only be done linearly.

7 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Guest** → Miguel • 4 years ago

You still have to find the position in the list, which can only be done linearly.

3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Alexis Mas** → Miguel • 4 years ago

Yes of course, If you need to search the node it's  $O(n)$ , otherwise you can delete it as I stated before.

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Guest** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

No need to find the position if you can delete it as Alexis mentioned

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**OmegaNemesis28** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

To get to B - you HAVE to iterate over the list though. You can't just manipulate B without a pointer. So unless you do book-keeping and have pointers to specific nodes you intend to delete/manipulate, LinkLists are  $O(n)$  insert and delete.

3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Alexis Mas** → OmegaNemesis28 • 4 years ago

Strictly speaking no, you don't. let's say you have this function.

```
public void delete(Node node)
```

That function doesn't care how did you got that node.

Did you got my point?

When you have a pointer to a node, and that node needs to be deleted you don't need to iterate over the list.

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Sam Lehman** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

But in order to get to that pointer, you probably need to iterate through the list

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**OmegaNemesis28** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

But that is MY point :p

You have to have the node FIRST. You have to iterate through the list before you can do that, unless you do book-keeping and happen to have said node. Reread what I said. "have pointers to specific nodes" Most of the time, you do not with LinkedLists. If you have a Linked List and want to delete index 5, you have to iterate to 5 and such. Your example was ABCD, our points are that you typically don't have the pointer to B just offhand. You have to obtain it first which will be  $O(n)$

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Chris B** → OmegaNemesis28 • 3 years ago

Search and insert/delete are different operations. Insert/delete on an unsorted linked list is  $O(1)$ . The fact that you might have to first search for the element that you want to delete is not considered relevant, as that functionality is covered by the  $O(n)$  search operation, not the  $O(1)$  insert/delete operations. A real world example of linked list insert/delete can be found in `list_del` and `list_add` of the Linux kernel source, those functions are only 2 and 4 lines of code, so should be easy to understand: <http://lxr.free-electrons.com/>

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Pingu App** → Alexis Mas • 4 years ago

What if B is the last element in the list?

How would B's predecessor know that its next field should point to NULL and not to a futurely invalid memory address?

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**Alexis Mas** → Pingu App • 4 years ago

In that case you can't delete that way, you're forced to have a pointer to the previous item.

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



**pvlbzn** → Alexis Mas • 2 years ago

And you will introduce the side effect which will be hell to debug. Consider:

Singly linked list  $L: A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow \dots$  where is  $X \rightarrow Y$   $x$  is a value, function 'delete' which works as you