1. Quick Sort Implementation
2. Quick Sort Complexity: Time Complexity = O(N logN) USUALLY, Worst Case = O(n^2), Best Case = O(N logN) . Complexity differs based on choosing pivot value.
3. Array Basics: How array works in memory
4. Linked List Intro : Linear DS, Dynamic DS, Head/Root

   Benefits :

   a. Utilize the memory FULLY
   b. Can create memory/array size over 10^9 which a static Array can't
   c. Need to make Stack DS
   d. Need to make Queue DS
   e. Need to make Dequeue DS

5. Linked List Theory & Structure :
   [Head/Root]Value + address of next value……….value+"NULL"[Last]

Insertion at Head/Root : Changing head by connecting previous value by new value. Its complexity O(1) where static array insertion cost O(n) complexity
Search for Values: Same as Static Array. But to access an index it cost O(n) complexity where array can with O(1) complexity. We will do Linear Search no Binary Search for searching values.