

* Data structure

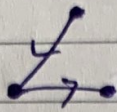
Abstraction \rightarrow limited details show
what happens back is hidden

- ① Primitive DS \rightarrow int, float, char, bool, pointer
- Hold single value.
- ② Non Primitive DS \rightarrow
 - Linear DS \rightarrow Non-Linear DS
 - Linear DS: Sequential manner
array, linkedlist, stack, queue.
 - Nonlinear DS: - one element connected to n elements
- tree, graph
- ③ Static DS - size fix, before element is inputted
Dynamic DS - size is variable
- ④ Stack is abstract data type: - can be implemented by array & linkedlist
- ⑤ Algorithm: ① Brute force ② Divide & conquer
③ Backtracking ④ Dynamic programming
⑤ Greedy algo
- ⑥ In Binary search, array is sorted.
- ⑦ Stack \rightarrow ① Array ② Linkedlist ① Push ② Pop ③ Peek
- ⑧ Queue \rightarrow ① Linear queue ② Circular queue
③ Priority queue ④ Dequeue
④ insert & delete at both end.
① Enqueue: ② Dequeue ③ Peek
- ⑨ Linkedlist: ① Singly ② Double ③ Circular
- ⑩ Tree: - Degree \rightarrow No. of child node.
Parent Root node is level 0.

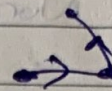
★ Binary Tree:-

(i) At most two child.

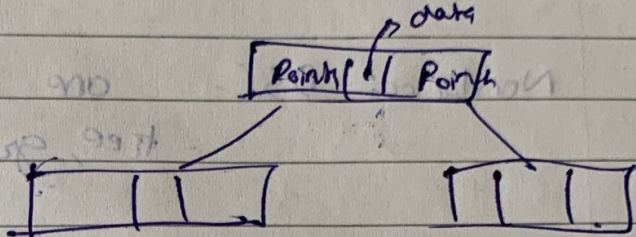
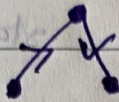
Pre order →



Post Order:-

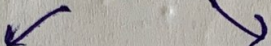


Inorder:-



• BST →

Root Node



all nodes

All nodes > Root node.

all nodes < Root node

★ BFS → Queue is used.

DFS → Stack is used.

Backtracking is done in it.