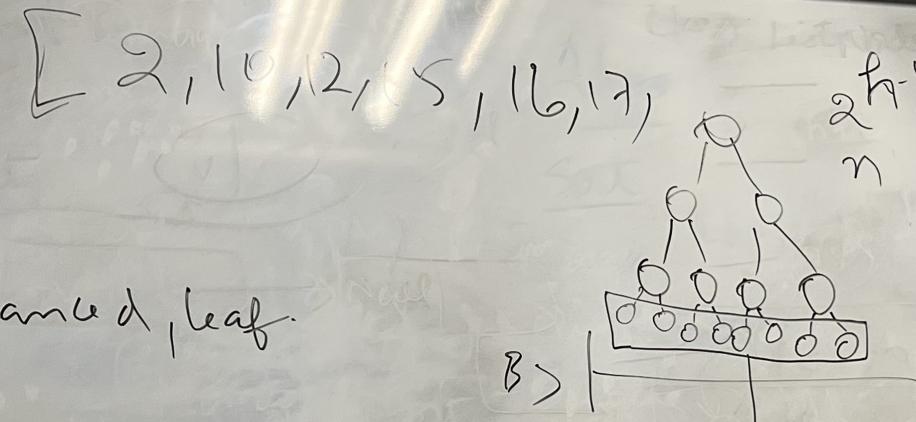
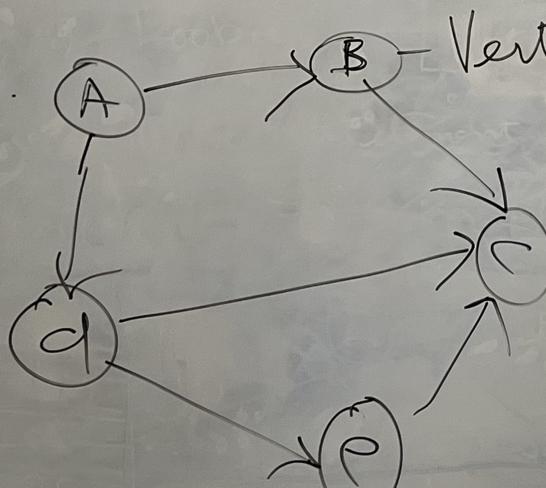


Trees

- $\log N$
- Traversing
- BFS, DFS
- Height, balanced, leaf

Graph

- Adjacency List
- Matrix
- ,)

- $O(V)$ - To see if vertex is there or not
- $O(V+E)$ - Traversal (not)

}
 A: [B, D]
 B: [C]
 C:
 D: [E]
 E: [F]

- DS
- Array ✓
- Linked list ✓
- Trees

Heaps | Priority Queue

- Tries

- Graph

- Stack ✓

Queue \downarrow (FIFO) $O(1)$ Pop
 \uparrow (d = deqeue())

- Hashmap

- Hashset

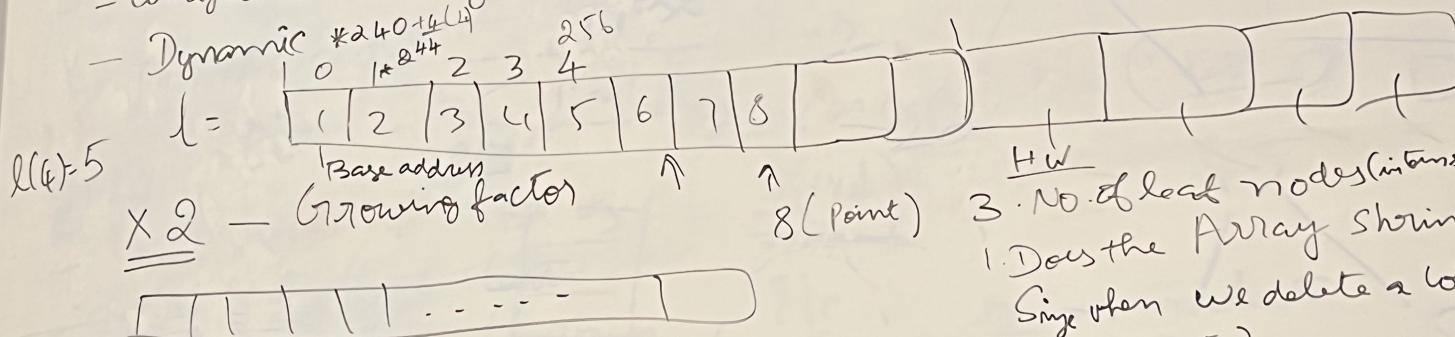


- ## -List (Python)

- list (Python)
- Collection elements, not necessarily of same Data type

- Collection elements, not necessarily ~~of same~~
 - Contiguous memory (in the memory the references are stored continuous)

- Dynamic $\star 240^{14} \begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ 256



1.27 Python

- Insertion $\Theta(1)$ - append
 - Insertion at given index - $\Theta(n)$
 - Deletion $\Theta(n)$
 - Updating $\Theta(1)$
 - Look up $\Theta(1)$ - Given its index

$t = [1, "Swathy", 3, "Hi"]$

۲۶۱

4. How is τ_{tot} represented in L?

HW

3. No. of leaf nodes (internal nodes) in BT
1. Does the Array shrink in
Since when we delete a lot of elements?
2. (Can we ALWAYS use List as Stack?)

- List (Python)

- Collection elements, not necessarily of same Datatype

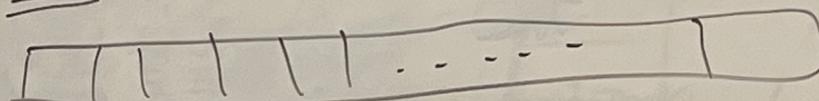
- Contiguous memory (in the memory the references are stored contiguously)

- Dynamic

0	$*2^{40+4(4)}$
1	$*2^{44}$
2	
3	
4	

$l[4]=5$

$\underline{\times 2}$ - Growing factor
Base address



1.27 python

- Insertion $\Theta(1)$ - append - Worst case $\Theta(n)$ - Array grows

- Insertion at given index - $\Theta(n)$

- Deletion $\Theta(n)$

- Updating $\Theta(1)$

- Look up $\Theta(1)$ - Given its index (not element)

$t = [1, "Swathy", 3, "Hi"]$

$t[1] =$

"Swathy"

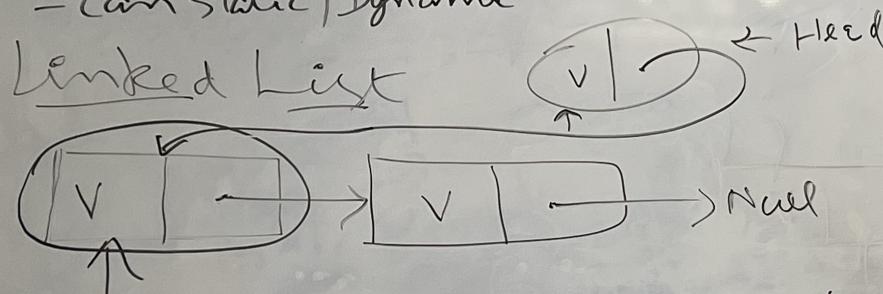
Ref

- Array

- Continuous in Memory.

- Can Static / Dynamic

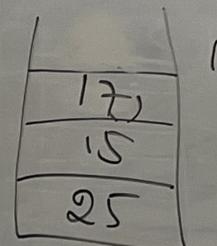
- Linked List



$\Theta(n)$ - Looking
for element

- Val, Pointer to next element

Stack (LIFO)



R 1 S Su
17 23 23 0

... Class ListNode :

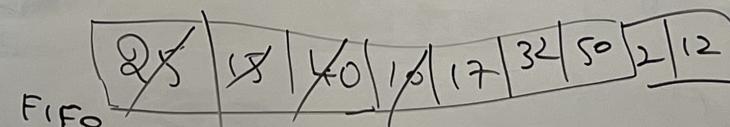
class

SLL

...

BFS |
Level order
Traversal

- Queue (FIFO)



25, 15, 40, 10

2, 10, 17, 15, 16

kapp

Recursion
Result = Recur(N).
(...)
Recur(N-1)
Recur(N-2)

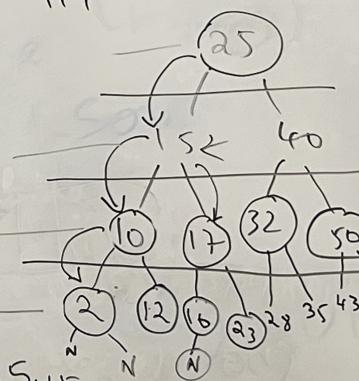
DS

- Array

- Linked list

- Trees

SC: Recursive
stack.



- Heaps / Priority
Queue

- Tries

- Graph

- Stack

- Queue FIFO $O(1)$ pop
($A = \text{dequeue}$)

- Hashmap

- HashSet



-List (Python)

- Collection elements, not necessarily of same datatype.
- Contiguous memory (in the memory the references are stored continuous)
- Dynamic $*2^{40+4(4)}$ 2^{56}

$$l = \boxed{0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4} \quad \boxed{5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8} \quad \boxed{\dots}$$

$\underline{l(4)=5}$

$\underline{x 2}$ - Growing factor

Base address ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

8 (Point) HW

1.27 Python

- Insertion $\Theta(1)$ - append - Worst case $\Theta(n)$ - Array grows
- Insertion at given index - $\Theta(n)$
- Deletion $\Theta(n)$
- Updating $\Theta(1)$
- Look up $\Theta(1)$ - Given its index (not element)

$t = [1, "Swathy", 3, "Hi"]$

$t[1] =$

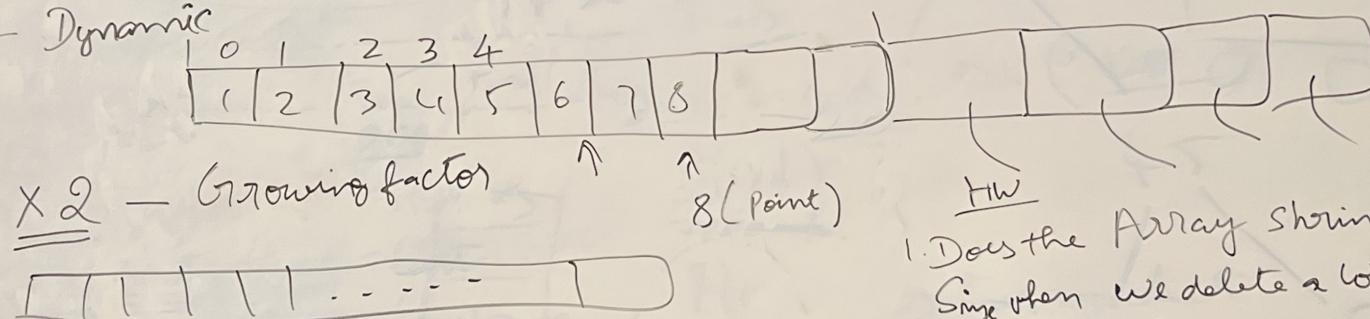


- List (Python)

- Collection elements, not necessarily of same Data type

- Contiguous memory (in the memory the references are stored continuous)

- Dynamic



1.27 Python

- Insertion $\Theta(1)$ - append — Worst case $\Theta(n)$ - Array grows

- Insertion at given index - $\Theta(n)$

- Deletion $\Theta(n)$

- Updating $\Theta(1)$

- Look up $\Theta(1)$ — Given its index (not element)

1. Does the Array shrink in
size when we delete a lot of
elements?