Keywords and algorithms

Keywords	Algorithms	Complexity
Sorted array;	Binary search	O(log(n))
Search in Binary Search Trees	Two pointers	O(n)
Contain duplicates	Sorting	
Contains anagrams		
Intervals merge/insert		
(Longest, largest sum) sub-strings,	Two pointers	O(n) <-> O(n^2)
Continuous subsequence/ subarray		
Interval within an array		
Linked list for delete, copy, swap, find loops, merge,		
Palindromes		
Two linked lists / Two arrays		
Sorted array (including remove duplicates)		
Binary search		
Rotation. Swap i.e.		

Area computation		
Longest/largest/optimal non- continuous sub-array	Dynamic programming	O(n)
Linear time complexity		
Recursive structure with overlapping		
Recursive structure with no overlapping	Divide-and-conquer	O(n log(n))
binary trees		
Quick sort/ Quick rank		
K-th smallest / largest		
Find target		
(K-th) most frequent	Heap (min heap or max heap)	O(n*log(K)) or O(n log(n))
Merge with ordering		
Median		
Order of Data streams		
least recent	Dynamic queue (list, queue etc)	
Retrieval	Stack	
Back-tracking		

Non-recursive implémentation		
Match parentheses		
Binary search tree	Divide-and-conquer, Min and Max of subtrees	O(n log(n))
	recursion,	Master algorithm
	In-order traversal,	T(n) = aT(n/b) + O(f(n))
	pre-order traversal	If $f(n) > n^{\log}b(a) \Rightarrow O(f(n))$ If $n^{\log}b(a) > f(n) \Rightarrow O(n^{\log}b(a))$
	DFS	If $n^{\log}b(a) == f(n) =>$ O($n^{\log}b(a)^*\log(n)$)
	Min of LST <	
	Max of LST < root < Min of RST < Max of RST	
Binary tree	Divide-and-conquer	
	Recursion	
	Path Sum	
	DFS/BFS	
	Hash table	
Depth of trees; count subtrees;	DFS	O(m*n) where m:= edges, n:= nodes
Path (Sum) of trees /graphs with some properties		
Root-to-leaf		

Find loop in graph; topological ordering		
Nested structure ([a [b]])		
Parenthese		
Count spanning trees	Union find	
Count connected sub-regions		
Shortest path/distance btw pos/ to all building	BFS	
Maze		
Graph with obstacles		
Minimal distance / Minimal height		
Level order in Binary tree		
Permutation	Backtracking	Usually in exponential
Combinations		
Subsets		
All possible solutions		
Longest/most/optimal + sub-string	Dynamic programming	
Distance/Match regarding two strings involving sub-strings		

Array not sorted and do not want to sort it	Dynamic programming	O(n) in time
Return number of uniques paths /ways		O(n) in space
Return if possible		
Return longest/largest/ subarray		
Interval but Cannot decide where to stop/leaves,		
Interval but Cannot decide where to begin/roots/		
Recursive structure with overlapping		
Duplicates, not-sorted	Hash table	O(n) in time
Anagrams/ invariant to permutations	Array as hash table	O(n) in space
Inverse mapping		
Track data/ address		
O(1) implementation		
Numbers are bounded from [1,2,, n], n=size of array, to find duplicates, or missing		

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