

Key

Good	Fair	Poor
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Data Structures

Data Structure	Time Complexity								Space Complexity
	Average				Worst				Worst
	Indexing	Search	Insertion	Deletion	Indexing	Search	Insertion	Deletion	
Basic Array (Array)	O(1)	O(n)	-	-	O(1)	O(n)	-	-	O(n)
Dynamic Array (List<T> and ArrayList)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Singly-Linked List	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)
Doubly-Linked List (LinkedList<T>)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)	O(n)
Skip List	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n log(n))
Hash Table (HashSet<T> Dictionary<TKey, TValue> and Hashtable)	-	O(1)	O(1)	O(1)	-	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Binary Search Tree (SortedDictionary<TKey, TValue>)	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Sorted Array using Binary Search (SortedList<TKey, TValue>)	O(log(n))	O(?)	O(1)	O(1)	O(log(n))	O(?)	O(n)	O(n)	O(?)
Cartesian Tree	-	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	-	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Splay Tree	-	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	-	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)
Red-Black Tree (SortedSet<T> No Duplicates)	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)
AVL Tree	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)
B-Tree	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(n)

Searching

Algorithm	Data Structure	Time Complexity		Space Complexity
		Average	Worst	Worst
Depth First Search (DFS)	Graph of V vertices and E edges	-	O(E + V)	O(V)
Breadth First Search (BFS)	Graph of V vertices and E edges	-	O(E + V)	O(V)
Binary search (Array.BinarySearch or List<T>.BinarySearch)	Sorted array of n elements	O(log(n))	O(log(n))	O(1)

Big-O Complexity

The graph illustrates the growth of various Big-O time complexities. The Y-axis represents the number of operations, and the X-axis represents the number of elements. The complexities shown are:

- $O(1)$ (Red line): Constant time complexity, showing a flat line at 1 operation.
- $O(\log n)$ (Green line): Logarithmic time complexity, showing a very slow increase.
- $O(n)$ (Blue line): Linear time complexity, showing a straight line starting from the origin.
- $O(n \log n)$ (Purple line): Linearithmic time complexity, showing a curve that grows faster than linear but slower than quadratic.
- $O(n^2)$ (Orange line): Quadratic time complexity, showing a parabolic curve.
- $O(2^n)$ (Brown line): Exponential time complexity, showing a very rapid increase.
- $O(n!)$ (Pink line): Factorial time complexity, showing the fastest growth, reaching 1000 operations at around 7 elements.