Picking a Language

- Choose a Programming Language
- It does not matter what language you use, just continue with your current language if you have started coding already,
 - o Popular choices: Python, C++, Java.
 - Why pick one? (Ease of learning, community support, job market)
 - Recommendation: Start with C++ or Python for beginners.

Learning Syntax and Basics

- Syntax: Rules of the language
- Data Types: int, float, string, bool, etc.
- Input/Output: How to take input and display output
- Conditional Statements: if, else, elif (or switch-case)
- Loops: for, while, do-while
- Break and Continue: Control flow in loops

Solving Pattern Problems

- Why Patterns? Improves logic and loop understanding
- Examples:
 - Right-Angled Triangle
 - Pyramid
 - Diamond
 - Number Patterns (e.g., 1, 12, 123, 1234)

Functions, Arrays, Pointers, and References

- Functions: Reusable blocks of code
 - Pass by Value
 - Pass by Reference
- Arrays: Storing multiple values
- Pointers: Memory addresses
- References: Aliases for variables

Solving Easy Array Problems

- Find the largest element in an array
- Reverse an array
- Find the sum of array elements
- Search for an element in an array

Use only variables, loops, and functions to solve these problems.

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

- Classes and Objects: Blueprint and instances
- Access Modifiers: Public, private, protected
- Encapsulation, Inheritance, Polymorphism -> Not needed for DSA, but is asked in interviews
- **Example:** Create a simple class (e.g., Car with attributes like color, speed)

Learn Time and Space Complexity

What is Time Complexity?

- Measures how the runtime of an algorithm grows as the input size increases.
- Expressed using **Big O Notation** (e.g., O(n), O(log n), O(n²)).

What is Space Complexity?

- Measures how much memory an algorithm uses relative to the input size.
- Also expressed using Big O Notation.

• Why Learn It?

- Helps optimize code for performance.
- Essential for solving problems in competitive programming and interviews.

• Resources for Beginners

- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/understanding-time-complexity-simple -examples/
- https://www.interviewbit.com/courses/programming/time-complexity/
- https://www.bigocheatsheet.com/

Data Structures from Easy to Hard

- Easy:
 - Arrays, Strings, Linked Lists
- Medium:
 - Stacks, Queues, Hash Maps, Heap, Trees
- Hard:
 - Graphs, Heaps, Tries, Advanced Trees (AVL, Red-Black)

Data Structures from Easy to Hard

- Learn the implementation
- Understand all the operations that can done on that Data Structure
- Learn that data structure's corresponding syntax and functions in C++ STL / Java Collections / Python Libraries.
- Learn the time complexity of each function.
- Solve a few easy problems
- Complete all the data structure in the above order

C++ STL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRVYpIET_RU

Algorithms from Easy to Hard

- Easy:
 - Searching, Sorting, 2-Pointer, and Sliding Window
- Medium:
 - Binary Search, Merge Sort, Quick Sort, Greedy, Recursion, Bit manipulation
- Hard:
 - Dynamic Programming, Backtracking, Graph Algorithms

Follow this sheet: (one of the best resources to learn DSA for beginners): https://takeuforward.org/strivers-a2z-dsa-course/strivers-a2z-dsa-course-sheet-2

★ DSA Resources for Interview Prep

- Array & Hashing <u>Striver's Playlist</u>
- Two Pointers Striver's Playlist
- Sliding Window Aditya Verma's Playlist
- Stacks Aditya Verma's Playlist
- Binary Search
 - Aditya Verma's Playlist
 - Striver's Playlist
- Heap / Priority Queue Aditya Verma's Playlist
- Recursion Aditya Verma's Playlist
- Dynamic Programming (DP)
 - Striver's Playlist
 - <u>DP on Trees Aditya Verma</u>
- Linked List <u>Striver's Playlist</u>
- Trees <u>Striver's Playlist</u>
- **Graphs** <u>Striver's Playlist</u>
- Tries <u>Striver's Playlist</u>
- Backtracking Aditya Verma's Playlist