1. Spiral matrix -> see more
2. **Jagged** arrays ->see more
3. **Rest**, **spread** operators
4. More about **this** and **arguments** in functions -> see more
5. 🡪Math.random(); -> checked
6. Not using function expression on the old way => use fat arrow functions
7. Do not use function declarations => use expressions
8. There is no point to give exact sort way in .sort() method
9. .filter() -> see how it works
10. Direct recursion -> only 1 function
11. Indirect recursion -> 2 functions calls each other
12. Exit criteria of recursion -> bottom ( prevent infinite recursion)
13. Merge sort / Binary search -> see more
14. Going through DOM tree with recursion
15. Call stack -> see more – коя функция след коя се извиква – исторя на извикванията
16. << bit shifting -> see more
17. 1 << 32 – max used value of integer
18. В програмирането , когато имаме интервал , края му е отворен (т.е. той се изйлючва)
19. Next permutation -> see more
20. Memoization -> making recursion not being so harmful, keep calculated elements
21. Use recursion only when it makes sense
22. Duck typing -> see more
23. Inheritance, encapsulation, abstraction, polymorphism -> 4 principles of OOP
24. Inheritance -> reusing the code , razshirqvame edin klas s dr I go nadgrajdame
25. Inheritance -> extensibility, reusability, provides abstraction, eliminates redundant piece of code
26. Квадрата е правоъгълник , но не наследява правоъгълника , защото квадрата е вариация на правоъгълника
27. Class inheritance -> is-substitutable-for
28. Getting all from the base class
29. Private variables -> Symbols , weakmap structures
30. If something is private our class can’t get it
31. Super() -> method calls the parent properties
32. **Lists ->** lineary sequence of elements , using resizable array, linked implementation -> operations like splice , shift , unshift are slow, (pop and push are fast enough) -> resizable. Dostupvaneto na elementi e s konstantna slojnost. O(1) !!! Pazi se mqstoto v pametta I sled tova se umnojava indexa po bitovete na dannite **ex. 123(mqsto v pametta) 4(poziciq na elementa) \* 8(bite -> razmer na data type). If we do not know the exact size of the data type we can get it with key -> value (constant complexity) -> the keys in the objects can be only strings.** In JS arrays are objects -> functions are first class objects. Dostupvaneto na elementi po indeksi tuk e s lineina slojnost zashtoto trqbva da trugnem ot 0 element do iskaniq element ‘x’. Nqma smisul da se pazqt indexite -> ste stane otnoto s lineina slojnost. Gonim constant complexity. Vseki list.node , koito dobavqme se zakacha v pametta , no ne ni interesuva tochno kude , nqmame nujda da sa edin sled drug. V lista nie pazim referenciqta na prev, next … Kogato imame promenliva koqto sochi kum mqstoto v pametta , ne se pazi samiqt OBJECT !!! this.next = new Node() -> ne pazi objecta , a negovoto mqsto v pametta. Premahvaneto v kraq na ednosvurzan spisuk e bavna operaciq, zahsoto ne mojem ra razrushim posldnata referenciq I slojnostta veche ne e constant -> zatova ima dvoino-svurzan spisuk.
33. **Stack ->** nqma koncepciq za dostupvane na element po index , imame dustup samo do elementa na vurha (posledniq) .Rabotim samo v ediniq krai. Samo push() I pop(). Polzva se pri algoritmi nujdaeshti se ot stack. **Linked stack** -> top element is first element because in linked list remove perform better at the beginning.
34. **Queue -> FIRST IN FIRST OUT** -> enqueue , dequeue -> like printing lists on basic printer. Elements removed from the head -> dequeue. Elements insterted at the tail -> enqueuer.
35. **Generators ->** gives us the opportunity to use the new loop in JS forOF -> we can give the generator to forOF. It is NOT needed to talk about generators only in infinite sequence, we can use with combination of destructuring assigments.
36. **Array ->** object with properties -> indexes -> [0, 1, 2, 3 … n] indexes!!!
37. **Hash Tables ->** guaranteed constant complexity O(1). They adding values , removing values , finding values
38. **Maps and Sets -> MAPS -> KVP collections , indices can be not-only-number** , they are like arrays ; Sets -> only unique values there are no indices , there is no order, they can be implemented with maps !!! If we need order we use another structure like threes and others. Maps are like switch () -> dinamicly adding cases. The important is how they actualy workd
39. **Trees -> Can be easily approached -> with small complexity O(logn) -> typical example is DOM TREE !!! (not only ofc).**
40. **Tree traversal algorithms -> DFS , BFS**
41. **Depth-First Search -> recursive -> going to the leaf on single branch -> Visit node’s successors first**
42. **Breadth-First Search -> nearest nodes visited first ->implemented by a queue**
43. **If we change queue with stack -> BFS go to DFS !!! (good to know)**
44. **Red-black tree- sorted**