

# Data Structures & Algorithms

## User Input / Output

#include <iostream>  
For taking inputs in cpp

### **Skelton**

```
#include<iostream>
int main(){

return 0;
}
```

### **Printing**

Std :: cout << "string" ;

use : using namespace as std for printing conviently

### **Library**

For all libraries using together  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>

## Data types

### **Committing**

// or /\* \*/

Int is a data type

It can only store -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 or -10pow9 to 10pow9

Beyond this use long

Usage long x = 10; -10pow12 to 10pow12

More bigger use long long

Usage long long x = 100 -10pow18 to 10pow18

**Float** is a decimal point and can also take int values and print int.

**Double** bigger storage for a decimal

**Strings** names or characters;

Usage string s1 = "hello"

Internal function for string

**getline(cin,s1)**

**Char** is a storage of a single alphabet or a character

Usage char c = a;

## **If else statements**

### **Skelton**

#### **If else**

```
if(cond){
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
}
```

#### **If else if**

```
if(cond){
```

```
}
```

```
else if(cond){
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
}
```

Multiple condition &&, Equals to ==, or ||

Greater than > , lesser than <

Greater than or equal to >= , lesser than or equal to <=

## **Switch statements**

```
switch (cond){
```

```
    case 1:
```

```
        cout << ;
```

```
    case 2:
```

```
        cout << ;
```

```
    default:
```

```
        cout << if no cond satisfies this prints
```

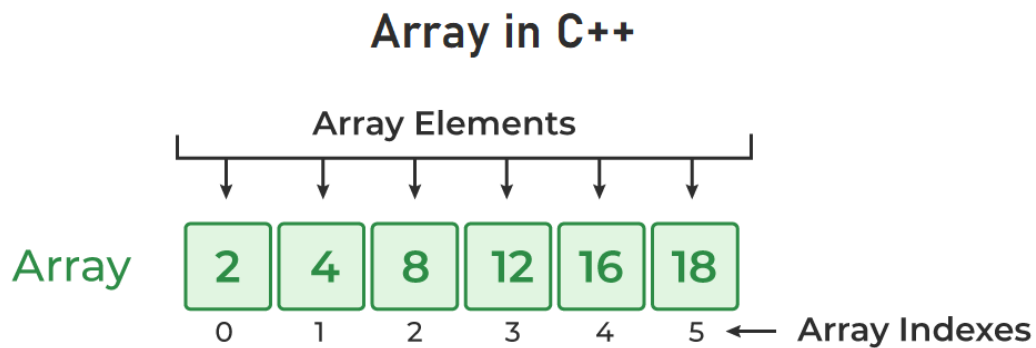
## **Break statements**

Ends the loops or a conditions or the flow

## **Continue statements**

Cont the flow or loops or a conditions

## **Array**



Usage `int arr[]`  
`char arr[]`  
`float arr[]`

## **2D Array**

`int arr[row][col]`

If value is not stored in the array then it return a garbage value

## **String**

`string s= "vinay";`  
`access= s[0], s[1]`

## **Length of a string**

`Len = a.size()`

## **Loops**

### **For loops**

```
for (intitalize;cond;increment/decrement){  
    body  
}
```

## **While loops**

Intitalize

```
while(cond){
```

Body

increment/decrement

```
}
```

## **Do while**

At least run for one time

Intitalize

```
do{
```

Body

increment/decrement

```
}while(cond)
```

## **Functions**

- Which modularize code
- Increases the readability
- Used for running the same code multiple number of times
- Void , return, parameterized, non parameterized.

## **Skeleton of function**

```
void func_name(data type parameter){
```

Body

```
}
```

```
Int main(){
```

Body

```
func_name(parameter)
```

```
}
```

If a function is not having return function while using int function and main tries to print it then it returns a garbage value.

## **Pass by value**

The value gets stored by the main and just send a copy to the function.

**Pass by reference**

Passes the main value and can be edited by the function by using & in the functions parameter  
With or without & the values in main will be effected for the arrays.

**Time complexity**

It is not the time take for a code to run.

Because the system configuration is the one which tells us how much time the code run,if it a new and powerful cpu it will take less time and old one takes more time.

**Def:-** rate of which the time taken increases with respect to the input size.

**Big O Notation**

Calc the worst scenario

Avoid constants

Avoid lower values. (remove the + or adding constants)

sum of n natural numbers  $(n*(n+1))/2 = n^2/2 + n/2$

**Space complexity**

Memory space , big O notation Auxiliary space + Input Space

Auxiliary Space = Space that you take to solve the problem

Input Space = the space that you take to store the input .

Mostly online server takes 1 sec =  $10^8$

2sec =  $2*10^8$