Phase 1: First Attempt

- Identify the problem
 - How many parameters are there?
 - What type of input values? What type of output values?
 - Numbers, characters, strings, sets, sequence, tuple, graph
 - Create a clear example of the inputs and outputs
 - Small example inputs
 - Boundary values (e.g., super large integers)
 - Uncommon values
 - Negative numbers, prime numbers
 - Whitespace characters, symbols and digits in strings
 - If it's strings
 - Am I allowed to treat strings as primitives, or will I have to consider string comparisons (which are linear time)
 - o If it is a collection
 - Is it sorted/ordered?
 - Are duplicates allowed?
 - Is there a minimum size?
 - What is the element type?
 - Clearly restate the problem in my own words
 - o Make a graphical representation of the problem
 - o Is it a decision problem, search problem, or optimization problem?
 - Keep an eye out for the exact kind of output often decision problems are easier than search problems.
- Define the context
 - What runtime are they expecting?
 - If it is constant time, I should think about:
 - Positional access of an array (all cases)
 - Accessing an element in a Hash Table (expected case)
 - Adding/Popping an element to a linked list
 - Check if an element is in a Hash Set
 - Checking the maximum/minimum of a heap
 - If it logarithmic time, maybe I need:
 - Self-balancing Binary Search Tree lookup/removal/addition
 - Removing/Adding an element to a Heap
 - Binary search of a linear data structure
 - Traversing to the bottom of a tree
 - If it is linear, I can probably use:
 - Linear data structures, like a list
 - Non-comparison based sorting algorithms
 - If it is linearithmic, I should think about:
 - Sorting the input
 - Constructing a balanced tree
 - If it is quadratic, I should think about:

- Crosswise comparison of two linear structures
- What variables is the expected runtime expressed in?
 - Do I know the type of the variable?
 - Is it the size of a collection (n)?
 - Is it the number of bits in a number?
 - Is it the size of the number itself?
 - Is it the number of nodes in a tree?
 - Are there more than one variables?
 - Do any of the variables have any relationships?
- Are they telling me anything about the best/expected/worst case?
 - If the worst case is different than the expected case, I should think about data structures with different behavior in those cases:
 - Amortized structures (e.g., vectors)
 - Hash maps
- Do they demand a specific time complexity, or are they using Big Oh?
 - If it's a specific time complexity, then I have to use very precise methods and really keep an eye on my operations.
 - If it's Big Oh, then I should keep in mind that I can let bigger operations dominate
 - If I sort, then I can do any number of linear operations as long as there are not a linear number of them.
- What about space complexity?
 - If it's constant space, probably have to do swaps and work with the data structures they already give me
 - If it's logarithmic space, then I can think about something like a callstack or a tree exploration that doesn't require much additional space
 - If it's linear space, I can have a linear data structure, but I can also fit them into a tree.
 - If it's quadratic, I think about tables
- What other constraints does the problem impose?
 - Do they limit the number of comparisons I should do?
 - Start thinking about trees and tournaments
 - Use a Decision tree to enumerate the possible universes of input
 - Do they reference specific data structures I can key in on?
- Explore possible strategies
 - What is the dumbest possible brute-force solution that might work?
 - Could I generate every possible candidate solution and test if it works?
 - Is the data unsorted? What happens if I sort it?
 - Is the collection just integers? Can I use a non-comparison based sorting algorithm?
 - What happens if I put things into a Hash Map?
 - Can I have integer indices and use an array instead?
 - If I need to have multiple things tied to a key, should I use a set or a list?
 - What happens if I put things into a tree?

- I can often get a win if I have to end up traversing to the bottom of a tree instead of across all elements.
- If I have to traverse, what order should I do it in?
- o Can I describe the problem with a graph?
 - What are the vertices and the edges?
 - Can I flip things around so that what I thought of as edges are now vertices?
- o Do I need to search a collection?
 - Is there any way I can build up the collection to have the value that I want, in a convenient location (e.g., the front or back).
 - What happens if I keep pointers between elements, can I short circuit having to do repeated traversals?
- o If I'm being restricted by time complexity, can I flatten operations to not happen inside of loops?
- Can I swap out for a more/less restricted data structure?
 - E.g., can I replace a list with a Stack/Queue/Deque?
 - Does a Tree have to be self-balancing, or can I build it to be balanced as I go?
- What if I reframe the problem recursively?
 - What are subproblems?
 - What is the base case?
 - How do I split up the problem?
 - How do I recombine the problem?
 - Where is the recursion?
- Act on the best solution
 - Let me try my solution on the example inputs I made before, carefully walking through and keeping mental track of the correctness and efficiency.
- Reflection
 - I found a solution, but was it fast enough?
 - Are any steps unnecessary?
 - Can I find a counterexample that proves my solution is wrong?

Phase 2: Take a Break

• Ideally sleep for 8 hours

Phase 3: Second Attempt

- Sit down and repeat Attempt 1 on all of this, limited to at least 30 minutes.
- Google the problem description that I have.
- Crack open the textbook and see if they have a relevant algorithm for this problem.

Phase 4: Reflection

- Ask myself:
 - O What worked well?
 - o What failed?