

Pending's Bucket: Data Structures and Algorithms

Theory

This section covers theoretical concepts related to data structures and algorithms that need to be studied or revisited for better understanding.

- **Data Structures**

- Types of data structures: Linear vs. non-linear data structures
- Arrays: Homogeneous vs. heterogeneous arrays, jagged arrays, sparse arrays, multidimensional arrays
- Linked Lists: Singly linked list, doubly linked list, circular linked list, applications, advantages, and disadvantages
- Memory Management: Stack vs. heap memory, static vs. dynamic memory allocation, virtual memory, memory pool, memory leaks, garbage collection
- Hierarchical data structures
- Contiguous vs. non-contiguous data structures

- **Algorithms**

- Binary search vs. linear search: Concepts, differences, and limitations
- Recursion: Direct vs. indirect recursion, tail vs. head recursion, binary recursion, applications, advantages, and disadvantages
- Complexity Analysis: Big-O, Big-Theta, Big-Omega notations, asymptotic analysis, time and space complexity calculations
- Logarithmic functions: Understanding $\log n$, $n \log n$, and their differences
- Algorithm design: Brute force, sliding window, two-pointer, fast and slow pointer techniques

- **Strings**

- Character encoding: ASCII, UTF-8, control characters
- String properties: Mutable vs. immutable strings in JavaScript and Python
- String operations and their applications

- **Miscellaneous**

- Memory allocation in arrays and linked lists
- Stack overflow and heap overflow
- Dynamic typed languages
- Guidelines for writing algorithms
- Git concepts: Clone vs. fork, fetch vs. pull, checkout, log, stashing, conflicts, pull requests, cherry-pick, revert, rebase
- Networking: Load balancing, DNS, SSL, TLS, HTTP vs. HTTPS, Nginx architecture

Practicals

This section lists practical exercises and coding tasks to be implemented or practiced, focusing on data structures and algorithms.

• Array Operations

- Find the second largest element in an array (handle negative numbers)
- Find the third largest element in an array without sorting
- Find the kth largest element in an array
- Reverse each word in a string (e.g., "HELLO WORLD" to "OLLEH DLROW")
- Find the frequency of each number in an array
- Find the average of even numbers in an array
- Find the last occurrence of an element in a sorted array with duplicates
- Find the minimum in a sorted rotated array (binary search)
- Find combinations of two numbers summing to a target (e.g., 4 or 5)
- Flatten a multidimensional array
- Find the subarray with the maximum number of elements in increasing order
- Remove a specific element from an array
- Two sum problem (LeetCode)
- Product except self

• Linked List Operations

- Implement singly, doubly, and circular linked lists
- Reverse a singly linked list
- Reverse a doubly linked list
- Delete a node from a specific position in a singly or doubly linked list
- Delete the nth node from the end of a linked list (two-pointer)

- Find the middle element of a linked list in one iteration (fast and slow pointer)
- Detect a cycle in a linked list (Floyds algorithm)
- Remove duplicates from a linked list without extra data structures
- Convert an array to a linked list (e.g., [1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
- Merge two sorted linked lists
- Add a node after a specific data value in a doubly linked list
- Remove all nodes with a specific value from a singly linked list
- Convert a singly linked list to a doubly linked list
- Convert a linked list to a circular linked list and validate
- **String Operations**
 - Check if two strings are anagrams
 - Check if parentheses are balanced (e.g., "" true)
 - Reverse a string without using built-in methods
 - Find the first non-repeating character in a string
 - Find the longest substring palindrome
 - Find the longest substring without repeating characters
 - Find the longest substring without vowels
 - Recursively remove a character from a string (e.g., hide "l" from "hello")
 - Implement string permutations
 - Ensure a string ends with a period
 - Convert PascalCase to snake_case *Find the shortest word in a string*
- Count words in a sentence without built-in functions
- **Recursion**
 - Implement Fibonacci series (first 10 elements) using recursion
 - Calculate factorial using recursion
 - Sum of array elements using recursion
 - Binary search using recursion
 - Reverse a string using recursion
 - Remove even numbers from an array using recursion
 - Recursion that recurses only 5 times
 - Sum of even numbers using recursion
- **Binary Search**

- Implement binary search (iterative and recursive)
- Replace a number with 0 using binary search
- Find the minimum in a sorted rotated array
- **LeetCode Blind 75 Practice**
 - Two Sum
 - Buy and Sell Stock (sliding window)
 - Remove Nth Node from End of List (two-pointer)
 - Find Minimum in Rotated Sorted Array (binary search)
 - Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters
 - Merge Two Sorted Lists
 - Valid Parentheses
 - Detect Cycle in a Linked List (fast and slow pointer)

Results

The following summarizes the status of the pending topics and tasks:

- **Completed Topics:** Basic recursion, factorial using recursion, and some linked list operations (e.g., singly linked list creation) have been covered.
- **Partially Completed:**
 - Delete kth element from the end of a linked list
 - Find the longest substring without vowels
 - Remove odd element nodes from a linked list
 - Insert to a doubly linked list
- **Pending Tasks:**
 - Complete implementation of doubly linked list delete function
 - Deepen understanding of asymptotic analysis (Big-Theta, Big-Omega)
 - Practice more problems from Blind 75 LeetCode with brute force and optimal solutions
 - Revise memory management concepts (virtual memory, memory pool, memory leaks)
 - Explore applications of doubly linked lists and recursion
 - Implement and validate circular linked list conversions
 - Solve string problems without built-in methods
- **Recommendations:**

- Refer to resources like NeetCode.io, FreeCodeCamp YouTube, and LeetCode for practical exercises.
- Focus on mastering two-pointer, fast-slow pointer, and sliding window techniques.
- Regularly revisit theoretical concepts to ensure clarity.