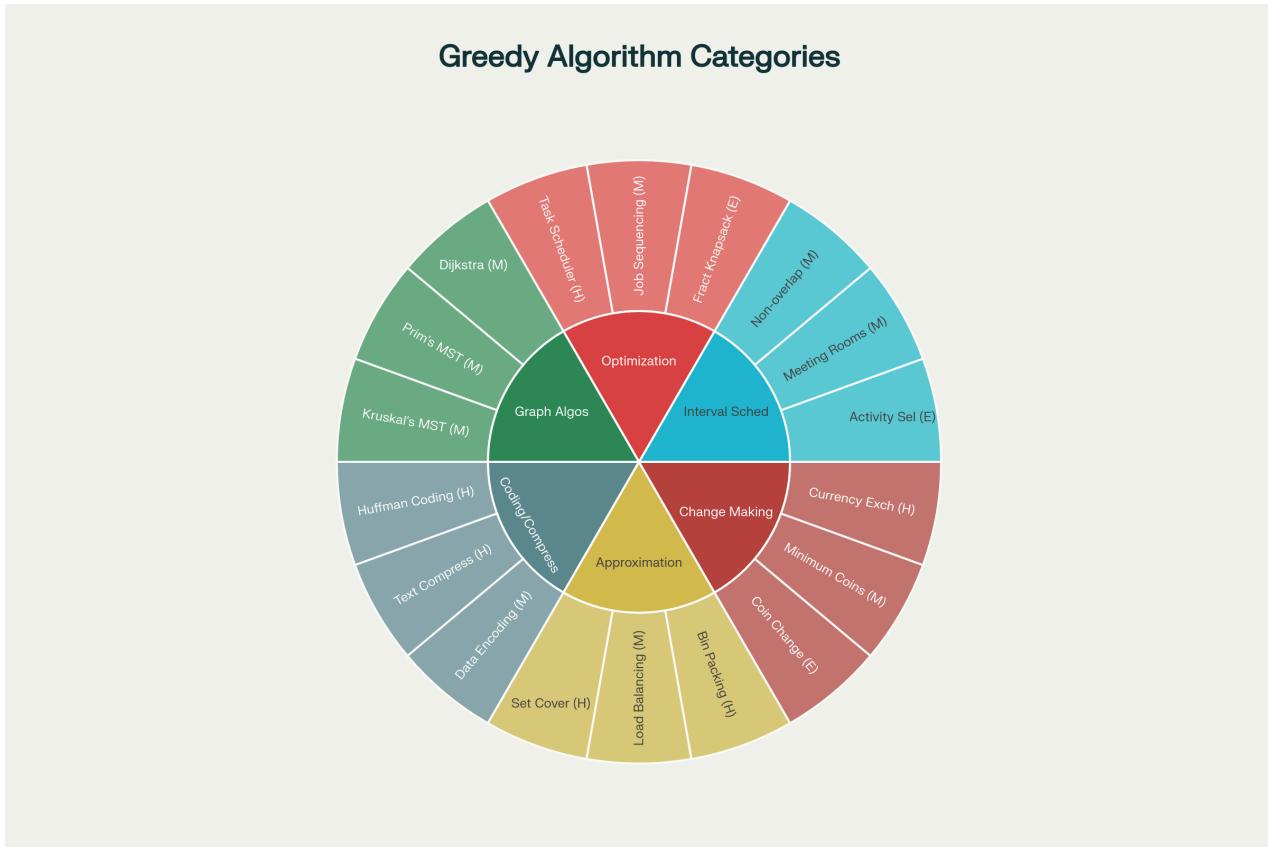




Complete Greedy DSA Handbook

As an expert DSA tutor, I've created a comprehensive handbook to help you master **all types of greedy problems**. This systematic guide addresses your specific challenges with identifying greedy solutions and understanding different greedy strategies.

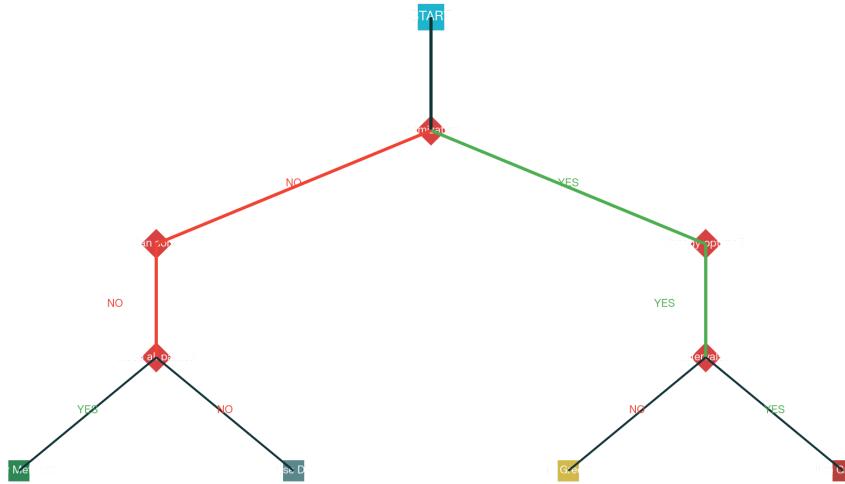


Comprehensive Overview of Greedy Algorithm Problem Categories

Understanding When to Use Greedy vs Other Approaches

Your concern about not knowing when a problem requires greedy versus other approaches is very common. Here's a systematic decision framework:

Greedy Algorithm Decision Flow



Decision Flowchart: When to Use Greedy Algorithms vs Other Approaches

Types of Greedy Strategies and Sorting Approaches

You asked about different types of greedy algorithms (directed greedy, sorting-based, etc.). Here's a comprehensive breakdown:

Greedy Algorithm Strategy Guide



Types of Greedy Strategies and Sorting Approaches

Complete Problem Categories with Real-World Applications

1. Interval Scheduling Problems

Real-world analogy: Meeting room booking system

Core greedy strategy: Sort by end time, always pick the activity that finishes earliest

Why greedy works:

- **Greedy choice property:** Picking earliest-ending activity leaves maximum room for future activities
- **Optimal substructure:** If activity A is in optimal solution, the remaining problem is optimal for the rest

Step-by-step approach:

```
def activity_selection(start, end):  
    # Step 1: Combine and sort by end time  
    activities = sorted(zip(start, end), key=lambda x: x[1])  
  
    # Step 2: Greedy selection  
    selected = [activities[0]] # Always select first  
    last_end = activities[0][1]  
  
    for s, e in activities[1:]:  
        if s >= last_end: # No overlap (>= not >)
```

```

        selected.append((s, e))
        last_end = e

    return len(selected)

```

Complexity: $O(n \log n)$ - dominated by sorting

Common variations: Meeting Rooms I/II, Non-overlapping Intervals, Minimum Arrows

2. Fractional Knapsack Type

Real-world analogy: Resource allocation where you can take fractions (like liquids, grains)

Core greedy strategy: Sort by value-to-weight ratio (efficiency), take highest ratio first

Why greedy works: Taking most efficient items first always maximizes total value

Step-by-step approach:

```

def fractional_knapsack(values, weights, capacity):
    # Step 1: Calculate ratios and sort
    items = [(values[i]/weights[i], weights[i], values[i]) for i in range(len(values))]
    items.sort(reverse=True)  # Highest ratio first

    total_value = 0
    for ratio, weight, value in items:
        if capacity >= weight:
            # Take whole item
            capacity -= weight
            total_value += value
        else:
            # Take fraction
            total_value += ratio * capacity
            break

    return total_value

```

Complexity: $O(n \log n)$

3. Job Sequencing with Deadlines

Real-world analogy: Project management with profit and deadlines

Core greedy strategy: Sort by profit (descending), schedule each job as late as possible before its deadline

Why greedy works: Higher profit jobs should be prioritized, and scheduling late maximizes flexibility

Step-by-step approach:

```

def job_sequencing(jobs):  # jobs = [(profit, deadline, id)]
    # Step 1: Sort by profit (highest first)
    jobs.sort(key=lambda x: x[0], reverse=True)

```

```

# Step 2: Create timeline slots
max_deadline = max(job[1] for job in jobs)
timeline = [False] * (max_deadline + 1)

total_profit = 0
selected_jobs = []

# Step 3: Greedily assign jobs
for profit, deadline, job_id in jobs:
    # Find latest available slot before deadline
    for slot in range(min(deadline, max_deadline), 0, -1):
        if not timeline[slot]:
            timeline[slot] = True
            total_profit += profit
            selected_jobs.append(job_id)
            break

return total_profit, selected_jobs

```

Complexity: $O(n^2)$ - for each job, search for available slot

4. Graph Algorithms

Minimum Spanning Tree - Prim's Algorithm

Real-world analogy: Connecting cities with minimum total cable cost

Core greedy strategy: Always add minimum weight edge that connects a new vertex to the growing tree

```

def prim_mst(graph):
    import heapq
    visited = set()
    min_heap = [(0, 0)]  # (weight, vertex)
    mst_cost = 0

    while min_heap:
        weight, u = heapq.heappop(min_heap)

        if u in visited:
            continue

        visited.add(u)
        mst_cost += weight

        for v, w in graph[u]:
            if v not in visited:
                heapq.heappush(min_heap, (w, v))

    return mst_cost

```

Dijkstra's Shortest Path

Real-world analogy: GPS navigation finding shortest route

Core greedy strategy: Always visit the nearest unvisited vertex

```
def dijkstra(graph, start):
    import heapq
    distances = {node: float('inf') for node in graph}
    distances[start] = 0
    pq = [(0, start)]

    while pq:
        current_dist, current = heapq.heappop(pq)

        if current_dist > distances[current]:
            continue

        for neighbor, weight in graph[current]:
            distance = current_dist + weight
            if distance < distances[neighbor]:
                distances[neighbor] = distance
                heapq.heappush(pq, (distance, neighbor))

    return distances
```

5. Huffman Coding

Real-world analogy: Text compression for efficient storage

Core greedy strategy: Always merge two nodes with smallest frequencies

```
def huffman_coding(frequencies):
    import heapq
    heap = [[freq, char] for char, freq in frequencies.items()]
    heapq.heapify(heap)

    while len(heap) > 1:
        left = heapq.heappop(heap)
        right = heapq.heappop(heap)

        merged = [left[0] + right[0], left, right]
        heapq.heappush(heap, merged)

    return heap[0] # Huffman tree root
```

6. Coin Change (Canonical Systems Only)

Real-world analogy: Making change with fewest coins

Core greedy strategy: Always use largest denomination possible

⚠ **Warning:** Only works for canonical coin systems (like US currency: 1, 5, 10, 25, 100)

```
def coin_change_greedy(coins, amount):
    coins.sort(reverse=True)  # Largest first
    result = []

    for coin in coins:
        count = amount // coin
        result.extend([coin] * count)
        amount %= coin

    return result if amount == 0 else None
```

When it fails: Non-canonical systems like for amount 6 [1] [2] [3]

- Greedy: $4 + 1 + 1 = 3$ coins
- Optimal: $3 + 3 = 2$ coins

7. Approximation Algorithms

Set Cover Problem

Real-world analogy: Selecting minimum radio stations to cover all cities

Core greedy strategy: Always pick the set that covers the most uncovered elements

```
def set_cover_greedy(universe, sets):
    uncovered = set(universe)
    selected_sets = []

    while uncovered:
        best_set = None
        best_coverage = 0

        for i, s in enumerate(sets):
            coverage = len(uncovered & set(s))
            if coverage > best_coverage:
                best_coverage = coverage
                best_set = i

        if best_set is not None:
            selected_sets.append(best_set)
            uncovered -= set(sets[best_set])

    return selected_sets
```

Approximation factor: $\ln(n)$ where n is universe size

Common Variations and Pitfalls

Pitfall 1: Wrong Sorting Criteria

- **Activity Selection:** ✗ Sort by duration → ✓ Sort by end time
- **Fractional Knapsack:** ✗ Sort by value → ✓ Sort by value/weight ratio
- **Job Sequencing:** ✗ Sort by deadline → ✓ Sort by profit

Pitfall 2: Boundary Conditions

- Use \geq not $>$ for interval comparisons (meeting ending at time t, next can start at time t)
- Handle empty inputs and single elements
- Check for integer overflow in profit calculations

Pitfall 3: Greedy Doesn't Always Work

- **0/1 Knapsack:** Needs dynamic programming
- **Longest Common Subsequence:** Needs DP
- **Traveling Salesman:** NP-hard, needs approximation or exact algorithms

Advanced Tricks and Tips

What to Memorize by Heart

Essential Templates (Practice Daily Until Automatic):

1. **Activity Selection Template**
2. **Fractional Knapsack Template**
3. **Job Sequencing Template**
4. **Dijkstra's Algorithm**
5. **Prim's MST Algorithm**

Sorting Strategy Mnemonics:

- **Intervals** → Sort by **END** time (earlier finish = more room)
- **Ratios** → Sort by **VALUE/WEIGHT** (efficiency first)
- **Jobs** → Sort by **PROFIT** (money talks)
- **Graphs** → Use **priority queues** (always pick best)

Problem Recognition Keywords:

- "Maximum/Minimum" + "Selection" → Likely greedy
- "Schedule" + "Optimal" → Check for interval problems
- "Ratio/Efficiency" → Fractional knapsack pattern
- "Shortest path/MST" → Standard graph algorithms

Example Problem Progression (Easy → Hard)

Easy (Start Here)

1. **LeetCode 455 - Assign Cookies**: Two arrays, sort both
2. **LeetCode 860 - Lemonade Change**: Direct greedy, no sorting needed
3. **LeetCode 1221 - Split Balanced Strings**: Simple counting greedy

Medium

1. **LeetCode 435 - Non-overlapping Intervals**: Classic interval scheduling
2. **LeetCode 452 - Minimum Arrows**: Interval processing with slight twist
3. **LeetCode 621 - Task Scheduler**: Frequency-based greedy with constraints

Hard

1. **LeetCode 1520 - Maximum Non-Overlapping Substrings**: Complex interval scheduling
2. **LeetCode 1675 - Minimize Deviation**: Priority queue with transformations

Competitive Programming

- **Codeforces**: Search problems tagged "greedy" with difficulty 800-1200 (beginner)
- **HackerRank**: Complete "Greedy Algorithms" section in Interview Preparation Kit
- **AtCoder**: Beginner Contest greedy problems

Study Schedule

Week 1: Master the three core templates (Activity Selection, Fractional Knapsack, Job Sequencing)

Week 2: Learn graph algorithms (Dijkstra, Prim, Kruskal)

Week 3: Practice medium-level problems and learn to identify patterns

Week 4: Solve contest problems and debug common mistakes

Remember: **Greedy algorithms are about pattern recognition and intuition.** The more you practice identifying when local optimal choices lead to global optimal solutions, the better you'll become at applying greedy strategies effectively!



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