10 Most Important Algorithms every programmer must know, to crack Tech Interviews



O1. Graph

- 1. Breadth First Search (BFS)
- 2. Depth First Search (DFS)
- 3. Shortest Path from source to all vertices **Dijkstra**
- 4. Shortest Path from every vertex to every other vertex **Floyd Warshall**
- 5. To detect cycle in a Graph **Union Find**
- 6. Minimum Spanning tree **Prim**
- 7. Minimum Spanning tree **Kruskal**
- 8. Topological Sort
- 9. Boggle (Find all possible words in a board of characters)
- 10. Bridges in a Graph

02.

Linked List

- 1. Insertion of a node in Linked List (On the basis of some constraints)
- 2. Delete a given node in Linked List (under given constraints)
- 3. Compare two strings represented as linked lists
- 4. Add Two Numbers Represented By Linked Lists
- Merge A Linked List Into Another Linked List At Alternate Positions
- 6. Reverse A List In Groups Of Given Size
- 7. Union And Intersection Of 2 Linked Lists
- 8. Detect And Remove Loop In A Linked List
- 9. Merge Sort For Linked Lists
- 10. Select A Random Node from A Singly Linked List

03. Dynamic Programming

- 1. Longest Common Subsequence
- 2. Longest Increasing Subsequence
- 3. Edit Distance
- 4. Minimum Partition
- 5. Ways to Cover a Distance
- 6. Longest Path In Matrix
- 7. Subset Sum Problem
- 8. Optimal Strategy for a Game
- 9.0-1 Knapsack Problem
- 10. Boolean Parenthesization

Problem

04.

Sorting And Searching

- 1. Binary Search
- 2. Search an element in a sorted and rotated array
- 3. Bubble Sort
- 4. Insertion Sort
- 5. Merge Sort
- 6. Heap Sort (Binary Heap)
- 7. Quick Sort
- 8. Interpolation Search
- 9. Find Kth Smallest/Largest Element In Unsorted Array
- 10. Given a sorted array and a number x, find the pair in array whose sum is closest to x

05.

Tree / Binary Search Tree

- 1. Find Minimum Depth of a Binary Tree
- 2. Maximum Path Sum in a Binary Tree
- 3. Check if a given array can represent Preorder Traversal of Binary Search Tree
- 4. Check whether a binary tree is a full binary tree or not
- 5. Bottom View Binary Tree
- 6. Print Nodes in Top View of Binary Tree
- 7. Remove nodes on root to leaf paths of length < K
- 8. Lowest Common Ancestor in a Binary Search Tree
- 9. Check if a binary tree is subtree of another binary tree
- 10. Reverse alternate levels of a perfect binary tree

06.Number Theory

- 1. Modular Exponentiation
- 2. Modular multiplicative inverse
- 3. Primality Test | Set 2 (Fermat Method)
- 4. Euler's Totient Function
- 5. Sieve of Eratosthenes
- 6. Convex Hull
- 7. Basic and Extended Euclidean algorithms
- 8. Segmented Sieve
- 9. Chinese remainder theorem
- 10. Lucas Theorem

07.BIT Manipulation

- 1. Maximum Subarray XOR
- 2. Magic Number
- 3. Sum of bit differences among all pairs
- 4. Swap All Odds And Even Bits
- 5. Find the element that appears once
- 6. Binary representation of a given number
- 7. Count total set bits in all numbers from 1 to n
- 8. Rotate bits of a number
- 9. Count number of bits to be flipped to convert A to B
- 10. Find Next Sparse Number

08. String / Array

- 1. Reverse an array without affecting special characters
- 2. All Possible Palindromic Partitions
- 3. Count triplets with sum smaller than a given value
- 4. Convert array into Zig-Zag fashion
- 5. Generate all possible sorted arrays from alternate elements of two given sorted arrays
- 6. Pythagorean Triplet in an array
- 7. Length of the largest subarray with contiguous elements
- 8. Find the smallest positive integer value that cannot be represented as sum of any subset of a given array
- 9. Smallest subarray with sum greater than a given value
- 10. Stock Buy Sell to Maximize Profit

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