



## Welcome to this session: Coding Interview Workshop - Problem-Solving Approaches

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.  
We'll have dedicated moderators  
answering questions.



# Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles  
Designated Safeguarding  
Lead



Simone Botes



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Ian Wyles

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# Skills Bootcamp Coding Interview Workshop

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- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly. **(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)**
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: **Questions**

# Skills Bootcamp Coding Interview Workshop

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- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query:  
**[www.hyperiondev.com/support](https://www.hyperiondev.com/support)**
- **Report a safeguarding incident:** **[www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting](https://www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting)**
- We would love your feedback on lectures: **[Feedback on Lectures](#)**
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.

## Learning Outcomes

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- ❖ Develop a **structured approach to solving coding problems** by breaking them into clearly defined steps.
- ❖ Apply techniques such as **input/output analysis**, **constraints evaluation**, and **edge case identification** to fully understand a problem before coding.
- ❖ Use **pseudocode**, **flowcharts**, and **dry runs** to plan solutions systematically.
- ❖ Learn to identify when **brute force solutions** are acceptable and when **optimization** is necessary.
- ❖ **Optimize solutions** using more efficient data structures or algorithmic paradigms.
- ❖ Practice **iterating on solutions based on feedback**, debugging effectively, and recognizing common pitfalls in coding interviews.

# Lecture Overview

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# What is your usual first step when solving a coding problem?

- A. Start coding immediately
- B. Read the problem multiple times
- C. Write down inputs and expected outputs
- D. Sketch a flowchart or pseudocode





# How often do you consider edge cases before writing code?

- A. Always
- B. Sometimes
- C. Rarely
- D. Never



# Problem Solving Under Pressure!

Imagine you're in a coding interview, and the interviewer asks you to **solve a problem you've never seen before**. You are given a white board and are asked to **walk them through your thinking** while you are solving the problem. You have **10 minutes** to solve the problem and present your solution.

- How do you approach it?
- Do you start coding right away?
- Do you take a step back and break it down?

# Problem Solving Under Pressure!


In the beginning weeks of the Coding Interview Workshops, we used the abbreviation “**APC**” to help us tackle problems:

1. Note your **Assumptions**
2. **Plan** your solution
3. Write the **Code**

This method allowed us to **take control** of the problem-solving process by slowing down and understanding the problem **before** looking at a solution. This **prevents errors** and stops us from **wasting time**. In today's lecture, we'll refine that method.



# Key Techniques

- ❖ **Input/output analysis** - Understanding constraints and expected outputs.
  - ❖ **Edge case identification** - Handling edge cases like empty inputs or large datasets.
  - ❖ **Brute force vs. optimization** - Knowing when a naive approach is acceptable and when optimization is necessary.
  - ❖ **Debugging & Iteration** - Testing, logging outputs, and refining solutions.
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# Steps to Success

## 1. Understand the Problem

- Read the problem carefully.
- Identify inputs, outputs, constraints, and edge cases.
- Ask clarifying questions if needed.

## 2. Plan Before You Code

- Use pseudocode or flowcharts to outline the solution.
- Determine if the problem allows for brute-force solutions or needs optimization.





# Steps to Success

## 3. Implement a Solution

- Code step-by-step, following the plan.
- Test using example cases.

## 4. Optimise

- Identify inefficiencies.
- Use better data structures or algorithmic paradigms to improve performance.





# Practice the Plan

**Let's practice our method by solving the following problem:**

*Given an array of integers, find two numbers that add up to a target sum.*

Then we'll do the following problems together:

- Median of two sorted arrays
- 3Sum
- Valid Parentheses





# Do you feel more confident in structuring your approach to coding problems?

- A. Yes
- B. Somewhat
- C. Not really
- D. No





# What was the most valuable part of today's lecture?

- A. Learning a step-by-step problem-solving approach
- B. Understanding brute force vs. optimized solutions
- C. Seeing a real coding problem solved
- D. Practicing with LeetCode-style problems

## Homework

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**Practise the skills we've developed by completing the rest of the LeetCode questions:**

- ❖ Practise speaking through your solutions and explaining how you approached each problem.
- ❖ In the next lecture we'll be covering the topic: "Algorithmic Paradigms"
- ❖ You can have a look at the following LeetCode questions to prepare:
  - [Example 1](#)
  - [Example 2](#)
  - [Example 3](#)

# Summary

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## Problem Solving Steps:

1. Understand the problem
2. Plan your solution
3. Implement your solution
4. Optimise!

## Tips to remember:

- ★ Always understand the problem before coding.
- ★ Use pseudocode, flowcharts, and dry runs for planning.
- ★ Brute force is a starting point, but optimization is key.
- ★ Efficient data structures like hash tables can significantly improve performance.
- ★ Iteration and debugging are critical for refining solutions.

# CoGrammar

## Q & A SECTION

**Please use this time to ask  
any questions relating to the  
Graphs, should you have any.**

# Thank you for attending



**CoGrammar**



Department  
for Education